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CONSTITUTION OF OREGON.

FRAMED BY THE CONVENTION

WHICH MET AT

Salem, on Monday, August 17th, 1857, and which is to be submitted for the adoption of the people on Monday, November 9th, 1857.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Oregon, to the end that justice be established, order maintained, and liberty perpetuated, do ordain this Constitution:

ARTICLE I.—BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. We declare that all men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness, and they have at all times a right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

§ 2. All men shall be secured in the natural right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

§ 3. No law shall in any case whatever control the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions, or interfere with the rights of conscience.

§ 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of trust or profit.

§ 5. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury for the benefit of any religious or theological institution, nor shall any money be appropriated for the payment of any religious services in either house of the Legislative Assembly.

§ 6. No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness or juror in consequence of his opinions on matters of religious belief, to affect the weight of his testimony.

§ 7. The mode of administering an oath or affirmation shall be such as may be most consistent with and binding upon the conscience of the person to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered.

§ 8. No law shall be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write or print freely on any subject whatever; but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right.

§ 9. No law shall violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search or seizure; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized.

§ 10. No court shall be secret, but justice shall be administered openly and without purchase, completely and without delay; and every man shall have remedy by due course of law for injury done him in his person, property, or reputation.

§ 11. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to public trial by an impartial jury in the county in which the offence shall have been committed; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

§ 12. No person shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offence, nor be compelled in any criminal prosecution to testify against himself.

§ 13. No person arrested or confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

§ 14. Offences—except murder and treason—shall be bailable by sufficient sureties. Murder or treason shall not be bailable when the proof is evident or the presumption strong.

§ 15. Laws for the punishment of crimes shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.

§ 16. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed. Cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted, but penalties shall be proportioned to the offence. In all criminal cases whatever, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court as to the law, and the right of new trial, as in civil cases.

§ 17. In all civil cases the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

§ 18. Private property shall not be taken for public use, nor the particular services of any man be demanded, without a just compensation; nor except in case of the State, without such compensation first assessed and tendered.

§ 19. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud or absconding debtors.

§ 20. No law shall be passed granting to any citizen or class of citizens privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

§ 21. No ex-post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed; nor shall any law be passed the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority except as provided in this constitution. Provided, that laws locating the capitol of the State, locating County seats, and submitting town and corporate acts, and other local and special laws may take effect, or not, upon a vote of the electors interested.

§ 22. The operations of the laws shall never be suspended, except by the authority of the legislative assembly.

§ 23. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety require it.

§ 24. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid or comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

§ 25. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

§ 26. No law shall be passed restraining any of the inhabitants of the State from assembling together in a peaceable manner to consult for their common good; nor from instructing their representatives; nor from applying to the legislature for redress of grievances.

§ 27. The people shall have the right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the State, but the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

§ 28. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in manner prescribed by law.

§ 29. No law shall be passed granting any title of nobility or conferring hereditary distinctions.

§ 30. No law shall be passed prohibiting emigration from the State.

§ 31. White foreigners who are, or who may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native-born citizens, and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to restrain and regulate the immigration to the State of persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States.

§ 32. No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislative assembly, and all taxation shall be equal and uniform.

§ 33. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ART. II.—SUFFRAGE AND ELECTIONS.

Section 1. All elections shall be free and equal.

§ 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election; and every white male of foreign birth of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law.

§ 3. No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector; and the privilege of an elector shall be forfeited by a conviction of any crime which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

§ 4. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence while employed in the service of the United States or of this State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

§ 5. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State, in consequence of having been stationed within the same; nor shall any such soldier, seaman or marine have the right to vote.

§ 6. No negro, Chinaman, or mulatto, shall have the right of suffrage.

§ 7. Every person shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat, or reward to procure his election.

§ 8. The Legislative Assembly shall enact laws to support the privilege of free suffrage, prescribing the manner of regulating and conducting elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence therein, from power, bribery, tumult, and other improper conduct.

§ 9. Every person who shall give or accept, a challenge to fight a duel, or who

shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or who shall agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

§ 10. No person holding a lucrative office or appointment under the United States, or under this State, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislative assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this constitution expressly permitted; Provided, that officers in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of postmaster, where the compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative.

§ 11. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys, shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit until he shall have accounted for, and paid over according to law, all sums for which he may be liable.

§ 12. In all cases in which it is provided that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment pro tempore shall not be reckoned a part of that term.

§ 13. In all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, electors shall be free from arrest in going to elections, during their attendance there, and in returning from the same; and no elector shall be obliged to do duty in the militia on any day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

§ 14. General elections shall be held on the first Monday of June, biennially.

§ 15. In all elections by the legislative assembly, or by either branch thereof, votes shall be given openly, or viva voce, until the legislative assembly shall otherwise direct.

§ 16. In all elections held by the people, under this Constitution, the person or persons who shall receive the highest number of votes, shall be declared duly elected.

§ 17. All qualified electors shall vote in the election precinct in the county where they may reside, for county officers, and in any county in the State for State officers, or in any county of a Congressional district in which such electors may reside, for members of Congress.

§ 18. Each house, when assembled, shall choose its own officers, judge of the election, qualifications, and returns of its own members, determine its own rules of proceeding, and set upon its own adjournment; but neither house shall, without the concurrence of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.

§ 19. Each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, if either house fail to effect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the House so failing shall be entitled to no compensation from the end of the said five days until and an organization shall have been effected.

§ 20. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same. The yeas and nays, on any question, shall, at the request of any two members, be entered together with the names of the members demanding the same, on the journal; provided, that on a motion to adjourn it shall require one-tenth of the members present to order the yeas and nays.

§ 21. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole shall be kept open, except in such cases as in the opinion of either house may require secrecy.

§ 22. Either house may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

§ 23. Either house, during its session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; but such imprisonment shall not at any time exceed twenty-four hours.

§ 24. Each house shall have all powers necessary for a branch of the legislative department of a free and independent State.

§ 25. Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected in the other, except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.

§ 26. Every bill shall be read by sections, on three several days, in each house; unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the house, where such bill may be depending, shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections, on its final passage, shall in no case be dispensed with, and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays.

§ 27. Every act and joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding, as far as practicable, the use of technical terms.

§ 28. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title; but the act revised, or section amended shall be set forth and published at full length.

