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LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT creating the office and defining the duties of Territorial Auditor.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That there shall be elected at this session of the Legislative Assembly, and annually thereafter, by joint ballot of the Council and House of Representatives, a Territorial Auditor, who shall be commissioned by the Governor and shall hold his office for the term of one year and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. The Territorial Auditor shall reside and keep his office at the seat of government, and before entering upon his duties, shall execute and deliver to the Governor a bond to the Territory in the sum of one thousand dollars, to be approved by him, conditioned for the faithful performance of all duties required or which may be required of him by law, and take an oath of office before some judge or justice of the peace within the Territory, to be endorsed on his commission, and file a copy thereof, together with his bond, in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Sec. 3. The Auditor of public accounts is declared to be the general accountant of the Territory, and the keeper of all public account books, accounts, vouchers, documents and all papers relating to the accounts and contracts of the Territory, and its revenue, debt and fiscal affairs not required to by law to be placed in some other office, or kept by some other person.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Auditor to digest, prepare, and report to the Legislative Assembly at the commencement of each annual session—

1. A full and detailed statement of the condition of the revenues, and the amount of the expenditures for the fiscal last year.

2. A full and detailed statement of the public debt.

3. Estimates of the revenue and expenditures for the next succeeding year.

4. Such plans as he may deem expedient for the support of public credit; for lessening the public expenses; for using the public money to the best advantage; for promoting frugality and economy in public offices; and generally, for the better management and more perfect understanding of the fiscal affairs of the Territory.

5. A tabular statement, showing separately the whole amount of each appropriation of money made by law, the amount paid under the same, and the balance unexpended.

6. A tabular statement, showing separately the amount of money received into the treasury, from all sources, in the preceding fiscal year; the amount received from each county, and each source of revenue in each county.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Auditor—

1. To audit, adjust and settle all claims against the Territory payable out of the treasury, except only such claims as may be expressly required by law to be audited and settled by other officers or persons.

2. To draw all warrants upon the treasury for money, except only in cases otherwise expressly provided by law.

3. To express in the body of every warrant which he may draw upon the treasury, the particular fund appropriated by law, out of which the same is to be paid.

4. To audit, settle and adjust the accounts of all collectors of the revenue, and other holders of public money, who are required by law to pay the same into the treasury.

5. To keep an account between the Territory and the Territorial Treasurer.

6. To keep an account of all debts and credits between the Territory and the United States.

7. To direct prosecutions in the name of the Territory for all official delinquencies in relation to the assessment, collection and payment of the revenue, against all persons who, by any means become possessed of public money or property, and fail to pay over or deliver the same, and against all debtors of the Territory.

8. To procure from the proper officers an abstract and description of all taxable lands within the Territory, not yet procured, and annually hereafter, abstracts and descriptions of such lands as shall become taxable.

9. To transmit to the clerk of each county commissioners' court, annually, a descriptive list of all taxable lands in such county.

10. To give information in writing, to either House of the Legislative Assembly whenever required, upon any subject relating to the fiscal affairs of the Territory, or touching any duty of his office.

11. To furnish offices for himself and the Territorial Treasurer, and all books, papers, blanks and forms required by law for the proper discharge of the duties of their offices, and to furnish the proper forms through the auditors of the counties to assessors, treasurers and sheriffs, and such auditors.

12. To perform all such other duties as may be required by law.

Sec. 6. All persons required by law to pay money directly into the treasury of the territory shall, unless otherwise provided, exhibit their accounts and vouchers to the auditor, on or before the first Monday in November in each year, to be audited, adjusted and settled; and the auditor shall proceed, without any unnecessary delay, to audit, adjust and settle the same, and report to the Treasurer the balance found due.

Sec. 7. If any person so required by law to pay money into such treasury, shall fail to pay the amount so found due into the treasury, and produce the treasurer's receipt to the auditor within ten days after the settlement above required, the delinquent shall forfeit to the Territory the amount of his commission allowed him by law; and also two and a half per cent. a month on the amount wrongfully withheld, to be computed from the time the same ought to have been paid until actual payment; and the Auditor shall charge such delinquent accordingly, and the whole amount of principal and forfeiture may be recovered by action on the official bond of the delinquent, or otherwise, according to law.

Sec. 8. All persons having claims against the Territory shall exhibit the same, with the evidence in support thereof, to the Auditor, to be audited, settled and allowed within two years after such claim shall accrue, and not afterwards. And in all suits brought in behalf of the Territory, no debt or claim shall be allowed against the Territory as a set off, but such as have been exhibited to the Auditor, and by him allowed or disallowed, except only in cases where it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant at the time of trial is in possession of vouchers which he could not produce to the Auditor, or that he was prevented from exhibiting the claim to the Auditor, by absence from the Territory, sickness or unavoidable accident.

Sec. 9. The Auditor, whenever he may think it necessary to the proper settlement of any account, may examine the parties, witnesses and others, on oath or affirmation touching any matter material to be known in the settlement of such account; and for that purpose may issue writs of summons, and compel witnesses to attend before him, and give evidence in the same manner, and by the same means allowed by law to courts of record.

Sec. 10. All accounts, vouchers and documents, settled or to be settled by the Auditor, shall be preserved in his office, and copies thereof, authenticated by the official seal, shall be given to any person interested therein who shall require the same.

Sec. In all cases of grants, saleries, pay and expenses, ascertained and allowed by law, found due to individuals from the Territory, when audited, the Auditor shall draw warrants upon the treasury for the amount, in the form used in the treasury department; but in cases of unliquidated accounts and claims, the adjustment and payment of which are not provided for by law, no warrant shall be drawn by the Auditor or paid by the Treasurer, unless the previous appropriation shall have been made by law for that purpose; nor shall the whole amount drawn for and paid under any one head, ever exceed the amount thus appropriated.

Sec. 12. If any person interested shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Auditor on any claim, account or credit, it shall be the duty of the Auditor, at the request of such person, to refer the same, with the reasons of his decision, to the Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 13. In all cases where the laws recognize a claim for money against the Territory, and no appropriation shall be made by law to pay the same, the Auditor shall audit and settle the same and give the claimant a certificate of the amount thereof under the official seal, if demanded, and shall report the same to the Legislative Assembly with as little delay as possible.

Sec. 14. The Auditor shall report to the Legislative Assembly, within ten days after the commencement of each regular session, a list of all collectors of the revenue, and other holders of public money, whose accounts remain unsettled for six months after they ought to have been settled according to law, and the reasons thereof.

Sec. 15. The auditor shall receive an annual salary of $150, to be audited by the Territorial Treasurer, and paid by him out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 16. All the books, papers, letters, and transactions pertaining to the office of Auditor shall be open to the inspection of a committee of the Legislative Assembly, or either branch thereof, who shall examine and settle all the Auditor's accounts.

Sec. 17. The Auditor shall have power to administer all oaths required by law, in matters pertaining to the duties of his office.

Sec. 18. The Auditor shall keep a seal of office for the authentication of all papers, writing and documents required by law, to be certified by him, and copies so authenticated and certified of all papers and documents lawfully deposited in his office, shall be received in evidence as the original.

Passed April 14, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

Leins of Mechanics and others for Labor and Materials.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That mechanics and all persons performing labor or furnishing materials for the construction or repair of any building, may have a lien separately or jointly upon the building which they may have constructed or repaired, or upon any building, mill or other manufactory for which they may have furnished materials of any description, and on the interest of the owner in the lot or land on which it stands, to the extent of the value of any labor done, or materials furnished, or for both, when the amount shall exceed fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. Any person wishing to acquire such lien, whether his claim be due or not, shall file in the recorder's office of the county in which such building is situated, at any time within sixty days after the completion of such building or repairs, a notice of his intention to hold a lien upon such building for the amount due, or to become due, specially setting forth such amount, and containing a description of the building upon which the labor was performed, or for which the materials were furnished; which notice shall be recorded by the Auditor in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Sec. 3. Any sub-contractor, journeyman or laborer employed in the construction or repair or furnishing materials for any building, may give to the owner thereof notice in writing, particularly setting forth the amount of his claim and service rendered for which his employer is indebted to him, and that he holds the owner responsible for the same; and the owner shall be liable for such claim, but not to exceed the amount due from him to the employer at the time of notice, which may be recovered in an action.

Sec. 4. Any person having such lien, may enforce the same by filing his complaint in the district court of the county where the work was done, or materials furnished, at any time within one year from the completion of the work or furnishing materials; or if a credit be given, from the expiration of the credit.

Sec. 5. In such actions, all persons whose liens are recorded, as herein provided, may be made parties, and all or any number may join in one action, stating their claims distinctly, and issues shall be made up, and trials had as in other cases; and the court may, by the judgment, direct a sale of the defendants interest in the lot or land (if he have any such saleable interest) and building for the satisfaction of the lien or liens and costs; such sale to be under and by virtue of an execution, and without prejudice to the rights of any prior incumbrance, owner or other persons not paties to the action. If the defendant or defendants in such action be not entitled to such interest in the lot or land on which such building is erected, as is liable to sale under execution, then the purchaser at the sale herein provided for, shall be entitled to remove from the premises such property so sold by execution and purchased. If feveral such actions be brought by different claimants, and be pending at the same time, the court may order them to be consolidated.

Sec. 6. If the proceeds of the sale be insufficient to pay all the claimants, then the court shall order them to be paid in proportion to the amount due each, and any other property of the owner of the building may be taken and sold on execution to satisfy the same.

Sec. 7. In all proceedings to enforce leins, the defendant may file a bond with surety, to be approved by the court, to the effect that he will pay the judgments that may be recovered, and costs, and thereby release his property from the liens hereby created.

Sec. 8. Whenever any person having a lien, by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall have received satisfaction for his claim and the costs of his proceedings thereon, he shall, upon the request of any person interested, and upon the payment or tender of the costs of entering satisfaction, within six days after such payment or tender, enter satisfaction of his demand in the office where the same is recorded; and upon failure to do so, he shall forfeit fifty dollars to the party agrieved, and all damages which he may have sustained in consequence of such failure or neglect.

