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WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE—FIRST SESSION.

IN COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, March 23, 1853.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.—House bill, No. 11—an act to define the boundaries of Lewis county—was taken up for third reading, and laid on table till Monday, March 27.

C. B. No. 11—an act directing county commissioners to occupy certain lands.

It may be well for the readers of the Pioneer to bear in mind that the 20th section of the organic act reserves two sections, 16 and 36 of every township, for school purposes, and when they are settled upon to take other sections or fractional parts thereof, in lieu of so much as is occupied. Mr. Yantis, chairman of the committee on education, introduced this bill, providing that the county commissioners shall, within six months of the time the survey is accepted, proceed to occupy said sections, or fractional parts, above alluded to. Bill passed unanimously.

Joint resolutions were received from the House relative to the establishment of mail service, by way of Puget Sound, between Olympia and other points in the Territory of Washington, and San Francisco, New York and New Orleans. Pending its consideration, the President read a letter from his Excellency, Gov. Bigler, of California, requesting co-operation of this Territory, with that of Oregon and the State of California, for an improvement in the mail service, and an increase in its facilities.

Resolutions unanimously carried.

House Bill, No. 27—an act to locate a Territorial road from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay—laid on the table and ordered printed.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. W. T. Sayward, member elect from Jefferson and Island, appeared and took his seat.

First reading of House bill, No. 18—an act to prevent fraudulent conveyances.—Rules suspended, read three times and passed.

First reading of House bill, No. 29—an act appointing officers for the county of Skamania. Rules, suspended, bill read a second and third time and passed.

Reading of House bill, No. 31—an act to appoint a judge of probate and a justice of the peace for the county of Clarke. Under suspension of rules, bill passed three readings.

Mr. Catlin, on leave, introduced C. B. No. 13—an act to create Cowlitz county and define its boundaries. Rules suspended, bill read a second time and laid on the table till printed.

H. B. No. 30—an act to define the eastern boundary of Pacific county. Read twice and referred to committee on counties.

Mr. Balch moved to reconsider the vote by which H. B. No. 11—Lewis county bill—was postponed till Monday. Carried.

H. B. No. 11 taken up. Mr. Catlin moved to take from the table C. B. No. 13. Carried.

Mr. Catlin proposed C. B. 13 as a substitute. Lost.

Mr. Catlin then propose that both bills should be referred to select committee. Lost.

Mr. Catlin offered an amendment making the dividing line between the counties run due east and west instead of following the ridge as the bill provided. Lost.

The passage of the bill was resisted in an able and eloquent speech from Mr. Catlin, which was replied to by by his colleague with great earnestness. We cannot follow the gentleman in their remarks. The interests were entirely local in their character, and the strife between the gentlemen entirely sectional, but we may be permitted to say that both ends of the county were warmly and earnestly represented by the Councilmen.

On the passage of the bill the yeas and nays were demanded—

Ayes—Balch, Bradford, Miles, Sayward, Tappan, Yantis—6.

Noes—Bigelow and President—2.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 24, 1854.

Mr. Balch introduced, instead of Council bill, No. 12, an act relative to the Militia of the Territory of Washington, and the appointment of a Territorial Armorer, two bills. One relative to the Militia, and C. B. No. 14, relative to creation of the office of Amorer. Both bills read twice and ordered printed.

H. B. No. 27—an act to locate a Territorial road from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay.

Mr. Yantis asked that time be given to hear from the representative elect of Pacific county, and moved that the bill be laid on the table two weeks, and be made the order of the day for April 7.

Same disposition made of House bill, No. 30—an act to define the eastern boundary of Pacific county—on motion of Mr. Sayward, and made the order of the day for April 7.

The Lewis county division again came up, and on motion of Mr. Sayward, the vote was reconsidered by which H. B. No. 11 was passed yesterday. It was, with Mr. Catlin's bill to create Cowlitz county, referred to select committee, consisting of Messrs. Sayward, Yantis and Balch.

The Council adopted a resolution asking the House to join with that body in appointing a joint committee of two from the Council and four from the House to act with code commission, and suggested a distribution of business.

Adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President announced that he had appointed Messrs. Sayward and Bigelow such committee of conference.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning

SATURDAY, March 25, 1854.

The Council took up C. B. No. 14—an act creating office of Territorial Armorer—and after sundry amendments, bill passed third reading.

House memorial praying increase of salary of federal officers, and an increased perdiem for members of the Legislature. The Council very "patriotically" refused to vote on a question in which they were "pecuniarily" interested, and struck out at once the amendment regarding their pay.

Mr. McConaha made a strong speech against the whole memorial.

On motion of Mr. Sayward, the memorial was indefinitely postponed. The ayes and noes were demanded. For indefinite postponement—

Ayes—Bigelow, Bradford, Catlin, Sayward, Yantis, President—6.

Noes—Balch, Miles, Tappan—3.

House bill, No. 32—an act appointing officers for Sawamish county—passed third reading.

Adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council took up H. B. No. 32—an act to exempt certain property from attachment—and after having passed second reading, was amended so as to include execution as well as attachment. Buildings to the value of five hundred dollars were exempted in addition to property exempted by House bill.

Debtors were allowed to hold exempt from execution two cows, two horses two yokes of oxen, and all tools necessary to carry on trade. As thus amended bill passed the Council unanimously.

The President requested Mr. Catlin to take the chair, and he then moved a reconsideration of the vote indefinitely postponeing the memorial as to salaries of federal officers. Council refused to reconsider by a vote of—

Ayes—Catlin, Miles, President—3.

Noes—Balch, Bigelow, Bradford, Tappan, Sayward, Yantis—6.

Mr. McConaha moved to instruct the Judiciary committee to report by bill or otherwise their action on petitions praying enactment of a law similar to the "Maine Liquor Law."

Several members expressed a desire to try the law, and hoped the committee would at an early day bring forward a bill. The motion instructing the committee to report on Monday, April 3, prevailed.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

MONDAY, March 27, 1854.

The Council took up House bill, No. 24—an act relating to peddling boats.

The design of this bill was to prevent irresponsible persons who come with small boats or floating crafts, traveling with Indians and others in our small rivers without purchase of licence. The Council spent much time in discussing the provisions of this bill, in which Messrs. Sayward, Catlin, Balch, Bradford, Bigelow and Miles participated. After sundry amendments, excluding Puget Sound and coast, and all sea going vessels from provisions of the act, the ayes and noes were called—

Ayes—Balch, Bradford, Miles, Sayward, Tappan, President—6.

Noes—Bigelow, Catlin, Yantis—3.

Resolution as to increasing pay of Collector of district of Puget Sound, to make it equal to district of Oregon, and take effect from first appointment for this district. Unanimously carried.

Mr. Catlin, on leave, introduced C. B. No. 15—an act to appoint a justice of the peace and constable for Lewis county.—Rules suspended, bill read three times and passed.

Mr. McConaha, on leave, introduced C. B. No. 16—an act to locate a Territorial road from Seattle to White river. Read twice and ordered printed.

Adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council took up and passed House bill, No. 19—an act for the protection of clams, oysters and other shell-fish.

Lewis county division came up again on amendments proposed by select committee to whom was referred H. B. No. 11—defining boundaries of Lewis county—and C. B. No. 13—an act to create Cowlitz county. The boundary line between the two new counties is marked by the mouth of the east fork of Toutle river—west to east line of Pacific county. Both bills passed Council by the following vote—

Ayes—Balch, Bigelow, Bradford, Miles, Sayward, Tappan, Yantis—7.

Noes—Catlin, President—2.

H. B. No. 26—an act to incorporate the city of Steilacoom. Rules suspended and bill passed three readings.

H. B. No. 34—an act to provide against dangerous and vicious cattle—rules suspended, bill read three times and passed.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 23, 1854.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journals were read and approved.

The House having voted yesterday to postpone the election bill sent from the Council, the Speaker decided that it was out of order for the House to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. Denny appealed from the decision of the Chair.

House sustained the decision of the Chair.

House bill No. 29, entitled an act to appoint officers of Skamania county, was read a second and third time and passed.

House bill No. 31, was likewise read a second and third time and passed.

Council bill entitled an act relative to county Auditor, was read a third time and passed.

Then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Speaker gave notice that he had signed House bills No. 16, 20 and 21; also joint resolution relative to removal of surveyorship of Nisqually to Steilacoom.

House Bill No. 30, entitled an act to define the eastern boundary of Pacific county, was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Shelton introduced a bill entitled an act to appoint officers for Sawamish county.

Mr. Denny introduced a bill entitled an act to exempt certain kinds of property from attachment.

Mr. Bolon introduced a resolution relative to increasing the pay of officers in this Territory, so as to accord to the pay of officers in California which was referred to committee on memorials.

Memorial from Council relative to Puget Sound Agricultural Company, was read.

Message from Council announced the passage of House bills No. 28, 29 and 31.

House went into committee of the whole on the memorial relative to Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

Mr. Crosbie in the Chair.

Mr. Chenoweth moved to amend by striking out a paranthetical clause, "if they had any."

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole upon the memorial, on the subject of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, when a general and animated discussion took place. Mr. Cenoweth said he was in favor of the subject and object of the memorial, but he thought it was unhappily worded. He thought a memorial to Congress ought to be a plain and concise statement of facts. The flowers retoric, the out gushings of poetry may be suitable on 4th of July celebrations—to loom up—to let off gass, and to let fly the shafts of wit and frolic.

But upon grave matters of state, matters upon which our government and that of England have made a solemn treaty, it would be in better taste, more likely to command the respect and consideration of our government to make a plain statement of facts as they exist. The disquisitions about the nature of their title ought not to come into a memorial. The object of that memorial is just right, it is what I would like to vote for, and what I will vote for, if I can get it so amended as to express the object in plain, decided, and emphatic terms. I wish sir, to strike out that. Treaties are abstract propositions, and insert a statement of facts. It is well known that a foreign corporation exists in our midst—its very existence among us is inconsistent with our institutions, our peace, and the general prosperity of our country. The danger of litigation—contention and difficulties from conflict of boundaries, the uncertainty of the nature and extent of their rights, prevent many prudent men from settling within the limits claimed by them. The unhappy connection of those that are settled on these disputed tracts—their monopoly of trade arising from their immense capital, so that no American citizen can successfully compete with them—the irreconsilable differences between their policy and government and our own—their strong hold and unbounded influence over the Indian tribes—these with many *other facts*, which I am anxious to have set forth clearly and emphatically in the memorial are so many reasons why Congress should buy them out, and do it at once.

The gentleman from King (Mr. Denny) says this is not the *American* ground.

I would ask, is it *anti-American* to try to improve the language of this memorial,—to place it in that shape that would insure its success.

Sir, I am in favor of having this matter referred to a committee, that they may condense and prepare this memorial—briefly stating all the leading facts of the case, and stating in a brief and decided language some of the most cogent and imperative reasons why Congres should act immediately upon this matter.

Mr. Moseley was opposed to any amendment, it expressed just what was desired in a memorial on that subject.

