PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE---FIRST SESSION.

IN COUNCIL.

MONDAY, April 10, 1854.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Council again convened after a recess of ten days. All present except Messrs. Catlin and Miles.

A memorial from the late annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, signed by Bishop Simpson, was presented by Mr. Bigelow, praying the passage of a prohibitory liquor law. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Bigelow, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the petition of John C. Fory and others, praying the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law similar to the Maine law, reported by bill—C. B. No. 22—a prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. Bigelow stated that the code commissioners were about to report a practice act, and he wished to make this law conform to its provisions, and moved that the bill be referred to a select committee of two. Carried. Messrs. Bigelow and Bradford were appointed said committee.

The Council took up C. B. No. 17—an act establishing a common school system for the Territory of Washington—and passed it.

Council Bill, No. 19—an act relating to waifs, estrays and other unclaimed personal property—read a third time and passed.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council occupied in consideration of House Bill, No. 36—an act to create and regulate the office of sheriff. Passed third reading.

House Bill, No. 41—appointing certain officers for Clarke county—read twice under suspension of rules, and laid on table.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 10, 1854.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Journals were read and approved.

Mr. Hale presented a remonstrance to the petition of certain inhabitants asking to be set off from Thurston and attached to Pierce county, which was referred to committee on counties.

Mr. Bolon presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Clarke county, praying a new county to be created, which was referred to committee on counties.

Mr. Brownfield, of the committee on counties, to whom was referred the petition of certain inhabitants of Thurston praying to be set off from said county, made a minority report, by introducing a bill to define the southern boundary of Pierce county, which was again referred to committee on counties.

Mr. Thompson introduced a bill—entitled an act to regulate the admeasurement of saw logs—which was read once and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Thompson, Ward and Brownfield.

Mr. Brownfield, of the committee on judiciary, introduced a bill—entitled an act establishing probate courts in Washington Territory—which was referred again to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Brownfield introduced a bill—entitled an act relative to Coroners—which was read once.

Mr. Ward, of committee on claims introduced a bill—entitled an act for the relief of John S. Clendenin—which was read once.

H. B. 42—relative to public printing—was read a second time and amended.

H. B. 39—relative to Territorial treasurer—was read a second time.

H. B. 41—appointing certain officers for Clarke county—was read a second and third time and passed.

An act to create and regulate the office of sheriff was read a third time and passed.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Biles introduced a bill to appoint a justice of the peace for the county of Skamania, which was read once.

In accordance with previous notice, Mr. Hale introduced a bill—entitled an act relative to elections and the mode of supplying vacancies—which was read once.

Mr. Crosbie, of the committee on judiciary, introduced a bill relative to Territorial auditor, which read once.

Mr. Hale, of committee on judiciary, reported back bill relative to probate courts, which was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Hale, H. B. 42, was taken up and read a third time.

Mr. Crosbie moved to amend by substituting a section for section 5.

Mr. Hale moved to amend his amendment.

Pending the discussion, on motion of Mr. Moseley, it was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Moseley, Chapman and Brownfield.

C. B. 17 was read once.

H. B. 36—returned from committee with amendments—was taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Denny introduced a resolution relative to allowing the code to employ such clerks as they might deem necessary, which was referred to committee on ways and means.

Mr. Hale introduced a resolution relative to asking assistance from Congress to build the Territorial roads, which was referred to committee on Memorials.

Mr. Bolon introduced a resolution relative to dispensing with further services of Chaplain, which was referred to committee on *education.*

Mr. Bolon introduced a resolution relative to meeting at 9 instead of 10 o'clock, A. M., hereafter, which was referrdd to committee on memorials.

House adjourned.

Omer Pache.

The *Journal des Debats* gives the following details relative to Omer Pache, who commands the army of the Danube:

Omer Pache is a native of Croatia, and was, consequently, by birth, an Austrian subject. He was born in 1801, at Vlaski, a village situate in the circle of Ogulini, thirteen leagues from Fiume. His family name is Lattas. His father was Lieutenant-Administrator of the circle; his uncle was a priest of the United Greek Church.

Admitted when very young into the School of Mathematics of Thrum, near Carlstadt, in Transylvania, and after having completed his studies with distinction, the young Lattas entered into the corps of the Pons et Chausees, which in Austria is organized on a military footing. In 1830, in consequence of a misunderstanding with his superiors, he left for Turkey, and embraced Islamism. Chosrew Pacha, who was then Seraskier, took him under his protection, procured him admission into the regular army, and attached him to his personal staff. He even gave him his ward in marriage, who was one of the richest heiresses of Constantinople, and the daughter of one of the Janissaries, whose head he had caused to be cut off in 1827, when that corps revolted against the Sultan Mahmoud.

In 1833, Lattas, who had taken the name of Omer, was chief of battalion, and was appointed Aid de-Camp and interpreter to Gen. Chrzanowski, who had charge of the instruction of the Ottoman troops, encamped near Constantinople. Omer was thenceforward actively employed in the reorganization of the Turkish army, and, still protected by Chosrew Pacha, obtained successively important missions and command in the army. The troubles of Syria and the Albanian insurrection of 1846, gave him occasion to distinguish himself, and attracted to him the attention of the Sultan. He was sent to Kurdistan, and succeeded in obtaining the submission of that province, which was nearly independent of the Porte.

Named in 1848 to the command of the army sent to the Danubian provinces, he made the authority of the Sultan respected, while at the same time he respected the susceptibilities and privileges of those provinces, placed as they were under the double protection of Turkey and Russia. The year 1851 was the most brilliant period of the military career of Omer Pacha. Named Commander-in-Chief of Bosnia, the principal Chiefs of which had refused to recognize the Tanzimat, that is, the new organization of the empire, he combatted successfully, though with an inferior force, the Beys of that country. At last he was sent to Montenegro, where he found himself for the first time commanding a regular army of 10,000 men.

The intervention of Austria, as is shown, put a term to that expedition before decisive operations could be commenced. At the present date Omer Pacha is at Schumla at the head of nearly 100,000 men. He is described as displaying great activity in its organization, and is occupied with fortifying the country which may become the theatre of war. Omer Pache is about fifty two years of age, below the middle height, but with a martial expression of countenance. He speaks with the same facility the Servian, the Italian, and the German tongues.

After the insurrection of Hungary he undertook the defence of the refugees whose extradition had been demanded by Austria and Russia. He proceeded to Schumla, where he made acquaintance with the principal refugees, and on his arrival at Constantinople he interfered zealously with the Sultan in their favor. He took several of them with him to Bosnia and Montenegro, and confided to them important posts. Some of them have distinguished themselves greatly, and have remained in the service of Turkey.

Extension of the National Capitol.

The Washington Sentinel gives the following account of the improvements now in progress in the extension of the Capitol:

"It is well known that changes have been made in the plan originally projected, so that not only will the new legislative halls be better adapted to their main purpose as rooms for debate, but the architectural beauty and the convenience of the buildings will be increased by the modifications which have been made.

The Hall of the Representatives will be one hundred and thirty-seven feet long, ninety-two feet wide, and about thirty feet high. Upon three sides it will be surrounded by a wide gallery, capable of seating twelve hundred persons. Arranged in a semi-circle upon the floor, three hundred desks for the members, like those now in use in the Senate chamber. The space between the front of the gallery, which will be rectangular, and the semi-circle railing outside of the members' seats, will afford room for sofas, for the use of persons other than members admitted to the floor of the House, and likewise a further provision of desks for members, should the House ever be increased. The space under the galleries will be enclosed, and occupied by coat, cloak, and hat rooms—including umbrellas, it is reasonable to suppose.

The ceiling will be of iron, suspended from the iron roof truss, with proper openings for ventilation, and with large spaces filled with ground or stained glass, which will diffuse a uniform light over the whole floor. The intensity of this light can be modified by louvres under the glazed portions of the outer roof.

At night, the hall will be lighted by gas lights placed above the glass of the ceiling, thus excluding the glare, heat, and smell of the gas, and preventing contamination of the atmosphere by the products of combustion.

There will be five doors leading into the hall from the surrounding corridor; two private staircases leading from the hall itself to the basement story. Some of these different entrances will, in the most crowded state of the Capitol, always afford to the members the means of avoiding the annoyance, bustle and confusion which are so common in the lobbies of the old Capitol.

The retiring rooms and conference rooms will be very convenient and very beautiful.

The public galleries will be spacious—seating about twelve hundred people. They will be entered from a spacious corridor in the second story, reached by broad flights of marble stairs. These stairs will be the most stately in the country, and when embellished with our beautiful native marble will compare favorably with any abroad.

The reporters' gallery will be above the Speaker's chair, and occupy one side of the hall; behind it a broad corridor, to be reserved for the use of the reporters, with desks at which their notes can be written out, and telegraphic apparatus, by which a speech may be in process of transmission to the remotest constituent before its delivery is concluded.