Sec. 9. Whenever any sub-contractor, journeyman or laborer shall recover any such claim from the owner of the building, the same may be set off by such owner in any action brought against him by the person who otherwise would be entitled to recover the same under the contract.

LIENS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Sec. 10. Any person who shall make, alter, repair or bestow labor on any article of personal property, at the request of the owner or lawful possessor thereof, shall have a lien on such property so made, altered or repaired, or upon which labor has been bestowed, for his just and reasonable charges for the labor he has performed and the materials he has furnished; and such person may hold and retain poscession of the same until such just and reasonable charges shall be paid.

Sec. 11. Any person who is a common carrier, or who shall, at the request of the owner or lawful possessor of any personal property, carry, convey or transport the same from one place to another, and any person who shall safely keep or store any personal property at the request of the owner or lawful possessor thereof, and any person who shall depasture or feed any horses, cattle, hogs, sheep or other live stock, or bestow any labor, care, or attention upon the same at the request of the owner or lawful pessessor thereof, shall have a lien upon such property for his just and reasonable charges for the labor, care and attention he has bestowed, and the food he has furnished, and he may retain the possession of such property until such charges be paid.

Sec. 12. If such just and reasonable charges be not paid within three months after the care, attention and labor shall have been performed or bestowed, or the materials or food shall have been furnished, the person having such lien may proceed to sell at public auction the property mentioned in the last two sections, or a part thereof, sufficient to pay such just and reasonable charges. He shall, before such sale, give public notice of the time and place thereof, by posting a written notice for at least ten days in three public places in the county, precinct, town or city where he resides, one of which shall be in some conspicuous part of his shop or place of business; or if the value of the article be fifty dollars or more, then by publishing the same three weeks successively in a newspaper in the county, if any, in addition to the notices herein required to be posted.

Sec. 13. If the property be horses, cattle, hogs or other live stock, and in all cases embraced in this act where the property is of a perishable nature, and will be greatly injured by delay, the person to whom such charges may be due, may, after the expiration of twenty days from the time when such charges shall have become due, proceed to dispose of so much of such property as may be necessary as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 14. The proceeds of such sales, after the payment of the lien, all charges for keeping and selling such property, shall, if the owner be absent, be deposited with the treasurer of the proper county by the person making such sale, he taking the treasurer's receipt therefor; and shall be subject to the order of the person legally entitled thereto.

Sec. 15. Attested copies of the notices required by this act and proof of the publication thereof, and an affidavit of the person claiming the lien, or some competent witness on his behalf, setting forth his claims, shall be filed and kept in the recorder's office of the proper county, and the same, or copies thereof attested and sealed by such clerk, shall be received as testimony, and shall be presumptive evidence of the matter therein contained.

Passed April 22, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT creating the office and defining the duties of Territorial Treasurer.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Asesmbly of the Territory of Washington,* That there shall be elected at this session of the Legislative Assembly, and annually thereafter, by joint ballot of the Council and House of Representatives, a Territorial Treasurer, who shall be commissioned by the Governor, and hold his office for the term of one year and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. The Territorial Treasurer shall reside and keep his office at the seat of Government, and before entering upon his duties shall execute and deliver to the Governor a bond to the Territory in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be approved by him, conditioned to pay over all moneys at such times as required by law, and for the faithful performance of all duties required of him by law, and take an oath of office before some judge or justice of the peace within the Territory, to be endorsed on his commission, and file a copy thereof, together with his bond, in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Territorial Treasurer—

1. To receive and keep all moneys of the Territory not expressly required by law to be received and kept by some other person.

2. To disburse the public moneys upon warrants drawn upon the treasury according to law, and not otherwise.

3. To keep a just, true and comprehensive account of all moneys received and disbursed.

4. To keep a just and true account of each head of appropriation made by law, and the disbursments under the same.

5. To render his accounts to the Auditor for settlement, quarterly, or oftener if required.

6. To report to each House of the Legislative Assembly, within ten days after the commencement of each regular session, a detailed statement of the condition of the treasury and its operations for the preceding year.

7. To give information in writing to either House of the Legislative Assembly, whenever required, upon any subject connected with the Treasury, or touching any duty of his office.

8. He shall account for and pay over all moneys received by him, as such treasurer, to his successor in office, and deliver all books, vouchers and effects of office to him, and such successor shall receipt therefor.

Sec. 4. All the books, papers, letters and transactions pertaining to the office of treasurer shall be open to the inspection of a committee of the Legislative Assembly, or either branch thereof, to examine and settle all accounts and to count all moneys; and when the successor of any such treasurer shall be elected and qualified, the Territorial Auditor shall examine and settle all the accounts of such Treasurer remaining unsettled, and give him a certified statement showing the balance of moneys, securities and effects for which he is accountable, and which have been delivered to his successor, and report the same to the Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 5. The Treasurer shall grant duplicate receipts, under the seal of his office, for all sums of money which shall be paid into the Treasury, and the person receiving the same shall deposit one of them with the Auditor, who shall credit such person accordingly, and charge the Treasurer with the amount.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall have power to administer all oaths required by law, in matters pertaining to the duties of his office.

Sec. 7. The treasurer shall keep a seal of office for the authentication of all papers, writings and documents required by law to be certified by him, and copies so authenticated and certified, of all papers and documents lawfully deposited in his office, shall be received in evidence as the originals.

Sec. 8 If the Territorial Treasurer shall wilfully refuse to pay any warrant lawfully drawn upon the treasury, he shall forfeit and pay four-fold the amount, to be recovered by action against the Treasurer and his securities on his official bond, or otherwise shall also suffer such other punishment as the law may provide.

Sec. 9. The Treasurer shall receive as a compensation for his services two per cent. on all moneys received, and two per cent on all moneys disbursed by him in his official capacity, to be audited by the Auditor, and retained by said Treasurer from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Passed April 14, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT relative to grand and petit jurors.

Passed April 19, 1854.

Sec. 1. All qualified electors and householders shall be competent to serve as grand jurors, and all qualified electors shall be competent to serve as petit jurors within the county where they reside, or within any county to which such county may be attached for judicial purposes; *Provided,* that civil officers of the United States, probate judges and judges of the supreme court, attorneys at law, ministers of the gospel or priests, school teachers, practicing physicians, sheriffs and their deputies, constables, clerks of court, county and territorial officers, millers, ferrymen, and all persons more than sixty years of age, shall not be compelled to serve as jurors, and in preparing jury lists, the county commissioners shall omit the names of such persons, but no finding or verdict of a jury shall be invalid on the ground that any person serving thereon was not compelled by law so to serve.

Sec. 2. The county commissioners of the several counties, at their annual session in December, or if necessary, at any regular session, shall cause to be prepared a full and correct list of all persons qualified to serve as grand jurors, and also a full and correct list of all persons qualified to serve as petit jurors within their respective counties, which lists, the county auditor shall forthwith furnish to the clerk of the district court of the county, or of the county to which such county is attached for judicial purposes.

Sec. 3. The clerk of the district court, upon the receipt of such lists, shall, in the presence of the auditor and sheriff, or his deputy of the county, place in separate boxes to be prepared for that purpose, the names of all such grand and petit jurors, each upon a separate piece of paper, folded with the name inside.

Sec. 4. The boxes shall be provided with a lock and key, and when the names are placed therein, they shall be locked up, the boxes left with the clerk, and the key delivered to the county auditor, and the boxes shall only be opened as is hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5. At least twenty days before the day when any term of the district court is to commence, the county auditor, sheriff or his deputy, and the clerk shall meet at the clerk's office, and after shaking the boxes in the presence of the said auditor, sheriff or his deputy and clerk, they shall be opened, and the clerk shall separately draw from the box containing the names of the grand jurors, the names of twenty persons, who shall serve as grand jurors for that term. And he shall in like manner, draw from the box containing the names of petit jurors, the names of eighteen persons, who shall serve as petit jurors for said term. When any name is drawn from the petit jury box which shall have been previously drawn upon the grand jury for that term, the name shall be returned to the box and another drawn.

Sec. 6. The clerk shall forthwith make a list of the names of the persons drawn as jurors, and shall then place the tickets, on which the names drawn are written in two other separate boxes, one for grand and the other for petit jurors, and no name shall be drawn from these last mentioned boxes, until all the names in the two first mentioned boxes are exhausted. When the jury lists for the term are complete, the boxes shall be locked up and remain with the clerk, but the auditor shall keep the keys.

Sec. 7. The grand jury shall consist of not more than twenty, nor less than sixteen persons, and when from any cause there shall not be a full panel of grand or petit jurors in attendance, the court may order the sheriff to summon from the bystanders or body of the county, a sufficient number of persons to fill up the panel, and from any cause, excuse or otherwise, the grand jury is diminished before its discharge the panel may be filled in like manner.

Sec. 8. The clerk of the District court, shall, without delay, issue and deliver to the sheriff or his deputy, two venires, one for the grand jury and one for the petit jury, under the seal of the court, commanding him to summon the persons so drawn as grand jurors, to appear before the said court at or before the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M., on the first day of the next term thereof, to serve as grand jurors; and the persons so drawn as petit jurors to appear before the said court at or before the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., on the second day of the term thereof, to serve as petit jurors.

Sec. 9. The sheriff shall summons the persons named in such venires to attend such court as grand or petit jurors, as the case may be, at least five days previous to the sitting of such court, by giving personal notice to each person, or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence, with some person of proper age. He shall return such venires to the court at the opening thereof, specifying those who were summoned, the time and manner in which each person was notified.

Sec. 10. Every person who shall fail to appear when lawfully summoned as a grand or petit juror, without having a reasonable excuse therefor shall be considered guilty of a contempt, and shall be fined by the court in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, for the use of the county, unless good cause be shown for such default; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court to issue a summons against such delinquent, where such person shall not come in without process to show cause at the next term of court why he should not be fined for such contempt.