After a lengthy and somewhat warm discussion on the verbal construction of the memorial, the committee arose.

Mr. Chapman moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

Mr. Crosbie said that although he was in favor of the memorial, he should be obliged to vote against it, if rushed through without giving time for its examination, and he asked that it be laid on the table till to-morrow or referred to a committee. He protested against all hasty legislation—what he wanted on that subject, was an earnest dignified remonstrance, worthy of a legislative body; he thought a plain statement of facts would be the most efficient course to pursue in bringing about a result so absolutely necessary to the welfare of this Territory.

He was opposed to Buncombe on all occasions.

The ayes and noes were demanded by Mr. Moseley.

Ayes—Mr. Chapman, Denny, Durgin, Howe, Huntington, Moseley, Shelton, Thompson and Ward—9.

Noes—Mr. Bolon, Brownfield, Crosbie, Jackson and Mr. Speaker—5. Adopted.

Then adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 15, 1854.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Thompson presented a petition praying for a ferry across Nisqually river, which was referred to committee on corporations.

Mr. Huntington presented a petition signed by numerous citizens, praying for the passage of a law similar to the Maine liquor law, which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Huntington, Hale and Denny, to report thereon in ten days.

Mr. Moseley introduced a memorial relating to an increase of salaries of officers in this Territory, which was adopted.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Joint resolution relative to the Governor's forwarding copies of memorial relating to Puget Sound Agricultural Co. to certain members of Congress, was read and adopted.

Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill entitled An Act relating to County Assessors, which was read first time.

Council memorial, relative to amendments in Donation Law, was taken up.

Mr. Brownfield moved to amend by striking out certain portions. Pending the discussion, the House went into committee of the whole to consider the memorial.

Mr. Crosbie in the Chair.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Moseley to amend the caption, by making it apply to the creating of Surveyor General's Office, as well as to amendments in the Donation Law, which was agreed to.

Mr. Chenoweth moved to amend the memorial so as to ask a law allowing persons to purchase as much land as they could claim, without living on the same.

Mr. Brownfield was in favor of this amendment, believing that it was improper to prohibit mechanics, who cannot live on claims, from purchasing a farm.

Mr. Ward was opposed to any such amendment, although it perfectly met his own case, desiring to hold land without living on the same. Yet he was not in favor of opening the door to all speculators, who would soon monopolize all the farming portions of the Territory.

Mr. Shelton was opposed to it on the ground that many non-residents would hold land, leaving many a man isolated who took his claim, hoping to be soon surrounded by farmers, like himself.

Mr. Chenoweth urged his amendment, believing it would lead to no dangerous monopolies. He believed that it would rather tend to an earlier settlement of the Territory.

Mr. Moseley was in favor of the amendment, believing that the lawyers, doctors, mechanics, &c., should not be prevented from holding a claim, because his legitimate business compelled him to live in town.

The amendment was lost.

The committee rose and adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 24, 1854.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

The journals were read and approved.

Mr. Crosbie rose to a question of privilege, and asked to have the following recorded on the journal, relative to his vote against the adoption of the memorial relating to the Puget Sound Agricultural Co:

"I was in favor of the object sought for by the memorial concerning the Puget Sound Agricultural Co; but I had not made an examination to see whether it was drawn up, as far as I was able to judge, in the manner best calculated to effect a result so absolutely necessary to the interests of this Territory. The rules were suspended and the memorial was put on its passage: all I asked was that it should be laid on the table one day for that examination, or referred to a committee."

Messrs. Chenoweth, Jackson, Bolon, and Brownfield assigned the same reasons for their vote in the negative.

The speaker, having given his decision of yesterday, that the vote indefinitely postponing the "election bill" under a misapprehension of the true state of the bill, reversed said decision.

Mr. Bolon introduced a bill, entitled an act to provide against dangerous and vicious cattle. Read once.

Mr. Jackson moved that when the House adjourn in the afternoon, it adjourn until Thursday next. Ayes and noes were called.

Ayes—Chapman, Denny, Jackson, Thompson.

Noes—Biles, Bolon, Brownfield, Durgin, Howe, Huntington, Moseley, Shelton, Ward, and Mr. Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Chapman,

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council Bill No. 11 was read a second time and laid on table till Monday.

H. B. No. 32, an act appointing officers for Sawamish County, was read a second and third time, and passed.

H. B. No. 33, entitled an act to exempt certain property from taxation, was read a second time.

Mr. Biles moved to amend so that it read two horses instead of one.

He said he should support the bill and would give his reasons for doing so. He said a bill of a similar nature had been passed in almost every State of the Union. He believed that it was best to help, "Hercules like," the poor man in a sinking condition rather than kick him still further down; that leaving to him the little property specified in this bill would enable him to live, and perhaps, pay the liabilities he might have incurred. He hoped the bill would pass.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Jackson, for similar reasons, stated by himself, moved to allow one hundred and fifty dollars worth of kitchen and cupboard ware instead of fifty, which was agreed to.

Mr. Shelton moved so to amend, that one cow for every three persons in the family be exempt, which was lost.

Mr. Ward believed that there was little danger of being too liberal in this matter.—He would prefer giving more rather than less.

Mr. Moseley thought that it would be well to insert a clause "that a man should not pay his debts at all."

Mr. Chapman suggested that no provision had been made for the unfortunate old bachelor.

The bill was finally read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Brownfield,

House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 27, 1854.

House met pursuant to adjournment.—The journals read and approved.

Mr. Moseley, of committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to appointing a committee to assist Code Commissioners, reported that no such committee was deemed necessary. The report was adopted.

Mr. Biles, of committee on ways and means, reported a bill, entitled an act relative to the assessment and collection of Territorial revenue, which was ordered to be printed for Wednesday.

Mr. Hale, of committee on corporations, reported back bill to incorporate the city of Steilacoom, which passed.

C. B. No. 14 was indefinitely postponed.

C. B. No. 11 was read a second time and amended.

H. B. No. 35 was read a second time and amended.

Mr. Brownfield moved to amend, but it was not agreed to.

Mr. Hale introduced a memorial relative to confirming a certain land claim to Edward Giddings, Jr., which was referred to committee on memorials.

House adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Message from Council announced that they had passed Council Bills 12 and 15.—Also resolution relative to increasing salary of Collector of Puget Sound District.

Memorial relative to amendment of donation law was taken up.

Mr. Crosbie moved to amend Sec. 3, relating to appeals from the decision of Surveyor General. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Chenoweth moved to amend so that residents of the Territory, who had neglected to take claims, could do it now, the same as those just arriving in the Territory.—Adopted.

Mr. Chenoweth further moved to amend so that persons, residents of this Territory, could purchase, at government price, as much land as they could legally have claimed under the donation law.

Mr. Shelton was opposed to this amendment, on the grounds that all the land would soon be bought up by persons living in towns, and thus would not soon be settled.

Mr. Jackson opposed it much upon the same grounds, believing that those taking claims and living upon them, should not be compelled to enhance the value of contiguous claims that were not occupied.

Mr. Ward also opposed it on similar grounds.

Mr. Bolon was opposed to the amendment as well as the whole memorial. If they would draw up a memorial that all residents of the Territory can buy their land, he would vote for it.

Mr. Brownfield was much in favor of such an amendment. He thought gentlemen opposed to it took altogether too narrow a view. For one, he felt disposed to be liberal—to take an extensive view of the matter, believing that professional men should live as well as others.

Mr. Chenoweth argued at length the propriety of his amendment, believing that as the law now exists, many men having families would leave the Territory for some place where they can purchase land.

Mr. Denny opposed it at length, believing that it would be a dangerous privilege, and that although such a law would be directly for his own interest, he must oppose it.

On the amendment the ayes and noes resulted as follows:

Ayes—Biles, Brownfield, Hale, Huntington, and Mr. Speaker.

Noes—Bolon, Chapman, Crosbie, Denny, Howe, Jackson, Moseley, Shelton, & Ward.

Amendment was lost.

Mr. Crosbie reported back resolution relative to confirming claim to E. Giddings, Jr., which was unanimously adopted.

Resolution relative to increasing salary of Collector of Customs was referred to committee on memorials.

House adjourned.

News Items.

The Nebraska Bill continues to absorb public attention, and the debate in the U. S. Senate is waxing warm. Mr. Everett has taken strong ground against it. It is generally conceded it will pass the Senate—in the House, the opposition will be more difficult to overcome.

The steamship "Georgia" came very near being made a total wreck on the Atlantic, near Norfolk, Va.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.—The Government has sent a large additional force to protect Acapulco against the possible attempts of the prirates. It is said there are 7000 veteran troops now on the coast from Lower California to Acapulco.

The ladies rescued from the San Francisco by the bark Kilby, have presented to Lieut. Francis Key Murray of the U. S. Navy, a beautiful silver goblet, as a token of their admiration for the noble and heroic conduct displayed by him, not only on the disabled steamer, but subsequently during the perilous voyage of the Kilby, until she was fallen in with by the Lucy Thompson.

France has notified Austria that if the latter take any part with Russia in the war, the French troops will be upon her.

Great military preparations are being made in France. General Bosquet has been sent to Algiers to enlist a large army of Louaves and Spahis to reinforce the Turkish army.

Bailie Peyton, late American Minister to Chili, and William Duer, formerly a member of Congress from New York, and late Consul at Valparaiso, have together opened a law office at San Francisco.

General Hinton, arrested in California for crime in Ohio, has been liberated on habeas corpus, and fled to the Sandwich Islands.

THE HIGHER LAW.—In the constitution of the Sandwich Islands, the first article reads as follows:

"It is our fixed decree—1. That no law shall be enacted which is at variance with the word of the Lord Jehovah, or at variance with the general spirit of his word. All laws of the Island shall be in consistency with the general spirit of God's law." [See Wilke's Narrative, page 22, vol. IV.]

Here is the "Higher law" boldly proclaimed as the fundamental law of the land.

An iron emigrant ship called the Saylem was wrecked on the 19th January, on Lumber Island, and some four hundred souls perished.

It is said that the Maine Legislature elected Wm. Pitt Fessendon, Whig U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

THE "FOUR GREAT POWERS."—Under this title a London paper has this: The bear growls, the eagle soars, the cock crows, the lion—*snores.*

FROSTY.—Mrs. Frost, who edits a paper somewhere in Ohio, excused the absence of editorial in a late number of her paper, by saying that a "a *slight Frost occurred* at our place on Wednesday last." Excusable, of course, in the highest degree.

BAYARD TAYLOR, for two years and a half past absent on his travels in Europe, Asia and Africa, has returned to New York. Lieut. John Conttea, late Flag Lieut. of the United States squadron in the China and Japan seas, has also returned.

The year 1854 will begin and end on the Sabbath; five months in the year will contain five Sabbaths each; and there will be fifty-three Sabbaths in the year.

The editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, speaking of a 'model subscriber' to that paper, says:

"We have on our subscription list the name of one gentleman, who has taken the Weekly Picayune ever since 1839, and has not once during the whole period, that we remember, found fault with the appearance or contents of the paper, or complained of being irregularly served by the mails. He paid his first year's subscription in advance, and has not paid anything since."