§ 29. The Legislative Assembly shall not pass special or local laws, in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say: Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and constables; for the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; regulating the practice in courts of justice; providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases; granting divorces; changing the names of persons; for laying out, opening and working on highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors; vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public squares; summoning and empanelling grand and petit jurors; for the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county, township, or road purposes; providing for supporting common schools and for the preserva-

tion of school funds; in relation to interest on money; providing for opening and conducting elections of state, county, or township officers and designating the places of voting; providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors, or other persons laboring under legal disabilities, by executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees.

§ 30. No person shall be a Senator or Representative who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States; nor any one who has not been, for one year, next preceding his election, an inhabitant of the county or district whence he may be chosen. Senators and Representatives shall be at least twenty-one years of age.

§ 31. Senators and Representatives, in all cases, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislative Assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the Legislative Assembly, nor during the fifteen days next before the commencement thereof. Nor shall a member, for words uttered in debate in either house, be questioned in any other place.

§ 32. The sessions of the Legislative Assembly shall be held biennially, at the capitol of the State, commencing on the second Monday of September, in the year 1858, and on the same day of every second year thereafter, unless a different day shall have been appointed by law.

§ 33. Each house, when assembled, shall choose its own officers, judge of the election, qualifications, and returns of its own members, determine its own rules of proceeding, and set upon its own adjournment; but neither house shall, without the concurrence of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.

§ 34. Two-thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, if either house fail to effect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the House so failing shall be entitled to no compensation from the end of the said five days until and an organization shall have been effected.

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§ 45. Provision may be made, by general law, for bringing suit against the State, as to liabilities originating after or existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution; but no special act authorizing such suit to be brought, or making compensation to any person claiming damages against the State shall ever be passed.

§ 46. A majority of all the members elected to each house shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution; and all bills and joint resolutions so passed, shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective houses.

§ 47. Any member of either house, shall have the right to protest, and have his protest with his reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.

§ 48. Every statute shall be a public law, unless otherwise declared in the statute itself.

§ 49. No act shall take effect until ninety days from the end of the session at which the same shall have been passed, except in case of emergency; which emergency shall be declared in the preamble or in the body of the law.

§ 50. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall receive for their services, a sum not exceeding three dollars a day, from the commencement of the session; but such pay shall not exceed the aggregate one hundred and twenty dollars for per diem allowance for any one session. When convened in extra session by the Governor, they shall receive three dollars per day; but no extra session shall continue for a longer period than twenty days. They shall also receive the sum of three dollars for every twenty miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The presiding officer of the assembly shall, in virtue of his office, receive an additional compensation equal to two-thirds of their per diem allowance as members.

§ 51. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office of trust or profit which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term; but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any officer elective, by the people.

§ 52. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative, as the case may be), according to the best of my ability." And such oath may be administered by the Governor, Secretary of State, or a judge of the Supreme Court.

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§ 75. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative, as the case may be), according to the best of my ability." And such oath may be administered by the Governor, Secretary of State, or a judge of the Supreme Court.

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§ 6. There shall be elected in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, at the time of holding general elections, a county clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner and surveyor, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

§ 7. Such other county, township, precinct and city officers as may be necessary, shall be elected or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 8. No person shall be elected or appointed to a county office, who shall not be an elector of the county; and all county, township, precinct and city officers shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, and perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 9. Vacancies in county, township, precinct and city offices shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VII.—JUDICIAL.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts and county courts, which shall be courts of record having general jurisdiction, to be defined, limited and regulated by law in accordance with this constitution. Justices of the peace may also be invested with limited judicial powers; and municipal courts may be created to administer the regulations of incorporated towns and cities.

§ 2. The Supreme court shall consist of four justices, to be chosen in districts by the electors thereof, who shall be citizens of the United States, and who shall have resided in the State at least three years next preceding their election, and after their election to reside in their respective districts. The number of justices and districts may be increased, but shall not exceed five until the white population of the State shall amount to one hundred thousand, and shall never exceed seven; and the boundaries of districts may be changed, but no change of districts shall have the effect to remove a Judge from office, or require him to change his residence without his consent.

§ 3. The Judges first chosen under this constitution shall allot among themselves their terms of office, so that the term of one of them shall expire in two years, one in four years, and two in six years; and thereafter one or more shall be chosen every two years, to serve for the term of six years.

§ 4. Every vacancy in the office of Judge of the Supreme Court shall be filled by election for the remainder of the vacant term, unless it would expire at the next election; and until so filled, or when it would so expire, the Governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment.

§ 5. The Judge who has the shortest term to serve, or the oldest of several having such shortest term, and not holding by appointment, shall be the Chief Justice.

§ 6. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction only to revise the final decisions of the Circuit Courts; and every cause shall be tried, and every decision shall be made by those judges only, or a majority of them, who did not try the cause or make the decision in the Circuit Court.

§ 7. The terms of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by law; but there shall be one term at the seat of government annually. And at the close of each term the judges shall file with the Secretary of State concise written statements of the decisions made at that term.

§ 8. The Circuit Courts shall be held twice at least in each year, in each county organized for judicial purposes, by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at times to be appointed by law, and at such other times as may be appointed by the judges severally in pursuance of law.

§ 9. All judicial power, authority and jurisdiction not vested by this constitution or by laws consistent therewith, exclusively in some other court, shall belong to the Circuit Courts; and they shall have appellate jurisdiction and supervisory control over the County courts and all other inferior courts, officers and tribunals.

§ 10. When the white population of the State shall amount to two hundred thousand, the legislative assembly may provide for the election of Supreme and Circuit Judges in district classes; one of which classes shall consist of three Justices of the Supreme Court, who shall not perform circuit duty; and the other class shall consist of the necessary number of Circuit Judges, who shall hold full terms, without allotment, and who shall take the same oath as the Supreme Judges.

§ 11. There shall be elected in each county, for the term of four years, a county judge, who shall hold the county court at times to be regulated by law.

§ 12. The County court shall have the jurisdiction pertaining to Probate courts and boards of county commissioners, and such other powers and duties and such civil jurisdiction not exceeding the amount or value of five hundred dollars, and such criminal jurisdiction not extending to death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, as may be prescribed by law. But the legislative assembly may provide for the election of two commissioners to sit with the county judge, whilst transacting county business, in any or all the counties, or may provide a separate board for transacting such business.