Sec. 11. The district court may at any term thereof, or the judge in vacation, directing the clerk not to draw the names of any grand and petit jurors, to serve as such at the next term of such court, nor at any term until further order shall be made, and the clerk shall not proceed as required by the provisions of this act, until ordered so to do by the court.

Sec. 12. When from the order of the court or from any other cause, there shall be no panel of grand or petit jurors in attendance at any term of a district court, the court may order the sheriff to summon the requisite number of grand and petit jurors from the body of the county or bystanders, to serve as such during the term, or until discharged.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the district court, at the end of each term of such court, to make out and deliver a certificate to each grand and petit juror, stating the number of days of attendance, the number of miles traveled, and the amount of compensation due him, which certificate shall be allowed by the county auditor, and he shall draw a warrant therefor.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT defining the time of the convening of the Legislature.

Passed April 20, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That the regular annual session of the Legislature shall commence on the first Monday in December, in each year.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

THE LATEST WONDER.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says that engines of 3000 horses power are now being manufactured at Birmingham, for a new paddle and screw iron steamer of 23,000 tons, in course of construction by the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, which is expected to be capable of performing *the passage to India in thirty days!*

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Improvements in Olympia--Piling and Capping the Water Lots.

According to the most reliable information we can derive, there is not a single town site, (deserving the name,) on the shores of the Sound or the Washington side of the Columbia river, but what, within the past year, has advanced in growth and importance equally commensurate with the settlement and improvement of the country by which they are surrounded; yet, as our opportunity for personal observation has, within that time, been restricted to the confines of Olympia, we can only speak in the *positive* with regard to improvements which have been going on, and are in anticipation for the future in this vicinity.

Those who have had an acquaintance with Olympia only up to the time of the formation of the territory of Washington, it would be scarcely important to inform them of a fact which should necessarily occur to them, that they would now scarcely recognize the place from previous recollection, in consequence of the numerous large and substantial buildings which occupy the place where once was "rugged desolation," and the "relief" which has been consequent on the removal of a heavy forrest of fir and cedar within its environs. And as an evidence that the spirit of improvement continues in the even tenor of its way, we cannot do better than copy from the San Francisco *Herald*, the following extract from the letter of a correspondent to the editor of that paper, and published some weeks since:

"At present the flats to the north of Olympia are a hindrance to vessels coming up to the business part of the town. This, however, can be remedied by piling out wharves, and we are confident that as soon as this is done the business part of the place will be carried in this direction. This portion of the flats has been located as a land claim by EDWARD GIDDINGS, Jr., Esq., under the donation law of 1850, and our legislative assembly have unanimously memorialized congress to confirm the claim to him. Of this confirmation our citizens feel confident, as it is so manifest to all that it will do a vast deal towards the rapid growth of the town and will give her a position for the great emporium we believe she is destined to become.—Wharfs run out to the northward, in continuation of the streets, are required, and as soon as Mr. GIDDINGS can get completed the frame work of a pile-driver, now under process of construction, the work is to be commenced.

"We have thus briefly alluded to the present capital of Washington territory. Though fairly ahead of every other town in the territory, her growth has not been forced, and if we are to place confidence in the belief of men of forecast and judgment, she is destined to be the site of the largest city north of the Golden City of San Francisco."

The pile driver referred to above, has been completed, and Mr. GIDDINGS commenced, on Wednesday last, what appears to be effective operations. It is a question that has heretofore remained entirely unexplained, that whilst capitalists, masters of vessels and ship owners, who have and feel an interest in the promotion of the lumber, timber, and coal resources of this territory, should forever remain unmindful of the fact, that their business operations cannot be more essentially accellerated, than by contributing to the extension of wharfs to deep water, from some of the most important points on the Sound and Straits, from whence cargoes of export may be anticipated and obtained at almost any time.

At Olympia, particularly, surrounded as it is with an excellent farming and grazing background—with mills, driven by steam, and water power, in its immediate vacinity, unsurpassed anywhere, for the manufacture of lumber, yet, except at high tide, an approach cannot be made within a half or three quarters of a mile of where the business of the town is transacted, by vessels of anything like respectable dimensions.

To obviate this difficulty, Mr. GIDDINGS having completed all necessary preparations, has commenced the construction of a wharf at deep water, where vessels of the largest size can discharge and receive their cargoes at any stage of the tides and at all seasons of the year, and as soon as possible thereafter, to connect it with the shore, which, when completed, will probably be over half a mile in length. The work bids fair to be accomplished during the present summer and fall, as much of the material is already on the ground, with everything in readiness for moving it forward.

All things conspire here to render the construction of wharfs comparitively an easy undertaking. The bottom of the bay is of soft mud—the water deepening very gradually from the shore to the channel. Piles of the finest quality can be obtained on either side of the Sound in our immediate neighborhood. Two saw mills are now actively employed in the manufacture of lumber at the falls of Shutes river, only two miles distant, from which it can be conveyed in rafts with the greatest ease—the steam saw mill of the Messrs. MILLER, of North Olympia, only awaits its machinery, expected from San Francisco within a few weeks, to commence operations, which, when taken into consideration the present low price to which lumber has been reduced—lower, perhaps, than it will be known again for years to come—it will be readily perceived that facilities for making the improvement referred to are in waiting at a very inconsiderable expense.

Whenever government may feel disposed to provide the people of this territory with a direct mail communication with San Francisco, by an ocean steamer, it will be necessary that suitable wharfs be constructed at proper places at which to lay alongside in safety, as well as for the accommodation of other steamers which at no distant day are destined to plow the waters of the Sound.

With a plank road approach to our water front extension, which is now contemplated, and when the rapid growth of Olympia within the last year is duly considered—surrounded as it is by such favorable auspices, and so admirably located at the head of navigation on the Sound, we are led to conclude that no town site within our Territory possesses to a greater extent the elements which are necessary to the formation of a large emporium, and certainly none possessed of a more liberal or enterprizing population.

We trust that Mr. GIDDINGS will meet every success and substantial encouragement, in the commendable enterprize before him.

County Commissioners Court.

The following is a list of the most important transactions of the board of County Commissioners for Thurston county, at the June and July sessions thereof:

The creating of nine election precincts, eight of which were published two weeks ago.

The appointment of road viewers to view and mark out a county road from the bridge across the Deshutes at the falls, to the western edge of David Chambers' prairie.

Also for the view of a county road from Armstrong & Co.'s mill on the Chehalis, to Mr. J. W. Goodell's,

The empowering of Elwood Evans, Esq., to ascertain the amount of school land that is claimed by bona fide settlers.

The fixing of the rates of license to sell liquor—in less quantities than one gallon—at one hundred dollars per annum.

A petition was presented by Elwood Evans, signed by Gilmore Hays and 21 others, praying the board of commissioners to petition the Surveyor General of Oregon in behalf of John Scott, who had by mistake settled on a certain piece of school land in township 18 north, range 2 west. Whereupon the board decided that they did not consider they had authority, as a body, to comply with their request, but referred the whole subject matter to the Surveyor General.

The appointment of John W. McAllister a bridge commissioner, to let the contract for the building of a bridge across McAllister's creek, and appropriating one hundred dollars out of county funds for the same.

The appointment of Nelson Barnes, Esq., a bridge commissioner to examine and report to the board of commissioners, the probable expense of building a good and substantial bridge across Skookum Chuck.

The appointment of Thomas J. Chambers a commissioner to locate a quarter section of land for the benefit of a county site, according to the law of 1824.

JULY SESSION.

The appointment of road viewers to review the route for a county road from David Kindred's house to Mr. Antonio B. Rabbeson's.

Also for view of county road from mouth of Mud Bay to Wm. Dobbins'.

C. H. Hale to be commissioner to locate school lands for the county, in lieu of that which has been claimed and occupied by actual settlers.

The receiving and approving of the Assessor's return for this year, amounting in total to the handsome sum of $388,315 00, and the fixing of the rates of taxation at 3 mills for county purposes, which being added to the rates for school, 2 mills, and for Territorial 1 mill, make the total ratio at 6 mills on the dollar.

The appropriation of one hundred and twenty dollars for the keeping of a poor man, from the 15th day of April, 1854, to the 11th inst.

Mr. Barnes reported that he had examined the place where the bridge across the Skookum Chuck is to be constructed, and states that the bridge will have to be built about 125 feet long, and that the probable cost for building the same will be about $1000; whereupon the board made an appropriation of a sum not to exceed $1000, and appointed Franklin Kennedy a commissioner for the letting of the same as provided by law.

F. Kennedy and Isaac Hays, road commissioners appointed by the legislature to survey and mark out a Territorial road from Olympia to Monticello, made report to the board of commissioners. The whole distance from Olympia to Monticello is 78 miles, and the route practicable for a good dry road. Much of their report is interesting, and we hope to be able to publish it in full before long.

☞ The attention of our readers is directed to an article on the third page of todays' paper relative to Commodore PERRY's treaty with the Japanese government. Also to an article explanitory of the provisions of the bill recently passed by congress, organizing the new teeritory of Nebraska.

☞ The Probate Court, Judge CUSHMAN presiding, was in session for several days last week, but there was no business of importance transacted.

Preparation.--The democracy of South Bay precinct have already held their primary meeting, and appointed their delegates to meet in county convention at Olympia, on the 5th day of August, for the nomination of a democratic representative and county officer ticket, to be supported by the party at the ensuing September election. This is an evidence that *that* precinct is all right—determined to give whiggery a *black eye* on the day of the election.

The delegates selected we understand are Messrs. LEVI KNOTT, GREEN MCAFFERTY and DR. WILLARD—all substantial and intelligent members of the democratic party.

We are informed that the democracy of Chambers' Prairie, Mound Prairie, the Yelm, and other localities, have appointed times and places for the appointment of delegates. It is an earnest of success, clear and unquestionable, that the farmers are moving in the thorough organization of the party, and we hope to learn that every county in the territory is about to follow the example of Thurston.