☞ A young widow, "just returned from Europe, who has $40,000 and a respectable character," advertised in the New York Herald of the 21st January for a husband. She specified how high he must be, how many years he must have on his head, what must be the color of his hair, eyes, &c. Within 24 hours she received two hundred answers to the advertisement.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY APRIL 1, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

THE LEGISLATURE.

By reference to the proceedings of the legislative assembly, it will be perceived that a joint resolution has passed both branches of that body, to take a recess for ten days. One of the objects sought to be effected by this adjournment, is to afford time to the Code Commissioners (the members of which are busily employed in the discharge of their duty,) to get a start in the framing of laws for the action of the legislature.

The proceedings will amply demonstrate that, for the short space of time the assembly has been in session, a vast amount of labor has been performed, and very many useful and necessary laws enacted.

The members certainly deserve it to themselves to take a recess, if for nothing else, than to afford them an opportunity to squander a few of those eternal *three* dollars per day, which Congress in the plenitude of its liberality, has seen proper to offer as a reward for their services.

Seriously, $3 per day is just exactly no compensation at all, no more than is the compensation of judges and many other officers, federal and territorial, adequate for a respectable occupency of the positions referred to.

Our delegate to Congress well understands the pay does *not pay* current expenses—that a person, however meritorious and able, but *poor*, cannot afford to become a representative, or occupy any other station provided for by Congress, without having private means to maintain the position with that respectability which can be assumed in the states or territories east of the Rocky Mountains.

The *moiety* of compensation which has been fixed by the Organic Act for the services of members of the legislature, very naturally would have the effect to make *property* represent the wishes of the people of the territory, probably not in accordance with their *real* desires.

The government at Washington has provided us with an able corps of federal officers, and it would appear very rational that they and the members of the legislature should receive a compensation conformable to the price of labor, the expense of living, and the high price of everything required, necessary for an existence in the territory.

Will our Delegate to Congress take a *Western* American view of this subject whilst investigating many other matters of a *peculiar* character?

SUDDEN DEATH.—It is a matter of regret that we are again required to chronicle the death of another member of the House of Representatives, elected from Pacific County, to serve in the present assembly. This is the third member elect and in expectancy to represent that County, who has died before and since the election. First, Mr. J. L. Brown, who was nominated as a candidate, and died before the election. Next, Mr. John Scudder, who was afterwards nominated and elected; and now, Mr. HENRY FEISTER was suddenly called from time to eternity, on Wednesday evening last, whilst sitting in the bar room of the Washington Hotel, by what is supposed to have been a fit of apoplexy. He fell from the chair in which he was seated, and expired within a very few minutes. Appropriate addresses were delivered in the Council and House on the occasion, by Messrs. Tappan and Crosbie, of Clarke County, yesterday morning, which will be found in to-day's paper. The funeral took place yesterday evening.

Whether the seat of the member from Pacific County will be occupied at all or not, during the present session, we are not prepared to say.

Mr. Feister arrived here on Thursday morning, was sworn into office on that day, and died in the evening.

☞ MR. WILLIAM STRONG, ex-Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the Territories of Washington and Oregon, and who has been appointed by the present Legislature as one of the Code Commissioners, for the preparation of laws for their consideration and action, arrived here on Sunday, March 26th, and has entered upon his duties. Whig as he is, he is a *hard worker*, and there being a controlling democracy embodied in the commission, no fears need be entertained but that all the laws which may be suggested for consideration, will partake of the progressive spirit of the age, and in conformity to the principles of democracy.

☞ The bark "Equator," Capt. Morton, sailed from this port on Tuesday last, with a cargo of sawed lumber, for San Francisco.

Navigation of the Missouri River.---Snows in the Rocky Mountains, &c., &c.

The survey of the upper Mississippi river, completed by LIEUT. GROVER, of whom we made mention last week as having arrived, of Governor Steven's expedition, from the falls to the mouth of Milk river, establishes the navigability for steamboats for nearly six hundred miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone river, or to within about thirty miles of the great falls. We are informed that during the months of June and July, this portion of the river is navigable for boats drawing *three* feet of water; during the month of August, two or two and a half feet, and for the month of September, navigable for boats drawing 20 inches. About the middle of October, ice generally commences formation at the mouth of the Yellow Stone, and for a hundred miles or more above; and the river remains less obstructed by it till late in the spring.

Having concluded the survey of the upper Mississippi, Lieut. Grover left Fort Benton on the 2d of January, and crossing the Rocky Mountains by the way of what is called the Blackfoot pass, arrived at Fort Owen on the 23d. The winter, up to the time of the departure of Lieut. Grover from the place above referred to, had been very mild, and but little snow had fallen on the main range of the Rocky Mountains. Between the Bitter Root valley and the head waters of the Missouri, the snow was also light, there being one foot of depth, where undisturbed, in the Blackfoot pass.

For two weeks during this exploration of Lieut. G., the weather was severe and stormy, but on an approach, in the vicinity of the Bitter Root valley, the weather became more mild, and the valley was almost entirely free from snow.

In the Bitter Root mountains, on the trail of the main party of the exploration, for the greater part of the way between Fort Owen and Walla Walla, no snow of any consequence was found; but in the vicinity of the Pond d'Orville Lake, and for a route fifty miles east and west, where the snow is now already the deepest, according to old mountaineers, two feet and a half was found to be all that the extreme depth would measure.

On the latitude of this particular route, according to the best information from old voyagers, the winters are universally more open, and snow falls in less quantities, than immediately north or south.

For many years back, cattle and horses have been wintered in the vicinity of Fort Benton, in the Bitter Root and Spokan valleys, as well as several smaller intermediate valleys, without feed or shelter being provided.

☞ Gov. STEVENS left this place on Saturday morning last, for the purpose of visiting Washington City, in accordance with the suggestion of the Legislative Assembly, to attend to interests involved in the Northern Rail Road Exploration, just completed, and which has been conducted and concluded under his charge. Lieut. Grover having arrived before the departure of the Governor, and all the most important facts connected with a general report having been ascertained, there can be no doubt but that beneficial results will accrue by the mission of the Governor, in adding strength and light to a measure, which is designed to affect, in such an important manner, the people of this territory, and of the coast generally. His absence from the territory will be seriously felt, in many respects, but the object sought to be accomplished by the legislature, is thought to be superior to almost any other consideration of territorial policy, and all are confident of the influence which Gov. S. can bring to bear in furthering the project of the Northern Pacific Rail Road.

☞ The name of the Chillian vessel reported by Capt. Corwin, of the Hawaiian bark "Luika," as having been wrecked off Cape Classett, of which mention was made last week, has been ascertained to have been "The Duchess San Lorenzo." It also has been ascertained to a certainty, that the Rev. Mr. STAINES, of Victoria, V. I., was on board, with a number of other passengers, all of whom perished, including the captain and crew.

☞ The speech of the Hon. VICTOR MONROE, on the subject of submitting the Maine Liquor Law to the people for their approval or otherwise, will be found on the fourth page of to-day's paper. Its merits will be determined by an attentive perusal.

CONCERT.—Mrs. M. A. Hamm, accompanied by her husband, gave a concert at "Pacific Hall" on Monday evening last, to quite a large audience, who manifested their satisfaction afforded by the entertainment, by frequent and loud applause.

☞ See the advertisement of the "Washington Hotel" in our advertising columns.

☞ The legislature has authorized a special election in Pacific county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of HENRY FEISTER, of the house, to take place on the 8th of April.

Melancholy Occurrence.

J. L. BUTLER, of this county, who has just returned from the scene of Indian difficulties at Holmes' harbor, Whidby's Island, referred to two weeks ago, informs us of the loss of a government surf boat near Port Madison, on the Sound, containing Major LARNED, U. S. A., a corporel and nine privates of the 4th infantry. It seems that the vessel was under the direction of Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, of Steilacoom, and was capsized in a squall near the place above referred to, in consequence of which all perished, including Major L., except two of the command, who fastened themselves to the boat after it turned over, and drifted into a cove ten miles north of Seattle, on the west side of Admiralty Inlet. The disaster occurred on Monday last, 27th ult., and Lieut. JONES, with a detachment, left Fort Steilacoom on Thursday in search of the bodies. Major LARNED, and several others of those connected with the command, leave families behind them. The boat was on its way to Steilacoom at the time of the disaster. Full particulars will be given when they are ascertained.

☞ HON. VICTOR MONROE will again address the members of the Legislature and citizens generally, on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., upon the subject of, and advocating the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture, introduction and sale of ardent spirits in Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE---FIRST SESSION.

IN COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1854.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.—The President announced the receipt of a message from Acting Governor Mason, the purport of which was that in replying to a Council resolution, he was obliged to state that he had no official information as to the extent of the claims and rights of the Hudson's Bay or Puget Sound Agricultural companies. Ordered to be inserted on the journal.

Council took up and passed bill to locate a Territorial road from Seattle to White River, where the emigrant road crosses.

The joint resolution as to Congress confirming the title of E. Giddings, Jr., to a claim of 320 acres, located on the flats in the vicinity of Olympia. Unanimously passed.

Adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Bigelow, on leave, introduced C. B. No. 17, an act establishing a common school system for the Territory of Washington.—Bill passed two readings, and was referred to committee on education.

Bill appointing certain officers for new County of Lewis passed three readings.

Resolution from the House, proposing an adjournment of the Legislature from the 31st of March, for ten days, and appropriating the clerks to the code commissioners, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Sayward introduced a resolution instructing our Delegate in Congress to use his influence to secure an appropriation to build light houses at Cape Flattery and at Blunt's Island. Resolution read and referred to committee on commerce.

Mr. Tappan gave notice that he would introduce, on the 11th of April, a bill locating the various public buildings of the Territory.

Then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1854.

Mr. Yantis, from committee on education, reported back C. B. No. 19—an act establishing a common school system for the Territory of Washington—with slight amendments. This is a very lengthy bill, and goes fully into the whole matter—specifically provides for the duties of commissioners, superintendents, clerks, teachers, etc., and when adopted will give to the Territory an admirable school system.

On its passage, we will give its main features to the readers of the "Pioneer," and there appears to be no doubt of its being substantially passed. Bill laid on the table and ordered printed.

Mr. Bigelow, according to notice, introduced a bill relative to waifs, estrays and other unclaimed personal property. Bill read twice and ordered printed.

Council took up H. B. No. 38—an act to allow and regulate the action of right—which was read a second time, when the Council went into committee of the whole, and spent the remainder of the morning session in discussion of its provisions.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council went into committee of the whole on the bill to regulate the action of right, and spent considerable time therein, when they reported said bill back with amendments. The bill is found in the Iowa statutes, and in that Territory has been of influite service to the settlers against jumpers. It has been tried effectually in our own Territory. But many Councilmen thought that by virtue of its provisions the colorable possessory title of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies, would give those companies advantages over settlers, and insisted upon amendments to guard against such features. On going into session again, the bill was disposed of by laying on the table with its amendments.