§ 13. The County Judge may grant preliminary injunctions, and such other writs as the legislative assembly may authorize him to grant, returnable to the Circuit court, or otherwise, as may be provided by law, and may hear and decide questions arising upon habeas corpus, provided such decision be not against the authority or proceedings of a court or judge of equal or higher jurisdiction.

§ 14. The counties having less than ten thousand white inhabitants shall be reimbursed, wholly or in part, for the salary and expenses of the county court, by fees, per centage and other equitable taxation of the business done in said court, and in the office of the county clerk.

§ 15. A County clerk shall be elected in each county for the term of two years, who shall keep all the public records, books and papers of the county; record

conveyances, and perform the duties of clerk of the circuit and county courts, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law; but whenever the number of voters in any county shall exceed twelve hundred, the legislative assembly may authorize the election of one person as clerk of the Circuit court, one person as clerk of the County court, and one person Recorder of conveyances.

§ 16. A Sheriff shall be elected in each county, for the term of two years, who shall be the ministerial officer of the circuit and county courts, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

§ 17. There shall be elected, by districts, composed of one or more counties, a sufficient number of prosecuting attorneys, who shall be the law officers of the State, and of the counties within their respective districts, and shall perform such duties pertaining to the administration of law and general policy, as the legislative assembly may direct.

§ 18. The legislative assembly shall so provide that the most competent of the permanent citizens of the county shall be chosen for jurors; and out of the whole number in attendance at the court, seven shall be drawn by lot, as grand jurors, five of whom must concur to find an indictment. But the legislative assembly may modify or abolish grand juries.

§ 19. Public officers shall not be impeached; but incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office may be tried in the same manner as criminal offenses; and judgment may be given of dismissal from office, and such further punishment as may have been prescribed by law.

§ 20. The Governor may remove from office a Judge of the supreme court, or Prosecuting Attorney, upon the joint resolution of the legislative assembly, in which two-thirds of the members elected to each House shall concur, for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance or delinquency in office, or other sufficient cause, stated in such resolution.

§ 21. Every Judge of the Supreme Court, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe and transmit to the Secretary of State, the following oath:

"I—, do solemnly swear, (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of a Judge of the Supreme Court of said State, according to the best of my ability, and that I will not accept any other office, except judicial offices, during the term for which I have been elected."

ARTICLE VIII.—EDUCATION AND SCHOOL LANDS.

Sec. 1. The Governor shall be Superintendent of public instruction, and his powers and duties, in that capacity, shall be such as may be prescribed by law; but after the term of five years from the adoption of this constitution, it shall be competent for the legislative assembly to provide by law for the election of a Superintendent, to provide for his compensation and prescribe his powers and duties.

§ 2. The proceeds of all the lands which have been or hereafter may be granted to this State for educational purposes (excluding the lands heretofore granted to aid in the establishment of a University,) all the moneys and clear proceeds of all property which may accrue to the State by escheat, or forfeiture, all moneys which may be paid as exemption from military duty, the proceeds of all gifts, devises and bequests made by any person to the State for common school purposes, the proceeds of property granted to the State when the purposes of such grant shall not be stated; all the proceeds of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which this State is entitled, by the provisions of an act of congress entitled, "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights, approved the fourth of September, 1841;" and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union, if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned, shall be set apart as a separate and irreducible fund, to be called the Common School Fund, the interest of which, together with all other revenues derived from the school lands mentioned in this section, shall be exclusively applied to the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

§ 3. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of a uniform and general system of common schools.

§ 4. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the common school fund among the several counties of this State, in proportion to the number of children resident therein, between the ages of four and twenty years.

§ 5. The Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, shall constitute a board of Commissioners for the sale of School and University lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom; and their powers and duties shall be such as may be prescribed by law. Provided that no part of the University funds, or of the interest arising therefrom shall be expended until the period of ten years from the adoption of this Constitution, unless the same shall be otherwise disposed of by the consent of Congress for common school purposes.

ARTICLE IX.—FINANCE.

Sec. 1. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes, as may be especially exempted by law.

§ 2. The legislative assembly shall provide

vide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the State for each fiscal year, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the State debt, if there be any.

§ 3. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

§ 4. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

§ 5. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published with the laws of the regular session of the legislative assembly.

§ 6. Whenever the expenses of any fiscal year shall exceed the income, the legislative assembly shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing fiscal year, sufficient, with other sources of income to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expense of the ensuing fiscal year.

§ 7. Laws making appropriations for the salaries of public officers and other current expenses of the State shall contain provisions upon no other subject.

§ 8. All stationery required for the use of the State shall be furnished by the lowest responsible bidder under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. But no State officer or member of the legislative assembly shall be interested in any bid or contract for furnishing such stationery.

ARTICLE X.—MILITIA.

Sec. 1. The Militia of this State shall consist of all able bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be exempted by the laws of the United States, or of this State.

§ 2. Persons whose religious tenets, or conscientious scruples, forbid them to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so in time of peace, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

§ 3. The Governor shall appoint the Adjutant General and other chief officers of the general staff, and his own staff, and all officers of the line shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty in their respective districts.

§ 4. The Major-General, Brigadier-General, Colonels, or Commandants of Regiments, Battalions or Squadrons, shall severally appoint their own officers, and the Governor shall commission all officers of the line and staff ranking as such.

§ 5. The legislative assembly shall fix by law the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies and make all needful rules and regulations in such manner as they may deem expedient and not incompatible with the Constitution or laws of the United States, and of the Constitution of this State, and shall fix the rank of all staff officers.

ARTICLE XI.—CORPORATIONS AND INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Sec. 1. The legislative assembly shall not have the power to establish or incorporate any bank or banking company, or monied institution whatever; nor shall any bank, company, or institution exist in the State with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting in circulation any bill, check, certificate, promissory note or other paper, or the paper of any bank, company, or person, to circulate as money.

§ 2. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special laws except for municipal purposes; all laws passed pursuant to this section may be altered, amended, or repealed, but not so as to impair or destroy any vested corporate rights.

§ 3. The stockholders of all corporations and joint stock companies shall be liable for the indebtedness of said corporation to the amount of their stock subscribed and unpaid, and no more.

§ 4. No person's property shall be taken by any corporation under authority of law without compensation being first made or secured in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

§ 5. Acts of the Legislative Assembly incorporating towns and cities shall restrict their powers of taxation, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit.

§ 6. The State shall not subscribe to or be interested in the stock of any company, association, or corporation.