☞ Mr. F. KENNEDY, the present sheriff of the county, brought to our office this week, a hill of wheat stalks, with well developed heads—many of the stalks measuring over six feet in length. The specimen was taken from the farm of Mr. MORTON, on the Shutes river bottom, and considering the backwardness of the season, may be looked on almost as a prodigy.

We are in the enjoyment of excellent weather now, with the prospect of a protracted continuance. The wheat and other crops are ripening hastily, and an abundant harvest awaits to be stored.

☞ The schooner "Carbon," arrived at Steilacoom within the past week, with a cargo of goods, and passengers—to load lumber, piles, square timber, &c., for San Francisco.

The Bark "Success," arrived at Seattle a few days since from Bellingham Bay, to load for San Francisco.

Several other vessels have arrived and at, and departed from many different ports on the Sound, about which we have no particulars.

☞ The citizens of Bruceville, Shoal Water Bay, Chehalis county, have recently held a public meeting, memorializing congress for the establishment of a post office at Bruceville, and the extension of mail facilities in that direction. The people there are entitled to, and should be accommodated with a post-office at that place.

The Nebraska Bill.

The editor of the *Oregon Statesman*, who has been spending the spring and summer in Washington City and other eastern cities, in a letter to the acting editor of the *Statesman*, dated New York, May 15th, and published in that paper of July 4th, in speaking of the fierce warfare then going on in Congress by the opponents of the Nebraska bill, holds the following discourse:

"Nothing of unusual interest has transpired since my last except the action (rather the obstruction of action) of the House upon the Nebraska bill. Mr. Richardson, of Ill., on Thursday, offered a resolution providing for the conclusion of debate upon the question and the taking the final vote. The whig and abolition opponents immediately resorted to parliamentary tactics to stave off action, and by constant calling of the yeas and nays (which requires about half an hour each time) upon motions to adjourn, and other trivial motions, prolonged the sitting through that day and night, through the next day, and until 3 o'clock of the morning after. For more than 36 hours at one sitting the friends of the bill remained at their posts, answering "nay," to the motions of faction and factionism, and, worn out, were then compelled to yield to an adjournment, without coming to a vote.

"The House met yesterday, but adjourned without attempting to do anything.—They meet again to-morrow, and strong hopes are entertained that the bill will then be passed.

"There is a conceded and tried majority in favor of the bill, of no less than twenty in the House, and it can only be deferred or defeated by those extraordinary means. But I trust it will not long be successful, and that the mail which takes this will also convey you the news of the triumph of popular sovereignty in the territories in the passage of the Nebraska bill.

The wooley heads and abolitionists, with many of the "softs" here, are greatly agitated, and have labored hard to manufacture a fierce excitement upon the subject, but have failed entirely in communicating the indignation which rages in their own bosoms, to the sober thinking people.—Greely's Tribune is perfectly frantic—calls upon Col. Benton (who opposes the bill) to do something desperate; counsels resistance at all hazards, even to the "burning of the Capitol, and the burying of the members beneath its ruins." The agitators called an indignation meeting in the Park, yesterday, to remonstrate against the "Nebraska Iniquity," and fancied they were going to make a formidable demonstration in point of numbers. But it was a most complete fizzle. Great pains had been taken to advertise the call, yet not more than 1000 people were at any time on the ground in a city containing six hundred thousand. Every effort to get up a cheer in response to the revings of their speakers, failed as signally as did their crazy gathering in numbers. A larger (and more "enthusiastic,") meeting will convene at an any hour in the Park to witness a dog fight, and at three minutes' notice."

The following are the main provisions of the Nebraska—Kansas bill, as passed by both Houses of Congress, and now a law:

A new Territory named Nebraska, is to be organized, composing all that portion of the hitherto unorganized territory of the United States lying between Iowa and Minnesota on the east, the British possessions (lat 49 deg.) on the north, the summit of the Rocky Mountains on the west, and parallel of N. lat. 40 deg. on the south—forming a tract about a thousand miles from east to west by a little over six hundred from north to south. The Governor is to fix the temporary seat of government of this Territory. The rights of the Indians are not to be impaired or affected by its organization. [It is all now Indian territory, and there are probably not three hundred white men settled within its limits—and what few are there are either Government employees or squatters, mainly hunters, trappers, Indian traders, &c.]

A Governor, (salary $2,500) a Secretary, (salary $2,00) a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, (salaries $2,000 each) a District Attorney and a Marshal (paid by fees) for said Territoy shall be appointed by the President and Senate—all to serve for four years, (except the Secretary, five)—all to be paid quarterly out of the Treasury of the United States.

A Legislative Council of thirteen and a Legislative Assembly of twenty-six members shall be chosen—the former for two years, the latter for one year—by the free white male inhabitants of said Territory, who are either citizens of the United States or shall have declared their intention of becoming such, and sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. The Governor is to take a census, divide the Territory into election districts, apportion the members and designate the time for holding the election. He has beyond this a veto on all acts of the Legislature, which can only be overcome by a two-thirds vote in either branch. Township, district and county officers are to be "appointed or elected" as the Governor and Legislative Asssembly shall dictate. Members of the Assembly have $3 per day each, and the same for each twenty miles travel, to be paid out of the U. S. Treasury, with public buildings, clerk-hire sergeant-at-arms, a library, printing, &c., for each House. A delegate to Congress is to be chosen, and to have the pay and power of other delegates.

As there appears to be a vast deal of misapprehension afloat with regard to the slavery clause in the bill, the reader will find it inserted in the following article which we copy from the Quincy (Ill.) *Herald*, of March last:

"WHAT IS THE NEBRASKA BILL?—A great many very good people appear to misapprehend entirely the nature and character of the Nebraska bill. The provision of this bill which the abolitionists and their whig allies have seized upon as an excuse for their present attempt at agitation, reads as follows:

'That the constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska as elsewhere in the United States, except the 8th section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which being inconsistent with the principles of *non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories* as recognized by the legislation of 1850, (commonly called the compromise measures,) is hereby declared inoperative and void, IT BEING THE TRUE INTENT AND MEANING OF THIS ACT NOT TO LEGISLATE SLAVERY INTO ANY TERRITORY OR STATE, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to LEAVE THE PEOPLE THEREOF PERFECTLY FREE TO FORM AND REGULATE THEIR DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS IN THEIR OWN WAY, subject only to the constitution of the United States.—*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of 6th March, 1820, either protecting, establishing or abolishing slavery."

"Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of an act entitled 'An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters,' approved February twelve, seventeen hundred and ninety three, and the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act,' approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said Territory of Nebraska."

Such are the provisions of the bill as respects Nebraska, which are all repeated with the slight needful variations, with regard to *Kansas*, which is bounded as follows:

"Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point on the western boundary on the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning—be, and the same is hereby created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

The seat of Government of this Territory is located at Fort Leavenworth.

The abolitionists tell us this bill extends slavery. But the bill itself says it is not the 'intent and meaning of this act to legislate slavery into any Territory or State!' Which is right?—the abolitionists or the bill itself? The abolitionists tell us it *is* the intention of the bill to legislate slavery into the Territory, and the bill says 'it is not!' Which would the courts decide to be right?—the abolitionists or the bill?—Do you think the courts would decide that the bill legislates slavery into the Territories, when the bill itself says expressly that it doesn't do any such thing? If so, you must suppose the courts to be as great asses as the abolitionists?

Then again, the bill says it 'leaves the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own institutions in their own way!' The whigs and abolitionists say it doesn't do any such thing! Which will you believe—the whigs and abolitionists, or the bill itself? The bill says it leaves the people perfectly free to *prohibit slavery*, and the whigs and abolitionists declare that it doesn't do any such thing! How is this to be decided? Will you let the bill itself decide it—or do you believe the abolitionists? We give you the extract from the bill—and we give you in it all that the bill says upon the subject—leaving you 'perfectly free' to decide whether the bill means what the bill says, or whether it means what the whigs and abolitionists say! Judge ye!

OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, speaking of the overland emigration, says the number of emigrants and stock will be much larger this spring than was anticipated. Up to the first day of May there had crossed the river at the St. Joseph's ferry—cattle, 7858; wagons, 220; horses and mules, 588; men, women and children, 1120; as many more will yet cross here. A number stop here a while, and then cross at ferries above. It is believed at least 15,000 head of cattle will cross at this ferry. We notice a number of families bound for California and Oregon, and still they come.

☞ We extract the following from the St. Paul (Minnesota) Democrat:

"Anson Northup, Esq., of Hennepin county, informs us that he is now fitting out a company of emigrants for Washington Territory. He designs leaving Minneapolis on or about the first day of May, and intends taking the route traveled by Gov. Stevens, except Mr. N. and party will go by the way of Traverse des Sioux and Fort Ridgley, on the Minnesota river.

☞ Lieut. Geo. H. Derby has been appointed Superintendent of Light-houses on the California and Oregon coast.

☞ The San Francisco Herald, of June 27th, says: "Brig Tarquina, hence for Puget Sound, in beating out yesterday, when off Fort Point, carried away maintop-gallant-mast, and returned to repair damages."

☞ The following is from the *Polynesian*, published at Honolulu, Oahu:

"MOVEMENTS OF RUSSIAN AND BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR.—After a stay of a fortnight the Russian frigate Diana, Capt. Lessoffsky, 60 guns, sailed from Honolulu on the 28th of May, bound to the northward. On the following day the British sloop-of-war Trincomalee, which had also been in port several weeks, sailed on the same course as the Diana, evidently watching her.

"THE FIRST SHIP FOR JAPAN.—The clipper ship Lady Pierce, (formerly the Racehound) Capt. Burr, arrived at Honolulu, on the 28th May, in 16 days from San Francisco. This ship is owned by Silas E. Burrows, Esq., and is a sort of pleasure yacht, in which the owner is going down to have a look at Japan. She touched in at the Islands unexpectedly, to have the barnacles scraped off her bottom, having discovered after leaving San Francisco, that her sailing was impeded by them.

SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.—A horse was found on the 16th inst., on the west bank of Deer Island Slough, which evidently belonged to a man who is supposed to be drowned. It appeared the horse had swam the slough and gained the shore below the fording place, where he was surrounded by water, the river being high at the time.—[*Oregonian.*

It would seem from a list of articles found tied to the saddle, that the name of the owner was D. D. Crow.

☞ The The people of Oregon are taking active measures for the completion of an immigrant road over the Cascade mountains, leading direct from Fort Boise to the head waters of the Willamette river. The *Seatesman* says:

"The entire feasibility of a good road across the Cascades in that direction, with good opportunities of grass and water on the way, is beyond a doubt. Much delay and suffering was caused last year to those attempting to come through that way, on account of having no competent guides in portions of the route not marked out.

We have no doubt that the road will be so much improved, that much of the immigration for Oregon will come that way this year."

ARRIVAL OF UNITED STATES TROOPS.—The steamship Peytona brought up a detachment of 75 U. S. soldiers, together with the officers in command of them.—They landed at Vancouver.—[*Oregonian.*

Interesting from Japan.

Japanese not Intolerant of Christianity.

By way of China we have highly interesting accounts of the operations of Commodore Perry's squadron in Japan, and descriptions of the Japanese, their customs and country, by officers of the fleet who managed to penetrate some distance inland, which have not heretofore been published. The news was carried to China by the U. S. steam frigate Susquehana, attached to the Japan squadron. The *China Mail*, after giving substantially the same account of the treaty made by Perry with the Japanese as that brought by the Saratoga to the Sandwich Islands, and already published by us in the letters of our Japanese correspondents, adds the following additional and highly entertaining particulars derived from the officers of the Susquehana. The *Mail*, though a British paper, pays a very high compliment to Commodore Perry, and the American people generally, for the skill and energy exhibited in the satisfactory conclusion of this treaty. It says:

We are enabled to furnish our readers with a detailed narrative of the proceeding in Japan, from which it will be seen, that nothing could have been better or more fortunate than the course pursued by Commodore Perry. Indeed, we feel certain that the most skillful diplomatist in Europe could not have brought matters to so speedy, pacific and successful an issue. Commodore Perry was known as a brave as well as accomplished seaman, but it was thought he had rather a propensity for fighting, which indeed, with such means at his disposal, and such people to deal with as the Japanese were ignorantly presumed to be, was deemed inevitable by most people, though as our pages show, not by every one. Here, however, he has disappointed the world, and perhaps not a few in his squadron; but he has done what we (the British) did not do in China, and it was not expected any one could accomplish in Japan—he has peacefully and amicably opened it to the intercourse of his countrymen without firing a shot or using an angry word. Commodore Perry, in the Susquehana, left the harbor of Hongkong on the 24th of January, accompanied by the Powhatan and the Mississippi, the sailing vessels Vandalia, Southampton, Supply and Lexington having some time before proceeded to the rendezvous at Napakiang in Loo Choo, where the squadron met on the 21st of January. Nothing of importance occurred at Loo Choo beyond visiting the capital, Shuidi, with the temples and forts, and admiring, as others have done, the picturesque and surpassingly beautiful scenery of the island.

The sailing vessels were despatched for Japan on the last day of January, under command of Capt. Abbot, the steamships following on the 7th February, and, along with the sloop Saratoga, from Shanghae, joining the sailing vessels in the waters of Japan on the 12th without accident, beyond the temporary grounding of the Macedonian, which was lightened and speedily got off. The whole squadron then proceeded, and anchored in the bay of Yedo, passing Uraga, where last year the interview and the delivery of the President's letter took place. A few small forts mounting ten or 12 guns each, were observed, but made no hostile demonstrations. Boats were not allowed to come alongside until the vessels had taken their stations, and then the government officers were directed to the Powhatan, (to which the Commodores flag had been removed,) where they had an interview on the 13th, with the fleet captain Adams, to whom, after the exchange of compliments, the Japanese stated that in a few days a special high officer would be sent from Yedo to meet the Commodore and arrange every thing in a courteous, frank and friendly manner; but they objected that the vessels had come too far up, and recommended their return to Uraga, where the Emperor desired the meeting should be held as before; and that point they considered as of more importance than talking about the weather, which subject would seem to be the *pis-aller* of conversation in Japan as in all the rest of the world. We believe this was nearly all that passed during the first interview, and the deputation took leave in good humor, which grew to merriment upon Capt. Adam's suggesting that, instead of returning to Uraga, perhaps a more favorable anchorage might be found higher up, and nearer the capital, which would also be more convenient for the high officers to be sent from Yedo, as well as in accordance with the customs of other nations.

The following day (14th) another interview was held on board the Powhatan, when the Japanese renewed their urgency about the meeting being held at Uraga, where on the previous occasion everything had passed in so amicable and pleasant a manner, and to which the Commodore had said he would return. Finding that Uraga was still objected to, they then proposed Kamakura, where the Macedonian had got ashore, and which they held to be a much more convenient place than Kanagawa, between the present anchorage and Yedo, as suggested by Dr. S. W. Williams. But after much talk on the subject, the Japanese left it to the Commodore to select a place for the interview. Before taking leave, the deputation said, if the ships needed water or provisions, boats would be sent with supplies; but they were also told that, except water, nothing else was likely to be required.

After mature consideration, Commodore Perry decided to send Capt. Adams in the Vandalia to meet the Governor of the Province at Uraga. Captain Adams was there informed by the Governor that every thing was ready for considering the terms of a treaty between Japan and the United States, and if the Commodore, (or as he was termed, the Admiral) would come to Uraga, it would be concluded before the going down of the sun. It is supposed, however, that what was here meant by a treaty, was a favorable reply from the Emperor to the President's letter on the sub-

ject. But Capt. Adams reiterated that the Commodore would not come to Uraga, where he had found the anchorage to be indifferent, but would meet the Japanese Commissioners at Yokohama, off the present anchorage of the flag ship, ten to twenty miles from Uraga. Captain Adams rejoined the squadron on the 24th of February, and the following day the Japanese officers visited the flag-ship, to settle the place of meeting, when the Commodore, amongst other things, told them that, having been entrusted with so many ships, which were seventeen thousand miles from home, he was reasonably anxious about their safety, and experience had proved to him that Uraga did not offer so secure an anchorage as where they now lay. Some discussion ensued, but finally it was arranged that the meeting should be held at Yokohama.

Eleven days afterwards the meeting took place; and in the interval, entertainments were interchanged by the American and Japanese officers. At one of two given by Capt. Buchanan, the Governor of Uraga as we have seen in Keying and other high Chinese officials, at once fell in with foreign observances in toasting and speechifying. Captain Buchanan proposed the health of the Emperor of Japan, which was drunk standing "with all the honors," and was acknowledged by the Governor of Uraga, who, in return, similarly proposed the health of the President of the United Stats. The Japanese took their liquor freely, especially champaigne and liqueurs, greatly admiring the glassware that contained them; and expressed a hope that the time was at hand when they would be at liberty to visit foreign countries in steamers and ships of three masts.

It was during this interval, that an officer of the squadron approached Yedo, and if he did not actually enter it, at least was near enough to judge of its appearance, and to ascertain, what, however, a surveying party had done before, that close to the shore there is five fathoms water, so that it can be approached by large ships. The city is in the form of a crescent, and stands on an extensive plain with a magnificent background of mountains and wooded country, but it seems to possess no striking public buildings, while the dwelling houses are generally of one story, and therefore present nothing imposing in their appearance except their vast number, and the space they occupy. The population of the capital has however, been greatly exaggerated, for though it is certainly great, the Japanese officers themselves placed Yedo third among the cities of the world, London, they said being the first, and Paris the second.

On the 8th, the preparations were completed for the reception of the Commodore who, by the by, insisted on the removal of the screen-work which extended from the shore to the hall, and which shut out the public gaze. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, the marines having been mustered by Major Zeilin, 29 boats, belonging to the squadron, manned by armed seamen, and under command of Captain Buchanan, conveyed the cortege to the shore, and waited the arrival of the Commodore and suite, consisting of Captain Adams, Dr. Williams, the interpreter, and the Secretary, Mr. O. H. Perry, who lauded about noon, under a salute of 17 guns from the Macedonian, the men in the boat standing up, and the officers on shore being uncovered. The procession then moved forward, the band playing "Hail Columbia," and the "President's March."

On entering the hall, the Commodore was received by four Commissioners appointed for the purpose. They were:

1st. Hayashi, with the title of Diagaku no Kama, or Prince Councillor.

2d. Ido, Prince of Tsus-sima, (the group of Islands lying between Corea and Japan.)

3d. Idzuma, Prince of Mimasaki, (a Principality lying west of Miaco.)

4th. Odono, second assistant of the board of Revenue.

The party being seated, the flag of Japan was run up on board of the Powhatan, and saluted with 21 guns from the launches, after which another salute of 17 guns was given to the Japanese High Commissioner, who, through the interpreter, presented his compliments and welcome to the Commodore and his officers, and particularly inquired about the health of the former. At a sign given, the servants in attendance brought in laquered stands with tea and saki, sweetmeats and other conserves, and placed one beside each officer. The regalement seems to have been much the same as that which in China generally precedes the transaction of business with foreign officials, and while it was going on, there was time to take a note of the place of meeting. The hall, which had been run up with great celerity, was about fifty feet long, forty wide, and twelve high, and surrounded with magnificent Japonicas, some of them thirty feet in height, and in full bloom. Seats and tables about two feet high, covered with red cloth, extended the whole length of the apartment. The floor was covered with white mats about three feet long by two wide, and the place was heated by highly ornamented braziers placed on beautiful Japan stands. The pillars supporting the erection were ornamented with purple crape, and the walls were richly adorned with paintings of birds and flowers. The hall was situated about five hundred yards from the landing place, and was commanded by the ships, which lay with their broadsides to it. Several native artists were present taking sketches of the strangers.