The most striking parts of this wing, after the hall of Representatives itself, will be the entrance lobby, decorated with coupled Corinthian columns and ceiled with marble; the magnificent marble staircase, and the wide corridor which crosses the basement from north to south. This will be twenty-four and a half feet broad, and contain thirty Corinthian marble columns. The enriched, arched and pannelled ceiling of the corridors of the principal story will likewise afford opportunities for architectural embellishment.

The principal floor will contain, besides the hall of representatives, the vestibule, the corridors and grand staircases, fourteen well-lighted rooms.

The hall of the Senate is arranged upon the same principles as are applied to the House of Representatives. Its smaller size—142 by 83 feet—renders it less difficult to construct, and leaves room for larger and more magnificent corridors and retiring rooms.

The suite of apartments embrace the Senators' retiring room, the Vice President's room, conference rooms, and their approaches, will be of unrivaled beauty.

The same facility of ingress by public and private stairs, will enable Senators, as well as Representatives, to escape the throng of the public rooms.

The offices are conveniently arranged.—The grand staircases, corridors, &c., are of corresponding splendor with those in the south wing; and the plan offers as many striking features of various architectural beauty, without monotonous repetition.

The western and northern porticos are reserved for the use of Senators and the officers of the Senate. The changes in the plans rendered necessary extensive alterations in the foundation walls, which were effected by cutting through the arches of the basement floor, and through the openings thus made, removing earth excavated from foundations.

The above account embraces the main features of the Capitol extension. It should be remarked that much attention has been paid to accoustics and ventilation.

The amount of money required for the servece of the year ending June 30, 1855, is $750,000, in addition to that on hand.

LARGE EXPORT OF BREAD STUFFS.—The quantity of flour shipped from New York to foreign port in the month of December was 317,171 barrels; and of wheat, eleven hundred and seventy-three thousand bushels. The total value of this wheat and flour is over four millison dollars.

The Ericsson.

Ever since the return of the caloric ship Ericsson to New York from her first voyage to the Chesapeake, a class of self-sufficient wiseacres have been endeavoring to establish their own claims to scientific attainments, by pronouncing the invention a failure, and sneering at the inventor as a crack-brained enthusiast or designing charlatan. These men would be delighted to see their predictions verified; but the very spite they display will operate to make Capt. Ericsson exceedingly cautious in perfecting his engines, before pronouncing them ready for a voyage across the ocean. He has now been busily engaged for eight months in re-organizing and improving his machinery, and confidently asserts he has overcome the only serious practical difficulties which developed themselves on the first trial. The Ericsson went to sea a second time on the 17th of February, and to the satisfaction and delight of all interested in her, made six and a half knots an hour, although the pressure employed was not over one-fourth the actual capacity of the engine. The only imperfection which developed itself on this trip, was the escape of the air through the insufficiently secured joints. This, however, is very easily remedied by the substitution of some less porous metal for the lead used in closing the joints. All that now remains to secure a full and constant pressure, sufficient to propel the vessel at the rate of ten or twelve knots an hour, is to make these joints perfectly air-tight. We expect, and shall rejoice to hear by the next steamer, of the full success of the invention. This once established, a new era will open in navigation. In course of time we shall have caloric clippers making the passage from the Atlantic ports to California, with the regularity and dispatch of packets. Mariners will no more be delayed for weeks and months off the stormy cape—the Pacific will be intersected in every direction by lines of caloric ships—California and China will be forthwith connected, explosions will cease—an impetus will be given to manufactures, and the new propelling power be applied to a thousand purposes, for which steam cannot now be used.—[San Franciso Herald.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL.—*Washington, Nov.* 11.—I understand the Government, upon the representation of Dr. Black, has determined to dispatch the sloop-of-war Cyane, Capt. Holmes, immediately, as a part of the Home Squadron, to Caledonia Bay, to convey a surveying party under the command of Lieut. Strain, U. S. N., for the purpose of making a thorough survey of the route from Caledonia Bay to San Miguel, in order to settle the question definitely as to the practicability of the proposed oceanic ship communication between the Atlantic and Pacific.—This is done on the part of the Government, without reference to the execution of the work by any particular company, but as a subject deeply affecting our own commerce and the defence of our Pacific States.

MEXICO AND SANTA ANNA.—From the subjoined correspondence, which we have translated from "Le Messager" published yesterday, it is very apparent what are the aims of the present Dictator of Mexico.—Neither Napoleon the 1st nor the 2d, approached the goal of their ambition, the Empire, more circumspectly and warily than Santa Anna is now doing. First comes a Pronunciamento of Jalisco, to recall him from banishment; one by one the several Mexican States re-echo the invitation, until the illustrious exile enters the Capital in triumph, amid the drunken huzzas of a dazzled and deluded populace.

His power is at once established and confirmed. A few months elapse, and the order of Knighthood of Gaudalupe is introduced. Ceballos refuses to receive it—banishment rewards his republicanism. Castaneda, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, also refuses the proffered honor, on the ground of poverty. Deposition follows instantaneously.

On the 17th November, Jalisco again taking the lead, pronounces in favor of Santa Anna, invites him to hold on to the Dictatorship, and gives him the privilege of nominating his successor, by a sealed 'Lettre de cachet,' which is to be deposited with the Secretary of the State. Puebla advances one step further in a few days, and Santa Anna is entreated to adopt the title of 'His Highness,' and to assume command of the army and navy, as 'Marshal General and Grand Admiral. In the meantime the soldiers—and it must be remembered that Santa Anna, has over ninety thousand under arms—everywhere are proclaiming and shouting "Long live the Emperor Antonio the First!"—[San Francisco Evening news, Dec. 24.

THE CHINCHA ISLAND OUTRAGE.—Capt. McCerren, of the ship Defiance, was in Washington at last accounts, pressing a claim against the Peruvian Government for detention and outrage at the Chincha Islands. A Washington letter says:

He claims $25,000 damages for his personal injuries, and $700 per day for the time during which his ship was detained.—The Peruvian Government offers him $15,000 personal damages, and $300 per day for the detention of his ship, which he refuses, and now appeals to this Government to interfere.

"Sealed proposals," as the chap said when he kissed his sweetheart.

From the New York Times.

Foreign News.

"The details of the foreign intelligence, received by the *Canada*, are full of interest. The Eastern question has been debated at length in both Houses of Parliament, and although nothing absolutely new was disclosed in the discussion, much light is thrown upon the motives of the English Government in the course it has seen fit to pursue. The speech of Lord Aberdeen is mainly defensive, and gives a very good account of the policy of the ministry. The diplomatic correspondence is full of interest, as it shows the precise terms in which the intention of the Allied Powers was announced to the Russian Government. The narratives given by the British Minister, of his conversations with Count Nesselrode on this subject, are exceedingly interesting.

All hope of preserving peace seems to be abandoned. The *Times* states that the answer of the British and French Governments to the inquiry of the Czar, as to the object of the allied fleet in entering the Black Sea, was delivered in writing on the 1st to Baron Brunow in London, and to M. de Kisseleff in Paris. It adds that they will undoubtedly withdraw from their posts. Indeed the announcement was received just previous to the departure of the steamer that both had demanded their passports.—Whether the declaration with Austria is said to have made to Count Orloff, that if the Russians cross the Danube she will consider the act hostile to herself, will have any effect upon the purpose and policy of the Czar, remains to be seen. No such influence is expected from it."

"Our readers will find, in another column, the translation of an editorial article which appeared in last Saturday's issue of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, the well-known French morning paper of this City. The article alluded to at once awakened general curiosity, as it communicated some information of much importance to the Government and people of this country. This intelligence, or rather, rumor, although the *Courier* gives it a stronger form, amounts to nothing less than that several officers of rank, in the Military and Naval service of the Czar, have been dispatched to the United States, and are now actually in this City, ostensibly for the purpose of superintending the construction of two steam-frigates, at present under the ship builder's hands on the East River, but really engaged in recruiting sailors for the Russian Marine.

The *Courier* intimates that the objects of this mysterious movement are even more singular and perilous in their nature than the simple enlistment of men on neutral territory, during the impending European war, would be, when conducted by the Russian or any other belligerant power, viz: the equipment of privateers and cruisers to be employed against the commerce of England and France."

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29—It is said that the Emperor, who is fully aware of the position in which he is placed, will endeavor to avoid a general conflagration, if he can only preserve his honor and his rights.

The influence of Count Nesselrode is again in the ascendant.

It is also said that the Czar is about to write an autograph letter to the Queen of England, in which he will endeavor to prove that he has not been the aggressor.

An imperial ukase confirms the summoning to arms all the reserves as well as the soldiers on furlough.

THE VERY LATEST.

BERLIN.—The check experienced by Count Orloff in his mission is fully confirmed. At the same time, it must not be thought that Prussia and Austria are disposed to make common cause with the Western Powers. They had joined them for the purpose of avoiding, by every possible means, an European war; but if a collision took place between Russia and the maratime Powers, Prussia and Austria have resolved not to take part in the struggle.

THE DANUBE.—*Bucharest*, Jan. 28.—The Russians have made a retrograde movement, and fallen back on Ribala. The Turks remain in the positions they last occupied.