The resolution as to increase of pay of Collector of customs for the district of Puget Sound, was amended so as to include all federal officers and members of the Legislature, and passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Bigelow, Bradford, Miles, Sayward, Tappan—5.

Noes—Balch, Catlin, Yantis, President.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning

THURSDAY, March 30, 1853.

A committee from the House of Representatives announced the proceedings of the House, and the joint resolutions from that body on the death of Hon. H. FEISTER, who lately took his seat as successor, from Pacific county, to the late Hon. John Scudder. Resolutions read.

Mr. Miles moved, as additional resolves, that the Council attend the funeral of the deceased in a body—wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days, and that they adjourn for one day.

Mr. Tappan, in moving that the Council concur in the House resolutions, and adopt those offered by Mr. Miles, prefaced his motion with the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT—Death is at all times an unwelcome visiter, whether its victim is the helpless occupant of the cradle, or him who, full of youth and strength in the midst of usefulness, with laurels yet accumulating, or whether it drags from the bed of suffering the trembling, decrepid form of old age. In whatever form it appears, it is unwished for.

But we are called upon to mourn under circumstances most peculiar and appalling. A series of the most distressing visitations have fallen to the lot of a sister county which bears the name of the ocean that washes its shores—and we have joined in their lamentations.

A few weeks ago and tears were shed over the fallen form of one who, in a few hours, would have been unanimously elected to a seat in this Legislative Assembly, but before this evidence of their confidence could be consummated, he was carried to his grave! Another was selected—and ere he had left his fire-side for the scene of his usefulness, he too was taken "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Yet a third was chosen, and before his face became known to many of us—almost before the echo of his official oath had died away, or his seat warmed by his presence—he too fell! "Verrily, in the midst of life we are in death."

This solemn admonition of the Almighty should deeply impress us with our frailty, and should show to us the necessity of being always prepared for this dread messenger, from whose mandates there is no appeal.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Yantis, Bigelow and Miles were appointed a committee on the part of Council.

The rules were suspended and bill, No. 44—providing an election to fill vacancy—passed three readings.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1854.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Brownfield, of committee on counties reported back C. B. No. 15, entitled "An act creating Cowlitz County," without amendment, and recommended its passage, which was laid on the table to be called up at the pleasure of the House.

H. B. entitled "An act relating to county assessor, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Thompson introduced a resolution relative to allowing soldiers discharged in this Territory, to locate land warrants on unoccupied lands—referred to committee on memorials.

Mr. Chenoweth introduced a bill entitled "an act to allow and regulate the action of right—read once.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Brownfield introduced a Memorial relative to making Budd's Harbor a Port of Delivery, which was referred to committee on memorials.

Mr. Bolon introduced a Joint Resolution relative to both Houses adjourning from 31st day of March to the 10th day of April next, which was adopted.

Ayes—Bolon, Brownfield, Chapman, Crosbie, Denny, Durgin, Howe, Huntington, Jackson, Thompson, and Mr. Speaker.

Noes—Biles, Moseley, Hale, Shelton, and Ward.

Mr. Thompson presented a petition of certain citizens of Thurston County, asking to be set off from said county, and to be attached to Pierce County.

Mr. Moseley introduced a bill, entitled an act to define the southern boundary of Pierce County, which was referred to committee on counties.

Message from the Council announced the unanimous passage of the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The land adjoining the town of Olympia, on the north, is a low flat, over which the tide flows to but a moderate depth, and which, in its present condition, is an injury to the progress of said town, the same being an impediment to free navigation; vessels, owing to such flats, being unable to come within three-quarters of a mile of said town, but being compelled to discharge their cargoes at that distance, thus occasioning delay and additional expense to our merchants: And, Whereas, Edward Giddings, Jr., of said town of Olympia, has located himself upon said flats, in accordance with the act of Congress, approved September 27th, 1850, entitled "An Act creating the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon, and to make donations to settlers of the said public lands," with the laudable intention of improving the same, which said improvements cannot fail to be of the greatest advantage to said town of Olympia, and to the persons interested therein: And, Whereas, some doubts exist as to whether tracts of land of this description are subject to be located and settled upon under the provisions of the above act:—

Be it Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That our Delegate in Congress be instructed and requested to use his influence in Congress, to procure the passage of an act, confirming to Edward Giddings, Jr., the right to locate and hold said tract of land, bounded and described as follows: commencing at the north west corner of Milas Gallaher's claim, in township eighteen, range two west; thence southerly, bounded by said Gallaher's, C. H. Hale's, D. R. Bigelow's, and J. M. Swan's claims, in said township and range; thence following the meanderings of the sound to the west side of Water Street, in said town of Olympia; thence northerly five thousand six hundred and thirty-three feet to a buoy; thence easterly to the point of beginning, the same containing three hundred and twenty acres, under and in accordance with said act of Congress: *Provided*, That said Edward Giddings, Jr., shall within the space of three years from the 1st January, 1854, make improvements to the amount of $30,000—$10,000 yearly—on said claim or flats.

Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, to whom was referred the act creating the office of Sheriff, reported a substitute, which was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Hale,

House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1854.

House met pursuant to adjournment.—The journals read and approved.

Mr. Hale, of committee on elections, reported that the committee had examined the credentials of Mr. Feaster, member elect from Pacific County, and that he was entitled to a seat in this House. Mr. Feaster thereupon appeared and took the oath of office.

H. B. 38 was read a second time by title; under a suspension of rules was read a third time and passed.

H. B. 36, on its second reading, was taken up and amended.

Mr. Biles gave notice that he would, on some future day, introduce a bill relative to oaths of office.

Mr. Moseley, of committee on judiciary, introduced a bill creating the office and defining the duties of Territorial Treasurer.—Read first time.

On motion of Mr. Hale, voted to have 40 copies instead of 30, of all bills printed.

Mr. Biles introduced a bill appointing officers for Clarke County. Read first time.

Mr. Crosbie, of committee on memorials, reported back the resolution relative to increasing the salary of the Collector of Puget Sound District, with amendments.—Memorial, thus amended, adopted.

Mr. Moseley introduced a bill relative to public printer. Read once.

C. B. 13 was read second time and referred to committee on military affairs.

House adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Denny moved to take up House bill 37, relating to taxes; and that the House go into committee of the whole to consider the same. Agreed to.

After some length of time spent in committee, in which various amendments were offered, the committee rose and reported the same, and recommended their adoption.

Resolution relative to increasing the salary of the Collector of Puget Sound District, returned from the Council, with an amendment so as to apply to all the federal officers in the territory, was taken up and the amendment concurred in.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, March 30, 1854.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Crosbie introduced the following resolutions with these remarks:

MR. SPEAKER—I rise to announce the death of Mr. FEISTER, the newly elected member from Pacific county, which took place last evening at his lodgings.

There has been a singular fatality attending the members from that county.—The first nomination made was that of Mr. Brown, who died before his election—Mr. Scudder, who took his place, died immediately after the election, and now Mr. Feister, who only presented his credentials and was admitted to a seat on yesterday, has followed. The knell has scarce died away when the bell is again tolled, and another grave is opened beside the other two yet freshly sodded.

I was present at the occurrence of Mr. Feister's death, and the circumstances attending it serve to remind us all of the scant space that separates time from eternity. He was conversing with friends one moment, apparently without pain or any premonitory symptoms of disease, the next moment those lips, still warm with the utterance of his thoughts, turned pale and livid, never to be re-opened. He fell a lifeless corpse at their feet. What a change from that of vigorous life and strength!—All that was left in one short instant was the frail tenement of mortality—the soul had winged its flight to the God who gave it.

With his friends and constituents we join in their regrets—to his widow, the partner of his joys and sorrows, she to whom he was her honor and her comfort, alas! what can we say that will soften the blow that has struck with a dull leaden sound to the very heart? Consolations are of no avail in an affliction like this. Let us draw the curtain, and pray that God, who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, will not pass her by in this hour of desolation.

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That having heard with deep regret of the sudden death of HENRY FEISTER, Esq., late a member of the House of Representatives from the county of Pacific, therefore

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize and condole with the widow of the deceased, his numerous personal friends and his constituents in Pacific county, who are thus deprived of a husband, friend and representative.

Resolved, That the members of the House attend the funeral in a body, and as a further mark of respect, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to superintend to funeral ceremonies of the deceased.

Resolved, That the clerk be instructed to forward a certified copy of these resolutions to the widow of the late Mr. Feister.

Messrs. Crosbie, Hale, Biles, Bigelow and Moseley constituted the committee to superintend the funeral of the deceased.

Messrs. Crosbie, Thompson and Jackson constituted a committee to inform the Council of the death of Mr. Feister.

House adjourned.

Remarks of Mr. Chenoweth,

On the presentation of an amendment to the memorial of the legislature to Congress, asking a change in some of the features of the land law for the Territory of Washington. The amendment reads as follows:

"That all persons, bona fide settlers of this Territory, who may not choose to avail themselves of the donation law, be permitted to purchase, at Congress price, the same amount that he might take by settlement and cultivation."

Mr. CHENOWETH spoke as follows:

MR. SPEAKER:—The experience of four years has demonstrated some of the *bad*, as well as good, effects of the donation law.—A very slight knowledge of *human* nature might have satisfied the framers of this law, of the utter folly of attempting to *compel all classes* of men to become farmers. The bounty of the government has induced a certain class to emigrate to this country—namely, the farmer. Other classes are here, and many of all classes were here, before the passage of that law, that know nothing about farming, and cannot make a living in that way; whose trades would be useful to the community and lucrative to themselves: but the temptation to get LAND, a desire implanted in the heart of every man, and the fact that land can *only* be had by *settlement and cultivation*, induces them to abandon a trade to which they were bred and are well qualified, and for want of which the community suffers most intensely. This class of tradesmen are compelled to launch out upon an unknown sea, to serve out their probation, and make that experiment that does no one good, but themselves much harm.—The neighborhood is deprived of their trade; mechanical labor is made ruinously high, in fact, so high as to put an effectual stop to improvements; and the tradesman, unacquainted with farming, and unable to make it profitable, becomes perfectly disgusted with the country; and if he is persevering enough to perfect his title, by residence, he returns to his trade, after loosing four years of valuable time, thoroughly unsettled in his habits of industry and devotion to his trade.

Again, sir, is it the interest of the farmer that every body else, in the entire country, should be farmers? To whom would he sell his produce? He raises potatoes or wheat, and must sell them to his neighbor, who would be glad to sell the same thing.—Its tendency is to destroy villages and drive every one either out of the country or to a farm.

The great *motive* that brings people to a new country, is to acquire a title to land.—In all parts of the western states men are permitted to buy land at $1,25 per acre; but in this country they cannot buy at all.—This will determine thousands not to come here. Men of families may desire to follow their trades, and secure, at the same time, a portion of land for their children. Could they do so, it would bind them, by the ties of interest, to the country; but because they cannot do it, they will go where they can get land.

But, it is said, if men are compelled to live on land, or not own it, this will secure their aid to schools in the country. This, surely, is not sound reasoning. Men who locate land just to acquire a title, will not make permanent improvements; will not consent to build good school houses. They are here only temporarily, and have but one object to accomplish—to drag out their time and return to their trade.