The refreshment being over, the Commodore and his personal staff were conducted by the Japanese Commissioners into another room in the rear, the entrance to which was covered with purple crape. The interview lasted three hours, and, as to the principal matter was highly satisfactory. A very favorable answer was given to the President's letter, which we presume was in terms a repetition of President Fillmore's; and it is stated that Commodore Perry was fully satisfied on all points suggested by him, which we again presume were in accordance with Mr. Secretary Webster's letter of Instruction to Commodore Aulick accompanying the first letter to the Emperor. A draft Treaty, in English, Dutch, Chinese and Japanese, was put into the hands of the Japanese Commissioners, who said that it would receive due consideration; but the old Emperor had died since Commodore Perry was there last year, and his successor was a young man, who would require to consult his Council before coming to a determination; and the Commodore was reminded that Japanese did not act with the same rapidity as Americans did; which was thus illustrated: Should several Japanese meet together, desiring to visit the American ships, one would say, "It is a beautiful morning!" to which another would add, "How pleasant it is!" Then a third would remark, "There is not then a wave to be seen upon the water;" at length a fourth would suggest, "Come, let us go and see the ships."

[Here follows the terms of the Treaty, which we will not repeat.]

The Japanese, continues the *Mail*, objected to a clause admitting all other countries to the same privileges as America; not like the Chinese, by whom, and not by Sir Henry Pottinger, as is generally supposed, the privileges of the English Treaty were extended to all foreign countries. The Japanese would manifest more sagacity, and save themselves from incalculable vexation, were they to determine on allowing other nations to enjoy the same immunities as America, and no other, modeling all future treaties on precisely the same terms.

During the conference on the 8th, Commodore Perry mentioned that one of the marines had died, and he was desirous to have a piece of ground pointed out where this man and any others of the Squadron that might die in Japan could be buried. The Commissioners first suggested Nangasaki, and next Uraga, but on both being objected to, a spot near the place of meeting was fixed upon. An account of the funeral, by Captain Slack, the officer commanding the marines, is given in another column, and cannot fail to be read with interest. We have only to add, that before the funeral took place, the Japanese officials came on board to view the body, for which purpose the coffin was opened; and after the burial one of them remarked that according to the inscription on the lid, the man was a native of Ireland, not of America; but the explanation that followed proved quite satisfactory. In the course of the arrangements for the funeral, the prudence of President Filmore's and Secretary Webster's assurance on the subject of religion was shown. The Japanese said they had observed it with pleasure, and quite understood the distinction between Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Before the interview broke up, the Commodore mentioned that he purposed to give his officers leave to go on shore for recreation. To this no great objection was made, and we believe that within a few days afterwards several of the officers were taking exercise on shore. The Rev. Mr. Bittinger, the Chaplain, made several excursions among the villages and cornfields, which last he found in high cultivation. The houses were generally thatched, but those of the better sort were covered with tiles, having yards and small gardens within enclosures.

The following day, the same gentleman, finding the people not unfriendly nor indisposed to receive him, and obtaining leave to go on shore, determined to visit two large cities some miles off, called Kanagawa and Kasacca, and with that view, crossed an arm of the bay, which shortened the distance several miles. He then proceeded through Kanagawa, supposed to contain from one to two hundred thousand inhabitants; and from the immense crowds that poured out every where to see the stranger, there can be no doubt of the population being very great. The crowds, however, caused no inconvenience nor impediment, for on a wave of the hand from the Japanese officials, who accompanied Mr. Bittinger, the people cleared a passage; and afterwards, a messenger having been sent forward for the purpose, the people packed themselve at the sides of the houses and left the centre of the streets clear for the stranger. He entered some of the houses, which he found primitive in their furniture and arrangements, but, compared with other oriental dwellings of the same class, neat, clean and comfortable. In some of them he observed clocks of Japanese manufacture. He also visited several temples, which, though smaller than in China, have more gilding on their walls, and ornaments on their idols, and generally are in better order. The priests as well as the people were distinguished for their courtesy.

The cities thus visited, were not only very extensive (estimated to be six miles long,) but with wide well-formed streets. Kasacca is from fifteen to twenty miles distant, by land, from the ships; and Mr. Bittinger being thus necessarily long absent, some anxiety was felt about him. As he was returning, a Japanese officer put into his hands an order from the Commodore for all officers to return on board, and shortly afterward a courier, mounted on a splendid black horse, delivered a similar despatch, and finding it was understood and acted on, turned round, and galloped back to report the approach of the American officer, who concluded his journey by torch light, and found on his arrival that every thing that had occurred had been noted, even the number of buttons on his coat being recorded.

Four days after the interview, the presents were interchanged, time having been required to erect places for their reception. Those for the Emperor consisted of, among other things: A Railway, with Steam Engine; an electric Telegraph; a Surf Boat; a Printing Press; a fine Lorgnette; a set of Audubon's American Ornithology, splendidly bound; Plates of American Indians; Maps of different States of America; Agricultural Implements, with all the modern improvements; a piece of Cloth; a bale of Cotton; a Stove; Rifles, Pistols, and Swords; Champaigne, Cordials, and American Whiskey.

And for the Empress, (presuming there is one) a Telescope; a Lorgnette, in a gilded case; a Lady's Toilett-Box, gilded; a Scarlet Velvet Dress; a changeable Silk Dress, flowered; a splendid Robe; Audubon's Illustrated Works; a handsome set of China; a Mantlepiece Clock; a Parlor Stove; a box of fine Wines; a box of Perfumery; a box of Fancy Soaps.

Among the other presents, perhaps, the most valued was a copy of Webster's Dictionary to the Imperial Interpreter. To the high officers were given books, Rifles, Pistols, Swords, Wines, Cloths, Maps, Stoves, Clocks and Cordials, the last of which they fully appreciated, and as regards Clocks, when it was proposed to bring an engineer, from shipboard to set them agoing, the Japanese said there was no occasion for that, for they had clockmakers in Yedo who understood them perfectly. They were curious to know, however, about Ericsson's caloric engine, of which they had heard, but from the Commodore, at any rate, we suspect they would not receive a very favorable opinion of its practical utility.

Whatever may be thought of some of the other presents, the Railway and Telegraph at which the world at the time was disposed to laugh, were happy hits. The Rail is only about three hundred yards in all, but being formed in a circle, the carriage can be driven at the rate of forty miles or more. Just at first, the Japanese were chary of venturing into the car, but after a single trial, there was much good-humored competition for places. The telegraph still more astonished them, but they will speedily understand it, and may possibly by this time be laying down wires for themselves.

One of the standing opinions about the Japanese, destined to be thrown down by Commodore Perry, has been, that they were invincibly intolerant of Christianity in any form. Indeed this has generally been assigned as the main reason for their exclusiveness. To the emblem of the cross they still object, but the story of the expelled Portuguese, that every Christian, landing in Japan, was required to trample on it, or on a representation of the Virgin and Saviour, must, if true, have been almost entirely confined to themselves and their co-religionists. More recent writers who have been able to deny that such is now the custom, tell us that "the practice of religious rites is prohibited by irrevocable Japanese laws; "but the following narrative of the funeral of a marine of the U. S. squadron, shows that there is as little foundation for the one statement as the other; On the 9th of March, the day following the first meeting between Commodore Perry and the Imperial Commissioner from Yedo, to negotiate the terms of a commercial treaty, a soldier's and a Christian burial was given to a marine, Robert Williams, who had died a few days before on board the steamer Mississippi. The party detailed for this purpose, consisted of several officers, one of them the Chaplain in his gown, an escort of eight marines in charge of a corporal, and four marines as bearers of the corpse. Two boats left the ship; one containing the officers, and the other the body and escort. Upon reaching the shore, the party was met by several Japanese officials, ready to conduct them to the grave. The escort landed first, and received the body with the usual honors. The little procession was then formed, first the escort, followed by the music—drums and fife; next the body borne on the shoulders of four messmates; and then the Chaplain with the other officers, and a few sailors from the boats bringing up the rear. In this order, with the music playing a Dead March, the party moved to the grave, winding through the streets of a village a distance of nearly half a mile. On either side of the road, and on the surrounding hills, at the foot of one of which a grave had been made, thousands of people, men, women and children, could be seen, all manifesting eager curiosity to witness a scene so entirely novel in their land.

I could not but think, as we passed along, how strange not only the procession, but each of us individually, must appear to that eager throng not one of whom probably had ever before looked upon the face of a stranger from a foreign country; and yet there was no undue noise made, or apparent alarm on the part of any of them—only intense interest in observing what was passing before them. As we neared the grave, (which occupied a very pretty spot) the voice of the Chaplain could be heard, —"I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die." As we gathered round the grave, and the reading of the beautiful and touching burial service proceeded, the scene was one of unusual interest; for the time and place, and circumstances all conspired to make it, as an incident, honorable to our short sojourn in a land, where, for centuries it is said the symbol of our religion has been trodden under foot. The church burial service ended, the escort fired three volleys over the grave. I had expected that, on this there would have been some commotion among the crowd, but I noticed only at the first discharge that for a moment there was a slight movement as of surprise, and then all were again quiet and attentive observers. Having now committed to the earth, with all due honor, the remains of our deceased shipmate, the procession was re-formed, and with music to the front, again passed through the village and the thousands of spectators to our boats on the beach. Here we took leave of the officials, who, throughout the entire ceremony, had conducted themselves with great propriety, and extended to us every civility; and returned to the ship pleased with the consciousness of not only having witnessed, but assisted in giving such honors, in such a place, to a deceased brother.

W. B. S.

☞ Just as we are going to press, Pierce county sends *greeting* to Thurston, and all other organized democratic counties, the following: May the shadow of Pierce *lengthen out*, and never be *anything shorter* than a democratic county.

PIERCE COUNTY
Democratic Convention!

A Democratic County Convention will be held at the **Court House,** in Pierce County, *on Saturday, the 26th day of August next*, to nominate candidates to be supported for the various county and territorial offices, by the democratic party at the ensuing September election.