WALKER, THE FILLIBUSTER.—It appears from the New Orleans *Picayune* that William Walker, the commander of the Sonora fillibustering party, is only twenty-eight years of age, native of Tennessee, born in Nashville where his father still lives, Secretary of an Insurance Company there.—He studied medicine in Paris, law in New Orleans, and in the winter of 1848-9 became directly connected with the press of New Orleans as one of the proprietors and editors of the *Crescent*. The enterprise did not prove profitable. The paper was sold to other parties in the fall of that year, and Mr. Walker soon after followed the tide of emigration to San Francisco. He resumed his profession there, at the same time continuing his pursuits as a journalist. In one of the disputes which grew out of the newspaper articles he became involved in a duel with one of his cotemporaries in which he was wounded.

THE LARGEST IRON SAILING SHIP IN THE WORLD.—A Liverpool paper states that the owners of the celebrated Marco Polo—James Baines & Co.—have ordered from the Belfast Iron Company, an iron sailing vessel which will be the largest iron sailing ship in the world. The length will be 300 feet; beam 43 feet; depth of hold 30 feet. She is to be a three decker, and will have light steam power and a screw.

THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer says:

The Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad have made some progress in their deliberations. From a comparison of views already presented in the committee it is plain that a report will be made recommending the grant of each alternate section of public land on the three principal routes hitherto named, to wit: The route surveyed by Gov. Stevens through Cadot's Pass—that partially explored by Captain Gunnison, or the nearest one on the south examined by Fremont, Beale and Heap, and lastly the New Mexican or Messila valley route. The report will advise that all projects for building the road by the direct agency of the Government, or by loan of the money or credit of the Government to a company, shall be rejected." It is recommended that titles to the lands granted shall vest in the grantees only as fast as the sections of the road shall be completed and brought into use.

THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF DELEGATES IN '99.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who was a member of the Legislature of Virginia in 1799, informs that paper that Mr. Madison did not report the Virginia Resolution of '98, for he was not a member of the Legislature at that time. This correspondent thus speaks of the Virginia House of Delegates of '99:

"The House of Delegates was, at that time, considered by strangers and others, to be the most dignified and orderly legislative body in the world. There were no desks in the hall, having on them a supply of pens and ink, and writing paper and newspapers and books, to interrupt the proceedings of the House and cause disorder; consequently the session seldom lasted over two months. There were no particular seats allotted to the members. Each member sat on whatever bench he thought proper. Mr. Madison occupied a seat on the front bench, opposite the Speaker's chair, and next to him, on his right, sat his friend; the late James M. Garnett, a well known citizen of the State. They were the only two members, I believe, who occupied the same seat during the entire session. Mr. Madison took his seat each morning, with his hair powdered, and wearing a bule cloth cloak, which he never threw off when he addressed the chair. He spoke but seldom; and when he did, it was with apparent diffidence, a low spirit, and with little or no action, holding his hat in his hand before him and looking into it occasionally, as if speaking from notes."

A REMARKABLE CASE.—Gen. Campbell, formerly U. S. Consul at Havanna, who was appointed by President Pierce, the Commissioner to run the Mexican boundary line, was at Washington at last accounts. A letter from that city says:

The General has discharged the duties assigned to him within the time designated under his instructions, has expended less money than was appropriated and he was entrusted with, and he has paid the balance to the Government. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the best days of the republic.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE WORLD.—Gold abounds, to a greater or less extent, in almost every country. It has been found in small quantities in Spain, Portugal, Sweden, the Germanic States, Turkey and even in England. The produce of the Russian gold mines is from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars annually. Besides Australia, gold is found in China, Malacca, Japan, Borneo, New Guinea, and New Zealand. It has also been discovered in considerable quantities in and about the Chaudiere river, in Lower Canada. The eastern gold region of the United States is considered as beginning in Virginia, extending through North Carolina, along the northern part of South Carolina, and thence northwesterly into Alabama, terminating in Tennessee. The diggings are supposed to be pretty well worked out, although productive at times. In 1843, $1,200,000 was dug from the gold mines of Virginia. The west coast of America, both north and south of the equator, is perhaps the region having the greatest number of gold deposits. The precious metal is found in considerable quantities in all the South American States. Gold is procured also from various parts of Africa, to the amount probably of $2,500,000 yearly. It is estimated that the total yield of gold during the year 1853 was $250,000,000; and it is supposed that the whole stock of gold and silver bullion now in circulation is twenty-five hundred millions of dollars.

Abby Kelly, in one of her lectures, expressed strong faith in Providence ultimately coming to the aid of women in their attempts to gain their rights. "All things are possible with God," exclaimed the pious Abby.

"Divil the bit!" responded an Irish listener in a dark corner, "He's not able to make a men of ye."

When the streets of Indianapolis were a perfect glare of ice, a lady pedestrian lost her balance and fell. A genuine son of the Green Isle, who, on assisting to raise the lady, exclaimed:

"Faith, ye must be a lovely *good* lady; for don't the Blessed Book teach us that it is the wicked that stand on slippery places."

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY APRIL 15, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

THE LEGISLATURE

Met on Monday last per adjournment, with a quorum in both branches—Messrs. Catlin and Miles, of Lewis, being the only absentees in the Council, and a very general attendance in the House.

Council Bill No. 22, introduced by Mr. Bigelow, of Thurston, which will be found in another column, submitting a prohibitory liquor law for approval or otherwise to a vote of the people, it will be observed by the proceedings, passed the Council unanimously, and has been laid on the table in the House.

The Code Commission has submitted many bills of a very important character for the consideration of the assembly, amongst which are the election law and revenue bill.

A resolution for an adjournment, *sine die*, on the 28th inst., was laid on the table yesterday in the House.

The business of the session is being rapidly dispatched, and the advantage of the Code Commission is being seen and acknowledged by all, and it will probably be continued for sometime after the adjournment of the legislature.

☞ We find the following in the Oregon *Weekly Times* of April 3d, under the head of "an act to establish Post Roads, and for other purposes."

"*In Oregon Territory.*—From Salem, via Doake's Ferry, to Lafayette.

The mail route from Panama to Astoria is hereby extended to Fort Steilacoom and Olympia, on Puget's Sound.

There seems to be a question admitting of discussion in the above provision, whether it is intended that the mail service be extended overland or by ocean steamship navigation. If the former, no material amount of benefit to this Territory would result from it, as our present mail contract extends to Rainier; and whilst the people here desire to retain the existence of that contract, it is required for convenience, and as a matter of *right*, that we have a mail route to San Francisco direct, by steamship navigation.

☞ By reference to the advertisements, it will be found that Messrs. MERRITT & GOVE are about to introduce a regular line of clipper ships, to run regularly in the trade between the Sound and California.—The firm of the "Kendall Company" is extensively known as not only a *permanent* but *progressive* institution.

REMOVAL.—The office of the *Pioneer and Democrat* has been removed to the upper part of the new "post office building" and dry goods store of Mr. Wm. Rutledge, on second street, which fact, in connection with a press of legislative business, will account for a lack of news, &c., in to-day's paper.

☞ The Steilacoom gold excitement has entirely "fizzled out." It seems that quite a quantity of "*salt*" was *saved* from the California mines, for the purpose of procuring a *coloring*.

☞ W. T. SAYWARD, member of the Council from Jefferson County, has laid us under obligations for California papers as late as March 28th, conveyed by sailing vessels from San Francisco, in advance of the mail *away back*.

☞ PARKER'S Express, which closed this morning supplied us with a San Francisco *Commercial Advertiser*, dated April 1st.

J. W. Sullivan, Post Office Buildings, San Francisco, furnished us with a large bundle of late papers by the last mail, for which thanks are hereby returned.

☞ James C. Strong, member elect to the House from Pacific County, arrived here on yesterday and took the oath of office. He was elected to supply the place of Mr. Fiester, deceased; the election took place on the 8th. The opposition candidates were Messrs. Macumber and Sperry. Mr. Strong's majority was two.

☞ Messrs. Catlin and Miles, of the Council from Lewis County, returned and took their seats on yesterday.

☞ The ship "Nile" Capt. Rose, direct from Honolulu, S. I. arrived at Seattle from Olympia, April 12th.

Sailed on the 12th, April the bark "Sutton," Capt. Brower, for Steilacoom.

Arrived, at Port Townsend, April 5th, the bark "Brontes" from San Francisco.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Moxley for marine intelligence.

Indian disturbances down the sound have been *abolished*. Nothing later from the "*salt*" diggings.

Another arrival from the Sandwich Islands.

The American ship "Nile," capt. Rose, arrived at this port on Saturday morning, direct from Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands—making a passage since Feb. 24th with a cargo of the products of the Islands in exchange for a full cargo of lumber and salmon, if the latter article could be obtained.

The vessel left this port for Seattle, on Monday last. This is the second vessel, direct from the Islands which has arrived here, within the present month.