§ 7. The legislative assembly shall not loan the credit of the State nor in any manner create any debt or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate with previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, except in case of war, or to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, and every contract of indebtedness entered into or assumed by or on behalf of the State, when all its liabilities and debts amount to said sum, shall be void and of no effect.

§ 8. The State shall never assume the debts of any county, town, city, or other corporation whatever, unless such debts shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war.

§ 9. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, shall become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation, or association, whatever, or raise money for or loan its credit to or in aid of any such company, corporation, or association.

§ 10. No county shall create any debts or liabilities which shall singly or in the aggregate exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion, but the debts of any county at the time this constitution takes effect, shall be disregarded in estimating the sum to which such county is limited.

ARTICLE XII.—STATE PRINTER.

Sec. 1. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly, a State Printer, who shall hold his office for the term of four years. He shall perform all public printing for the State, which may be provided by law. The rates to be paid to him for such printing shall be fixed by law, and

shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected. He shall give such security for the performance of his duties as the legislative assembly may provide.

ARTICLE XIII.—SALARIES.

Sec. 1. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The Treasurer of State shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. The Judges of the Supreme court shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars; they shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever, for the performance of any duties connected with their respective offices; and the compensation of officers, if not fixed by this constitution, shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE XIV.—SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Sec. 1. The legislative assembly shall not have power to establish a permanent seat of government for this State. But at the first regular session after the adoption of this constitution, the legislative assembly shall provide by law for the submission to the electors of this State, at the next general election thereafter, the manner of selection of a place for a permanent seat of Government, and no place shall ever be the seat of government under such law which shall not receive a majority of all the votes cast on the matter of such selection.

§ 2. No tax shall be levied, or money of the State expended, or debts contracted, for the erection of a State House prior to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

§ 3. The seat of Government when established as provided in section one, shall not be removed for the term of twenty years from the time of such establishment, nor in any other manner than as provided in the first section of this article. Provided, that all public institutions of the State hereafter provided for by the legislative assembly, shall be located at the seat of Government.

ARTICLE XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. All officers except members of the legislative assembly, shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

§ 2. When the duration of any office is not provided for by this constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the legislative assembly shall not create any office, the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

§ 3. Every person elected or appointed to any office under this constitution, shall before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of this State, and also an oath of office.

§ 4. Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purposes whatever, are prohibited, and the legislative assembly shall prevent the same by penal laws.

§ 5. The property and pecuniary rights of every married woman, at the time of marriage, or afterwards acquired, by gift, devise, or inheritance, shall not be subject to the debts or contracts of the husband; and laws shall be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property.

§ 6. No county shall be reduced to an area of less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any new county be established in this State containing a less area, nor unless such new county shall contain a population of at least twelve hundred inhabitants.

§ 7. No State officers or members of the legislative assembly shall directly or indirectly receive a fee or be engaged as counsel, agent, or attorney, in the prosecution of any claim against this State.

§ 8. No Chinamen, not a resident of the State at the adoption of this constitution, shall ever hold any real estate or mining claim, or work any mining therein. The legislative assembly shall provide by law in the most effectual manner for carrying out the above provisions.

ARTICLE XVI.—BOUNDARIES.

In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Oregon shall be bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning one marine league at sea, due west from the point where the forty-second parallel of north latitude intersects the same; thence northerly at the same distance from the line of the coast, lying west and opposite the State, including all islands within the jurisdiction of the United States, to a point due west and opposite the middle of the north ship channel of the Columbia river; thence easterly to and up the middle channel of said river, and with it is divided by islands up the middle of the widest channel thereof, and in like manner up the middle of the main channel of Snake river to the mouth of the Owyhee river; thence due south to the parallel of latitude forty-two degrees north; thence west along said parallel to the place of beginning, including jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases upon the Columbia river and Snake river, concurrently with States and Territories of which those rivers form a boundary in common with the State.

But the Congress of the United States in providing for the admission of this State into the Union, may make the said northern boundary conform to the act creating the Territory of Washington.

ARTICLE XVII.—AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislative assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two Houses, such proposed amendment or amendments, shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals and referred to the legislative assembly to be chosen at the next general election; and if, in the legislative assembly so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a major-

ity of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislative assembly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State; and cause the same to be published without delay, at least four consecutive weeks, in the several newspapers published in this State; and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this constitution.

§ 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for or against each of such amendments separately; and while an amendment or amendments, which shall have been agreed upon by one legislative assembly, shall be awaiting the action of a legislative assembly, or of the electors, no additional amendment or amendments shall be proposed.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. For the purpose of taking the vote of the electors of the State for the acceptance or rejection of this Constitution, an election shall be held on the second Monday of November, in the year 1857, to be conducted according to existing laws regulating the elections of Delegate in Congress, so far as applicable, except as herein otherwise provided.

§ 2. Each elector, who offers to vote upon this Constitution, shall be asked by the judges of election this question: Do you vote for the Constitution, yes or no? and also this question: Do you vote for Slavery in Oregon, yes or no? and also this question: Do you vote for free negroes in Oregon, yes or no? And in the poll books shall be columns headed respectively "Constitution yes," "Constitution no," "Slavery yes," "Slavery no," "Free negroes no." And the names of the electors shall be entered in the poll-books together with their answers to the said questions, under their appropriate heads. The abstracts of the votes transmitted to the Secretary of the Territory shall be publicly opened and canvassed by the Governor and Secretary, or by either of them in the absence of the other; and the Governor, or in his absence the Secretary, shall forthwith issue his proclamation and publish the same in the several newspapers printed in this State, declaring the result of the said election upon each of said votes.

§ 3. If a majority of all the votes given for and against the Constitution shall be given for the Constitution, then this Constitution shall be deemed to be approved and accepted by the electors of the State, and shall take effect accordingly; and if a majority of such votes shall be given against the Constitution, then this Constitution shall be deemed to be rejected by the electors of the State, and shall be void.