This narrow policy must keep out, and drive from, to some extent, every class of men except farmers. It is utterly inconsistent with our free and liberal institutions, to *compel* men to follow a pursuit against their inclinations. The more free and untrammeled men can be left to pursue just what occupation, and in what manner they choose, the better. All these trammels deaden the energies, and cripple the daring enterprise of man. The wider scope that can be thrown open to the free and unfettered genius of men, the more energy is imparted to their enterprise. Men who have not carefully studied the history of governments, may easily overlook the surprising effects of legislation. Why is it that some portions of the world, blessed with all that a munificent providence can shower upon them, the verdure of spring, and flowers of perpetual summer are there; but the buds of genius, the aspirations of an ambitious enterprise, are withered and dead; fetters forged by the hand of tyrany are there; men are not left free and untrammeled in the pursuit of wealth and happiness. Make men free, and there is no sterility of soil, severity of climate, or dangers of a wild and unexplored ocean, that their unconquerable determination will not overcome: winter is converted into summer, the ocean whitened with sails, and the barren wilderness smiles with the variegated productions of art.

Can any man assign a sensible reason why we should deny to any class of men a home among us, or the means of acquiring that home, in any proper way he may choose?

Facts are stubborn things. It is a well ascertained fact that many persons who were here before the passage of the law, who came just to get land, but who have not taken claims, and because they cannot, have left the country. Ancient Rome banished her *best* men, England aims to banish her *worst*, and we banish all except FARMERS.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

SEQUIM BAY.

SAILED.

March 11th.—Bark Elvira Harbeck, Marshall, San Francisco.

" 12th.—Brig Hodgden, Wade, San Francisco.

PORT TOWNSEND.

March 10th.—Schooner San Diego, Crafton, Port Orford.

PORT GAMBLE.

March 20th.—Brig Carbon, Simpson, San Francisco.

PORT LUDLOW.

March 20th.—Ship Sarah Parker, Gardner, ready for sea.

STEILACOOM.

March 23d.—Brig Cyrus, Brown, San Francisco.

SEATTLE.

ARRIVED.

March 9th.—Ship Leonora, Yates, 20 days from San Francisco. Now loading with piles and square timber at Port Madison.

Mr. Editor—The resolutions introduced in regard to making a requisition of arms for the Territory, and asking for an appropriation of $15,000, should have been credited to Hon. Mr. Balch, of Pierce, chairman of committee on Military Affairs, and not to Mr. Bradford, who is not a member of that committee. Please make this correction, and oblige your REPORTER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I take occasion to inform the public, that the continued absence of Henry Colter, my partner, cannot at present be satisfactorily explained. But, thanking my friends for their patronage heretofore, I crave their farther indulgence by asking a suspension of opinion, until the facts are definitely ascertained, of which the public will be at once apprised. I stand ready, however, to satisfy all who may be interested in the security and certainty of our express.

JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.,
Of Parker & Colter's Express.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT,
By Williams & Waterman.

OLYMPIA, W. T. April 1, 1854.

The sluggishness of the week's trade has been relieved by nothing of interest in a commercial point of view, though in the uniform steadiness of the demand, we recognise the evidences of a secure and permanent business.

BREADSTUFFS.—The supply of flour, of good quality, is sufficiently large, though selling at rates somewhat disproportionate to those ruling at San Francisco.

FEED.—Imported Barley is in large supply at rates ranging from 3 to 4½ cents per lb in proportion to the extent of orders. Hay and oats are with difficulty procured, even in sufficient amount to supply the local demand.

Provisions—
Beef, fresh, ℔ lb...14@18
Mutton, " " ...25@30
Pork, fresh and salt, ℔ lb...20@25
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl. $35
Clear Pork, ℔ " $40
Bacon, clear, ℔ lb...25
Hams, ℔ lb...25@30
Shoulders, ℔ lb...@22
Salmon, ℔ lb...none
Codfish, ℔ lb...@12½
Mackerel, ℔ hf bbl. $15
Butter, ℔ lb...@75
Lard, " "...@28
Cheese, " "...@37
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs...$8@$9
Corn Meal, ℔ lb...@9
Salt, fine, " "...@5
Salt, coarse, ℔ "...@4
Potatoes, ℔ bush $1.50
Onions, " " 4.00
Beets, " " 3.00
Turnips, " " 1.50
Beans, Chili, ℔ lb...9@12½
Beans, white, ℔ lb. @12½
Eggs, ℔ doz...75

Dry Goods—
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard...15
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard...12½
Shirtings, blea. 4-4...16⅔
Drillings, bro. ℔ yd...16⅔
Prints, ℔ yard...12½@20
Blankets, ℔ pr. $7@$9
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz...$3@$5
do cotton, ℔ doz...2.50

Paints, &c.—
Lead, white, ℔ lb...20
do colors, " "...none
Linseed oil, ℔ gal $2.50
Turpentine, " " 3.00

Groceries—
Sugar, bro. ℔ lb. 10@12½
Sugar, white crush. per lb...@22
Coffee, ℔ lb...@22½
Tea, " "...75@$1
Rice, Caro., ℔ lb...12½
Dried Apples, ℔ lb 18
Dried Peaches " " 18
Chili Peaches, " " 37½
Soap, ℔ lb...12½@15
Starch, ℔ lb...37½
Candles, tal'd, ℔ lb none
do Adm. " " 50
do Sperm, " " 75
Tobacco, ℔ lb...50@75
Saleratus, " " 25
Pepper, grain, ℔ lb 37½
Molasses, ℔ gal...50@62½
Syrup, " "...75@$1
Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon...75
Lamp oil, ℔ gal. $2.50

Liquors—
Brandy, ℔ gal...$2@$3.50
Whiskey, "...1.25@1.50
Gin, ℔ gal...2.50@$3
Port Wine, ℔ gal. 2.50
Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon...2.50

Sundries—
Nails, ℔ keg...$10
Window glass, ℔ box...$7
Sash, ℔ light...20@25
Axes...$1.50@$2
Buckets, 3 hoop...75
Brooms...50

Lumber—
Sawed fir, ℔ M...$22
" cedar, "...$25
Shingles, ℔ M...$4@$5
Square timber, ℔ foot...12@14
Piles, ℔ foot...5@6

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire.

Also horses kept by the day or week.

For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Washington Hotel.

A. J. Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business.

In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms.

All persons indebted to Edmund Sylvester on account, are requested to call at my office and settle the same.

A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, April 1, 1854. 30tf

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

George W. Lee vs. John Sword.

ALL persons interested will take notice that George W. Lee, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1854, sued out a writ of attachment from the United States District Court in and for King County, in Washington Territory, against so much of the goods, chattels, moneys, and effects of John Sword, a non-resident of said Territory, as shall be sufficient to satisfy the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars and sixty nine cents, together with interest and costs of suit,—which writ has been served and returned.

Attest, D. S. MAYNARD, Clerk K. C. D. C.
Clerk's Office, Seattle, March 18, 1854. 6w30.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to the public that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any of the crew of the bark Luika.

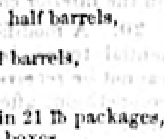
(Signed) LOUIS J. CORWIN.

Olympia, March 30, 1854. 3w30.

FOR RENT.

THE STORE AND DWELLING now occupied by Mr. J. C. Fory, on the corner of Main and Second streets. Possession given on the first day of April. Apply at the office of the "Pioneer and Democrat."

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.



THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G. A. Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally:

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Brandy,
75 doz. boxes Gin,
44 gallons Spirits Turpentine, in 6 gallon tins,
95 Iron pots,
89 pairs heavy pants,
25 doz. looking glasses,
150 pairs heavy brogans.

All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers on reasonable terms. SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

FOR SALE.

EX G. W. KENDALL.	4500 lbs. No. 1 China sugar, 25 lb. matts.
	100 bbls. sweet superior Flour, Gallego and Haxall brands.
	50 boxes Winchester bro. Soap.
	25 bbls. Mess pork.
	20 " " beef.
	50 pair Window sashes, glazed, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, 10 by 14.
EX CYCLOPS.	100 tons heavy Chili seed Barley, for sale by KENDALL Co.

Olympia March 18, 1854. 2tf

NEW STORE.

LATELY received and for sale cheap, a large assortment of Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery Ware, DRY GOODS, LADIES "FIXINGS,"

Ready-Made Clothing.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large assortment of things too tedious to mention.

M. LOUISSON & COS.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, F. FRANKEL.

Olympia, Nov. 26, 1853. 12tf

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL, in connection with Hon. Wm. Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

By an arrangement with John B. Preston, Esq., late Surveyor General, I will attend to the preparation of notifications, and all business connected with the Land Offices. Business at the office at Oregon City will be attended to by Mr. Preston personally.—This will insure to claimants a prompt and correct attention to their business.

Office, for the present, on Third street, three doors from Main, Olympia, Washington Territory.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 6m29

Information Wanted,

OF EDMUND STEVENS, who crossed the plains in 1853, and went into Oregon. Any information of his whereabouts communicated to his brother at Olympia, will be thankfully received. Oregon papers please copy.

March 25, '54. GABRIEL STEVENS.

L. E. MORGAN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

T. ADAMS & CO.,

Peoria Premium Steel Plow

MANUFACTURERS,

CORNER BROADWAY AND BATTERY STREETS,
San Francisco, California.

The above named plows are kept for sale in Olympia, by GEO. GALLAGHER.

March 18, 1854. 2tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING.

ENSIGN & STIRLING,

LUMBER DEALERS,

OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharves, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Will receive Oregon Lumber and Produce on Commission, and make cash advances on the same.

San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

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 "nary time."

TERMS—Cash.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S NOTICE

TO SETTLERS,

In Township	11	North Range	1	West	in	W. T.
In "	11	" "	2	"	in	do
In "	4	" "	1	East	in	do
In "	5	" "	1	"	in	do
In "	19	" "	1	"	in	do
In "	20	" "	1	"	in	do
In "	18	" "	1	West	in	do
In "	19	" "	1	"	in	do
In "	20	" "	1	"	in	do
In "	17	" "	2	"	in	do
In "	18	" "	2	"	in	do
In "	19	" "	2	"	in	do
In "	20	" "	2	"	in	do

The above townships having been surveyed, and the plats thereof approved on the 11th inst., all persons who have claims or parts of claims therein before the date of such approval, are required to present the notifications of their claims, respectively, at this office, WITHIN THREE MONTHS from the date thereof, where I shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims, and enter upon the adjustment of the same, and the settlement according to law of all conflict of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them.

And every person who has settled, or shall settle within such townships, AFTER the date of approval aforesaid, is required by law to file at this office the notification of his claim, specifying the precise tract or tracts claimed by him, WITHIN THREE MONTHS from the date of his settlement, and he hereby is requested so to do at any convenient time within such term.

Given under my hand at Oregon City, this 11th day of February, 1854.