Washington, in every respect, in commercial importance, is a *head* and *shoulders* above and beyond Oregon; and we earnestly indulge the hope, that both the cargoes of the "Luika" and "Nile" may meet with a speedy sale or exchange, and a *quick return*; and that jealousies in the matter of a foreign trade by persons engaged in mercantile pursuits here, will both be discountenanced and discontinued, in view of the importance which must inevitably attach to the opening up of a reciprocal trade.

We want the importations of the Islands in the first place, for salt, to cure our salmon. We want their other staple articles to keep *money* in the territory. We want reciprocity and final *annexation*; and the people there, want our lumber timber, salmon &c. Shall the trade be encouraged or not?

For the Pioneer and Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb., 1854.

MR. EDITOR:

In a letter written to the "Washington Pioneer," from some person in your place, dated "Olympia, January, 9th, 1854," I am happy to learn that Governor Stevens has been enabled, while on his trip across the interior, to find an opening in the Rocky Mountains, which is stated to be "some two thousand feet lower than the South Pass." If such be the case, and can be guaranteed, it is decidedly the best route yet known. The fact that you have one of the best harbors in the world, where nearly all the fleets of the globe could moor within in perfect safety, and that that point is the nearest one that can be selected, some seven hundred miles, and can't be farther, at the very farthest, than one thousand miles, "from the head of steamboat navigation on the upper Missouri," will, I should think decide the great controversy existing between the northern and southern men who favor the establishment of a railroad to the Pacific.

The railroad companies must have coal for use on the cars, and to get it at San Francisco they cannot at a reasonable price, for certainly shipped coal will cost more than that direct from the bed. This is another great advantage that that point has over other places on the Pacific. It seems that Providence has hewn out a great harbor on the north west for no foolish purpose; and has dug down, and made a great opening through the Rocky Mountains, that the week hand of man might accomplish a great work, which otherwise would have been impossible.

Glancing your eye over the map, you will quickly see that the commerce of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the commerce of the St. Lawrence, the northern Lakes, and frigid Hudson's Bay, cannot pass across the continent in a better track, than the one selected by Gov. Stevens.—We can look forward to no distant day, when the growing villages on the shores of the Pacific will become great marts, equaling in point of opulence and population, the most forward cities on the Atlantic coast.

"Westward the tide has turned. Minnesota and Nebraska Territories are filling up." The Later Day Saints are making great advancement in improvement and civilization, in the great bosom of the Rocky Mountains. Europe is pouring her thousands of emigrants into the laps of Oregon and California, and it is evidently necessary that our home government should do something towards bringing them nearer the metropolis of the Republic, by constructing a thoroughfare by which they could pass and repass. The west must be connected with the east by iron links laying across the continent, and forming a line of intercommunication between Asia, the United States and Europe. Those states and territories now separate from each other, as also remote from the eastern states, must and will, in a very short time, be brought in "proximity with each other" and with the eastern states, in all the social and commercial relations improvements can make them.

By the construction of a railroad across the interior, you interlock the traffic of the two oceans; you prepare a way by which troops can be conveyed across, to aid in case of an attack upon our western borders by foreign powers; you shun that long and hazardous trip around Cape Horn; and you convert a pedling traffic on the two sea boards into a whole continent commerce, and interlocking a world's traffic, such as "built up Tyre, Sidon, Venice, and London."

Col. Benton, it is thought, will go heart and hand against the passage of the Nebraska bill, for the purpose of getting the support of the northern men in assisting him construct a railroad across the interior by the northern route. By this move, he will no doubt retain the Missouri Compromise in all its force; defeat the Nebraska bill, and succeed in getting plenty of support in constructing the proposed railroad by his northern route. C. M. C.

☞ The bark "Sarah Warren," Capt. D. J. GOVE, sails from this port to San Francisco, on Tuesday next, 18th inst., with full cargo of sawed lumber and piles.

From the Oregonian, April 8.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT!!!

Steamboat Gazelle blown up this morning at Canemah!—Over twenty killed and twenty-five wounded!!

After a portion of our edition had been worked off this morning, the startling news reached our city of the explosion of the Willamette Falls Co.'s new steamer Gazelle. We stopped the press, and despatched a messenger to the scene of this melancholy disaster, for the purpose of obtaining the particulars. Our reporter gathered the following facts:

The Willamette Falls Co.'s new steamer Gazelle left her wharf this morning at half past six o'clock, and had just landed at Canemah, at fifteen minutes before seven, when a terrible explosion of her boilers took place, blowing up her upper works, cabin and after part, which were literally torn to pieces.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded as far as could be ascertained when our reporter left, at 4 o'clock P. M.:

List of Killed.

David Page, of San Francisco, the Co.'s superintendent.
David Woodhull, of Michigan.
Rev. J. P. Miller, of Albany, O. T.
John Bluimer, deck hand.
Joseph Hunt, of Michigan, surveyor.
Michael Hatch, deck hand.
John Daily, cabin steward.
John Clemmens, pilot.
David Fuller, of Portland.
C. Wordsworth, Milwaukie, O. T.
Judge Birch, of Luckimute.
James White, of Salem.
John K. Miller, deck hand.
J. M. Fudge, pilot of Wallamet.
Mr. Morgan, of Lacreole, O. T.
Mr. Hill, of Albany, O. T.
Daniel Lowe.
Spaniard boy, name unknown.

Missing.

Charles Knaust, formerly of the steamer Whitcomb.
David McLane, and others whose names were not ascertained.

Wounded, Scalded, &c.

Capt. Hereford, of Gazelle, scalded.
Mr. Blanchet, scalded.
B. F. Newby, badly scalded.
Mrs. Miller, lady of Rev. Mr. Miller, had two ribs broken.
John Boyd, mate, both arms amputated.
Miss Pell, slightly scalded, and a gash in the forehead.
J. Herald, scalded.
James Partlow, pilot, slightly hurt.
Michael McGee, deck hand, scalded.
H. Royce, scalded.
David Davis, slightly hurt.
Mr. Piant, second engineer, scalded.
Robert Pentland, scalded.
Charles Gardiner, slightly scalded and an arm broken.
Crawford Dobbins, of Portland, one leg gone—amputed.
Preston S. Black, cabin steward, slightly scalded.
Robert Shortess, slightly wounded.
Jas. Staufield, steward, slightly wounded.
S. Sherbus, scalded.
Joe, an Indian boy, badly scalded.

Several others were scalded and wounded, whose names we have not learned.

Mr. Tonie, engineer; Z. Crowell, clerk; and Mrs. Piant and child, together with the little daughter of the Rev. Mr. Miller, escaped uninjured.

P. S. Later.—Mr. Blanchet and Michael McGee are both dead. No more of the missing are found.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE--FIRST SESSION.

IN COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, April 11, 1854.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.—Absent, Messrs. Catlin and Miles.

The code commissioners were authorized by a resolution to employ additional clerks.

The select committee to whom was referred the prohibitory liquor law, reported back said bill with amendments made conformable to the practice act about to be introduced, and submitting the question for ratification by a majority vote, instead of a two-thirds vote as originally reported.—Bill laid on the table and ordered printed.

The Council proceeded to the consideration of H. B. No. 42—an act to provide for the public printing and the distribution of the laws and journals—which was read twice and referred to committee on printing, with instructions to report this afternoon. This act provides for the annual election of a Territorial Printer, and fixes the prices for such printing; authorizes the publication of 150 copies of journals of each House, and 500 copies of the general laws; directs the Secretary of the Territory to procure the binding of the laws, with marginal notes convenient for reference—and to supervise their publication.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Bradford, from committee on printing, reported back H. B. 42—Territorial printing bill—with slight amendments; reducing the price of paper from $8 to $6 per ream. Amendment adopted and bill passed.

Mr. Bigelow, on leave, introduced C. B. No. 23—an act for the support of the poor—which was read a secon time and orderad printed.

On motion of Mr. Bradford, H. B. No. 51, the election bill—resurrected from C. B. No. 1—so thoroughly discussed in the early part of the session, was again taken up. As it passed the House, all half-breeds were excluded from voting. The Council, on motion of Mr. Bradford, incorporated in 1st section an amendment, allowing that class to vote, provided they had adopted habits of civilization.

The Council resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Balch in the chair, and considered the bill by sections.

Mr. Bigelow moved to insert a clause in Sec. 2, to restrict soldiers and officers of the army from voting, and advocating his motion on principle, resisting the doctrine that soldiers, because they were few, could not exercise a controlling influence.

Mr. Sayward followed in the same strain—and thought there were several counties in this Territory where the soldier vote would control the vote of the county—and the principle allowing them to vote was wrong, and contrary to the spirit of our State and Territorial laws.

Mr. Bradford and Mr. McConaha combatted these doctrines, and argued against the soldiers being disfranchised. The arguments have before been reported, and are much the same as when the bill was first proposed in Council.

The clause prohibiting soldiers voting was rejected by a vote of 5 to 2.

The bill as amended in committee of the whole, was reported back and passed the Council by the following vote:

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

Noes—Yantis.

