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LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT regulating the practice and proceedings in Civil Actions.

Passed, March 24th, 1854.
[CONCLUDED.]

COMMISSIONER TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

Sec. 390. The several district courts may whenever it is necessary, appoint a commissioner to convey real estate.

1st. When by a judgment in an action a party is ordered to convey real property to another or any interest therein.

2d. When real property or any interest therein has been sold under a special order of court and the purchase money paid therefor.

Sec. 391. The deed of the commissioner shall so refer to the judgment authorizing the conveyance that the same may be readily found, but need not recite the record in the case generally.

Sec. 392. A conveyance made in pursuance of a judgment, shall pass to the grantee the title of the parties ordered to convey the land.

Sec. 393. A conveyance made in pursuance of a sale ordered by the court shall pass to the grantee the title of all the parties to the action or proceeding.

Sec. 394. A conveyance by a commissioner shall not pass any right until it has been examined and approved by the court, which approval shall be endorsed on the conveyance and recorded with it.

Sec. 395. It shall be sufficient for the conveyance to be signed by the commissioner only, without affixing the names of the parties whose title is conveyed, but the names of the parties shall be recited in the body of the conveyance.

Sec. 396. The conveyance shall be recorded in the office in which by law it should have been recorded, had it been made by the parties whose title is conveyed by it.

Sec. 397. In case of a judgment to compel a party to execute a conveyance of real estate, the court may enforce the judgment by attachment or sequestration or appoint a commissioner to make the conveyance.

TO RECOVER THE POSSESSION OF REAL PROPERTY AND TO DETERMINE CONFLICTING CLAIMS THEREON.

Sec. 398. Any person having a valid subsisting interest in real property and a right to the possession thereof, may recover the same by action in the District court of the proper county, to be brought against the tenant in possession; if there is no such tenant then against the person claiming the title or some interest therein.

Sec. 399. Whenever it appears that the defendant is only a tenant, the landlord may be substituted, reasonable notice thereof being given.

Sec. 400. In an action by a tenant in common or joint tenant of real property against his co-tenant, the plaintiff must show in addition to his evidence of right that the defendant either denied the plaintiff's right or did some act amounting to such denial.

PARTITION OF REAL ESTATE.

Sec. 401. Action may be brought in the district court of the proper county for the partition of real property, held or possessed by joint tenants or tenants in common or for the special assignment or determination of any right or interest therein by any person interested.

Sec. 402. The complaint shall conform as far as is practicable to the provisions of law regulating the practice in civil actions, and the court may require and cause to be made by order a partition of the premises or a special assignment of the interest, or in case the partition or assignment is impracticable may order a sale of the property and a division of the proceeds, and shall in all respects adjudge as the nature of cases may require.

FOR WASTE.

Sec. 403. Wrongs heretofore remediable by action of waste shall be subjects of action as other wrongs in which there may be judgment for damages, forfeiture of the estate of the party offending, and eviction from the premises. Judgment of forfeiture

and eviction shall only be given in favor of the person entitled to the reversion against the tenant in possession where the injury to the estate in reversion shall be adjudged in the action to be equal to the value of the tenant's estate or unexpired term, or to have been done in malice.

DISPUTED LAND CLAIMS.

Sec. 404. When any two or more persons are opposing claimants under the laws of the United States to any land in this Territory, and one is threatening to commit upon such land waste which tends materially to lessen the value of the inheritance and which cannot be compensated by damages, and there is imminent danger that unless restrained such waste will be committed, the party, on filing his complaint and satisfying the court or judge of the existence of the facts may have an injunction to restrain the adverse party. In all cases he shall give notice and bond as is provided in other cases where injunction, when granted, shall be set aside or modified as is provided generally for injunctions and restraining orders.

FOR NUISANCE.

Sec. 405. The obstruction of any highway or the closing of the channel of any stream used for boating or rafting logs, lumber or timber, or whatever is injurious to health, or indecent or offensive to the senses or an obstruction to the free use of property so as to essentially interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property is a nuisance, and the subject of an action.

Sec. 406. Such action may be brought by any person whose property is injuriously affected, or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by the nuisance.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.

Sec. 408. When default is made in the performance of any condition contained in a mortgage, the mortgagee or his assigns may proceed in the district court of the county where the land, or some part thereof, lies to foreclose the equity of redemption contained in the mortgage.

Sec. 409. When there is no express agreement in the mortgage, nor any separate instrument given for the payment of the sum secured thereby, the remedy of the mortgagee shall be confined to the property mortgaged.

Sec. 410. In rendering judgment of foreclosure, the court shall order the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold to satisfy the mortgage and costs of the action. The payment of the mortgage debt, with interest and costs at any time before sale, shall satisfy the judgment.

Sec. 411. When there is no express written agreement for the payment of the sum of money secured contained in the mortgage, or any separate instrument, the court shall direct, in the order of sale, that the balance due on the mortgage, and costs which may remain unsatisfied after the sale of the mortgaged premises, shall be levied of any property of the mortgagee debtor.

Sec. 412. A copy of the order of sale and judgment shall be issued and certified by the clerk, under the seal of the court, to the sheriff, who shall thereupon proceed to sell the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment, interest and costs, as upon execution; and if any part of the judgment, interests and cost remain unsatisfied, the sheriff shall forthwith proceed to levy the residue of the other property of the defendant.

Sec. 413. The plaintiff shall not proceed to foreclose his mortgage while he is prosecuting any other action for the same debt or matter which is secured by the mortgage, or while he is seeking to obtain execution of any judgment in such other action; nor shall he prosecute any other action for the same matter while he is foreclosing his mortgage or prosecuting a judgment of foreclosure.

Sec. 414. Whenever a complaint is filed for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon which there shall be due any interest or instalment of the principal, and there are other instalments not due, if the defendant pay into court the principal and interest due, with costs, at any time before final judgment, the complaint shall be dismissed. If such payment be made after final judgment, proceedings thereon shall be stayed, subject to be enforced upon a subsequent default in the payment of any instalment of the principal or interest thereafter becoming due. In the final judgment, the court shall direct at what time and upon what default any subsequent execution shall issue.

Sec. 415. In such cases, after final judgment, the court shall ascertain whether the property can be sold in parcels, and if it can be done without injury to the interests of the parties, the court shall direct so much only of the premises to be sold as will be sufficient to pay the amount then due on the mortgage with costs, and the judgment shall remain and be enforced upon any subsequent default, unless the amount due shall be paid before execution of the judgment is perfected.

Sec. 416. If the mortgaged premises cannot be sold in parcels, the court shall order the whole to be sold and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first to the payment of the principal due, interest and costs, and then to the residue secured by the mortgage and not due; and if the res-

due do not bear interest, a deduction shall be made therefrom by discounting the legal interest; and in all cases where the proceeds of sale shall be more than sufficient to pay the amount due and costs, the surplus shall be paid to the mortgage debtor, his heirs and assigns.

Sec. 417. Whenever an execution shall issue upon a judgment recovered for a debt secured by mortgage of real property, the plaintiff shall endorse thereon a brief description of the mortgaged premises, and a sale of the mortgaged premises upon such execution shall foreclose the equity of redemption.

NE EXECUT.

Sec. 418. Actions may be commenced upon any agreement in writing before the time for the performance of the contract expires, when the plaintiff or his agent shall make and file an affidavit with the clerk of the proper court, that the defendant is about to leave the territory, without performing or making provisions for the performance of the contract, taking with him, property, moneys, credits or effects, subject to execution, with intent to defraud the plaintiff.

Sec. 419. Upon such affidavit being filed, the clerk shall issue an order of arrest and bail, directed to the sheriff, which shall be issued, served and returned, in all respects as such orders in other cases; before such order shall issue, the plaintiff shall file in the office of the clerk, a bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the clerk—conditioned, that the plaintiff will pay the defendant such damages and costs as he shall wrongfully sustain by occasion of the suit, which sureties shall justify as bail upon an arrest.

Sec. 420. The sheriff shall require the defendant to enter into a recognizance of special bail with sufficient surety, personally to appear on the first day of the court, at its next term, and abide the order of the court, and in default thereof, the defendant shall be committed to prison until discharged in due course of law; such special bail shall be liable for the principal and shall have a right to arrest and deliver him up, as in other cases, and the defendant may give other bail.

Sec. 421. Instead of giving special bail as above provided, the defendant shall be entitled to his discharge from custody if he will secure the performance of the contract, to the satisfaction of the plaintiff.

Sec. 422. This proceeding may be had in favor of any surety, or other person, jointly bound with the defendant. It may also be prosecuted by the person in whose favor the contract exists against, any one or more of the persons bound thereby, upon filing such affidavit, when the co-contractors are non-resident, or probably insolvent, or at the request of any one of them, when they are residents and solvent.

Sec. 423. The defendant may have the same remedy by writ of habeas corpus, as in other cases of arrest and bail.