§ 4. If this Constitution shall be accepted by the electors, and a majority of all the votes given for and against Slavery, shall be given for Slavery, then the following section shall be added to the Bill of Rights, and shall be part of this Constitution: "Sec.—Persons lawfully held as Slaves in any State, Territory, or District of the United States, under the laws thereof, may be brought into this State, and such Slaves and their descendants may be held as Slaves within this State, and shall not be emancipated without the consent of their owners." And if a majority of such votes shall be given against Slavery, then the following section shall be added to the Bill of Rights, and shall be part of this Constitution: "Sec.—There shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." And if a majority of all the votes given for and against free negroes, the following section shall be added to the Bill of Rights and shall be part of this Constitution: "Sec.—No free negro or mulatto, not residing in this State at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall come, reside, or be within this State, or hold any real estate, or make any contracts, or maintain any suit thereon; and the Legislative Assembly shall provide by penal laws, for the removal, by public officers, of all such negroes and mulattoes, and for their effectual exclusion from this State, and for the punishment of persons who shall bring them into the State or employ or harbor them therein."

§ 5. Until an enumeration of the white inhabitants of the State shall be made, and the Senators and Representatives apportioned as directed in this Constitution, the county of Marion shall have two Senators and four Representatives; Linn, two Senators and four Representatives; Lane, two Senators and three Representatives; Clackamas and Wasco one Senator jointly, and Clackamas three Representatives and Wasco one Representative; Yamhill, one Senator and two Representatives; Benton, one Senator and two Representatives; Multnomah, one Senator and two Representatives; Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook, one Senator jointly, and Washington one Representative, and Washington and Columbia one Representative jointly; Douglas, one Senator and two Representatives; Jackson, one Senator and three Representatives; Josephine, one Senator and one Representative; Umpqua, Coos and Curry, one Senator jointly, and Umpqua one Representative, and Coos and Curry one Representative jointly.

§ 6. If this constitution shall be ratified an election shall be held on the first Monday of June, 1858; for the election of members of the legislative assembly, a representative in congress, and state and county officers; and the legislative assembly shall convene at the capital on the first Monday of July, 1858, and proceed to elect two senators in congress, and make such further provisions as may be necessary to the complete organization of a state government.

§ 7. All laws in force in the Territory of Oregon when this constitution takes effect, and consistent therewith, shall continue in force until altered or repealed.

§ 8. All officers of the territory of Oregon, or under its laws, when this constitution takes effect, shall continue in office until superseded by the state authorities.

§ 9. Crimes and misdemeanors committed against the territory of Oregon, shall be punished by the state as they might have been punished by the territory if the change of government had not been made.

§ 10. All property and rights of the territory and of the several counties, subdivisions and political bodies corporate of, or in the territory, including fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and claims of whatsoever nature, and recognizances, obligations and undertakings, or for the use of the territory, or any county, political corporation, office or otherwise, to or for the public, shall come to the state, or remain to the county, local division, corporation, officer or public, as if the change of government had not been made, and private rights shall not be affected by such change.

§ 11. Until otherwise provided by law, the judicial district of the State shall be constituted as follows: The counties of Jackson, Josephine and Douglas, shall constitute the first district; the counties of Umpqua, Coos and Curry, Lane and Benton, shall constitute the second district; the counties of Linn, Marion, Polk, Yamhill and Washington, shall constitute the third district; the counties of Clackamas, Multnomah, Wasco, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook, shall constitute the fourth district; and the county of Tillamook shall be attached to the county of Clatsop for judicial purposes.

DONE IN CONVENTION at Salem, the eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second.

M. P. DEADY, President.
C. N. TERRY, Sec'y.
M. C. BARKWELL, Assistant Sec'y.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1857.

J. W. WILEY AND E. FURSTE, EDITORS.

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

☞ The great length of the Constitution of Oregon, to which we give place this week to the exclusion of almost every thing else, must suffice as an excuse for the barrenness of our editorial columns. Its importance, as being the basis of government upon which the future State of Oregon is to be erected, is sufficient apology for intruding the same upon the patience of our readers. We hope it will receive attentive perusal.

Arrival of the Constitution.

The steamship "Constitution," James M. Hunt master, arrived at Gidding's wharf on Sunday morning last, from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, a little behind her usual time, owing to the late day at which she sailed from hence. She carried and landed one hundred and twenty-five passengers at the various ports on the Sound, including the following for Olympia:
Hon. Gov. McMullen, Hon. Judge Lander, Secretary Mason, Capt. Crosbie, Mr. C. C. Terry, Mr. S. D. Williams, Dr. Maynard and wife, Chas. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Giddings, Capt. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon and children, Capt. Stevens.

There was no news of special interest down the Sound. The mills are all in active operation and the Indians quiet.

The following vessels were in the Sound for points as follows:
At Port Gamble—Arrived, schr. L. P. Foster, from Sandwich Islands, produce to Puget Mill Co. Bark Sea Nymph, from San Francisco, to load for China.
At Port Madison—Bark Friendship, from San Francisco; Bark Chas. Deaux, and brig Merchantman, from do.
The bark, Palmetto, Capt. S. B. Kinney, loading with spars for China, at McDonald's Island, to sail soon.
The steam saw mill of Messrs. GREENAN & CRANNEY was progressing rapidly, and would soon be in operation.

☞ It is with the greatest reluctance we publish the following communication from Mr. SARGENT. As the misdemeanor complained of is not fixed upon, or laid at the door of any one especially, we hope that all but the guilty party or parties, may find consolation in a knowledge of the rectitude of their conduct, and their innocence of the charge. From the characters of the postmasters along the route mentioned in the following, it would indeed seem difficult for us or our readers to say who would venture upon so hazardous a task as opening a letter. Yet as we have heretofore touched upon mail depredations, which have come to our knowledge, it would be improper to suppress such instances as we may be made acquainted with through others. We however give it as our opinion that the act complained of by our correspondent has more than probably been committed by such as are neither legally nor legitimately connected with the post office or its affairs. Let postmasters in future see that none but sworn employees have access to their offices. They render themselves liable to severe punishment by doing otherwise.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BY AUTHORITY. THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

CHAP. CVIII. An act making appropriations for certain Civil Expenses of the Government for the year ending the third day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.