Mr. Bigelow gave notice that he would introduce at an early day a general road law.

Mr. Tappan withdrew his notice of introducing a bill locating the public buildings, stating that he deemed such a measure inexpedient at present.

Council Bill, No. 21—an act relating ferries—was read a third time and passed.

First reading of House Bill, No. 37—an act to provide for the assessing and collecting of the county and Territorial revenue; of H. B. No. 49—an act to appoint a justice of the peace for Clarke county. Rules suspended and bill read three time and passed.

Message from the House announced the passage of a memorial praying that Budd's Harbor may be created a port of delivery.

On motion, rules suspended, and memorial read.

On motion of Mr. Balch, Budd's Harbor was stricken out and Port Ludlow inserted; as thus amended, memorial adopted.

First reading of H. B. No. 50—an act relative to prosecuting attorney—rules suspended, bill read a second time, amended and passed third reading.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning

WEDNESDAY, April 12, 1854.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

Absent, Messrs. Catlin and Miles.

Council took up the prohibitory liquor law, and resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Sayward in the chair, and reported back the bill, after having spent some two hours in committee, with slight amendments, which amendments were severally adopted, when the bill as amended was put upon its passage.

Mr. McConaha rose and stated his reasons at length for supporting the bill,—giving notice of his intended publication of his remarks. The reporter took no notes of his speech.

Mr. Bradford followed, speaking substantially as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—I do not rise to make a speech, nor do I believe that anything I can say could change a vote on this subject; nor is it required, for I firmly believe this measure will pass the body without a dissenting voice. What I now desire to say is only explanatory of the course I am about to pursue. You all know that I come from the Cascades. In those mountains I have lived for some years a pioneer amongst the aborigines of this country, and whilst there have never heard the question mooted in reference to the adoption, by this Territory, of the "Maine Liquor Law," or a law based upon that principle, or even the question raised. True it is, we have read in the newspapers that the old States which we have left, are all enacting a similar law, but it was not thought of in the canvass which resulted in me being returned to this Council. I had not the remotest idea that we should be called upon to vote for or against this measure while a member, or while I hold a seat here, but I thand God that I, in the first Legislature of our young Territory, have the opportunity to record my vote on the journals of this body in favor of this bill.

On my way to this Capital, at a house on the Cowlitz river, I first saw a petition lying on a table for obtaining signatures, praying the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law. It was the first time the matter had been directly presented to my mind, and I must acknowledge I slighted the idea of the probability that such a petition would be presented or even entertained seriously by this body. On my arrival here I saw several petitions, and soon for the first time gave it my earnest and sincere attention. I have visited several portions of the Sound, and have conversed with many of the inhabitants, and although some were in the daily habit of using intoxicating drinks, still almost universally they demand the passage of some act which shall serve to allay this great curse.

Let us take another view of this subject. Reflect what will be the effect of the passage of this law. Will it not hold up to the view of the world a Territory, which, in its infant legislation, engrafts upon its statute book the elevated notion that "Righteousness elevateth a nation"—that encourages by law temperance and good morals—that prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks, and protects from himself the poor slave to his own taste for liquor? Will not the emigrant come here with a prouder feeling of hope? Will it not serve to sway the mind of many an intelligent good citizen, and this law become the means of his adoption of Washington Territory as his future home?

The vote about to be taken, when made known in the Atlantic States, will indicate to those who are looking towards the Pacific for the great development of our institutions, that here in the young Territory lies hidden the germ of good order, morals, and society, and with safety they can make *such* a land their home—a fit place to invest their capital—a fit home to rear up their offspring. It will tend to build up our Territory, and make us a great and good people.

This is my first entrance into public life—this is probably my last session. I do not covet public life, and when I return, it is probable I shall not return to a seat in this hall. I am not, therefore, to be influenced by any fears or hopes for popular support. I am here, as before intimated, uninstructed, and having nothing but the light of my own conscience and idea of right to guide me. I shall therefore give this bill my hearty support. At the close of the session when I go among them, they may, as I did at first, slight this measure and ridicule my vote, but my influence shall be exerted to secure its passage by the people, and I feel assured that they will, on second serious thought, go for this measure, and approve our doings this day.

Mr. Tappan entertained doubts as to the propriety of delegating the law making power to the people from whence they had received it. Some States had seemed to declare unconstitutional the question of leaving a law to be voted on by the people. He understood that judges in this Territory had alluded to such provision as objectionable. But there was much good in the bill—the principle he was entirely in favor of, and thought the means of bringing it about might be somewhat objectionable, the end to be accomplished was so beneficial that he must support by his vote the bill. The bill, as amended, is as follows:

Prohibitory Liquor Law.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That no person shall be allowed at any time to manufacture or sell, by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly, any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, a part of which, is spirituous or intoxicating, except as hereafter provided.

Sec. 2. The county commissioners of any county, at their regular December session, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, may appoint some suitable person as the agent of said county, to sell at some central and convenient place, within said county, spirits, wines, or other intoxicating liquors, to be used for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and no other; and said agent shall receive such compensation for his services as the board appointing him shall prescribe, and shall in the sale of such liquors, conform to suchrules and regulations as the said board shall prescribe for that purpose. And such agent, appointed as aforesaid, shall hold his situation for one year, unless sooner removed by the board from which he received his appointment, as he may be at any time, at the pleasure of said board.

Sec. 3. Such agent shall receive a certificate from the board by whom he has been appointed, authorizing him, as the agent of such county, to sell intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes only; but such certificate shall not be delivered to the person so appointed, until he shall have executed and delivered to said board a bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of three thousand dollars, in substance as follows:

Know all Men, that we ———, as principal, and ———, and ———, as sureties, are holden and stand firmly bound to the inhabitants of the county of ———, in the sum of three thousand dollars, to be paid them, to which payment we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this — day of ———, A. D. ——.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas, the above bounden ——— has been duly appointed an agent for the county of ———, to sell within, and for and on account of said county, intoxicating liquors for sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, and no other, until the — of ———, A. D. ——, unless sooner removed from said agency.

Now if the said ——— shall in all respects conform to the provisions of the law relating to the business for which he is appointed, and to such rules and regulations as now are, or shall be from time to time established by the board making the appointment, then this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force.

Sec. 4. If any person, by himself, clerk, servant or agent, shall at any time sell any spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or any mixed liquors, part of which is intoxicating, in violation of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit and pay on the first conviction, ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the second conviction he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed until the same be paid; on the third and every subsequent conviction, he shall pay twenty dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the common jail not less than three months, nor more than six months; and if any clerk, servant, agent or other person in the employment or on the premises of another, shall violate the provisions of this section, he shall be held equally guilty with the principal, and on conviction shall suffer the same penalty.

Sec. 5. Any forfeiture or penalty arising under the above section, may be recovered by a civil action or by complaint before any justice of the peace, or by an action in the district court in the county where the offence was committed. And the forfeiture so recovered shall go to the county where the convicted party resides, for the use of common schools in said county, and the prosecutor or complainant may be admitted as a witness in the trial.

In all civil actions arising under this section, the fines and forfeitures suffered by the defendant, shall be the same as if the actions had been by complaint. And it shall be the duty of the county commissioners, to commence an action in behalf of their respective counties against any person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this act, on being informed of the same, and being furnished with proof of the fact.

Sec. 6. If any person shall claim an appeal from any judgement rendered against him by a justice of the peace on the trial of such action or complaint, he shall, before the appeal shall be allowed, recognize in the sum of two hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, in every case so appealed, to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all costs, fines and penalties that may be awarded against him upon a final disposition of such suit or complaint. And before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall also, in every case, give a bond with two other good and sufficient sureties, enuring to the county where the offence was committed, in the sum of five hundred dollars that he will not, during the pendency of such appeal, violate any of the provisions of this act. And no recognizance or bond shall be taken in cases arising under this act, except by the justice before whom the trial was had, and the defendant shall be held to advance the jury fees in every case of appeal in a civil action; and in the event of a final conviction before a jury the defendant shall pay and suffer the amount of fines, penalties and imprisonment awarded against him by the justice from whose judgment the appeal was made, together with the costs of appeal.

The forfeiture for all bonds and recognizances given in pursuance of this act, shall go to the county where the offence was committed, for the use of common schools in said county; and if the recognizances and bonds mentioned in this section shall not be given, within five days after the judgment, the appeal shall not be allowed, the defendant in the mean time to stand committed.

Sec. 7. The county commissioners of any county, whenever complaint shall be made to them, that a breach of the conditions of the bond given by any person appointed under this act, has been committed, shall notify the person complained of, and if upon a hearing of the parties it shall appear that any breach has been committed, they shall revoke and make void his appointment. And whenever a breach of any bond given to the inhabitants of any of the provisions of this act, shall be made known to the county commissioners, or shall in any manner come to their knowledge, they, or some one of them, shall at the expense and for the use of said county, cause the bond to be put in suit, in any court proper to try the same.