Sec. 424. The proceedings may be had before justices of the peace, in all cases within their jurisdiction.

Sec. 425. The affidavit and bond may be filed and proceedings had in any county where the defendants may be found.

REMEDIES OF SURETIES AGAINST THEIR PRINCIPALS.

Sec. 426. Any person, bound as surety upon any contract in writing for the payment of money or the performance of any act when the right of action has accrued may require by notice in writing, the creditor or obligee forthwith to institute an action upon the contract.

Sec. 427. If the creditor, or obligee shall not proceed within a reasonable time to bring his action upon such contract and prosecute the same to judgment and execution, the surety shall be discharged from all liability thereon.

Sec. 428. When any action is brought against two or more defendants upon a contract, any one or more of the defendants being surety for the others, the surety may, upon a written complaint to the court cause the question of suretyship to be tried and determined upon the issues made by the parties at the trial of the cause, or at any time before or after the trial, or at a subsequent term but such proceedings shall not affect the proceedings of the plaintiff.

Sec. 429. If the finding upon such issue be in favor of the surety, the court shall make an order directing the sheriff to levy the execution upon and first exhaust the property of the principal before a levy shall be made upon the property of the surety and the clerk shall endorse a memorandum of the order upon the execution.

Sec. 430. When any defendant surety in a judgment or special bail or replevin bond, or surety in a delivery bond or replevin bond, or any person being surety in any bond whatever, has been or shall be compelled to pay any judgment or any part thereof, or shall make any payment which is applied upon such judgment by reason of such suretyship, or when any sheriff or other officer or other surety upon his official bond shall be compelled to pay any judgment or any part thereof by reason of any default of such officer except for failing to pay over money collected, or for waiving property levied upon, the judgment shall not be discharged by such payment, but shall remain in force for the use of the bail, surety, officer or other person making such payment, and after the plaintiff is paid, so much of the judgment as remains unsatisfied may be prosecuted to execution for his use.

Sec. 431. Any one of several judgment

defendants, and any one of several replevin bail having paid and satisfied the plaintiff shall have the remedy provided in the last section against the co-defendants or co-sureties to collect of them the rateable proportion each is equitably bound to pay.

Sec. 432. No surety or his representative, shall confess judgment or suffer judgment by default in any case where he is notified that there is a valid defence, if the principal will enter himself defendant to the action, and tender to the surety or his representatives good security to indemnify him, to be approved by the court.

Sec. 433. The foregoing provisions of this act shall extend to heirs, executors and administrators of deceased persons, but the provisions of the 427th section, shall not operate against persons under legal disabilities.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Sec. 434. Every person restrained of his liberty under any pretence whatever, may prosecute a writ of habeas corpus to enquire into the cause of the restraint, and shall be delivered therefrom when illegal.

Sec. 435. Application for the writ shall be made by complaint signed and verified either by the plaintiff or by some person in his behalf, and shall specify

First. By whom the person in whose behalf the writ is applied for is restrained of his liberty and the place where naming all the parties if they are known, or describing them if they are not known.

Second. The cause or pretence of the restraint according to the best of the knowledge and belief of the applicant.

Third. If the restraint be alleged to be illegal, in what the illegality consists.

Sec. 436. Writs of habeas corpus may be granted by the supreme court or district court, or by any judge of either court whether in term or vacation, and upon application, the writ shall be granted without delay.

Sec. 437. The writ shall be directed to the officer or party having the person under restraint, commanding him to have such person before the court or judge at such time and place as the court and judge shall direct, to do and receive what shall be ordered concerning him, and have then and there the writ.

Sec. 438. If the writ be directed to the sheriff it shall be delivered by the clerk to him without delay.

Sec. 439. If the writ be directed to any other person it shall be delivered to the sheriff, and shall be by him served by delivering the same to such person without delay.

Sec. 440. If the person to whom such writ is directed cannot be found, or shall refuse admittance to the sheriff the same may be served by leaving it at the residence of the person to whom it is directed, or by fixing of the same on some conspicuous place either of his dwelling house, or where the writ is confined or under restraint.

Sec. 441. The sheriff or other person to whom the writ is directed shall make immediate return thereof and if he refuse after due service to make return the court shall enforce obedience by attachment.

Sec. 442. The return must be signed and verified by the person making it, who shall state

First. The authority or cause of the restraint of the party in his custody.

Second. If the authority be in writing he shall return a copy and produce the original on the hearing.

Third. If he has had the party in his custody or under his restraint, and has transferred him to another, he shall state to whom, the time, place and cause of the transfer. He shall produce the party in the hearing, unless prevented by sickness or infirmity, which must be shown in the return.

Sec. 443. The court or judge, if satisfied of the truth of the allegation of sickness or infirmity, may proceed to decide on the return, or the hearing may be adjourned until the party can be produced, or for other good cause. The plaintiff may except to the suffering of, or controvert the return or any part thereof, or allege any new matter in evidence. The new matter shall be verified except in cases of commitment on a criminal charge. The return and pleadings may be amended without causing any delay.

Sec. 444. The court or judge shall thereupon proceed in a summary way to hear and determine the cause, and if no legal cause be shown for the restraint, or for the continuance thereof, shall discharge the party.

Sec. 445. No court or judge shall enquire into the legality of any judgment or process whereby the party is in custody, or discharge him when the term of commitment has not expired in either of the cases following:

First. Upon any process issued on any final judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction.

Second. For any contempt of any court, officer, or body having authority in the premises to commit, but an order of commitment as for a contempt upon proceedings to force the remedy of a party is not included in any of the foregoing specifications.

Third. Upon a warrant issued from the District court upon an indictment or information.

Sec. 446. No person shall be discharged from an order of commitment issued by any judicial or peace officer, for want of bail or in cases not bailable on account of any defect in the charge or process, or for alleged want of probable cause; but in all

cases the court or judge shall summon the prosecuting witnesses, investigate the criminal charge, and discharge, let to bail, or reconmit the prisoner as may be just and legal, and recognise witnesses when proper.

Sec. 447. The writ may be had for the purpose of letting a prisoner to bail in civil and criminal actions. When any person has an interest in the detention, the prisoner shall not be discharged until the person having such interest is notified.

Sec. 448. The court or judge shall have power to require and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to do all other acts necessary to determine the case.

Sec. 449. No sheriff or other officer shall be liable to a civil action for obeying any writ of habeas corpus or order of discharge made thereon.

Sec. 450. Whenever it shall appear by affidavit that any one is illegally held in custody or restraint, and that there is good reason to believe that such person will be carried out of the jurisdiction of the court, or judge before whom the application is made, or will suffer some irreparable injury before compliance with the writ can be enforced, such court or judge may cause a warrant to be issued reciting the facts and directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, commanding him to take the person thus held in custody or restraint, and forthwith bring him before the court or judge to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 451. The court or judge may also if the same be deemed necessary, insert in the warrant a command for the apprehension of the person charged with causing the illegal restraint.

Sec. 452. The officer shall execute the writ by bringing the person therein named before the court or judge, and the like return or proceedings shall be required and had as in case of writs of habeas corpus.

Sec. 453. The court or judge may make any temporary orders in the cause or disposition of the party during the progress of the proceedings that justice may require. The custody of any party restrained may be changed from one person to another, by order of the court or judge.

Sec. 454. Any writ or process authorized by this act may be issued and served, in cases of emergency, on Sunday.

Sec. 455. All writs and other process authorized by the provisions of this act shall be issued by the clerk of the court, and sealed with the seal of such court, and shall be served and returned forthwith, unless the court or judge shall specify a particular time for any such return. And no writ or other process shall be disregarded for any defect therein, if enough is shown to notify the officer or person of the purport of the process. Amendments may be allowed and temporary commitments when necessary.

Sec. 456. Writs of habeas corpus shall be granted in favor of parents, guardians, masters and husbands, and to enforce the rights and for the protection of infants and insane persons; and the proceeding shall in all cases conform to the provisions of this statute.

MANDATE AND PROHIBITION.

Sec. 457. Writs of mandate and prohibition may issue from the supreme and district courts of the Territory, but such writs shall issue from the supreme court only when necessary for the exercise of its functions and powers.

Sec. 458. Writs of mandate may be issued to any inferior tribunal, corporation, board or person to compel the performance of an act which the law specially enjoins, or a duty resulting from an office, trust or station.

Sec. 459. The writ shall be issued upon affidavit and motion, and shall be attested and sealed and made returnable as the court shall direct, and the return, body or tribunal to whom the same shall be directed, and delivered shall make return, and for neglect to do so, shall be proceeded against as for a contempt.

Sec. 460. The first writ shall be in the alternative or peremptory as the court shall direct.

Sec. 461. Whenever a return shall be made to any such writ, issues of law and fact may be joined, and like proceedings shall be had for the trial of issues and rendering judgment as in civil actions.