For the completion of a United States Court house and post office at Key West, Florida, thirty thousand dollars, with an appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be used as may be necessary for the purpose of a suitable site for the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to appoint or employ, in his judicial household, the following officers, to-wit: one private secretary at an annual salary of two thousand and five hundred dollars; one steward at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars; one janitor at an annual salary of five hundred dollars; and one messenger at an annual salary of five hundred dollars; and be it further enacted, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to employ, in his judicial household, the following officers, to-wit: one private secretary at an annual salary of two thousand and five hundred dollars; one steward at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars; one janitor at an annual salary of five hundred dollars; and one messenger at an annual salary of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to increase the length of the building for the cotton house, post office and court rooms at Galveston, Texas, as authorized by the appropriation heretofore made will admit of being done.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for containing the system of protecting human life from shipwreck, as heretofore established, by life-boats and other means, on the coast of Massachusetts, said sum to be expended in building station houses, under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to construct the steam revenue cutter provided for by the act of Congress, approved February sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be procured, by purchase or otherwise, a steam revenue cutter as a revenue cutter," by contract or otherwise, in any manner which in his judgment may seem best for the public interest.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to execute the improvements around the Capitol ordered, in this or any other act, to sell either the railing, coping, or rubble stones now in use on the Capitol grounds, and sell, when they are approved, any other stones, or any articles, which may be necessary for the completion of the same, or for the improvement of the grounds around the Capitol.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, fixing the salary of the collector of the port of Chicago, Illinois, at twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum, shall not be construed as to deprive the said collector of the port of Chicago, Illinois, of the section of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, to such effect as may have been designated as depositories under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, and the benefits of said sixth section are hereby extended to said collector.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for certain Civil Expenses of the Government for the year eighteen hundred and forty-one," approved the third day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-one, which established and limited the compensation of collectors of customs, shall be construed so as to apply to the collectors of customs, having performed the duties of collectors of customs, who shall be entitled to the same compensation as is allowed to collectors for like services in the settlement of their accounts.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States may enlarge the area of the reservation Mendocino by extending its boundary northward along the coast to the Pacific Ocean, to the vicinity of Cape Mendocino, containing sufficient territory for the colonization of the Indians in the coast range of mountains north of the Bay of San Francisco, and also those in the valley of the Sacramento River, but such extension shall not interfere with the pre-emption claims of settlers.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be constructed at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, a suitable proof building for the accommodation of the circuit and district court of the United States, and for this purpose the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same hereby is appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he is hereby authorized to employ in the office of Indian Affairs, five temporary clerks during the fiscal year; and for their compensation the sum of seven thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be in lieu of the five temporary clerks heretofore authorized to be employed in said office.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to examine the account between the United States and the State of Maryland, as the same was, from time to time, adjusted under the act passed on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and eighty, entitled "An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Maryland," and on such re-examination to assume the sums expended by the State of Maryland for the benefit and interest of the United States, and the sums received and retained by the State of Maryland, and the following rules shall be observed, to-wit: Any interest shall be calculated up to the time of any payment made; and if it exceed the interest due, the balance shall be applied to diminish the principal; if the payment fall short of the interest, the balance of interest shall not be added to the principal so as to produce interest on interest. Secondly, Interest shall be computed on all sums due to the State of Maryland on which the State either paid interest or lost interest by the transfer of an interest-bearing fund.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if, upon such re-examination of the account and application of the above rules, any sum shall be found to be due to the State of Maryland, the same shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Approved March 3, 1857.

and Monocacyville, in Carroll county, Maryland, to Hamlettsburg, in Frederick county, Maryland. From Pittsburg, via Pittsburg and Councilville, Maryland, to Councilville.

From Rockville, Jefferson county, via Richardsville, Maryland, to Richardsville. From Beltsville, to Beltsville. From Annapolis, to Annapolis.

From Blue Hill, in Lancaster county, via Weaver's Mill, in Lancaster county, to Reading. From Lancaster, in Lancaster county, via Silver Spring, and Hempfield, to Lancaster.

From Lancaster, via Willow Street, Rawlinsville, and Bethesda, to McCall's Ferry. From Lancaster, via Greendale and Sowersburg, to Paradise.

From Beaver, via Parkenton and Service post-offices, to Frankfort. From Hollidaysburg to Williamsburg.

From Greentown, in Baltimore county, to Chemung, New York. From Starbuck to Tallmanville.

From Tallmanville, Wayne county, to Starbuck, in said county. MARYLAND.

From Rockville, in Allegany county, via Shiry's Red House, Ford's, Horshoe Run, Bunfield's Mill, and Holly Meadows, to New Interest, in Randolph county, Virginia.

From Cokeville, via Shawan, Butler, to Black Rock. From Allen's Fresh to Thompsonville.

From Port Tobacco to Piquah, in Charles county. From Frederick, via Lewistown and Catskill Furnace, to Mecklenburg.

From West Nottingham, via Battle Swamp, to Rising Sun. VIRGINIA.

From Wellsburg, in Brook county, via Bethany, to West Alexandria, in Washington county, Pennsylvania.

From Water Lick, Warren county, to Berners Springs, in Shenandoah county.

From Frying Pan to Stony Creek, in Scott county. From New California, in Roanoke county, via William Gaudes's, Elijah Leffores's on the Flat Fork of Peckadago, and New Kentuck, to Sissonville, in Kanawha county.

From Rowlesburg, in Preston county, via Buffalo and Wolf Creeks, up Cheat River, to the point on the Cheat River, where the route from Beverly, in Randolph county, crosses the said Dry Fork of Cheat River.

From Western Ford, Tucker county, via Laurel Hill, to Cheat River. From Woodstock, in Shenandoah county, to Mount Olive.

From Harrisburg, in Rockingham county, to Alum Springs, in Bath county. From Point Pleasant, in Mason county, via the Clarkburg road, to Jackson court house.

From Buffalo, in Putnam county, up Eighteen Mile Creek, to Jackson court house. From Cedar Grove, in Appomattox county, via Spanish Oak, to Oakville.

From Miller's Tavern, in Essex county, to Bestland, in same county. From Lancaster (C. H.) to Merry Point.

From Rocky, via York River, to King and Queen, (C. H.) launching at all post-offices on said river. Establish a daily mail from Ashland, in Kentucky, to Gayndotte, in Virginia.

From Williams Wharf, by Green's Wharf, to North End, in the county of Middlesex. From Locust Dale to Oak Park, Madison county.

NORTH CAROLINA. From Chapel Hill, in Orange county, via Fearling's Mill, A. B. Beggs's store, Thomas B. Farrier's, and Manly Sledge's, in Warren county, to Graham county, via Strickland Depot, in Duplin county, via Dresden and Prescot, to Rockhill.

From Clinton, in Sampson county, via Taylor's Bridge, to Harris's Store, in New Hanover county. From Hillsville, in Johnston county, via Halsey's Ferry, to Rockingham, in Richmond county.

From Durham's Depot, in Orange county, via Sinner's Mill, Douglas and Webb's Factory, Round Hill, Dixie's creek, Cross Roads near Red Mountain, to South Lenoir.