Sec. 8. No person shall be allowed to be a manufacturer of any spirituous or intoxicating liquor, or common seller thereof, without being duly appointed as aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting, on the first conviction, the sum of one hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment thereof, the person so convicted, shall be imprisoned sixty days in the county jail; and on the second conviction, the person so convicted, shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned four months in the county jail; and on the third and every subsequent conviction, shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars, and shall be imprisoned four months in the county jail of the county where the offence was committed; said penalties to be recovered before any court of competent jurisdiction, by indictment, or by civil action, in the name of the county where the offence shall be committed. And whenever a default shall be had of any recognizance arising under this act, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the district to commence an action on such defaulted recognizance, against all persons bound by the recognizance, and proceed therein as in civil actions.

Sec. 9. No person engaged in the unlawful traffic in intoxicating liquors, shall be competent to sit upon any jury in any case arising under this act; and when information shall be communicated to the court that any member of any panel is engaged in such traffic, or that he is believed to be so engaged, the court shall inquire of the juryman of whom such belief is entertained; and no answer which he shall make shall be used against him in any case arising under this act; but if he shall answer falsely, he shall be incapable of serving on any jury in this Territory; but he may decline to answer, in which case he shall be discharged by the court from all further attendance as a juryman.

Sec. 10. All cases arising under this act, whether by action, indictment, or complaint, which shall come before a district court, either by appeal or original entry, shall take precedence in said court of all other business, except those criminal cases in which the parties are actually under arrest, awaiting a trial; and the court and prosecuting officer shall not have authority to enter a nolle prosequi, or to grant a continu ance in any case arising under this act, either before or after the verdict, except where the durposes of justice shall require it.

Sec. 11. If any three persons, voters in the county where the complaint shall be made, shall, before any justice of the peace or district judge, make complaint, under oath or affirmation, that they have reason to believe, and do believe, that spirituous or intoxicating liquors are kept or deposited, and intended for sale, by any person not authorised to sell the same in said county, under the provisions of this act, in any store, shop, ware-house, or other building or place in said county, said justice or judge shall issue his warrant of search to any sheriff or constable, who shall proceed to search the premises described in said warrant, and if any spirituous or intoxicating liquors are found therein, he shall seize the same and convey them to some proper place of security, where he shall keep them until final action is had thereon. But no dwelling house in which, or in part of which, a shop is not kept, shall be searched unless at least one of said complainants shall testify to some act of sale of intoxicating liquors therein, by the occupant thereof, or by his consent or permission, within at least one month of the time of making said complaint. And the owner or keeper of said liquors, seized as aforesaid, if he shall be known to the officer seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith before the justice or judge, by whose warrant the liquors were seized, and if he fails to appear, or unless he can show, by positive proof, that said liquors are of foreign production, that they have been imported under the laws of the United States, and in accordance therewith; that they are contained in the origi-

nal packages in which they were imported, and in quantities not less than the laws of the United States prescribe, they shall be declared forfeited, and shall be destroyed by authority of the written order to that effect of said justice or judge, and in his presence, or in the presence of some person appointed by him to witness the destruction thereof, and who shall join with the officer by whom they shall have been destroyed, in attesting that fact upon the back of the order, by authority of which it was done; and the owner or keeper of such liquors shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, or stand committed for thirty days, in default of payment, if in the opinion of the court, said liquors shall have been kept or deposited for the purposes of sale. And if the owner or possessor of any liquors seized in pursuance of this section, shall set up the claim that they have been regularly imported under the laws of the United States, and that they are contained in the original packages, the custom house certificates of importation, and proofs of marks on the casks or packages corresponding thereto, shall not be received as conclusive evidence that the liquors contained in said packages, are those actually imported therein.

Sec. 12. If the owner, keeper or possessor of liquors seized under the provisions of this act, shall be unknown to the officer seizing the same, they shall not be condemned and destroyed until they shall have been advertised, with the number and description of the packages as near as may be, for two week by posting up a written description of the samein some public place, that if such liquors are actually the property of any county in the Territory, and were so at the time of the seizure, purchased for sale by the agent of said county, for medicinal and mechanical purposes only, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, they may not be destroyed; but upon satisfactory proof of such ownership within said two weeks, before the justice or judge by whose authority said liquors were seized, said justice or judge shall deliver to the agent of said county an order to the officer having said liquors in custody, whereupon said officer shall deliver them to said agent, taking his receipt therefor upon the back of said order, which shall be returned to said justice or judge.

Sec. 13. If any person claiming any liquors, seized as aforesaid, shall appeal from the judgment of any justice by whose authority the seizure was made to the district court, before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall give a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars with two good and sufficient sureties to prosecute his appeal, and to pay all fines and costs which may be awarded against him; and in the case of any such appeal, where the quantity of liquors so seized shall exceed five gallons, if the final decision shall be against the appellant, that such liquors were intended by him for sale, he shall be adjudged by the court a common seller of intoxicating liquors, and shall be subject to the penalties provided for in section eight, of this act; and said liquors shall be destroyed as provided for in section eleven. But nothing contained in this act shall be construed to prevent any chemist, artist or manufacturer in whose art or trade they may be necessary, from keeping at his place of business such reasonable and proper quantity of distilled liquors as he may have occasion to use in his art or trade, but not for sale.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of any county commissioner, sheriff, or constable, if he shall have information that any intoxicating liquors are kept or sold in any tent, shanty, hut or place of any kind for selling refreshments in any public place on or near the ground of any public show, or celebration of any kind to apply to some justice of the peace for a search warrant to search such suspected place who shall upon the proper affidavits being made before him, forthwith issue such warrant and deliver the same to the officer who shall thereupon proceed to search such suspected place, and if such officer shall find upon the premises any intoxicating drinks, he shall seize them, and arrest the keeper or keepers of such place, and take them forthwith, or as soon as may be, before some justice with the liquors so found and seized, and upon proof that said liquors are intoxicating, that they were found in possession of the accused, in a tent, shanty or other place as aforesaid, he or they shall be sentenced to imprisonment in thecounty jail for thirty days, and the liquors so seized shall be destroyed by order of said justice.

Sec. 15. If any person arrested under the preceding section and sentenced as aforesaid, shall claim an appeal, before his appeal shall be allowed, he shall give a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, with two good and sufficient sureties, that he will prosecute his appeal and pay all fines, costs and penalties which may be awarded against him. And if on such appeal the verdict of the jury shall be against him, he shall in addition to the penalty awarded by the lower court, pay a fine of twenty dollars. In all cases of appeal under this act from the judgement of a justice to the district court, except where the proceeding is by civil action they shall be conducted in said district court by the prosecuting officer of the county in which the action is brought, and said officer shall be entitled to receive all costs taxable to the Territory in all criminal proceedings under this act, in addition to the salary allowed to such officer by law, but no costs in such cases shall be remitted or reduced by the prosecuting officer or the court. In any suit, complaint, indictment or other proceeding against any person for a violation of any of the provisions of this act, other than for the first offence, it shall not be requisite to set forth particularly the record of a former conviction, but it shall be sufficient to allege briefly that such person has been convicted of a violation of the fourth section of this act, or as a common seller, as the case may be, and such allegation in any civil or criminal process in any stage of the proceedings, before final judgment, may be amended without terms and as matter of right.

Sec. 16. All payments or compensations for liquors sold in violation of law, whether in money, labor or other property, either real or personal, shall be held and considered to have been received in violation of law, and without consideration, and against law, equity and a good conscience, and all sales, transfers and conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which either in whole or in part, shall have been for or on account of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, shall be thereby null and void against all persons and in all cases, and no rights of any kind shall be acquired thereby; and in any action touching such real or personal estate, the purchaser of such liquors may be a witness for either party. And no action of any kind shall be maintained in any court in this Territory either in whole or in dart for intoxicating or spirituous liquors sold in any other Territory or State whatever, nor shall any action of any kind be had or maintained in any court in this Territory, for the recovery or possession of intoxicating or spirituous liquors, or the value thereof.

Sec. 17. This act shall take effect on the first day of November, 1854—Provided, that a majority of the voters voting at the next annual election, shall vote in favor thereof at said election.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the clerks of election, at each and every election precinct in this Territory, at the next annual election, to add two columns to their poll books, one headed "for the prohibitory liquor law," and the other "against the prohibitory liquor law," and it shall be the duty of the judges of the election at every precinct to put the question to every voter voting at the polls, "are you in favor of the prohibitory liquor law," and the voter's answer, if he votes, shall be "viva voce," and shall be recorded in the said two columns, under the appropriate heading.

Sec. 19. It shall be the duty of the judges and clerks of election, in every election precinct of this Territory, at the next annual election, to make out and forthwith forward an abstract of the votes given in their respective precincts for the prohibitory liquor law, and the number of votes given against it, to the Secretary of the Territory, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to publish the result of the vote in every county in this Territory, in some newspaper published in this Territory, as soon as said returns shall be received by him.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the bill, and were—

Ayes—Messrs. Balch, Bigelow, Bradford, Sayward, Tappan, Yantis, President.

Noes—None.