Sec. 462. In case a verdict shall be found for the plaintiff where the writ is in the alternative, or if judgment be given for him, he shall recover damages as in an action for a false return against the party making the return, and a peremptory writ shall be granted without delay.

Sec. 463. The court shall have the same power to enlarge the time of making a return and pleading to such writ, and for filing any subsequent pleadings and to continue such cause as in civil actions.

Sec. 464. Obedience to such writs may be enforced by attachment and fine and imprisonment, or both.

Sec. 465. The writ of prohibition shall command the court and party to whom it shall be directed, to refrain from any further proceedings in the matter therein specified until the return of the writ and the further order of the court thereon, and upon the return, to show cause why they shall not be absolutely restrained from any further proceedings in the matter.

COSTS.

Sec. 468. Costs shall be awarded in these proceedings as in civil actions.

INFORMATION.

Sec. 469. An information may be filed against any person or corporation in the following cases:

1st. When any person shall usurp, intrude into or unlawfully hold or exercise any public office or any franchise within the Territory, or any office in any corporation created by the authority of the Territory.

2d. Whenever any public officer shall have done or suffered any act which by the provisions of law shall work a forfeiture of his office.

3d. Where any association or number of persons shall act within this Territory as a corporation, without being legally incorporated.

4th. Or where any corporation do or omit acts which amount to a surrender or a forfeiture of their rights and privileges as a corporation, or where they exercise powers not conferred by law.

Sec. 470. The information may be filed by the prosecuting attorney of the district in the district court of the proper county, upon his own relation, whenever he shall deem it his duty to do so, or shall be directed by the court or other competent authority, or by any other person on his own relation, whenever he claims an interest in the office, franchise or corporation which is the subject of the information.

Sec. 471. The information shall consist of a plain statement of the facts which constitute the grounds of the proceeding, addressed to the court.

Sec. 472. Whenever an information shall be filed against a person for usurping an office by the prosecuting attorney, he shall also set forth therein the name of the person rightfully entitled to the office, with an averment of his right thereto, and when filed by any other person he shall show his interest in the matter, and he may claim the damages he has sustained.

Sec. 473. Whenever an information is filed, a summons shall issue thereon, which shall be served and returned as in other actions. The defendant shall appear and answer or suffer default, and subsequent proceedings be had as in other cases.

Sec. 474. In every case wherein the right to an office is contested, judgment shall be rendered upon the rights of the parties and for the damages the relator may show himself entitled to, if any, to the time of the judgment.

Sec. 475. If judgment be rendered in favor of the relator, he shall proceed to exercise the functions of the office, after he has been qualified as required by law, and the court shall order the defendant to deliver over all the books and papers in his custody or within his power, belonging to the office from which he shall have been ousted.

Sec. 476. If the defendant shall refuse or neglect to deliver over the books and papers pursuant to the order, the court or judge thereof shall enforce the order by attachment and imprisonment.

Sec. 477. When the judgment is rendered in favor of the plaintiff, he may, if he has not claimed his damages in the information, have his action for the damages at any time within one year after the judgment.

Sec. 478. When several persons claim to be entitled to the same office or franchise, no information may be filed against any or all such persons, in order to try their respective rights to the office or franchise.

Sec. 479. Whenever any defendant shall be found guilty of any usurpation of or intrusion into or unlawfully exercising any office or any franchise within this Territory, or any office in any corporation created by the authority of this Territory, or when any public officer thus charged shall be found guilty of having done or suffered any act which, by the provisions of the law, shall work a forfeiture of his office, or when any association or number of persons shall be found guilty of having acted as a corporation without having been legally incorporated, the court shall give judgment of ouster against the defendant, and exclude him from the office, franchise or corporate rights; and in cases of corporations, that the same shall be dissolved and the court shall adjudge costs in favor of the plaintiff.

Sec. 480. If judgment be rendered against any corporation or against any persons claiming to be a corporation, the court may cause the costs to be collected by execution against the persons claiming to be a corporation, or by attachment against the directors or other officers of the corporation, and shall restrain the corporation, appoint a receiver of its property and effects, take an account and make a distribution thereof among the creditors; the prosecuting attorney shall immediately institute proceedings for that purpose.

Sec. 481. Whenever any property shall escheat or be forfeited to the Territory for its use, the legal title shall be deemed to be in the Territory from the time of the escheat or forfeiture; and an information may be filed by the prosecuting attorney in the district court for the recovery of the property, alleging the ground on which the recovery is claimed, and like proceedings and judgment shall be had as in a civil action for the recovery of property.

Sec. 482. When an information is filed by the prosecuting attorney, he shall not be liable for costs, but when it is filed upon the relation of a private person, he shall be

(See Fourth Page)

J. W. WILBY, EDITOR.

"The crucial hour to earth will rise again,
True eternal years of God are hers."

Remember the 5th of August!

That being the day the democratic party are called upon to assemble at Olympia in a representative capacity, for the purpose of making nominations of candidates to fill the legislative and other county offices, we desire to keep the fact prominently before the people, that the political destiny of the county is in their keeping—in the hands of the farmer, mechanic and laborer, and that it will be likely to receive its permanent political bias from the response which will be given to the call for the convention which is to assemble as above.

We are aware that at the time appointed, many of our farmers will be busily employed in harvesting, yet there can be no doubt but that a sufficient number can so arrange their business as to be present, and properly represent the views and wishes of those who may necessarily be detained at home. Many who would naturally have occasion to visit this place before the expiration of the time fixed upon for the convention, might so shape matters as to make the 5th of August answer a double purpose. The greater number that can do so, the better will it be for the party, as more general satisfaction would result as a natural consequence.

It is important that every democrat in the county, whether he designs to attend the convention or not, should fully understand the proceedings upon which it is proposed its proceedings are to be conducted. As stated last week, the democratic central committee for this county have adopted the following method of ascertaining clearly an expression of the preferences of the different portions of the county, as to who they desire shall be the candidates of the party; and also, that every section may have a fair and equal representation, according to population.

Each precinct in the county is expected to appoint delegates in proportion to the number of voters therein, (one delegate for every ten voters), fractions to count in favor of the smaller and against the larger precincts—who are expected to assemble in Olympia, and make their nominations on the 5th of August next. The proposition is simple, and we cannot imagine that it could be more equitable. Sectional preference will thus be duly regarded and enforced—the rights of every portion will be respected and command attention, and the nominations cannot be considered otherwise than as foreshadowing the will of the party in whose name they are made to be.

Some little difficulty may be experienced by the residents of the different precincts in determining the boundaries by which they are to be governed in the selection of delegates, but no necessity need occur, in consequence, that dissatisfaction or misunderstanding should follow.

The fact that the democratic party is in the majority in this county, is becoming more apparent every day, and it only remains for the members of the party of the county to assemble with a determination to nominate a strong ticket—one composed of the "tried and true"—men of intelligence and integrity—with which the people will be satisfied, to carry the county by a handsome majority. It is important for our success that any ill feeling which may have existed in the party, from whatever cause, should be banished and forgotten, and that harmony and unanimity should characterize its action in the nominations about to be made in view of the approaching election.

The delegate system of making nominations is so widely different from that which would govern a mass meeting, or promiscuous assemblage for a similar object, that we cannot see, in the present instance, how any great amount of dissatisfaction can arise under it. Instead of an irregular body of men, who perhaps neither feel an interest in, or care for the result of a nomination when made, it is but fair to suppose that the convention under consideration, will be composed of that class of our citizens who feel an interest in the prosperity of our territory—in maintaining the supremacy of democratic measures—men of intelligence, who can give a reason for the faith that is in them. How strangely does such an assemblage contrast with a mass meeting, where the fag ends of all parties may sometimes intrude and vote—the political predictions of many of which have been undetermined, and which, at times, is liable to be wrongfully swayed?

But it is not the democracy of Thurston county alone to which we would appeal, to be up and doing. The party in every county in the territory, if they desire not to be defeated, should make constant and active preparation for the contest before them. The result of the approaching elec-

tion is important, not only as far as the action of the next legislature may be concerned in preventing legislative misrule and the introduction of a series of odious measures common to the opposition party, but also as indicating the popular majority in the territory, which will be cast for the candidate of one party or the other, for next delegate to congress.

The ball of whig organization has been set in motion here, and will no doubt take the rounds of the territory. Let it be followed by an avalanche of the democracy, and bury it and the political prospects of the whig party at the ballot-box, on the 4th of September next.

Postal Arrangements.

The citizens of this county, and a greater portion of the territory, are at present afflicted with the most miserable of all conceivable postal arrangements with which they have been subjected to since the introduction of mail facilities this side the Columbia river. In order that all may be able to know, as far we do, the present situation of the mail affairs of the territory, we will briefly state our understanding of the matter, as at present presented.