SOUTH CAROLINA. From Horse Shoe, South Carolina, via Holly Springs, Long Creek, and Chocoma, to Clayton, Georgia.

From Anderson, via Piercetown, Equality, Slattown, Churubusco, and Milver, to Anderson. From Anderson, via Yarnanes, and Level Land, to Abbeville court house.

From Pickens (C. H.), via Barton's Table Rock, South Saluda, to Greenville. GEORGIA.

From Lumpkin, Stewart county, via Florence to Greenville, in Alabama. From Fennan, Coweta county, to Wedowee, in Randolph county, Alabama.

From Covington, via Rocky Plains, Snapping Shoal, to Berkebele, Henry county. From the terminus of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad west of the Saltilia River, to the terminus of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad west of the Altamaha river.

ALABAMA. From Franklan to Geneva, in Henry county. From Callie's store, in Pike county, via Howard's Level, to Busbyville, in Coffee county.

From Greenville, via South Butler to Oak Strick, in Butler county. From Troy, in Pike county, via Whitewater, Rockyhead, Haw River, and Westville, to Newton, in Dale county; the route heretofore established by law from Troy, via Rockyhead to Daleville, is hereby discontinued and repealed.

From Harrisonburg, Cannonburgh, New Hope and Bots' Store, to John Brien's, in Lawrence county.

From Greensburg, via the East Fork of Little Sandy River, to Isaac Botts's, in Lawrence county, thence to Louisa. TENNESSEE.

From Bristol, in Sullivan county, via Taylorsville, Sugar Grove, to Lenoir, in North Carolina.

From Lenoir, in North Carolina, via Elizabeth, Taylorville, in Jefferson county, via North Carolina, to Madison, in Jefferson county, via Homer's Mills, Easty Ferry, Brock's Store, to Rutledge, in Macon county.

From Hays's Corners, in Milwaukie county, to Union Grove, in Racine county.

From New London, via Northport, Hobart's Mills, to Waupaca.

From Columbus, via Hamden, Lodi, and West Point Centre, to Gibson.

From Portage city, via Montello, Stoney Hill, Dacia, Adario, Batica Vista, and Plover, to Steven Point.

From Onokosh, via Algoma, Onro, Berlin, La Cote, St. Marie, Princeton, and Montello, to Portage city.

From Prairie du Chiou, via Nelesoro, to Montello.

From Prairie du Chiou, via Patch Grove, Betsowen, and Potosi, to Dunfield, Illinois.

From Prairie du Chiou, via Nezekan, Painted Rock, and Weston, to Lansing, Iowa.

From Prairie du Chiou, via McGregor's Landing and Clayton city, to Gibson, in Iowa.

From Byfield to Chippewa Falls.

From Richmond Centre, in Richland county, via Woodstock, Spry's Valley, Marysville, and Sparta, in Monroe county, to Black River falls, in Jackson county.

From Waupaca, Waupaca county, via Peter Grover's to Steven's Point.

From Black River falls to Neillville, in Clark county. From Steven's Point, via Neillville and Weston's Rapids, to Eau Claire.

From New London, in Waupaca county, via Northport, Little Wolf, Ogdenburg, and Iola, to Steven's Point.

From Virgo, in Bad Axe county, via Brookville, Reedtown, Tully Settlement, Barnes Mill, in Richland county, to Richmond.

From Onokosh, in La Crosse county, via Pacific, Delco, Lodi, and West Point, to Prairie du Sac, in Sauk county.

From Belleville, in Dane county, via New Glarus, to Monticello, in Green county.

From Prairie du Chiou, via Eagle Point and Necca, to Steven's Point.

From La Crosse, via Galeville, Pigeon Creek, and Somerville, to Eau Claire.

From Eau Claire, via Rock Creek, in Dunn county, to Eau Claire, via Rock Creek, Buffalo Prairie, to Alona.

From Water-town, via Burlington, Rome, and Oak Hill, to Palmyra.

From Water-town, in Dunn county, to Hudson, in St. Croix county.

From Prescott, in Pierce county, via Carson and Eaton's Mill, Wanabeek, Dunville, Eau Claire, Chippewa falls, Weston's rapids to Neccah, in Adams county.

From Fountain City, in Buffalo county, via Adams, Menomonee, to St. Croix Falls.

From Steven's Point, via Chippewa falls, to Hudson.

From Prairie du Chiou, via McGregor's Landing, to Fanny Creek, Reedtown, New Brookville, Bad Axe, and retreat, to Decol, in Bad Axe county.

From Muscoota, via Orion, Reedtown, and Virgo, to Water-town.

From Brighton, in Washington county, via Richland, Jock, Martinsburg, Butler post office, and Fremont, to Okaloosa, in Mahaska county.

From Fort J. M. Moser, via Greenleaf, St. Charles, Ooscola, and Hooperville, to Mount Ayr, in Ringgold county.

From Wappello, in Louisa county, to Mount Pleasant, in Henry county.

From Iowa City, via North Bend, on the west side of Iowa river, Roberts' Ferry, on said river, Shelbyville, and Western, to Cedar Rapids.

WISCONSIN. From Hays's Corners, in Milwaukee county, to Union Grove, in Racine county.

From New London, via Northport, Hobart's Mills, to Waupaca.

From Columbus, via Hamden, Lodi, and West Point Centre, to Gibson.

From Portage city, via Montello, Stoney Hill, Dacia, Adario, Batica Vista, and Plover, to Steven Point.

From Onokosh, via Algoma, Onro, Berlin, La Cote, St. Marie, Princeton, and Montello, to Portage city.

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From Prairie du Chiou, via Patch Grove, Betsowen, and Potosi, to Dunfield, Illinois.

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From La Crosse, via Galeville, Pigeon Creek, and Somerville, to Eau Claire.

From Eau Claire, via Rock Creek, in Dunn county, to Eau Claire, via Rock Creek, Buffalo Prairie, to Alona.

From Water-town, via Burlington, Rome, and Oak Hill, to Palmyra.

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From Prescott, in Pierce county, via Carson and Eaton's Mill, Wanabeek, Dunville, Eau Claire, Chippewa falls, Weston's rapids to Neccah, in Adams county.

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From Prairie du Chiou, via McGregor's Landing, to Fanny Creek, Reedtown, New Brookville, Bad Axe, and retreat, to Decol, in Bad Axe county.