C. K. GARDNER,
Surveyor General of Public Lands in Oregon.

March 4, 1854. 4w26

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware.—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKinlay & Co. Oregon City and Umpqua. Oregon.

June 25, 1853. 6m42

W. C. HOLMAN, WM. CARPENTER.

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING, SACRAMENTO STREET, BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Consignments Solicited.

REFERENCES:

Ex-Gov. Barnett,
Maj. Wm. L. Smith, } San Francisco.
Page, Bacon & Co.,
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon;
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend, W. T.;
Geo. A. Barnes, Olympia, W. T.

N. B.—Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour and every variety of produce.

Sept. 10, 1853.

PUYALLUP

SALMON FISHERY.

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

August 12, 1853. 50tf

THE OFFICE OF

JNO. B. PRESTON,

IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL, & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.

Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L. B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B. Hastings & Co.

F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office, until the business is settled up.

L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER.

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 2tf

P. KEACH & CO.

HAVE just received Ex G. W. KENDALL, and now offer for sale at Wholesale and Retail, the largest assortment of Goods on Puget Sound.

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China, No. 1, E. B. Syrup in kegs, No. 1, Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls. excellent Flour.

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,

EVERY VARIETY.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Laines, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c., &c.

COATS.

Frock and Dress, heavy Beaver and Pilot Overcoats, Pants, black and fancy Doeskin, Cloth, Satin and Silk vests, extra fine white Shirts, Calico, Linen, Check, and Hickory do., and a large assortment of under and over Shirts.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Misses.

HATS AND CAPS.

Lima, Moleskin, and Kossuth, Mexican and Brush Hats, Navy and Boston glazed Caps.

A Very Large Supply

Of cooking stoves, Premium and Western World, Office and Parlor stoves, stove pipe, Zinc, &c.

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass-ware, Wooden-ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.

We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City.

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS—CHEAP GOODS.

E. MOLLER & Co.

HAVE opened a new WHOLESALE and RETAIL Store in the well known building formerly occupied by Mr. Jack Moses and intend keeping on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS And Dry Goods.

One of the the partners will be constantly in San Francisco to keep up a regular assortment by every arrival, and we hope to give satisfaction to all parties honoring us with their custom.

NOW LANDING EX KENDALL.

Sugar, Hard Bread, Pork, Brandy, Claret, crushed Tobacco, Butter, Whisky, Candles, Coffee, Segars, Shot, Gin, Walnuts. E. MOLLER & Co.

March 11, 1854. 4w*

A WHALE BOAT and a Ship's Yawl, for sale by PARKER & COLTER.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 2tf

NEW GOODS AGAIN!

JUST RECEIVED ex "George Emery," Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Saleratus, Soap. Black and fancy Casimere Pants: Black Frock Coats, Satin and silk vests.

BOOTS & SHOES, GINGHAMS,

And a lot of ONION SEED.

BETTMAN & BRAND.

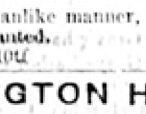
Olympia, Feb. 17, 1854. 24tf

300 BARRELS MESS PORK;
150 Cases Table Salt;
150 Bags Rio Coffee;
220 Half Barrels Dried Apples;
350 Chests Black and Green Tea;
860 Boxes Brown Soap;

Together with a large assortment of Provisions and Groceries, for sale, at low rates, by CASTLE BROTHERS, Front Street.

San Francisco, Feb. 4, 1854. 1m24

WATCHES! WATCHES!



C. TURNER would inform the public that he has opened a shop in Olympia, and is now prepared to

REPAIR WATCHES AND JEWELRY

in a neat and workmanlike manner, and on short notice. All work warranted.

Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our own or neighboring 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.

CORLISS & CO.

October 1, 1853. 4tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

PEYTONA,

JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.

Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.

Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

EX TARQUINA,

THE UNDERSIGNED have received, in addition to their former stock, the following desirable goods, which are offered at low prices, viz:

Fresh Flour, Sugar, Dried Apples,
Soap, Salt, Candles, Tobacco,
Candies, Soda Crackers Sweet oil,
Linseed oil, White Lead, Putty,
Glass of all sizes,
Nails, Crosscut Saws,
Novels, Geographies, and a splendid assortment of

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

AND CLOTHING,

BETTMAN & BRAND.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

MANSION HOUSE.

MR. F. KENNEDY having located himself in the large and commodious frame house on Fourth street, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His table will be loaded at all times with the best the country affords.—His motto is, "Live, and let live." Call and examine for yourselves. Prices reasonable. He can accommodate a few more boarders. F. KENNEDY.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853. 15tf

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

PARKER & COLTER,

—ON THE CASH SYSTEM—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY

HENRY V. COLTER, JNO. G. PARKER, JR.

Jan. 21, 1854.

COOPERING.

THE undersigned has located himself at the Puyallup Fishery Station where he is prepared to fill orders for Salmon Barrels at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1854. tf. C. BAIRD.

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Dec. 3, 1853.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

I. N. EBEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.

Office at the Custom House.

Sept. 30, 1853. 4tf

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853.

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.

July 9, 1853. tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.

Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

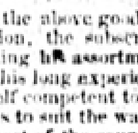
Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

NEW ARRIVAL!

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has received direct from San Francisco and is now opening at the Post Office building on Second street, one door east of the Washington Hotel, a large, new and well selected assortment of



DRY GOODS,

SHOES, BOOTS, HATS,

CAPS, &C., AND A SPLENDID LOT OF

READY MADE CLOTHING.

As the above goods were selected from personal inspection, the subscriber has no hesitation in recommending his assortment as of a superior quality, and from his long experience in the business, he considers himself competent to judge judiciously in making purchases to suit the wants and demands of the people of this part of the country. The above stock will be sold on as reasonable terms, as can be obtained elsewhere in the Territory.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, Jan. 21, 1853. 20tf

J. O. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove,
mh 25, '54-ly.] Whidby's Island, W. T.

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to obtain information relative to a yawl boat in which Capt. Wm. M. Rowland embarked at Bellingham Bay for Steilacoom, and was supposed to be drowned. Said boat is 14 feet long by 4 wide—clinker built, copper-fastened and lead colored. Any information left at the office of the "Pioneer and Democrat" will be thankfully received. ELIS BARNES.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 3w29

B. GOLDMAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,

STATIONERY, HARDWARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

B. P. BARSTOW'S LINE OF

PACKETS,

BETWEEN San Francisco and Penn's Cove, consisting of the Clipper Bark "Mary Melville," Brig "Kingsbury," and a new clipper now on the passage from the States, will run regularly during the season, and will take freight and passengers to all points on the Sound.

B. P. Barstow will be in San Francisco much of the time during the season, and will fill all orders he may be entrusted with for goods, or any other business.

Address B. P. Barstow, San Francisco, or B. P. B. & Co., Penn's Cove.

B. P. BARSTOW & CO.

WILL keep constantly on hand Provisions and Groceries of all kinds; also Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Cooking Stoves, &c., &c. They are receiving by each of their vessels from San Francisco large supplies, and can furnish to the people and merchants of the Sound, goods lower than they can be procured at any other point.

Feb. 10, 1854. 23

Sayward's Line

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willimantic will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco. All orders for goods will be promptly attended to.

July 30, 1853. 47ly

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 built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.—47ly.

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.

Dec. 1, 1853.

NOTICE.

THIS day, March the 18th, 1854, I, John P. Lecky, do warn, notify and caution the public generally, not to trust my wife Julia on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contraction.

LAST CALL.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &C. FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being compelled to leave Olympia for a season, offers at low prises his Household furniture consisting in part of Mahogany Tables and Washstand, Chairs, Matresses and bedding, superior cooking stove, Parlor stove, crockery, tin ware, Kitchen utensils, and sundry other articles. Also one silver Castor of 7 bottles; also his remaining stock of goods in store.—Plows, Broad and narrow axes, log chains, wooden bowls, bushel baskets, bake ovens, wall paper &c.—Clover seed,—also sundry valuable books. At "Simmons'" old stand. JOHN C. FORY.

March 11, 1854. 3w

NOTICE.

THE owner of a box about three feet long, one foot thick, one and a half feet wide, without mark, and contents unknown, received by Bark "Sarah Warren," from San Francisco, is hereby notified that, unless said box is called for by the consignee, on or before Saturday, the 25th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., it will be then sold at public auction to pay freight and charges, at the store of the Kendall Co., in Olympia, W. T.

KENDALL CO.,
By J. CUSHMAN.

Olympia, Feb. 22, 1854.

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

A CHOICE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK just received and for sale by PARKER & COLTER.

Feb. 1854, 3.22t

GEORGE L. STORY,

DENNISON' BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;	500 lbs Saltpetre;
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	800 lbs Alum;
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;	255 lbs Balsam copaiva;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dule;
20 " Jayne's Alternative;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters;	500 lbs Cream of Tartar
50 " do Life Pills;	350 lbs Tartaric Acid;
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda;
30 " Thompsen's Eye-Water;	500 lbs Beeswax;
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment;	200 lbs refined champhor;
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	400 lbs Copperas;
30 " British Oil;	500 lbs Glauber salts;
36 " Harlem do;	50 gals. cold press'd castor oil;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;	4 boxes cast steel soap;
30 " Bateman's Drops;	3 bbls lampblack;
12 " Ayer's C. pectoral.	1 bbl Race ginger;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;	50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
300 gross bottle corks;	300 lbs Hops;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup;	100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind.;
25 " Lemon syrup;	800 lbs Sal soda;
25 " Raspberry do;	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted;	200 lbs Sponge;
100 ozs Quinine;	75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
20 " Strychnine;	50 doz sweet oil in baskets.
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa;	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
	50 lbs Opium (new crop)
	20 lbs Pruss. Potash;
	2 bbls Sassafras bark;
	200 lbs Emery, as'd sizes;
	125 ozs Flores Benzoin;
	15 bbls Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

1200 lbs Putty;	2000 lbs White Lead;
50 gals copal Varnish;	800 lbs Red do;
75 " Japan do;	300 lbs Litharge;
400 " Spts Turpentine;	800 lbs Venetian Red;
200 " Linseed oil;	400 lbs Spanish Brown;
100 lbs essential Oils;	250 lbs light Glue;

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, two doors south of Parker & Colter's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853. 42-ly

"TIME IS MONEY."

I HAVE made arrangements with Parker, Colter & Co's Express to forward watches and jewelry, to be repaired. Persons in Washington Territory desirous of having their WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, can now have their wishes complied with by leaving them at P. C. & Co's Express Office. They will be returned as early as possible.

tf. G. C. ROBBINS.

Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1853.

STOVES.

JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

Hardware, Hollow ware, Plows

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.

Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned 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. 9tf

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public that I have given C. H. HALE a general power of attorney to act for me during my absence to the States.

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Feb. 1, 1854. 2 mo, 22

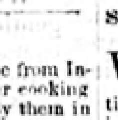
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into partnership in the Livery Stable business, and will continue to carry it on under the firm of

ANDREW J. BALDWIN,
EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Feb. 1, 1854.