In the proposals issued from the post office department, under the sanction of the Post Master General, for carrying the mails, and published in this paper some months since, we find the following:

12702 From Rainier, by mouth of Cowlitz, Monticola and Cowlitz Farm to Olympia, 75 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rainier every Tuesday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Olympia next day by 6 p. m.; Leave Olympia every Thursday at 6 a. m.; Arrive at Rainier next day by 6 p. m. Bids to extend 28 miles to Steilacoom are invited.

The contract of Mr. A. B. RABBESON, of this county, for carrying the mail between this place and Cowlitz Landing, having expired this spring, it appears that a Mr. GRAY, of Portland, Oregon, bid for the above contract, and that his proposal was above in with by the department at \$3100 per annum, to extend the 28 miles, to Steilacoom. It seems, however, that since the contract has been awarded to Mr. Gray, agreeable to his own bid, he refuses to enter upon the performance of the same, and the mail, therefore, for the last two trips, has been carried under the direction of his securities, in which manner it is said it will be continued until they can be released, or make some satisfactory arrangement relative thereto.

It is a matter perfectly immaterial to the people of this part of the country, who has charge of the contract, or where the terminus of either end of the route may be, so that regularity is insured, and mail matter transmitted with promptness. But when it is understood, (which is strictly true,) that the mail starts from Portland for Rainier, about the same hour that the mail at Rainier leaves that place for this direction—thus depriving us of our Oregon and States' mails for one week after they should be due here, it must be acknowledged that our people not only have good cause for murmuring, but downright rebellion at such an arrangement.

To demonstrate that there must have been some misunderstanding in the department, with regard to localities in this territory, as well as to distances from point to point, it is sufficient for our above remark, that in connection with the above proposal to receive bids to extend the contract to Steilacoom, from Rainier via Olympia, that another proposal was made for carrying the mail from Olympia to Seattle direct—thus having a double contract and mail route the distance between Olympia and Steilacoom.

No person can carry the mail from Rainier to Steilacoom for \$3100, unless he should feel sufficiently patriotic to be at about half the expense which will necessarily be incurred, as nothing short of between \$6000 and \$7000 will reward the contractor. In fact, according to the strict terms of the proposal, the mail cannot be carried in compliance with its provisions at all.

We expect to hear considerable complaint from our subscribers residing between this place and Cowlitz landing, inasmuch as there is a new mail carrier on the route who is entirely a stranger to their respective localities. We will seek every opportunity, however, to have their papers conveyed to them—hoping that some permanent mail arrangement will be made, and a Postal Agent appointed for this territory to keep matters straight. In the meantime we will depend on Stuart's Express for our mail. In conclusion we would observe that even under existing arrangements the mails neither leave Rainier, nor depart on their return trips, in accordance with the above proposal. They leave Rainier on Monday, instead of Tuesday mornings, and thus it is that they are a week old at that place before being started in this direction—as they are under way a few hours before the arrival of the Portland mail at Rainier.

The "Puget Mill Co.'s" schooner "Kaluna," Capt. Condage, arrived at Port Gamble on the 3d inst., 17 days from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to load with sawed lumber.

Celebration of the 4th.

The 4th of July was observed in an appropriate manner by the citizens of the Yelm Prairie, and although the proceedings on the occasion have not been furnished us for publication, we are informed that the festivities of the day were conducted and concluded creditably and agreeably.

An address was delivered by Mr. A. B. Moyer, of Steilacoom—the declaration of Independence was read by T. W. Glasgow, Esq., and a free dinner was served up by the citizens at the house of Mr. James Hughes, at which a hungry multitude might have partaken, leaving any quantity of baskets full of fragments. The vegetable kingdom, we are told was "dished up" in unequal quantities, and sheep, pigs and poultry had to suffer some. Most of the citizens in the vicinity of Yelm were in attendance, or joined in the festivities, and partook of the hospitality of the prairie.

THE FOURTH IN ISLAND COUNTY.—We are informed by a spectator, that the citizens of Whithy's Island met in considerable numbers on the fourth of July, and celebrated the day in a very pleasant and appropriate manner. Rev. Jos. S. Smith delivered the oration, which was listened to with marked attention by about two hundred persons, male and female. The dinner was prepared and served up in a style highly creditable to all concerned—the ladies in particular.

Port Gamble, Port Townsend, and Bellingham Bay also had their representatives there.

The ceremonies of the day were followed in the evening by a trip on the "light fantastic," which was continued till a late hour, to the satisfaction and delight of all who participated.

By reference to their advertisements it will be seen that Messrs. BETTMAN & BRAND, merchants of this place, have dissolved partnership. Mr. BETTMAN was the third merchant that opened out in Olympia, and the business will be continued by BETTMAN, Brothers, who will close out their present stock of goods at cost, to make room for a large and new assortment. Mr. BRAND will leave for San Francisco, in a few days, but we hope to see him back again before long, with an object of becoming a permanent resident.

We acknowledge our indebtedness Capt. DALL, of the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer "Columbia," for late papers received by Stuart's Express of June 25th.

Also, to Mr. G. W. STEVENS, of this place for late papers, on his return from San Francisco, which we neglected to make mention of at the time.

We surrender almost our entire reading columns this week, to the conclusion of the Civil Practice Act—the act to regulate Fees and Costs, and to news matter furnished by Stuart's Express.

The County Commissioners for this county adjourned on Wednesday, after a session of three days. Next week we will give a synopsis of the business transacted by the board at the last and preceding session.

We this week conclude the publication of the act regulating the practice and proceedings in civil actions, which, together with the act to regulate fees and costs, which we publish to-day, closes up all the long, and all the most important acts passed by our legislative assembly. We hope hereafter to be able to devote a larger space in our paper to miscellaneous reading and a greater amount of news matter.

"EQUAL RIGHTS" has been received, but as the effusion is quite long, and the name of the author not given, we must decline its publication until, at least, we can command more room, and for the sake of the author, we would rather not publish it at all.

The mail from Oregon now arrives here on Wednesday morning, instead of Friday evening, and departs from this place Thursday at 12 o'clock, m. for Rainier. It should arrive here Tuesday evening, and depart Thursday morning.

In giving a list of precincts in our last issue, we omitted Coal Bank precinct. The election is to be held at the house of Ignacious Colvin, and B. L. Henness, A. Townsend and S. Coulter, are appointed judges of the election.

On the morning of the 31st of May, three wagons loaded with five tons of gunpowder, belonging to Messrs. Dupont & Co., exploded, at Wilmington, killing seven persons.

The caloric ship Ericsson has been raised to the surface of the river, and towed to the flats on the Jersey side. Her hull and engines are comparatively unharmed—but the damage to her furniture and ornamental fittings involves a loss to the owners and underwriters of about thirty thousand dollars.

The cholera broke out at Nashville, Tenn., on 28th May last; and fifteen deaths are reported to have occurred from it.

NEWS
By Stuart's Express!

STUART left Portland on Monday last with an express for Olympia, and arrived here on Wednesday morning. Having been unexpectedly delayed en route, he traveled all Tuesday night. There is no "back down" to Stuart, and he contemplates having things so arranged as to be able to make the trip between this place and Portland in TWENTY-FOUR HOURS! Such enterprise and "go-aheadiveness" cannot be encouraged too liberally, especially when the mails, under existing arrangements, like comets, are liable to arrive and depart at will.

We are indebted to Stuart for files of the San Francisco Herald up to July 3d, and for the New York Herald and Tribune of June 5th, from which we extract the following items of news:

In CONGRESS, up to June 5th, we cannot see that anything has been done or said for the benefit of this Territory.

The Nebraska bill passed the House on Monday, the 22d May, by the very satisfactory vote of 109 to 100. After a long and tedious session, the Senate, on Thursday, the 25th ult., passed the bill, as it came from the House, by a vote of 35 to 13. On the 30th of May the President delivered a message to Congress, approving and signing the bill. We will give the leading provisions of the bill next week.—The Young Men's Democratic Union Club complimented Senator Douglass with a serenade at the St. Nicholas. A brief address was made by John Cochrane, on behalf of the club, to which Mr. Douglass replied at considerable length.

That question having been finally disposed of, we may look forward to future proceedings with more interest.

In the Senate Thursday, May 25, the resolution offered the day previous, providing that Congress adjourn on the 3d of July, was amended so as to read, "adjourn on the 3d of July to the third Monday in October," and passed by a vote of twenty-six to seventeen. An unprecedented mass of business has accumulated, and it is thought the House will not concur in the resolution.

In the House the Pacific railroad and telegraph line has been under discussion, but without any action being taken thereon.

In Senate the Indian appropriation bill has passed, and a committee of conference appointed on the deficiency bill.

GREAT RIOT IN BOSTON.—There has been a furious Anti-Slavery riot in Boston, growing out of the attempt of an Abolition mob to forcibly arrest a fugitive slave named Burns, from the custody of the law. The disturbance continued for upwards of a week—the United States regular troops were called out, and prevented the rescue of the slave with artillery laden with grape. After a week of intense excitement the law was vindicated, and abolitionism howled with rage.