Per order of Dem. Co. Com.
H. C. HOSELY, *Ch'n.*
Steilacoom, July 20th, 1854.

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 Representates 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 Committe.*

CHARLES E. WEED,
Ch'n. Dem. Cent. Com.

Whigs of Thurston County!
ATTENTION!!

A COUNTY convention to be made up of Delegates from the various precincts of Thurston county 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 2d Judicial district; a County Auditor; a County treasurer; a county superintendent of schools; a judge of probate; a sheriff and a coroner.

The late meeting of the Board of Commissioners divided the county into nines 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 attendence.

By order of the whig county committee of Thurston county.

GILMORE HAYS,
G. A. BARNES,
GEO. A. LATHROP.

July 8, 1854.-n44-3w

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.

John G. Parker, Jr.,
—OFFERS FOR SALE—

GROCESIES—Green coffee, ground coffee,
Tea, green and black, crushed Sugar,
Brown sugar, Mustard, Pepper,
Tomato catsup, pepper sauce,
Cayenne pepper, starch, saleratus,
Adamantine candles, soap.
Tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches,
Yeast powder, pickles and sardines.
PROVISIONS—Pilot bread, pork, butter,
Flour, salt, hams, lard.
LIQUORS—Ale in kegs and bottled,
Cogniac, Pinteaux and Martell brandy,
Monongahela and Bourbon whisky.
SUNDRIES—Oats, 75 bushels, Nisqually bottom,
Brooms, 30 doz., Buckets, 10 dozen,
Percussion caps, shot and bar lead,
Wash boards, tin plates, twine,
Genuine Spanish float Indigo,
Nails, 30 kegs, assorted.

Olympia, July 22, 1854. tf

Wanted.

INFORMATION of WILLIAM MOTGOMERY McCORMICK, of Pennsylvania. When last heard from in fifty-one, he was about leaving Oregon City with a company who designed forming a settlement at Puget Sound. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received if addressed to Ann E. McCormick, Lock Haven, Pa., or to Adams & Co.'s Express, Yankee Jim's, Placer county, Cal. Said McCormick is about thirty-two years of age, brown hair and fair complexion.

July 22, 1852. 46tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Olympia, on the 30th of June, 1854:

Allen, Thomas H.	2	Lower, Wm.	2
Aitell, Josephus		Lee, Geo. W.	
Auton, Wallace		McCreery, William	2
Anthony, James		Miller, Conrad	
Bryant, Ery		Merell, Ebenezer	2
Burke, Mr.		Maxon, J. W.	2
Burte, Russell	3	Mills, James A.	
Botdwin, Jon B.		Megilvery John	
Bradshaw, C. W.	2	Mills, Henry	
Barge, Francis		Morrow, Oscar	
Burress, James		Noe, Savan	
Bailey, William		Owen, Francis B.	
Brown, Samuel		Perry, Samuel	
Boles, Adam		Perham, Addison	
Cherry Wesley		Perham, Eugene L.	
Clemron, Nave		Palmmer, Tilston	
Craig, D. W.		Phelps, Arthur C.	2
Campbell, I. G.	2	Porter, Charles	
Covington, Mrs.		Purdy, Franklin	4
Coffey, Elizabeth A.		Porter, Doct.	
Childs, I. F.		Porter, C. F.	
Clark, James L.	2	Potter, Levi	
Coulter, Henry		Platter, Oliver	
Clayton, Joel		Reames, Joseph	
Collens, John		Richardson, Edmund	
Chapman, Enoch		Rowin, I. B.	
Dudley, James	2	Root, Henry F.	
Davis, Abm		Reynolds, Almer	
Dodge, Robert B.		Snider, I. D.	
Douglass, Robert		Snider, Conrad	2
Dray, Homer		Shamk, Franklin	
Edding, Sarah Mrs.		Schuele, Addm	
Eeslinger, William	5	Shaulfer, John	
Fowler, Ebenezer	3	Shauffer, Samuel	
Farquahason Robert	2	Sleyter, Isaiah	
Fensly, William		Sherwood, Warren	
Finch, Eugene	2	Scaly, Frederick W.	
Froft, Osbera		Smith, John A.	1
Garret, John M.		Stilman, Erasmus D.	
Grimes, Frederick		Smill, George	
Garner, John		Townsend, I. D.	3
Goodell, Melancthon		Tigard, I.	
Haft, E. E.	5	Veazey, James	
Hoyt, L. A.		Valptow, Olof	
Heath, John M.	3	Wright, Joseph	
Hagerty, Alired	4	Waterman, Delias	
Hawk, John		Wenbruw, Robert	
Hawrick, James		Wilson, Bengurrow T.	
Hoagland, Mr.		Wilson, James	
Hamlin, Nathaniel		Wood, G. W.	
Kelly, Peter		White, John	
Kertyer, Noah		Woods, Benginrow T.	
Knight, Joseph	2	White, O. H.	
Little, J. F.		Whitaley, A. H.	
Lewis, Benjamin	2	Yeager, William I.	4

WM. BUTLEDGE, P. M.

CLOSING OUT!
Selling off at Cost!!
BETTMAN, BROTHERS,

AT the north-east corner of Main and Second streets, occupied heretofore by Bettman & Brand. Their stock of goods consists, for the most part, of the following articles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, &c.:

Fine Cloth dress and summer coats,
Fine Cloth, Cassimere and Satinette pants,
Silk, Satin, Cloth, fancy and light summer vests,
Calicoes of all figures and prices,
Flannel and Calico shirts,
Fine white Cotton and Linen shirts,
Broad Cloth, Cassimere, and Satinett in the belt,
Drilling, Sheeting, &c.,
A lot of Carpenters' tools, Window Glass of all sizes,
Sugar, Tea, Syrup, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be disposed of for cash AT COST, and oftentimes BELOW ACTUAL COST!

N. B. Bettman, Brothers will take in exchange for goods, fresh butter, eggs, oats, &c., for which the highest market price will be allowed. Being determined to close out their present stock of goods at any sacrifice, the best kind of bargains may be obtained on application.

Olympia, July 22, 1854. 46tf

HAVING this day sold our entire stock of Merchandise, etc., to Mr. F. E. Lynch, the business heretofore carried on by us, will hereafter be conducted in his name.

COLE, ELDREDGE & CO.
Steilacoom, July 6, 1854. 2w45

Territory of Washington, } ss
King county,

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting:

IN The name of the United States, you are hereby commanded to summon Leonard M. Felker, if he be found in your county, to be and appear before the District court, to be begun and holden at Seattle in the aforesaid county of King and Territory of Washington, on the 23d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to answer unto William Webster in a civil action; also, that he appear and file his answer with the clerk of said court, within fifteen days from the service of this summons, or judgment will be rendered against him by default.

And of this writ make legal service, and due return. Given under my hand and to which I affix my own private seal, (there being no official seal provided) this 12th day of July, 1854.

SEAL. D. S. MAYNARD,
Clerk of District court for King county, W. T.
July 15, 1854. n45—12.

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. 45tf

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 Bettman, Brothers.

Thanking his friends for past patronage, he hopes that the same will be bestowed upon the new firm.

M. BETTMAN.
July 12, 1854.

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 the well known house of Messrs. Adams & Co., all matters entrusted to my care will be forwarded to deslination under their charge. I shall dispatch a regular Express from Olympia semi-monthly in time to connect with the P. M. S. S. Co's steamers, touching at Cowlitz Landing, Monticello, Rainier and St. Helens. Returning will leave Portland for Olympia immediately on the arrival of the Express from California.

Bills of exchange procured of 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.

A. B. STUART.
Olympia, July 8, 1854.

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 C. & J. BROWN,
July 8, 1854. 3w44 Lower Steilacoom.

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. 44tf

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. Bush.

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.

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

NEW ARRIVAL
At the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufactory of
GEORGE GALLAGHER.

COMPRISING a general assortment of Hardware, Carpenter's tools mill Saws, mill saw files, Builder's Hardware, ploughs, Scythes, Hoes, Shovels, Drawing knives, Nails, Augers, Brace and Bits, Whips, whip-lashes, Curry-combs, Horse Cards, Horse Brushes, Bed cords, Oil stones, Gun nipples; together with all kinds of Stove and Tin ware, which will be sold at reduced rates.

GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Olympia, June 10, 1854.-n40

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Catholic Church holds under the act of Congress organizing Washington Territory, a grant of 640 acres of land at each one of the following stations:

1st. At the Mission of the Mountain near the forks of the Chihalis river in Louis County, W. T.

2d. At Monticello, where the Mission claims the whole of the land formerly occupied, and since abandoned by I. Thibault, bounding on the north side by Smith's claim.

All persons are hereby forbidden trespassing upon any of the said grants.

J. B. A. BROUILLET.
Fort Vancouver, W. T., June 19, 1854-n43-4w

Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at 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. 31tf

ENOCH H. WILSON. JAS. E. HURD.

WILSON & HURD,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

☞ All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.
Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 35tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing, in operation, under charge of an experienced machineist 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

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 and offers 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. HORACE MORSE.
Seattle, W. T., May 30, 1854. 6m30.

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

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 Tin-ware,
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, 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. tf.

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 Merinoes, Alpaccas, Fig'd Mousline and Barege de Laine; French, English and American prints; Ginghams; Lawns; Plaid; Linen Diaper; Holland; Curtain Damask; Flannel; White Jeans and Sheeting; Toweling; Blk Broad Cloth; Cottonade; Bed Tick; superior white Jaconet; Cambric; Swiss Mull; Checked and Satin striped Muslins; Embr. Curtain Muslin.

Marseilles, white and colered Counterpanes;
N. W. Chemissetts, Collars and under sleeves;
Veils, Mourning Collars and Chemissetts;
Silk and Cotton Laces; fine Silk Parosols;
Ladies Silk, Cashm. and Cotton Hose.
An assortment of Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy articles.

CLOTHING.