Absent—Messrs. Catlin and Miles.

Adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Sayward, of the committee on ways and means, reported H. B. 37—an act to provide for the of a Territorial and county revenue. Council resolved itself into committee of the whole, and considered the bill by sections. Most of the afternoon session was occupied in discussing the features of the bill. The amendments proposed in committee were numerous and were adopted. The bill was laid on the table late in the afternoon and made the order of the day for to-morrow. The Council bill was then taken up and considered by sections. Pending its discussion, Mr. Sayward moved to lay on table till to-morrow.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, April 13, 1854.

All present but Messrs. Catlin and Miles.

The committee on counties reported back the bill organizing county of Chehalis, and recommended its passage, as also bill defining the eastern boundary of Pacific county. The former bill occupied much attention, and was finally referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Sayward, Bigelow and Yantis.

The Pacific county bill came up in order, and at suggestion of Mr. Bigelow was laid on table till Chehalis bill was settled, as the north eastern point of said Pacific county would depend upon the south line of the contemplated county of Chehalis.

H. B. 52—an act creating the office of Territorial Auditor, and defining his duties—taken up, and so amended as to make salary of said officer one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Laid on tabie till to-morrow.

H. B. 39—an act relating to Territorial Treasurer—taken up and read. Laid on the table.

H. B. No. 37 came up in order for third reading. This is the tax or revenue bill—quite a discussion ensued. On a motion made by Mr. McConaha (Mr. Bradford in the chair) to recommit said bill to committee of ways and means, with instructions to report what property was to be taxed—a fixed rate of taxation—and as we could not tax real estate, tax the improvements, and consider as an element of value, their proximity to navigation, a valuable water privilege, and not the absolute amount of capital invested in building.

Mr. Sayward resisted it in lengthy remarks—considered such a provision illegal and unjust, and recommended a tax of a half cent an acre, which would be at the rate of 4 mills per dollar—calling $1 25 the value of lands. He did not think this exactly right, but he thought every citizen would willingly contribute to the payment of our Territorial expenses.

Mr. McConaha withdrew his motion.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Revenue bill referred to select committee consisting of Messrs. Bigelow, Sayward and Yantis.

Council took up H. B. 47—an act relative to Coroner—and passed it.

Council proceeded to consideration of the following resolution from the House.

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That our delegate in Congress be, and is hereby instructed to use his best endeavors with the Congress of the United States to obtain the passage of an act giving to discharged soldiers, who have received said discharge within this Territory, the right to avail themselves of locating their land warrants upon any unoccupied lands within said Territory.

Mr. Balch moved the adoption of the resolution, and prefaced his motion by stating the well known fact that soldiers were being discharged in this Territory, and were granted land warrants on such discharge. This resolution asks that they might here locate their lands and thus secure their remaining among us.

Mr. Sayward and Mr. Tappan resisted the passage of the memorial on the ground that land warrants, if located could be sold. One man could buy them all and defeat the objects of the donation law.

Mr. Yantis thought it was hard that a soldier discharged here should be driven back to the States to locate his land warrant. He would rather take a chance for the slight injury which might result, than do such injustice to one really here.

Mr. Bigelow was opposed to any system which allowed a speculation in lands. He therefore opposed this resolution.

Mr. Balch moved to lay over said bill and make it the order for Monday, April 17th. Carried.

Council took up and concurred in House amendments to the act regulating ferries.

Mr. Yantis, on leave, introduced a bill relating to bridges, which was read twice and ordered printed.

Council took up and passed an act for the relief of John S. Clendenin.

Council passed bill relating to toll for grinding grain.

An act substituting the name of Franklin Kennedy as one of the commissioners to locate the Territorial road from Olympia to Monticello, instead of M. T. Simmons, who cannot serve, was taken up and passed

A bill appointing officers for Pierce county was taken up, read twice and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

☞ We extract the following from the "Oregon Weekly Times" correspondent at Washington City. A large majority of the people here very much regret that there is no suitable material in Washington Territory to supply the place of Judge Hoagland, who is supposed to have declined the place of Judgeship, tendered to him by President Pierce.

The appointment of Judge Deady in place of Judge McFadden, appointed to a judgeship in Washington Territory, has been confirmed by the Senate, and his commission will go out by this mail. Now we may exclaim of this matter, with the angel among the myrtle trees, "we have passed to and fro the earth, and behold! the earth sitteth still and is at rest."

"We learn from Disney, chairman of the committe on Public Lands, that he will report to the House in a few days, a bill amending the land laws of Oregon, so as to create the office of Register and that of Receiver, make the lands open to purchase at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—the purchaser, of course, being limited to the purchase of the same quantity of land as specified by the law now in existence; granting two townships of land to each Territory—Oregon and Washington—instead of one, for University purposes; and providing for extending the benefits of the donation act to orphans whose parents have died *en route* to Oregon, &c., &c.—These amendments leave it, of course, optionary with the settler to purchase or acquire title as prescribed heretofore by the law at present in force."

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THEPIONEER AND DEMOCRAT,

By Williams & Waterman.

OLYMPIA, W. T. April 15, 1854.

The business of the week has been remarkably light, and confined to those necessities which could not await the abating of the rains.

There are causes operating at this season of the year which confine business within narrow limits, and the stock of goods now in the market is fully adequate to the demand that may be anticipated for some time to come.

Provisions—		Groceries—	
Beef, fresh, ₱ lb.	14@18	Sugar, bro. ₱ lb.	10@12½
Mutton, " ₱ "	25@30	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	6@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ₱ lb.	20@25	Coffee, ₱ lb.	18@22½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$35	Tea, " "	75@$1
Clear Pork, ₱ "	$40	Rice, Caro., ₱ lb.	10@12½
Bacon, clear, ₱ lb.	25	Dried Apples, ₱ lb	16
Hams, ₱ lb.	25@30	Dried Peaches " "	18
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	@22	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ₱ lb.	none	Soap, ₱ lb.	12½@15
Codfish, ₱ lb.	@12½	Starch, ₱ lb.	37½
Mackerel, ₱ hf bbl.	$15	Candles, mld, ₱ lb	25
Butter, ₱ lb.	37@62½	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	20@25	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	@37	Tobacco, ₱ lb.	50@75
Flour, ₱ 100 lbs.	$7.50@$8	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ₱ lb.	@8	Pepper, grain, ₱ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Molasses, ₱ gal.	50@62½
Salt, course, ₱ ₱.	@4	Syrup, " "	75@$1
Potatoes, ₱ bush	$1.50	Vinegar, cider, ₱ gallon	75
Onions, " "	4.00	Lamp oil, ₱ gal.	$2.00
Beets, " "	3.00	**Liquors—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ₱ gal.	$2@$3.50
Beans, Chili, ₱ lb.	9@12½	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ₱ lb.	@12½	Gin, ₱ gal.	2.50@$3
Eggs, ₱ doz.	75	Port Wine, ₱ gal.	2.50
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ₱ gallon	2.50
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	15	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	12½	Nails, ₱ keg	$10
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16½	Window glass, ₱ box	$7
Drillings, bro. ₱ yd	16½	Sash, ₱ light	20@25
Prints, ₱ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ₱ pr.	$7@$9	Buckets, 3 hoop,	75
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz.	$3@$5	Brooms,	50
do cotton, ₱ doz.	2.50	**Lumber—**	
Paints, &c—		Sawed fir, ₱ M.	$25
Lead, white, ₱ lb.	20	" cedar, "	$30
do colors, " "	25	Shingles, ₱ M.	$4@$5
Linseed oil, ₱ gal	$2.00	Square timber, ₱ foot	12@14
Turpentine, " "	3,00	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.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of PARKER & COLTER, is this day dissolved. All demands against the firm will please be presented for payment. The business will hereafter be conducted by JOHN G. PARKER, Jr.

Olympia, March 27, 1854. n31.

MERRITT & GOVE'S

NEW LINE OF PACKETS now on the way from the States—the "LIVE YANKEE" to be followed by the "YANKEE NOTION" and "YANKEE DOODLE," all to run regular between San Francisco and Puget Sound.

Agents—S. MERRITT, San Francisco, and JOS. CUSHMAN, Olympia.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. | PH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W. T.

Williams & Waterman,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 3m32

1000 TONS of course salt for sale, cheaper than can be bought in the Territory, by

C. ALLEN.

Olympia, April 15, 1854. 32tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Hurd & Kiser was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by James K. Hurd, who will settle all business for which the firm was liable, or due the same up to this date.

JAMES K. HURD,
DANIEL KISER.

Olympia, April 10, 1854. 4w32

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

JUST RECEIVED

PER bark "Carib," invoice Dry Goods, Groceries and Indian trade, which we offer low for cash.

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, Dewampsh Day, April 13, 1854. 32tf

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.

All orders promptly attended to by

J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing, in operation, under charge of an experienced machinist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.

—ALSO—

Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teekalet, W. T.

A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.

March 14, 1854. 32tf

HARDWARE!!