In speaking of the riot, the Boston Journal says:

"Two events have transpired the past fortnight which have caused a deep feeling of excitement throughout the free States. They are the passage of the Nebraska Bill, and the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law in this city and in New York. The latter event, coming so immediately after the former, has awakened a feeling in the free States which has seldom been equalled in the history of this country."

The editor of the New York Tribune is in paroxysms at the passage of the Nebraska bill and enforcement of the Fugitive Slave law, and fears are entertained for his recovery.

Hon. Julius Rockwell has been appointed by Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, Senator in Congress, in place of Edward Everett, resigned.

The New York Herald says: It is stated that Mr. C. B. Weller, brother to the Senator from California, will be appointed Postmaster of San Francisco, in place of Mr. T. J. Henley, who succeeds Lieut. Beale as Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that State.

THE BLACK WARRIOR AFFAIR SETTLED.—The Washington Star says that intelligence has been received by the European embassies of the complete and amicable settlement of the Black Warrior affair. Spain pays back the \$8,000, rebukes the port authorities of Havana, and promises to reform the regulations to meet the wants of American commerce.

REPORTED APPLICATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS FOR ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing June 2d, says: The State Department have received despatches from Mr. Gregg, the United States Consul at Honolulu, to the effect that the King of the Sandwich Islands had renewed the application to be annexed to the United States, either as a Territory or a State, and urged an immediate decision, on the ground that England and France were pressing him to such an extent that unless the United States interfere promptly, there would no longer be an opportunity of doing so. Mr. Gregg replied, that he was without any instructions on the subject, or power to act—but he ultimately consented to open negotiations, as a private individual, subject to the approval or otherwise of his government. It is expected that the result of these negotiations will reach New York in the course of a month, and that they will present, directly, an ap-

plication for admission into the Union, unless indeed, some unforeseen difficulty should arise in adjusting the preliminaries between the King and Mr. Gregg. It is understood our government is wholly uncommitted in the matter—discretion being judged by Mr. Marry—to be the better part of valor.

NEGOTIATIONS ON FOOT FOR THE TRANSFER OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES.—The following highly important despatch was telegraphed from Washington on the afternoon of June 5th, and reached New York just before the departure of the steamers for California:

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1854. A special bearer of despatches from the Spanish Government has just been in official communication with the new Minister from Madrid, in this city, and the result is said to indicate events of the highest importance.

All our difficulties with Spain are in a train of amicable adjustment, but the most important fact developed, is the official assurance that Spain has announced her willingness to sell Cuba, and that negotiations are now actually on foot between the two Governments with that end in view.

It was a knowledge of these negotiations and communications from Spain, which prompted the President to issue his proclamation against the Fillibusters, just as a knowledge of the Gadsden treaty, a while ago induced the proclamation against California Fillibusters.

The intelligence is creating no little excitement among the politicians of all classes here. The Northern men are asking—what does it mean? To what is it going to lead?

The Southerners are jubilant—while the moderate men of both sections only see in the acquisition a revival of the bitter sectional animosities that have already tried so frequently the strength of the Union. God save the Republic.

COM. PERRY'S TREATY WITH JAPAN.—The China Mail gives the terms of the Treaty proposed to Com. Perry by the Japanese, and says the original note containing these proposals bore the seals of the first two Japanese commissioners, and was dated the 25th day of the 2d moon of the 7th year of the Emperor of Ka-wing. We are at a loss about the time, is now in the 7th year of his reign. It cannot mean the Temporal Emperor, who is in the first year of his reign—his predecessor having died in November last. Perhaps the Emperor of Ka-wing is the Scogoin, or Spiritual Sovereign.

The Hongkong Register says the British Plenipotentiary will make an effort to effect a similar treaty with the Japanese, as soon as circumstances will permit.

China; Australia, Mexico, &c. PROGRESS OF THE WAR.—Conflicting accounts are given of the progress of the war in China. The Imperialists are said to have gained ground in some places, whilst the insurgents are reported as equally successful in other departments.

RUSSIAN INVASION OF HONG KONG.—The British authorities at Hong Kong have been directing their attention to the defenceless condition of the island. The defences amount to a mere outpost, as a battery of 7 guns, and another of smaller dimensions was all that could be used in case of need.

Sir John Bowring had addressed a general letter through the English Consul to the British merchants, urging them to use great caution in their business until the Russian fleet had been swept from the Chinese seas.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The inhabitants of nearly all the British colonies in the Pacific are becoming alarmed at the prospect of being attacked by the Russian fleets during the continuance of the present war. Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne are in discussing the means of defence, but in each instance, the journals say land batteries will be of no service; that these places can only be defended by a fleet outside. A naval man writing to the Sydney Empire, regarding the protection of that city, with a population of 70,000, and vast interests at stake, says that the stationary batteries proposed to be erected to prevent fleets from entering the harbor, would only be the sports of "I could pass these in the night, anchor near Government House, in such position as the inner batteries could not affect me, and then lay the whole city under contribution, destroy the whole of the shipping of the port, then visit Melbourne, Van Diemens' land, &c, demanding like ransoms from each place, and then exterminate the whole of your trade, home and foreign, and all I would require to effect this, would be three good frigates and two steamers."

CUBA.—The steamship Black Warrior arrived on Friday, bringing later advices from Havana. The most active preparations to give the fillibusters from our shores a warm reception were in progress. The Governor General, remembering the loyalty and sufferings of the negro soldiers heretofore, has determined to attach to each regiment of white troops two companies of blacks, both to enjoy the same advantages and obligations. Rather a disagreeable intermixture we should say in view of the prevailing hot weather.

Our correspondence from Havana describes the feeling produced by the arrival of the French vessels of war, amongst the official portion of the population, as amounting almost to a frenzy of delight. They now think themselves secure against all ulterior danger from this quarter. The Captain-General and his lady were busy feting their new visitors, and treating them, amongst other sights, with the humane spectacle of a bull fight. The new capitation tax turns out, as usual, to be only another device to replenish the bankrupt treasury at Madrid. It is not unlikely that it will give rise to an explosion amongst the slave holders.

The Captain-General, through a recent number of his organ, the Diario de la Marina, denies the report, which has for some time been current, that it was intended to "all levelled to an equality at the altar of hymen." He explicitly and emphatically pronounces the reports of the emancipation of the slaves being contemplated as calumnious and ridiculous.

MEXICO.—Later accounts from Mexico have been given. All sorts of festivities were going on at the capital in honor of Santa Anna's alleged victory, but which might with more propriety be termed a providential escape. It is, however, certain that he succeeded in making his way back without being overwhelmed, and that circumstance is seized upon by the government for the occasion of a great uproar. While all this is going on for the amusement of the ignorant populace, conspiracies are being hatched in every direction. Of course the most stringent measures are adopted to suppress every sign of discontent.

SEVERAL TROUBLES AT SAN JUAN.—Hon. Solon Bolon, Minister to the Central American States, returned to the United States by the steamer Northern Light. Just previous to his departure from San Juan, serious difficulties occurred, during which the people undertook to arrest Mr. Bolon.

The Alta California of July 3d, says: "Our city will in all probability be entered during the course of the present month by the presence of the French Pacific Squadron. We learn that M. Dillon received by the last mail a large letter containing letters and despatches for the Admiral, and for the officers of the ships composing the fleet, from which it is fair to presume that we are shortly to receive a visit. The following paragraph, which we clip from a late Singapore paper, is important at this juncture of affairs on the North Pacific:

"The Russian Squadron, which left Manila on the 3th of March, as was supposed for Batavia, had not arrived at any of the ports of Java, and it is now conjectured that the Czar's vessels sailed for Kamohatka."

The San Francisco Herald, of July 3d says:

"We have received reliable intelligence to the effect that the British and Russian Governments have agreed not to commit hostilities on the possessions of each other on the Pacific coast of America. They have, in effect, consented to recognize a state of neutrality as regards the possessions of the Hudson Bay Company and the Russian American Company. The proposed neutrality is to be territorial only, and confined to the land. On the high seas, the usual rights of belligerents will be exercised, and the ports of each power be liable to blockade by the ships-of-war of the other.

Mrs. Emily Judson, widow of the late Adoniram Judson, missionary to Burmah, and popularly known in the literary world as "Fanny Forester," died at her residence in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, after a lingering illness, on Thursday, 1st June, aged about forty years.

European Intelligence

There is no news from the Baltic in the shape of active operations. The English cruisers sweep the sea of every thing bearing a Russian flag, and venture within range of the land batteries to effect their object. The Baltic is still covered with ice in many parts, and dense fogs have prevailed. The French squadron has now joined Sir Charles Napier's fleet. The more sanguine Swedes and Danes declare that before the end of June Sweden and Denmark will have openly declared war on Russia. As regards Austria and Prussia, matters remain in statu quo.