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. 39tf

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the purchase from Indians of guns, utensils of husbandry or cooking utensils of the kind commonly obtained by them in their intercourse with white people, or of Blankets or any article of clothing except skins or furs, is strictly forbidden by law under a penalty of FIFTY DOLLARS, for each and every offence, and that such offences will be hereafter strictly prosecuted.

The system of private reprisals in case of thefts committed by Indians, is also strictly forbidden by law. The Superintendant will be at all times ready to compel indemnity where it can be obtained from the tribe, and on failure, the act provides for remuneration otherwise. In case of violation of this provision, the right to indemnity is forfeited, and the penalty will be enforced in addition.

ISAAC I. STEVENS,
Gov. & Supt. Indians Affairs.

Office Superintendant Indian Affairs,
Olympia, W. T. Feb. 22, 1854. tf.

FRUIT TREES.

MILWAUKIE NURSERY,

H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.

WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Bute, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.

March 11, 1843.

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & 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.—1y1.

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

At Port Gamble, Hood's Canal, W. T.,

AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

ARE now erecting, at Port Gamble, a steam gang and single saw mill, and will soon be prepared to manufacture lumber of every description, including planed and grooved boards, to order; will contract for dimention framing timber of any kind.

Their boilers and machinery have just arrived from Boston direct, in their schooner L. P. Foster, the first of a line of packets to run between Port Gamble and San Francisco, via Port Townsend, which will include the fast sailing schooners Kaluna, J. B. Brown, Cynosure, and Julius Pringle. Their clipper brig Boston will run to the Sandwich Islands.

For freight, passage or other business, apply to
J. P. KELLER, Agent, Port Gamble, or
A. J. POPE, California Street Wharf,
San Francisco, California.

Sept. 17, 1853. 2tf

"BUY WHERE YOU CAN

BUY THE CHEAPEST!"

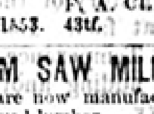
JUST RECEIVED, Ex Leonesa, a full and general assortment of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, LIQUORS, STOVES, &c., &c., &c.

Being anxious to close out the present stock, I will sell cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere on the Sound. C. C. TERRY.

Alki, Feb. 1, 1854. 22tf

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 on 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. 43tf.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having demands against or indebted to the firm of the Leonesa Co., or to C. C. Terry, are requested to call and settle immediately, as the undersigned is about to leave for the Atlantic States. CHAS. C. TERRY.

Jan. 26, 1853. 22tf

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Fortes of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordeon and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice.

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Steilacoom city and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in the Blacksmithing line lower than at any other establishment on Puget Sound. All orders from a distance executed with neatness and dispatch—PLOWS, MILL IRONS, &c., of a superior quality can be obtained upon short notice, and at very reasonable rates.

Shop, corner of Second and Columbia streets.

S. F. LIKENS.

Steilacoom city, Sept. 5, 1853.—2tf.

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

DR. C. is prepared to insert the improved Porcelain Gum Teeth on the atmospheric pressure principle, which may be worn with comfort, answering every end of the natural teeth.

Particular attention paid to the plugging of decayed teeth with gold or tin foil, thereby preventing further decay. Teeth extracted with improved forceps, giving the least possible pain.

☞ All operations warranted to give entire satisfaction, or no charge made. Ladies visited at their residence if requested.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

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. 15

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

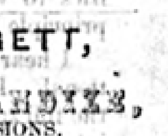
VESSELS of all classes built, rigged, and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 48.

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. 1tf

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz Landing, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec. 3, 1853. 13

Speech of the Hon. Victor Monroe.

REPORTED BY ELWOOD EVANS, ESQ.

Pursuant to notice, the members of the Legislative Assembly and citizens of Olympia assembled in the hall of the House of Representative on Thursday evening, the 23d inst., to hear a discourse from the Hon. VICTOR MONROE, in favor of the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law, similar in its provisions to the universally known "Maine Liquor Law." The distinguished lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Some short time since I was requested to give my opinions to the citizens in regard to the passage of a law prohibiting the use and traffic in ardent spirits. I cheerfully consented to do so. An evening was fixed, but owing to circumstances a postponement took place and this evening was fixed. I regret that I made an arrangement this morning to meet a committee of the House of Representatives—and supposing another postponement had been made, I am thus late in appearing before you, considerably fatigued after a severe day's labor. But I am satisfied to go on and address you—another postponement, and it might have been thought I was jesting on this important subject.

These are not the opinions formed from momentary consideration, not from the thoughts of the hour, not hasty in its conclusions, but the result of deliberate conviction, of thoughts long and often entertained. I am satisfied that the best interests of every State and Territory demand that the trade in ardent spirits should be *prohibited*—not curtailed, but totally prohibited. It is a rule of political economy, aye, a law, that trade in any article of whatever description, if injurious to the community, ought to be prohibited and excluded. Is not this traffic so? Is the manufacture, introduction or use of ardent spirits beneficial? Is it not injurious to the best interests of society, morally, physically and commercially? But we are met with the reply: you may be right—it ought perhaps to be prohibited, but custom has engrafted the traffic so deeply upon our social system that we cannot exclude it. I answer, NO. This is not like reasoning on an ordinary subject of trade—it has for its basis a great moral principle of right and wrong—deeply connected with our whole social system—at variance with every feeling of right. It will be sustained—convinced of the truth of the position now assumed—the people must and will rise in their might and majesty and abolish the traffic. I say the law can be executed.—The history of the country gives evidence of that fact. Look at the history of the great Temperance reformation—its brilliant light adding another star to our glorious galaxy.

I am proud to say the temperance reform started in our country; rising with bright effulgence, it extended its genial ray to Europe and revolutionized her nations.—Spreading on further, Asia, and even Africa, felt its cheering influence, and the world was advanced in hope. It never has retrogaded, but always progress has been its course. It commenced in Virginia early in our history. Pemberton was the first reformer. He started the pledge that "no man would get drunk," and circulated it privately. Based on this pledge, temperance societies were formed—ardent spirits were alone excluded as a beverage. The society flourished for years, but a dark hour came—it ceased for the time, but the "leaven" still remained. The gallant ship "Washingtonian" was brought to bear—she boldly unfurled her banner of "total abstinence" to the breeze, and traversed our whole country from Maine to Georgia, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores. And how many hundreds of thousand were reclaimed to society, their poor families and their friends?

Again a crisis comes—dark clouds darken the atmosphere, and the good cause sinks in darkness for an hour, appalling the friends of morality, religion and truth itself. But soon look to the north—a bright star is discerned—brighter as it shines forth from the darkness around—still brighter it breaks forth—higher—higher—and the glorious order of the Sons of Temperance broke forth with bright effulgence. First the reform began with "not getting drunk," next ardent spirits are excluded, but now cider and all other liquors are banished, and a fourth step is taken to prohibit dealing in the commodity. A fifth step is now about to be taken—a great progress in this reform, in this great triumph of right, a progress so marked that we can discern it as it advances to completion. That fifth step is the entire prohibition of either selling or trafficing in it. But we are told the country is not ready. Maine commenced the good work. Her star was rising, small 'tis true in magnitude and scarcely seen at the south and west, but gallantly and firmly she pursued her course, causing shame and confusion to the residue of the States when contemplating the bright glittering of her pure banner.

Then why should not a law be enforced in Washington Territory? Gentlemen of the Legislature, mark my prediction—vote not against this measure through popular fear—you know it is right—you know it ought to be enforced—you know the traffic is destructive to the best interests of your constituents. Will you, while looking back to your constituents for the same position you now hold, or one higher in your own aspirations, sacrifice the opportunity to do so good an act? Let me tell you, the time is coming when any man whose vote stands recorded against this measure, will desire it blotted out, and be released from the penalties to which his vote against right and principle have subjected him.

I hear it said that the act is unconstitutional. I say it is not—it comports with the full spirit of our constitution in its every intent: a protection of the public welfare, an eradication of every thing which will destroy. I would ask, what is our republic based upon? what distinguishes it from other nations of the earth? All other governments are reared upon a simple pillar, but here there is a substructure—the whole people, the good of the whole—the principle of the masses. The great corner stone is a moral principle of right—destroy it, and where is your hope? gone, like the morning mist before the rising sun. Without that moral sense, that principle of right, your laws would remain a dead letter on your statute books. Tell me it is unconstitutional to abate a nuisance, to provide for the benefit and comforts of the whole. In a city would a nuisance be permitted? Would you, here in Olympia, permit a slaughter house to be erected on your Main street, where blood and offal would be collected and disease spread around by the filth produced? Could a tannery or tallow chandlery be located here? No! What would the Legislature say? what would the people all say? You must remove it? But the answer comes—"it is my property, have I not a right to use my money as I please?" We freely answer, certainly, provided you do not trample on my rights; you must not affect the health of those about you, nor injure the rights of your neighbor.

All these establishments are of service—are of benefit to the community in supplying their wants, but they must be removed beyond the borders of your city. They are necessary, but they are not "salus populi"—hence it is wisely made a police regulation of a State or city to control these matters. That has been the extent of the decision in regard to the Maine Liquor Law. The principle of that law has been sustained in courts of New York and Massachusettss, and never in any court has it been pronounced unconstitutional. It is true an adverse decision has been given to one of the provisions of that law. That is readily explained. In the original draft it iflicted certain penalties upon a citizen found retailing it, and gave the privilege to any one suspecting liquor to be concealed about a building the right to search and destroy the same. It required no affidavit of informant—no jury to try the question of property. This provision, court decided to be unconstitutional, and that before a search could be made, a search warrant must issue. That is the decision, and the principle of the law has never been affected. It is constitutional, and is it not right? Let me ask, what good does traffic in ardent spirits produce? What good arises from the use thereof? Does it brighten the intellect? Does it strengthen the mind? Does it give clearness of perception or beauty of expression? Does it not rather weaken and finally destroy him who indulges in their use? Does it give it moral character? Does private and public advantage result from it? Does it confer wealth? Does it add weight to the purse? No! It detracts in every way, and creates much more injury than any other traffic.

Look back through your past lives—some two, three or more years spent in this Territory—go back to the State from whence you came. We meet here together from every section of our Union—from every State in the confederacy. Look at your school boy days, when you and your companions sported on the green sod—how very few have risen to station; one here and there may have attained eminence, but he who then had brighter promise, and better chances now sleeps in a drunkard's grave. How many can we point out as ruined. What is the cause? Traffic in ardent spirits did it. Has it not robbed every class? From the humble laborer, earning his fifty cents per day, all the way through every grade to the pulpit, you see its victims; and yet this traffic is defended from one end of the Union to the other.

But we are told we are trampling on the liberties of our fellow-men—liberty to deal out poison to its victim—that which is sapping the foundation of his moral growth and carrying him to sure and certain ruin. If he could drink alone—drink on and sink down into a drunkard's grave, it would be a thousand fold better. But that is impossible in the very nature of things. We are bound together by cords so closely, so intimately, that a shock in one part, like the electric spark, blasts and withers a whole community. The loss of the man who sinks is not the great evil, bad as that is. What is felt afterwards in consequence of his example is what is most to be deplored.