JUST received, per Bark SARAH WARREN, the following articles, at G. A. BARNES':

21 doz. Door Locks, 18 different kinds.	Copper, Shoe, and Saddler Tacks.
Stock, Closet, Box, Pad, Drawer, Chest, Trunk, and Cupboard Locks.	Assorted Brads.
Barrel and Spring Chain Bolts.	Spring Saw Setts.
Hammers and Hatchets.	Tape Lines.
Bench Hatchets.	Powder Flasks.
80 Gross Ass't Screws.	Percussion Caps.
60 doz. Ass't. Butts.	Pocket Rules.
9 doz. ass't. Brass Butts.	Cow Bells.
300 qrs. ass't. Chissels.	Steel Yards.
Firmer Chisels.	Scale Beams & Pees.
Firmer Gouges.	Grass and Cradle Scythes.
Plated Braces & Bitts.	Sneaths, Rakes, Hay, and Manure Forks.
Ball do do	70 Kegs ass't. Nails.
192 qrs. Auger Bitts.	Bench Planes.
Carpenter's Adzes.	Rabbit, Dado, Bead, Sash, Table, Match, Hollow, & Round Planes.
Broad Axes.	Pannel Ploughs.
Chopping Axes.	Slit and Marking Gouges.
Log Chains.	Paint & Varnish Brushes.
Iron Wedges.	Oil Stones.
Steel Squares.	Bath Bricks.
Iron do	Cork Stops. Steels.
Try do	Harness Buckles.
Bevel do	Brass Rings and Hooks.
Pannel, Rip, Back, Compass, & Cross Cut Saws.	Spring Catches.
20 doz. ass't. Files.	Spirit Levels.
Garden & Planter's Hoes.	Plane Bits.
Glass—ass't. sizes.	Table and Dinner Bells.
Shovels and Spades.	Sand Paper.
Bush Scythes.	Tea and Table Spoons.
Coil Rope—ass't.	Four fold Pocket Rules.
Bed Cords & Clothes Lines.	Knives and Forks.
Fish and Chalk Lines.	Butcher Knives.
Spoke Shaves.	Sail Needles.
Mahogany Knobs.	Pocket Knives.
Draw Shaves, &c.	Scissors.
Buck Saws.	Blacking.
Buckets and Tubs.	Magnets.
Flour Seives.	Faucets.
Coffee Mills.	Scythe Stones.
Floor Brushes.	Lumber Scribes.
Board Rules.	Razors & Strops.
Shoe Thread & Awls.	&c., &c., &c.,

A General Assortment of TIN-WARE.

Also, GROCERIES.	Castile Soap.
Tea and Coffee.	Sand's Sarsaparilla.
Sugar—Crushed & Brown.	Glue.
Butter.	Red Lead.
Lard.	Venetian Red.
Pork, in half bbls.	Oil Turpentine.
Dried Apples, in kegs.	&c., &c.
Molasses, in kegs.	—ALSO—
Candles.	School Books.
Pepper.	Saunder's 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers.
Rice.	Saunder's Spellers.
Saleratus.	Olney's Geography & Atlas.
Pepper-sauce.	Wafers.
Mustard.	Envelopes.
Ginger.	Note, Foolscap, and Letter Paper.
Starch.	Ink.
Cloves.	Blank Books.
—Also—	A general assortment of DRY GOODS.
Cream Tartar.	A fresh supply of assorted GARDEN SEEDS.
Sulphur.	Four lbs. Onion Seed.
Salts.	Eighty lbs. Clover Seed.
Borax.	All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, but
Alum.	"WAKE CREDIT."
Copperas.	G. A. BARNES.
Castor Oil.	
Bay Rum.	
Camphor.	
Bateman's Drops.	
Indigo.	
Snuff.	

Olympia, March 5, 1854. 4w31.

Special Notice.

THE citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully enjoined to discontinue the practice of making use of the point of land, on the claim of the undersigned, as a burying ground. It is not only badly calculated for that purpose, but injurious to the interests of

LEVI H. OFFUTT.

Olympia, April 8, 1854, 31

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
WILLIAM H. CARPENTER.

San Francisco, March 1, 1853.

Woodford C. Holman will continue the business in his own name, in same place—No. 86 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal. 2131

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No. 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

EX. SARAH WARREN.

APRIL 3.

5 TONS assorted Iron;
1000 lbs Tobacco;
50 Tins fancy assorted Crackers;
20 Cans Imperial and Gun Powder Tea;
10 Kegs Pickles;
70 Boxes Candles;
50 Kegs Sugar House Syrup;
18000 lbs California Blue Seed Potatoes;
40 Kegs Nails and Spikes;
8 Cases Boots and Shoes;
25 Barrels Smoked Shoulders;
5 Hogsheads Side Bacon;
50 Cases Whiskey and Brandy Punch;
10 Quarters Old Rye Whiskey;
20 Cases best Champagne;
60 Cases best Goshen Butter;
50 Half barrels best Apples;
20 Barrels sugar cured Hams;
10 Barrels Porter and Ale;
25 Cases Porter and Ale;
20 Cases Brandy Peaches;
10 Barrels Crushed and Pulverised sugar;
150 Boxes assorted soaps;
60 Sacks Oats;
20 Cases Buckwheat Flour, in Tins;
20 Cases best Leaf Lard;
15 M. Segars;
25 Jars Apple Pulp;
400 lbs Cream Tartar;
10 Bbls. Split Peas;
10 Bbls. Carolina Rice;
50 Bbls. Gallego and Haxall Sweet Flour;
600 lbs Rye Flour;
75 Half bbls. dried Corn Meal;
4 Tons Cadiz Salt;
50 Bbls. Mess Pork;
2 Tons Ship Chains, for logging.

Invoices Dry Goods, Wooden Ware, Furniture, &c., &c.

All which, at the present low prices in San Francisco, comprises much the largest invoice ever brought into the Territory, and will be sold low for cash at the Store of

KENDALL CO.,
By J. Cushman.

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. 42-1y

DE SHUTES STORE.

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River.

WILSON & HURD.

De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

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 & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. 4tf

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 Pacific House.

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.

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 Hawlian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawlian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8060 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
3000 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

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, A. FRANKEL.

Olympia, Nov. 26, 1853. 12tf

NOTICE.

THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt. George B. McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to

EDWARD J. ALLEN,

Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

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.

Schictwoot.

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

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

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. 28tf

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 lanes, Alpaccas; 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,

80 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*

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;
800 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

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, Cross-cut 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.

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.

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop.

First Street, opposite the California House,

PORLAND, OREGON,

TURNBULL MONNASTAS, & DAVIS,

ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description.

Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to.

April 9, 1853. 31tf

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 & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. 4tf

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 Pacific House.

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. 1f, 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.

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,
3000 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,
90 Iron pots,
80 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

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, L. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

Olympia, Nov. 26, 1853. 12tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership existing under the name and style of M. Louisson & Co., is dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by M. Louisson, L. Lightner and A. Frankel, who will settle up all the business of the late firm.

Mr. Samuel Rosenean ceases to be a member of our firm, and has no interest in it, from and after this date.

M. LOUISSON & CO.

Olympia and San Francisco, Feb. 24, 1854. -tf

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 Office. 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

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. 28tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership 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. 28tf

HOLMAN HOUSE,

[illegible] & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

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.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.

September 6, 1852. 4f.

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. 28tf

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 Lanes, 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

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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.

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And a lot of ONION SEED.

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Olympia, Feb. 17, 1854. 24tf

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150 Cases Table Salt;
150 Bags Rio Coffee;
220 Half Barrels Dried Apples;
350 Chests Black and Green Tea;
800 Boxes Brown Soap;

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CASTLE BROTHERS,

Front Street.

San Francisco, Feb. 4, 1854. 1m24

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REPAIR WATCHES AND JEWELRY

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

Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop,

First Street, opposite the California House, PORLAND, OREGON,

TURNBULL MONNASTAS, & DAVIS,

ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description.

Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to.

April 9, 1853. 31tf

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

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

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

AND CLOTHING,

BETTMAN & BRAND.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

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Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853. 15tf

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

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 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 point 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 L. 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, AND DRY GOODS GROCERIES

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.

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, Jeb. 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. Bernett,
Maj. Wm. L. Smith, } San Francisco.
Page, Bacon & Co.,
Geo. Abernetay & 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

STOVES.

JUST RECEINED 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 renumeration 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.—ly1.

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.—ly 48.

OLYMPIA BAKRY

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

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

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.

GEORGE L. STORY,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND 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 Dulc;
20 " Jayne's Alterative;	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 Chologogue;	800 lbs Bi-carb Soda;
30 " Thompson'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;
	20 lbs Opium (new crop)
	20 lbs Pruss. Potash;
	2 bbls Sassafras bark;
	200 lbs Emery, as'd sizes;
	125 ozs Flores Benzoin;
	15 bbls Dyewoods.

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;	200 lbs light Glue.

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, Salena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Platteville, 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, Back-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

"TIME IS MONEY."

I HAVE made arrangements with Parker, Coffee & 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.

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."

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.