An engagement between the Russian and Allied Fleets off Cronstadt was daily expected. The position of Austria was becoming more hostile, and it was confidently expected that she would soon declare openly for the allies. She has declared a force of 100,000 men on the frontiers of Transylvania.

The Turks have gained two victories on the banks of the Danube. The allied fleet bombarded Sebastopol for four days. The British steamer Tiger, of 16 guns was stranded near Odessa, and was obliged to surrender, though two steamers were sent to her assistance, and they bombarded the Russian works without success.

Prince Paskewitch had turned the current of war towards the banks of the rivers Sereh and Donestser, in Moldavia.

It was rumored that the Vienna Conference would be renewed on the basis proposed by the Austrian, Prussian, and Anglo-French Alliance.

Prince Napoleon reached Constantinople on the first of May, and paid his ceremonial visit to the Sultan, which the latter returned in person on the third. And that is not ceremonial merely. Such a visit has no precedent in the traditions of Turkish court.

The allied fleets have attacked one of the outer forts of Sebastopol, and the Russians were compelled to evacuate it. There is a ministerial crisis here. The party of Mehemet Ali is thought to be in the ascendant; that of Reschid Pacha is said to be losing ground. Veli Pacha is recalled from France; his successor is Namik Pacha.

Three vessels were cruising along the coasts of Circassia, waiting for the Ottoman fleet, which was to bring 5,000 men for disembarkation in Abasia. The troops of Omer Pacha have driven the Russians out of Krajowa. A manifesto had been published in Russia, ordering new levies for the fleet and army. An American and two Russian ships had arrived at Cronstadt, and the navigation must therefore have been completely open.

The combined Swedish and Norwegian fleets, comprising two line of battle ships, four frigates and one corvette, arrived at Elfsnabben on the 10th of May. The King went aboard, when he witnessed great manifestations of hostile feelings on the part of the crews against Russia. Fresh orders were given for repair of gun boats, and large numbers of new ones were ordered to be made ready in the dockyards.

A dispatch from Paris, April 21, says: A report of Omar Pasha, confirms the already published statement that the Turks were thrice successful, against superior forces, at the passage of the Danube; but in obedience to orders, they retreated in good order.

Mr. Matt. F. Ward, in a card addressed to the editors of the United States, asks a suspension of opinion in regard to the shooting of Professor Butler, until a full report of the trial, now in press in New York, is published.

The steamer Fulton, at Norfolk, had sailing orders for New Orleans, and thence to Vera Cruz, to convey Mr. Gadsden, with the Mexican treaty, on his journey to the city of Mexico.

Lieut. Strain, with his party, have returned, having ascertained to his satisfaction that a canal across the isthmus of Darien is wholly impracticable.

Plank Road Meeting.

OLYMPIA, July 10, 1854.
The citizens of Olympia and neighborhood convened at the Pacific House this evening to take into consideration the subject of constructing a plank road between the town and Tumwater. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Giddings, and upon nomination, Judge Cushman was chosen chairman, and G. W. Stevens secretary.

The report was then accepted and the committee discharged. Many gentlemen addressed the meeting, when, upon motion, it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to take up the present subscription list for more extensive circulation, and report at an adjourned meeting.

The chair appointed Judge Hays, L. Ensign and C. E. Weed as that committee.

By vote of the meeting the above committee was increased by an additional member, and Mr. E. Giddings, Jr. appointed to serve.

When the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening next, at sunset.

JOS. CUSHMAN, Chm'n.
G. W. STEVENS, Sec'y.

AN ACT to regulate Fees and Costs.
Passed April 27, 1854.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the fees and compensation of the several officers and persons herein named shall be as follows, to wit:

FOR CLERKS OF SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS IN CIVIL CASES.
For filing declaration, petition, pleas, demurrer, affidavit, exhibit, or any other paper in any cause, each, 10c.
For issuing a capias, attachment, execution, certiorari, supersedeas, summons, habeas corpus, quo warranto, mandamus, writ of error, or replevin, and for every original writ, each \$1.00
For entering each writ, 25c.
For issuing writs of scire facias and venditioni exponas, every hundred words, 25c.
For entering appearance of either party, personally or by attorney, charged but once, 25c.
For entering sheriff's return on any writ, 20c.
For docketing appeals from justices of the peace, 20c.
For docketing each cause, to be charged but once, 25c.

FOR ISSUING SUBPOENA FOR WITNESSES, ONE PERSON NAMED THEREIN, 50c.
FOR EVERY ADDITIONAL PERSON NAMED, 10c.
FOR WRITS OF VENI FOR JURY, CHARGED IN EACH CAUSE TRIED, 50c.
FOR RECEIVING PANEL AND SWearing jury, 50c.
FOR ENTERING JURY, 25c.
FOR SWearing witnesses, each, 10c.
FOR ENTERING CLAIM OF EACH WITNESS FOR THEIR ATTENDANCE, 25c.
FOR GIVING ORDER THEREFOR TO EACH WITNESS, 20c.

FOR ENTERING JUDGMENT, RECognition, SPECIAL RULE, CONTINUANCE, DISCONTINUANCE, RETRAIT, RULE OF REFERENCE, ALLOWANCE OF WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS, CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT, OR DEFAULT, OR CONSENT, RULE OR PLAN, SATISFACTION OF JUDGMENT ON RECORD, NOTICE OF APPEAL TO SUPREME OR DISTRICT COURT, 75c.
FOR ENTERING SURRENDER OF PRINCIPAL BY BAIL EXONERATOR, ORDER, ORDER CANCELLED BAIL BOND, DISCHARGE OF RECOGNIZANCE, ISSUE JOINED, MOTION, NONSUIT, REPORT OF REFEREE, JUDGMENT UPON ANY ISSUE OF LAW OR FACT, OR REPORT OF REFEREE, APPEALS FROM INFERIOR COURTS, APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS, AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, 50c.
FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS, EACH, 50c.
FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS, WITH SEAL ATTACHED, EACH, 1.00

FEES OF SHERIFF'S.
FOR THE SERVICE OF EVERY WRIT OF SUMMONS A RETURN THEREOF, (SUBPOENAS ONLY EXCEPTED) ON EACH DEFENDANT, BESIDES MILEAGE AT FIFTEEN CENTS PER MILE, WHICH MILEAGE SHALL BE ALLOWED IN ALL CASES, GOING AND RETURNING, TO BE CHARGED FROM THE COUNTY SEAT TO THE PLACE OF SERVICE. 1 00

For levying each writ of execution, on real or personal property, besides mileage, 1 00
For service of a capias ad satisfaciendum upon the body of each defendant named in the writ, besides mileage, 1 75
For every bail bond, 2 00
For committing to prison, or discharging therefrom, or attending a person before a judge or court, besides mileage, 1 75
For serving a writ of possession without the aid of the county, besides mileage, 3 00
For serving a writ of possession with the aid of the county, 8 00
For executing a writ of inquiry and returning the same with the inquisition, 5 00
For a copy of any writ or process necessary to complete a service, for each hundred words, 25c.
For serving and returning a subpoena, besides mileage, for each person therein named, 75c.
For summoning a grand and petit jury, to be paid out of the county treasury, for each panel, 12 00
For summoning a jury in other cases required by law, besides mileage, 8 00
Percentage on all moneys actually made and paid to the sheriff on execution, decree, or sale of real estate, under one thousand dollars, 1 per cent.
Percentage on all sums over one thousand dollars, 1/2 per cent.
For serving a declaration in ejectment, and return besides mileage, 75c.
For making deed of lands sold on execution, decree, or order of court, to be paid by the grantee, 4 50
For serving a scire facias, for each defendant, besides mileage, 1 75
For serving any person with an order of court and making a return, besides mileage, 5 00
For calling a jury, 1 50
For opening court and calling each action, to be charged once each term of the court in which the case may be pending, 50c.
For calling each witness, 25c.
For bringing up a person on habeas corpus, besides mileage, 4 00
For each day's attendance on any court of record, 3 00