Let us now look at it in a commercial point of view. One man grows rich by this traffic—to do which, how many are made poor? How many drunkards and paupers to be supported by the commnnity are made while the seller of ardent spirits is becoming rich? While one man is making his hundred per cent., twenty, aye, an hundred men are losing their position, and to sustain this one man in his traffic. Are you, members of the Legislature, ready to consent that a whole community should be impoverished by the acts you pass or omit to pass?

We cannot do justice to the eloquent gentleman as he depicted the gradual course of making a drunkard, and will not attempt to give his language. He spoke fervidly of the evils of intemperance, and went on to address the Legislators present, telling they were not legislating for grog-shop politicians or for drunkards, but for the moral portion of the community—to protect the sober and not sacrifice them for the small good arising to so small a class as the venders of ardent spirits.

Your merchant ships that come to your shores laden with goods, are prohibited to land their cargoes till the duty is paid. The master objects—he has rights which are infringed by this course, but is not your reply, "you must pay this, because it is necessary, it is for the protection of government." Again, the lawyer in your court cannot practice till he gets a license. In South Carolina it is made a penitentiary offence to practice medicine without a diploma. All these licenses are founded upon the "salus populi." Every state in the Union exercises the right to restrain trade—to regulate the traffic in ardent spirits. The right to restrain confers an undoubted right to prohibit. It is all based upon the one great principle, the "safety of the people."

I trust Washington Territory will pass this law. Her present is obscure 'tis true, but God only knows the future destiny awaiting her. Day after day we pass petitions praying the old Atlantic States for favors, but the day is not far distant when that will be reversed, and our brothers of the Atlantic States will ask of us the same favors. Let us then start fair and pure. Let virtue and sobriety be kept constantly in view; keep our citizens pure, and free from all that will destroy intellect, morality and every better feeling of our nature.

Would that I held a seat in this Legislature now, that I might record my vote in favor of this great principle. I would rejoice to place myself upon the record, and when the session is over I would return to my constituency—if beaten and driven from the field, I would yet console myself in the consciousness of right, and calmly wait the day when the champion of great moral reform is called out to meet his reward.

[Loud applause.]

Understand, gentlemen, therefore, before you act, what the law is, what its intent, that it is meant to prohibit the manufacture, introduction and traffic in ardent spirits.

A man may have his house filled with liquors from garret to cellar, but he must not sell it, or deal it out to any citizen. It is not really a 'temperance society' in itself, it effectually works that way. While it is so easy for a person to get liquor—while he has but to reach out his hand and there it is, he cannot avoid taking a glass. It is not a weakness, it is a disease, a seed of corruption grown to a huge tree, o'ershadowing all that is pure and good in your character. Do not denounce the drunkard—persuade him, talk kindly—much harm has been done by the course pursued by ill advised friends. I believe the only hope for men of the character alluded to, is a total removal of all opportunity to indulge in ardent spirits.

Fear not, gentlemen, to vote for a measure fraught with so much good. Your constituents will not leave you at home—and should they, let me say it is glorious to be a martyr in so good a cause. Stop this floodgate of ruin—take away the species of respectability of the rum traffic conferred by your license system, pronounce the whole system an evil, and let me say I believe the people will so regard it.

We ask not for the enactment now of a law to take effect at once—we want a law giving to the people a right to vote upon the question. Fear not, then, your constituents—do nothing for buncombe, but refer the whole matter to the people, and they will be true to themselves and endorse your course.

The learned Judge was listened to with great attention, and was frequently applauded. He apologized for his remarks being somewhat discursive—felt that he had hardly done justice to his subject, but asserted his willingness to address his fellow-citizens again on the merits of the "Maine Liquor Law," and a desire to have a public debate with any one who thought the law impolitic or unconstitutional.

PUGET MILL CO.,

AT PORT GAMBLE, HOOD'S CANAL,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from Boston, by their packet Sch'r. "L. P. Foster,"

Flour,	Pork,	Corn Meal,
Beef,	Hams,	Sugar,
Tea,	Coffee,	Pickles,
Ship chandlery,	Hard ware,	Hollow ware,
Cutlery,	Dry Goods,	Boots & Shoes,
Crockery,	Wooden-ware,	Brooms,
Tin-ware,	Nails,	Glass,
Doors,	Windows, &c.	

Agricultural Implements, Carpenters' Tools, Ready-made clothing. One new Surf Boat, and small anchors.

Port Gamble, Sept. 14, 1853.—2tf.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and 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, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.

H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand'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—46ly.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Jewelers,

NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMS & CO'S. EXPRESS OFFICE

PORTLAND, OREGON,

KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich invoices of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING OF—

Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety,
Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's

BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,

Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons
Butter knives & salt spoons,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,

Fea Rells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery; every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.

PILLOW & DREW.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington 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.

Sept. 10, 1853.

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,

NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,

SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,

Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools;
Tinman's Tools and Machines;
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.

On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

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. tf

Schiotwoot.

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.

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

Proposals for Carrying the Mails.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States, from the 1st day of July, 1854, to the 1st day of July, 1858, in Oregon, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 3d of April, 1854, (to be decided by the 23d of April, 1854,) on the routes and in the times herein specified, viz:

OREGON TERRITORY:

12700 From Astoria, by Cathlamet, Oak Point, Rainier, St. Helen's, Columbia City, and Sauvie's Island, to Portland, 120 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Astoria every Monday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Portland next day by 6 a m,
Leave Portland every Thursday at 11 a m,
Arrive at Astoria next day by 8 a m.
Bids for two trips a week are invited. Bids to run by a different schedule will be considered.

12701 From Astoria, by Hillsboro', Tualatin North Yamhill, Hampton's, Nesmith's Mills, King's Valley, Calapooia, and Yoncalla, to Shasta, (Cal.,) 650 miles and back once in two weeks.
Leave Astoria every other Monday at 7 am
Arrive at Shasta in three weeks;
Leave Shasta every other Monday at 7 am
Arrive at Astoria in three weeks.

12702 From Rainier, by mouth of Cowlitz, Monticello, and Cowlitz Farm, to Olympia, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Rainier every Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Olympia next day by 6 p m.
Leave Olympia every Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Rainier next day by 6 p m,
Bids to extend 28 miles to Steilacoom are invited.

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

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

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

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

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

127708 From Portland, by Milwaukie, to Oregon City, 13 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Portland every Tuesday and Thursday at 12 m.
Arrive at Oregon City by 4 p m,
Leave Oregon City every Tuesday and Thursday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Portland by 10 a m,

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

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

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

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

12713 From Oregon City, by Willamette, Butteville, Champoeg, Fairfield, Salem, Cincinnati, Independence, Bloomington and New Albany, to Marysville, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Oregon City every Monday at 6 am
Arrive at Marysville next Wednesday by 6 p m,
Leave Marysville every Monday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Oregon City next Wednesday by 12 m.

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

12715 From Lafayette, by Dayton, Spring Valley Rickreal, and Luckemute, to Marysville 56 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Lafayette every Wednesday at 4 p m,
Arrive at Marysville next day by 7 p m
Leave Marysville every Tuesday at 6 a m
Arrive at Lafayette next day by 3 p m,

12716 From Salem by Doake's Ferry, to Lafayette 45 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Monday at 6 a m
Arrive at Lafayette same day by 8 p m,
Leave Lafayette every Tuesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Salem same day at 8 p m,

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

12718 From Salem, by Santiam City, Central, Washington, Calapooia, Lot Shaw's Mills, Bute Willamette Forks, Skinner's, and Spencer's Butte, to Pleasant Hill, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salem every Wednesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Pleasant Hill next Saturday by 6 p m,
Leave Pleasant Hill every Wednesday at 6 a m,
Arrive at Salem next Saturday by 6 p m,

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

12720 From Marysville, by Jennyopolis, Starr's Point, and Sinslaw, to Yoncalla, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Marysville every Friday at 5 a m,
Arrive at Yoncalla next day by 6 a m,
Leave Yoncalla every Wednesday at 6 am,
Arrive at Marysville next day by 6 p m,

12721 From North Canyonville, by Middle Ferry, on Rogue river, Dardanelles, Jacksonville, and Tlamath, Cal., to Yreka, 140 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave North Canyonville every other Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Yreka next Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Yreka every other Tuesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at North Canyonville next Friday by 6 p m.
Bids for weekly trips will be considered.

12722 From Yoncalla, by Elkton, Mouth of Umpqua, Scottsburgh, and Gardiner, to Umpqua City, 60 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Yoncalla every other Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Umpqua City by 6 p m next day;
Leave Umpqua City every other Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Yoncalla by 6 p m next day.
Bids to carry once a week will be considered; also, bids to start at Elkton, or Sinslaw, instead of Yoncalla.

12723 From Yoncalla, by Oakland, Deer Creek, and Winchester, to North Canyonville, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Yoncalla every Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at North Canyonville next day by 5 p m;
Leave North Canyonville every Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Yoncalla next day by 5 p m.

12724 From Port Orford to Shasta, Cal., 100 miles and back, once in two weeks.
Leave Port Orford every other Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Shasta next Thursday by 12 m;
Leave Shasta every other Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Port Orford next Tuesday by 6 p m.

SPECIAL OFFICES.

Proposals will be received for supplying the following offices at a sum to be specified by the bidder, and limited to their nett revenue:

Chenook, from Astoria, 6 miles, once a week;
Clackamas, from Oregon city, 9 miles, once a week;
Lexington, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week;
Pacific city, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week;
Parkersville, from Fairfield, 8 miles, once a week.
Port Townsend, from Olympia, — miles, once a week:
Port Clatsop, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week;
Salt Creek, from South Yamhill, once a week;
Sublimity, from Salem, 15 miles, once a week;
Washington Butte, from Santiam City, 15 miles, once a week.

FORM FOR A BID.

Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. —, from —— to —— as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals for the same, dated October 13, 1853, requires, in the time stated in the schedules contained in said advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed,) for the annual sum of (here write out the sum in words at full length.)

Dated (Signed.)

Form of a Guaranty.

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

Dated (Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

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

Dated (Signed.)

INSTRUCTIONS.

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

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the Department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deductions may also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

4. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails or any portion of them for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

5. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits of other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach or steamboat on a route.

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for by the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an inaccessible office, or one not on the stage or railroad, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different times of arrival and departure, provided no more running time is asked, and no mail connexion prejudiced. He may ask additional running time for the trip, during a specified number of days, in seasons of very bad roads, but beyond these changes a proposal for service differing from that called for by the advertisement will not be considered in competition with a regular bid reasonable in amount. Where a bid contains any such alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

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

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

15. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, superscribed "Mail Proposals in the State of ——." It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors certified, (see forms,) and should be dispatched in time to be received by or before 9 A. M. of the 3d of April, 1854.

16. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st of July, 1854.

17. Under the act of March 3, 1845, the routes are to be let to the lowest bidders tendering sufficient guaranties, without other references to the mode of transportation than may be necessary for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation. When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance inadequate to the due celerity, certainty, and security of the mails, it will not be accepted.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, Oct. 13, 1853.