Cloth Coats; Pants; Black Satin Vests; Silk and Satin Cravats; Blue and Scarlet Flannel sver Shirts; Merino under Shirts; L. B. Shirts; Hickory, Check and Calico Shirts; Moleskin, Cashmere, Beaver, Fur and Panama Hats; Boys black Cashmere Hats;

BOOTS & SHOES.

Calf skin and kip Boots; Gents and Boys P. Lea Brogans; Ladies Bootees, 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 27, 1854. 3mo38

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's store.

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 25, 1853. 42-1y

SAMUEL HOLMES,
DAGUERREOTYPIST,
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. 36tf

J. S. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

WILL attend to any business entrusted to him in the courts of the Territory or before the Surveyor General of Oregon.

REFERS 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 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 29, 1853. 47tf

AN ACT to locate a Territorial Road from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That Logan Hays, B. F. Yantis and John Vail are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to locate a Territorial road from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay.

Sec. 2. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at Olympia on the first Monday of July next, or as soon thereafter as circumstances will permit, and after being duly sworn faithfully and impartially to perform their duties as commissioners, shall proceed to locate said road on the nearest and most practicable route.

Sec. 3. Said commissioners shall cause a true report to be made, and a certified copy of the same to be deposited with the clerk of the board of county commissioners of Thurston and Chehalis counties, who shall file and preserve the same, and when said report is so deposited with said clerks as aforesaid, said road shall be considered as a Territorial road to all intents and perposes, and shall be opened and kept in repair in the same manner as other Territorial roads are opened and kept in repair.

Sec. 4. Said commissioners shall each be entitled to receive as a compensation for his services, three dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in locating the same, to be paid out of the county treasuries of Thurston and Chehalis counties, in proportion to the time employed in each county through which said road passes, and shall be allowed to employ such assistance as they may deem necessary, who shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services.

Passed April 24, 1854.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT to locate a Territorial Road from Cathlamet to the house of Sidney S. Ford, in Thurston county.

Passed April 25th, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislativ Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That S. H. Davis, Justin Nye and James Birnie, jr., be and hereby are constituted a board of commissioners to locate a territorial road from Cathlamet, on the Columbia river, to the house of Sidney S. Ford, on the Chehalis river in Thurston county.

Sec. 2. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at Cathlamett, on the first Monday in May next, or as soon thereafter as circumstances will permit, and after being duly sworn faithfully to discharge their duties, shall, within six months thereafter, proceed to locate said road by the nearest and most practicable route.

Sec. 3. Said commissioners shall cause a true report to be made, and a certified copy of the same to be deposited with the county auditor in every county through which said road shall pass. Said report shall contain an account of the expenses proportioned to each county, and when said report is deposited and filed with said auditors as aforesaid, said road shall be considered as a Territorial road to all intents and purposes, and shall be opened and kept in repair in the same manner as other territorial roads are opened and kept in repair.

Sec. 4. Said commissioners shall each be entitled to receive as a compensation for his services, three dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in locating the same, to be paid out of the county treasuries of the counties through which said road shall pass, in proportion to the time employed in each county through which said road passes, and shall be allowed to employ such assistants as they may deem necessary, who shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services, to be paid in like manner with the commissioners.

Sec. 5. If said commissioners, or any one or more of them, shall resign, they shall, before such resignation, have the power to appoint some suitable person to act in their stead, who shall qualify in like manner, and in all respects possess the same powers, and perform the same duties as those originally appointed.

Sec. 6. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

AN ACT in relation to Territorial Roads;

Passed, April 14th, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That whenever there shall be a vacancy in any board of Territorial road commissioners that have been or may hereafter be created by the legislature, and which have not before been provided for, the county commissioners of the county in which the vacancy occurs, shall, at their first meeting thereafter, fill such vacancy. But in case of the resignation of any commissioner the person so resigning may appoint a person to fill the place thus vacated, who, being duly qualified as heretofore provided, may enter upon his duties.

Sec. 2. Every board of Territorial road commissioners shall file with the Secretary of the Territory, for the use of the legislature, duplicates of their report, which shall contain an estimate of the probable cost of constructing the road, and all necessary bridges thereon, and stating the amount of expenditure to be made in each county, and the amount of expenses incurred in laying out said road.

Sec. 3. The county commissioners of every county through which any Territorial road may pass, shall report annually, in duplicate, to the Secretary of the Territory for the use of the legislature, an account of the expenditure made during the year, in constructing said road, and the condition of the same.

I certify the foregoing is a true copy of the the original act.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

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

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

NOTICE

IN RELATION TO THE REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL FROM OREGON CITY TO SALEM, IN OREGON TERRITORY.

IN virtue of the authority vested in the President of the United States by the 2d section of the Act of Congress, approved September 27, 1850, entitled "An act to create the office of Surveyor General of the public lands in Oregon," &c., and in accordance with the request of the Legislature of said Territory, NOTICE is hereby given, that the office of Surveyor General of Oregon will be removed from Oregon City to Salem, in Oregon Territory,

On the first day of August next.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1854.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

EX. SARAH WARREN.

APRIL 3.

5 TONS asserted 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 Casks 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 loging.

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.

P. KEACH & CO.

HHVE 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 Stellacoom City.

Stellacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf

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.

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 good Stable is attached to the premises.
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. 4tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY
AND
BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

Ex. Sarah Warren.

June 3d.
100 Bbls. Haxall Sweet Flour.
5,000 lbs. Cut Nails and spikes,
7 Tons assorted Iron.
Invoice Powder and Shot.
Bales sheetings and prints,
40 Cook Stoves, No. 2 to 5,
Mill Saws, Tenon Saws and Carpenters' Tools,
100 glazed Window Sashes,
80 eastern Pine Doors, and
Other goods for sale by the

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 9, -'54.

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G. F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.

Olympia, June 10, 1854.-n45

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."

Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1.

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 imqroved 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, neting, chandlery &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 48.

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz anding, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec. 3, 1853. 13-

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE

"EOLIAN,"

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

S. J. McCORMICK,

Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading; do second do do; do third do do; do fourth do do; do fifth do do; do pictorial primary primer; do spelling book. The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant. Webster's elementary spelling book.

ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic; do mental do; do practical do; do higher do.

DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged; do octavo edition; do university do; do high school do; do primary do; do pocket do.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy; do chemistry; do botany; do mineralogy; do physiology; do geology; do Zoology; Dick's complete works, 2 vols; Ure's dictionary of arts and science.

GRAMMARS.—Kirkham's; Smith's; Greene's; Brown's; Bullion's; Ollendorf's Spanish, with key; do French do; do German do; Bullion's Greek grammar; do Latin do.

ATLASES.—Mitchell's 4th geography and atlas; Olney's do do do and primary.

SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY.—Slates, all sizes and best quality; slate pencils and holders; copy books, plain or with copies; reward of merit cards, in variety; pens, quill and steel, of best makers; drawing paper, all sizes; do books, in numbers; pencils, writing or drawing, in numbers; ink, black, blue and red; parallel and other rulers; camel hair pencils; map of the United States on rollers; do world do; Osborne's water colors, in boxes; primers, all sizes, plain and colored; ink stands, a great variety, cheap; india rubber bands and erasors; pen holders, an endless variety; perforated paper, assorted colors; blotting paper, white and red; motto wafers in sheets and boxes.

STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's; Moore's Goldsmith's; Tupper's; Milton's; Shakspeares; Barn's; Shelley's; Heman's; Scott's; Cowper's; Pollok's; Campbell's; Ossian's; Young's. The above are all uniform editions, splendidly bound and well printed on fine paper. A copy of any poet will be sent to any part of Oregon or Washington Territories (post free) on receipt of $2. Byron's life and complete works, in calf, cloth, or morocco, gilt or plain; Moore's life and complete works, in calf, cloth or morocco, gilt or plain; Chamber's information for the people; Aesop's fables, various editions; carpenter's guide's in architecture; the new clerk's assistant; the American farm and barn book; the pultry keeper's guide book; Downing's fruit and fruit trees; Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's complete cookery; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Hoswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.

Together with a variety of other works too numerouse to mention. Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half-bound blank books.

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

☞ Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.

June 17, 1854.-n41-1m

New Goods,

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, &c., &c.,

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.

A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.

Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.

All of which will be sold very low.

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9,-'54. -tf.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

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

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method 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

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

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.

Oregoa 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, Nev. 5, 1853. 9tf

FOR SALE.

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, April 1, 1854. 30tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing te 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.

HOLMAN HOUSE,

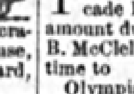
DUBOIS & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

For Sale Cheap.



TWO Concord-Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S. Van Winkle, No. 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "Sun Office."

May 20, 1854. 2m37.

W. T. SAYW RD,

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.

THOMAS JOHNSTON,

GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,

Next door to Betman & Brands,

BEGS leave to inform country purchasers, Farmers and families, that he has on hand a supply of Groceries, Boots, Clothing and Hardware, at the lowest market price. Those desirous of getting their supplies at lows price will do well to give him an early call.

June 10, 1854.-n40

Notic.

ALL persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.

URSULA McCONAHA.

Seattle, June 10, 1854.-n40

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.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

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

Dec. 3, 1853.

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 Ccunsellor 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.

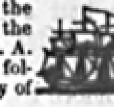
J. O. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove,

mh 25, '54-ly.] Whidby's Island, W. T.

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.



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

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

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

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.

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.

A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

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

Schietwoot.

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

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,

FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,

No. 86 Sacramento Street,

March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

April 20, 1854. 24tf

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, 1853.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES FOSTER.

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.

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 inveices 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.

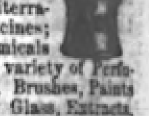
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

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 ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

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, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE, GROCERIES

PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Bucksaws, 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

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 28th 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

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING.

ENSIGN & STIRLING,

LUMBER DEALERS,

OFFICE—Junction Market and California St. wharf,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

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

San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITZ FARMS, W. T.

September 4, 1852. tf