JUDGES OF PROBATE.
For granting letters of administration, 2 00
For probate of will or testament, 2 00
For granting letters testamentary, 2 00
When the same are contested, 5 00
Taking bonds of executors and administrators, 3 00
Taking bonds in other cases, 2 50
Hearing complaints against spendthrifts and lunatics, 2 50
Appointing guardian, 1 00
Decree for settlement of an estate, 1 50
When contested, 2 00
Order of distribution, 1 50
Examining inventory of appraisement or bill of sale, and filing the same in office, each, 1 00
Every writ or process under seal, 1 00
Each order of court on record, 1 00
Examining accounts, each hundred words, counting two figures for a word, 25c.
Warrant to appraise or divide an estate, 1 00
Issuing commission, 50c.
Allowing appeal, 1 00
Approving securities in bonds, each, 25c.
Assigning dower in real estate, 1 00
Assigning personal estate to widow, 1 00
Refusing letters of administration or probate of will, to be paid by the losing party, 1 00
For every continuance when asked by a party, 50c.
Order for the sale of personal estate, 1 00
Certificate of necessity for the sale of real estate, 1 00
Order for partition of real estate, 1 00
Allowing reports on the accounts of executors or administrators, 1 00
Extending letters of administration, 50c.
Decree respecting the probate of will or codicil, 1 00
A quictus, 1 00
Filing each paper, 20c.
Administering an oath, 40c.
Recording all papers required by law to be recorded, for each hundred words, 25c.
Order for the apportionment of an insolvent estate among the creditors, 1 00
Acknowledgment with seal, 50c.
Entering appointments of executors, administrators or guardians, or other appointments necessary, 1 00
Issuing letters of guardianship, 1 00
For hearing each contested case, to be taxed as cost against the party in default, 5 00
Issuing citation to executors, administrators and guardians, 1 00
Copies of papers and records, each one hundred words, 25c.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.
Service per diem, 3 00
Mileage per mile to and from the county seat, 15c.
FEES OF COUNTY AUDITOR.
For making out assessment roll, and delivered to county assessor, for each quire such roll may contain, 10 00
For making out original tax duplicate, for each one hundred words said duplicate may contain, counting every two figures as a word, 25c.
For making out exhibit of receipts and expenditures of county for past year, for each one hundred words, counting every two figures as a word, 25c.
For each settlement of his accounts, or of any other person, with the county, 50c.
For filing each paper, exhibit, or necessary document connected with the duties of his office, 12c.
For attending at each regular and special term of the board of county commissioners, per diem, 3 00
For recording proceedings of board of county commissioners, each one hundred words, 25c.
For each order drawn on county treasury, 10c.
For copy of any order of the board, (certified), 50c.
For making out appointments upon order of the board, each, 50c.
For drawing each receipt, 10c.

FOR EACH NOTICE DELIVERED TO THE SHERIFF, FOR EACH GENERAL OR SPECIAL ELECTION, 50c.
For opening and examining election returns, and making abstracts of votes and copies thereof, per diem, 3 00
For each certificate of election, 25c.
For each order for view of road, 1 00
For taking bonds of county officers, and of all other persons required by the board or by law to give bonds, each, 1 00
For taking oath of county officers and other persons and certifying to the same, 50c.
For administering an oath, 20c.
For each bond executed by county commissioners to purchasers of county property, and other purposes, 1 00
For each deed executed by county commissioners, 1 50
For each poll book delivered to sheriff or judges of elections, 1 00
For filling each bond, oath, receipt, bill, order, appointment, petition, report, resignation, deed, affidavit, and all other papers required to be put on file, 10c.
For issuing each license, under seal, for grocery, tavern, ferry, or to peddlers, showmen, or managers or owners of circuses, and all other licenses, 1 00
For entering grant of license on record, 25c.
For entering approval of county commissioners of license granted in vacation, in each case to be paid by the applicant, 50c.
For notifying clerk of the district court of the appointment of grand and petit jurors, each list, 50c.
For all writs ordered issued by the board or required by law, the same fees as are allowed to the clerk of the district court for the same services.

FOR READING AND ENTERING PETITION FOR VIEW OF ROAD, TO BE PAID BY PETITIONERS, 50c.
FOR READING AND ENTERING REMONSTRANCE AGAINST VIEW OF ROAD, OR PETITION FOR DAMAGES, EACH TO BE PAID BY THE PERSONS REMONSTRATING, 50c.
FOR ENTERING EACH APPOINTMENT OF ROAD VIEWERS, EACH, 25c.
FOR READING AND ENTERING REPORT OF ROAD VIEWERS, 50c.
FOR NOTIFYING JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS TO ATTEND THE OPENING AND EXAMINING THE ELECTION RETURNS, EACH, 25c.
FOR CERTIFIED COPY OF COMMISSIONER'S PROCEEDINGS, OR PARTS THEREOF, FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED WORDS, 20c.
FOR MAKING FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ANY ACCOUNT WITH THE COUNTY, EACH ONE HUNDRED WORDS SUCH ACCOUNT MAY CONTAIN, 25c.
AND FOR ALL SIMILAR SERVICES REQUIRED TO BE RENDERED, THE SAME FEES AS ARE ALLOWED BY THIS ACT FOR SIMILAR SERVICES.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
FOR EVERY PROTEST OF A BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE, 1 50
Attesting any instrument of writing, and seal, 1 00
Noting a bill of exchange or promissory note for non-acceptance or non-payment, 1 50
Drawing and taking proof of acknowledgment of any legal instrument, each one hundred words, 35c.
Registering protest of bill of exchange or promissory note, 1 25
Certifying an affidavit, and all other certificates under seal, 1 00
Each oath or affirmation, 50c.
Being present at demand, tender, or deposit, and noting the same, including traveling fees at ten cents per mile, going to and returning from, 50c.

CORONERS.
FOR EACH INQUEST HE MAY HOLD, BESIDES MILEAGE AT TWENTY CENTS PER MILE FOR EACH MILE NECESSARILY TRAVELED, TO HOLD ANY INQUEST, 10 00
When performing the duties of sheriff, shall receive the same fees as sheriffs are entitled to receive for services performed.
For drawing all necessary writings, each one hundred words, 30c.
For issuing venire, 75c.

JURORS.
That each grand and petit juror shall be allowed for each day attendance, if not a salesman, 3 00
For every mile travel to and from the seat of justice, 10c.
Salesman serving as a petit juror, each trial, 1 50
Salesman serving as a petit juror, each trial, where he may be detained more than one day, 3 00
For every day's attendance upon justices of the peace court, besides mileage at ten cents per mile to and from, 2 00
For serving on an inquest, besides mileage at ten cents per mile to and from, 2 00

FEES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
FOR A CAPIAS OR SUMMONS, 50c.
FOR A WARRANT IN CRIMINAL CASES, 75c.
FOR TAKING A RECOGNIZANCE OF BAIL, 75c.
FOR COMMITTING TO JAIL, 50c.
FOR EVERY SUBPOENA FOR ONE PERSON, 40c.
FOR ALL PERSONS MORE THAN ONE NAMED IN A SUBPOENA, 20c.
FOR ENTERING A JUDGMENT ON TRIAL, 1 25
FOR ENTERING A JUDGMENT OF CONFESSION OR DEFAULT, 75c.
FOR ISSUING AN EXECUTION, 75c.
FOR A CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS ON APPEAL, CERTIORARI, OR OTHERWISE, 1 25
FOR EACH HUNDRED WORDS ON CERTIFIED COPY OF PROCEEDINGS ON APPEAL, CERTIORARI, OR OTHERWISE, 25c.
FOR EVERY ADJOURNMENT AT THE REQUEST OF EITHER PARTY, 75c.
FOR ENTERING A RULE OF REFERENCE OR A COPY THEREOF, EACH, 50c.
FOR SWearing witnesses, jurors, or arbitrators, each, 25c.
FOR ISSUING WRITS OF ATTACHMENT, 75c.
FOR SCIRE FACIAS, 75c.
FOR ENTERING A DISCONTINUANCE OR SATISFACTION, 50c.
FOR THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF A DEED, OR OTHER INSTRUMENT OF WRITING, WITH A CERTIFICATE THEREOF, 75c.
FOR A VENUE FOR A JURY, 50c.
FOR A WRIT OF RESTITUTION, 50c.
FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS, EACH, 50c.
FOR EVERY SEARCH WARRANT, 75c.
FOR MARRYING AND RETURN THEREOF, BESIDES MILEAGE AT TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS PER MILE, FOR THE DISTANCE TRAVELED FROM THE RESIDENCE

of the justice to the place of marriage and back, 4 00
For attending with the clerk of the board of county commissioners at the opening of the poll books, per diem, 4 00
CONSTABLES.
For serving every summons and return thereof (subpoenas only excepted) on each defendant, besides mileage at twelve cents per mile to and from, 1 00
For summoning on a dead body, including mileage at twelve cents per mile 6 00
For service and return of a capias, or warrant, besides mileage, 1 00
For serving an execution on goods, besides mileage, 1 00
For committing to prison, besides mileage, 1 00
For all moneys made on execution, ten per centum.
For every day's attendance upon any court of record, 2 00
For every day's attendance upon the grand jury, 2 00
For serving other writs or any process, besides mileage, 75c.

WITNESSES.
For every day's attendance upon the Supreme or District court, besides mileage to and from at ten cents per mile, \$2 00
For every day's attendance, upon county commissioners, or probate court, besides mileage, 2 00
For every day's attendance upon justices of the peace court, if held within the precinct where the witness resides, besides mileage at ten cents to and from, 1 00
For every day's attendance upon justices of the peace court, when out of the precinct where the witness resides, besides mileage, 2 00
That the clerks of the several courts in this territory shall, for services under the several acts of congress upon the subject of naturalization, receive the fees hereinafter specified, and no more.
For entering a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the U. States, 50c.
For a certificate of such entry under the seal of the court, 1 00
For entering the final admission of an alien to the rights of citizenship, 50c.
For a certified copy thereof under the seal of the court, 1 00

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.
Sec. 2. The clerk of the county commissioners shall, in all cases where his fees are paid out of the county treasury, be paid on the order of the county commissioners, who shall be satisfied of the correctness of the account rendered by him; and the same shall be authenticated by his oath, and filed with the county treasurer.

Sec. 3. That in all cases where a jury may be called to by the issue joined, and the defendant or defendants shall be convicted by the judgment, or sentence of the court before whom the same may be tried, there shall be taxed on the bill of costs the sum of twenty-five dollars, as a jury fee, and judgment shall be rendered therefor against such defendant or defendants, which sum, when collected by the clerk of said court, or the sheriff, to whom execution shall have been issued, shall be paid over to the county treasurer.

Sec. 4. All officers required by law to discharge any duties not specially provided for in this act, shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed herein in other cases for similar services.

Sec. 5. That each and every officer whose fees are herein ascertained, limited and appointed, shall, and they are hereby required, to make a fair table of their fees respectively, according to this act; and to publish and set the same up in their respective offices, within two months after any such officer shall have been elected or appointed, in some conspicuous place, for the inspection of all persons who have business in said office, on pain of forfeiting, for each day the same shall be missing, through such officer's neglect, the sum of fifteen dollars, which penalty may be recovered by indictment for the use of the county schools where the offence shall have been committed.

Sec. 6. That it shall and may be lawful for any person to refuse payment of fees to any officer who will not make out a bill of particulars, signed by him if required, and also a receipt signed by him, for fees paid; and the bill of fees of the officers herein named, shall be subject to examination and correction by the several courts.

Sec. 7. That no sheriff, coroner, or constable shall be enacted to receive, either on mense or final process upon which any charge shall be made, the particular items of such charges.

Sec. 8. On all civil actions when a jury render a verdict, the party in whose favor the verdict is rendered, shall, before judgment is entered on the verdict, pay to the clerk six dollars, which shall be allowed him to be taxed against the other party in the bill of costs. The clerk shall pay the money forthwith to the county auditor to be by him audited to the jury.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.
C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

Notice to the Democrats of Thurston County.

The democracy of Thurston county are respectfully called upon to select their delegates at a day sufficiently early to be in readiness to attend a general Democratic County Convention, to be held in Olympia, on Saturday, the 5th day of August next, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for members of the House of Representatives of the next Legislative Assembly of the territory of Washington, and also to nominate democratic candidates for the different county offices for the support of the party, at the election which takes place on Monday, the 4th day of September next.

The several precincts are requested to act in this matter in time, in order that a full delegation may be in attendance from all.
By order of the Committee,
CHARLES E. WEED,
Chm. Dem. Cent. Com.

Whigs of Thurston County!

ATTENTION!!
A COUNTY convention to be made up of Delegates will be held at Olympia on Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1854.
For the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the election on the 4th day of September next. The officers to be elected are—
Four members of the House of Representatives; three County commissioners; a Prosecuting attorney for the 2nd Judicial district; a County Auditor; a County Treasurer; a county superintendent of schools; a judge of probate; a sheriff for a coroner.
The late meeting of the Board of Commissioners divided the county into nine precincts, to wit: Nisqually, South Bay, Olympia, Black Lake, Chambers' Prairie, Rock Prairie, Grand Mound, Coal Banks and Yelm Prairie from each of which it is earnestly hoped delegates will be in attendance.

By order of the whig county committee of Thurston county,
GILMORE HAYS,
G. A. BARNES,
GEO. A. LATHROP.

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. McBRIDE, W. M.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Bettman & Brand is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to M. Bettman, who will also settle and adjust all demands which may be brought against the same concern.
M. BETTMAN,
WM. BRAND.

Olympia, July 12, 1854.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Olympia and vicinity that he will continue the business at the old stand, and has this day in connection with his brothers formed a copartnership under the firm and style of C. Bettman, Brothers. Thanking his friends for past patronage, he hopes that the same will be bestowed upon the new firm.
M. BETTMAN.

STUART'S EXPRESS!

From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T., CONNECTING WITH ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS, FOR THE ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!
HAVING made arrangements with Adams & Co., all matters connected with my care will be forwarded to destination under their charge. I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi-weekly in time to connect with the P. M. S. Co's steamer, touching at Cowitz Landing, Monticello, Steamer and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.
Bills of exchange issued by Adams & Co. on California, Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c.
Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.
Office in Olympia at Parker's.
Portland, at Adams & Co's.
Olympia, July 8, 1854.
A. B. STUART.

For Sale.

A SALMON fishing seine with rope, corks and lead attached, all new. Also a quantity of Haxall Flour in barrels, Hard Bread and Barley at the store of July 8, 1854. 3w44
C. & J. BROWN,
Lower Steellacoom.

Cowlitz River Notice.

THE undersigned will run a regular line of canoes up and down the Cowlitz river, starting from Rainier and Monticello on the arrival of the steamers from San Francisco and Oregon, and starting from Cowlitz Landing to connect with the above steamers at the mouth of the Cowlitz. Also extras always ready. I have engaged the best Indians, and shall accompany the canoes myself. Passage and freight to suit the times.
WILLIAM SIMMONS.
Rainier, June 30, 1854. 4477

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL, in connection with Hon. Wm. Strong, practice in the courts in Washington Territory.
CATHLAMET, W. T.
March 25, 1854. 6m29

Horses! Horses!!

PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Washington Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Geo. Booth.
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. 4317.

Honorable Hudson Bay Co.

Dishonored Drafts for Sale.
NOT having means to meet a certain draft against the above Honorable Co's, agents at this place, and the same having been in consequence dishonored, I now offer the said draft for sale to the highest bidder. Tenders will be received at my office until the 1st August prox. The amount of the draft is—
TIMOTHY DOUBLEBASS.
Victoria, May 1st, 1854. n21w

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TIMOTHY DOUBLEBASS.
Victoria, May 1st, 1854. n21w

Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept on hand and orders filled on short notice.
A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.
A. J. LINVILL.
Olympia, April 29, 1854. 341f

WILSON & HURD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.
Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 351f

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lath, 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 Shipbuilding, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to J. P. KELLER, Agent, Tekelet, 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 Tekelet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.
March 14, 1854. 321f

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co., W. T., takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened an office for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.
Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to.
H. H. MORSE.
Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m36

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 a number of varieties of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and heavy timber.
All orders promptly attended to.
J. P. KELLER, Agent, Tekelet, Washington Territory, or A. J. POPE, San Francisco, California.
Tekelet, March 14, 1854. 321f

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles:
Flour, Pork, Butter, Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves, Box Stoves, and full assortment of Tinware, Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Booties, Pantalons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns, Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples, Candles, &c., &c., &c.

Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory. Please call and examine.
Terms Cash.
C. C. TERRY.
Alki, April 26, 1854. 41

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

HAVE recently received an assortment of goods which they offer for sale at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit purchasers.

DRY GOODS.

A complete assortment, such as Merinos, Alpacaes, Fig'd Mousline and Barges de Laine; French, English and American prints; Ginghams, Lawns, Stripes, Diapers; Holland; Curtains; Damask; all and Cassimere; Jeans and Sheetings; Toweling; Silk Broad Cloth; Cottonade; Bed Tick; superior white Jacketing; Cambric; Swiss Mull; Checked and Satin striped Mullins; Embroidered Muslin.
N. W. Chemisettes, collared and under sleeves; Vests; Mourning Collars and Chemisettes; Silk and Cotton Laces; fine Silk Parasols; Ladies' Silk, Cashmere, and Cotton Hose.
An assortment of Goggles, Perfumery and Fancy articles.

CLOTHING.

Cloth Coats; Pants; Black Satin Vests; Silk and Satin Cravats; Blue and Scarlet Flannels; Merino under Shirts; Le. B. Shirts; Hickory, Check and Calico Shirts; Moleskin, Cashmere, Beaver, Fur and Panama Hats; Boys' black Cashmere Hats;
Calf skin and kip Boots; Gents and Boys' P. Lea Brogans; Ladies' Booties, Gaiters and Shoes, a variety. An assortment of Stationery and Hardware, and a great number of articles not mentioned.
The above named goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
Call, examine our stock and convince yourselves.
Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits.
Our system—Equal justice to all.
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, W. T., May 17, 1854. 3m338

MEDICINE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and vicinity, 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's store.
June 25, 1853. 421y
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

SAMUEL HOLMES,

DAGUERRETYPIST,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art.
Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D. C. Beatty.
May 13, 1854. 361f

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENNY COVE, WHEBY'S ISLAND,
WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.
REFERENCES TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

ELWOOD EVANS,

Attorney at Law,
Olympia, Washington Territory.
June 24, 1854.

Sayward's Line

OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah J. Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Williamsitic