From Muscoota, via Orion, Reedtown, and Virgo, to Water-town.

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

The undersigned having purchased and become the owner of the above named Hotel, and completely renovated and remodeled the same, hereby wishes to return his sincere thanks for past patronage, and requests a continuance of like favors. Being engaged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the services of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and so please himself so as to set his table as well as any in like business.

Beds and bed-rooms furnished to such as may desire them. Board by the day and week. A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the travelling public. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. SILAS GALLIHER.

New Year's Call.

Persons knowing themselves indebted to M. LOUISON & Co. are requested to send us a New Year's call, and surprise us and our pockets by promptly paying up. Such as have overruled us for the last three years, and are unable to pay, are requested to call in and inform us of this fact, when further time will be given and credit entered on our books for the call. We shall deem it as an evidence of the honest intentions of such as may comply with the request of this notice, and lay the delay to their inability to pay. The contrary will be our opinion of such as do not, and will very soon be disposed to shrink and "sly" the faces of old creditors and honest farmers. M. LOUISON & Co. Olympia, Dec. 19, 1856. dtf

PAPEP HANGINGS AND CARPETS.

JUST RECEIVED—Per late arrivals, by FRANK BAKER, 110 & 112 Clay street, San Francisco. 800 cases Paper Hangings, French and American—every variety; 6000 rolls French and American Borders; 300 lbs Tapiety Velvet Carpet; 625 lbs Tapiety Brussels Carpet; 230 lbs Three-Fly Carpet; 200 lbs Superfine Ingrain Carpet; 350 lbs Extra Fine Ingrain Carpets; 200 lbs Cotton and Wool Carpets; 125 lbs Straw Carpets, assorted; 275 lbs Ray State Druggist; 800 lbs Silk Dash assorted; 125 lbs Oil Cram and Broomette; 500 lbs Cotton and Waxed Damask; 400 pair Window Shades; 375 pair Lace Curtains; 750 pair Muslin Curtains; 8000 Cornices and Curtain Bands; 235 dozen Mats, assorted; Stair Rods, Table Covers, Glimps, Fringes &c., &c. FRANK BAKER, 110 & 112 Clay street, San Francisco. Orders from the country filled with care and dispatch. May 15, 1857. n25-3m.

JUST RECEIVED.

BY THE UNDERSIGNED, a fresh supply of family GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, PRESERVED FRUITS of all kinds, NUTS, CANDIES, A. L. E. PORTER, LIQUORS, &c., all of which with many other articles in the grocery line and DRY GOODS line will be sold cheap for cash or on credit. J. N. LOW. Olympia, May 22, 1857. 25dt

WILSON & DUNLAP.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND CLOTHING, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., and numerous other articles adapted to the trade. We have removed our stock in Olympia to the store on the corner of Main and Third streets, opposite the Pacific Hotel. We have also opened our old store at TUM WATER, under the charge of JOHN SCOTT. One of our firms will reside constantly in San Francisco for the purpose of selecting goods for this market, goods which we shall be receiving by every vessel. With these facilities, and a determination to do a cash business, we are confident of being able to hold out superior inducements to cash customers. March 13, 1857. 18dt

Notice to Farmers.

The undersigned is prepared to purchase WOOL in large or small quantities, if delivered between the 15th day and the 20th of July, at the following rate: in full for the quantity delivered. This rate will be applied to all wool which will be purchased in this manner. This wool will be shipped in large or small quantities, and the wool will be delivered to the owner of the wool. WM. RUTLEDGE. Olympia, May 29, 1857. n27-4t.

THE FALL TERM of the United States District Court for the first Judicial District of Washington Territory, embracing the counties of Walla Walla, Skamania, Clarke, Corwilt, Wahkiakum, and Pacific will be held at Vancouver, on the first Monday of the FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1857—Associate Justice Hon. O. B. McADDEX, presiding. WM. KELLY, Clerk. Vancouver, August 7, 1857. n27-5w.

Notice to Farmers.

The undersigned has just been fitted up in a neat style as an EATING ESTABLISHMENT, and richly furnished, and is now open for the accommodation of the public. No pains will be spared by the proprietor to render it satisfactory to all who may call. It is appropriately arranged and furnished for the accommodation of EVENING PARTIES of gentlemen or ladies. PORTLAND, March 27, 1857. [25-M]

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, according to the official returns of the general election, held according to law, in the Territory of Washington, on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1857, the whole number of votes cast for Delegate to Congress were fifteen hundred and thirty-five; and whereas, Isaac I. Stevens received nine hundred and eighty-six votes, and Alexander S. Abernethy five hundred and forty-four votes, John H. Serrano three votes, J. S. Smith one vote, and Columbia Lancauter one vote; and whereas, Isaac I. Stevens has received the highest number of votes cast; Now, therefore, I, CHARLES H. MASON, Acting Governor of the Territory of Washington, do publish and declare Isaac I. Stevens to be duly elected Delegate to Congress for the term of two years. Given under my hand and the postage of my seal this eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. C. H. MASON, GOV. Territory Washington. 42-3t.

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE—No. 23 "METROPOLIS" HOTEL. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 10 o'clock, P. M. Portland, September 27, 1856. [25-M]

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL. H. LESLIE & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1856. H. LESLIE & CO.

The British Periodical. Replications, AND THE "FARMER'S GUIDE." Price Reduced to Five Dollars.

NOW ready complete in two volumes royal 8vo, AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE, SCIENTIFIC AND ONLY CORRECT edition of "STEVENS' BOOK OF THE FARM;" by Henry Stevens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in the College, New Haven. "This work embraces every aspect of importance connected with Agriculture in all its various branches, both theoretical and practical. It contains the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever published in an agricultural work on practice, never before equaled." It is arranged under four separate heads: (1) Farming; (2) Gardening; (3) Horticulture; and (4) The value of the work by adapting it to the soil, climate, growth, &c., of this country. The united labors of two such distinguished writers constitute the most complete and valuable agricultural work ever issued from the press. It comprises two large royal 8vo. volumes, and contains 1000 pages, besides 14 splendid steel engravings, and about 600 engravings on wood. The latter illustrates almost every important detail of husbandry new in use; its method of plowing, planting, &c., &c.; and the forms of the domestic animals, the farm-steadings, &c. The work is elegantly printed on thick white paper, from the English types set up in the printing-house of the publishers, and is sent by mail, free of postage. To any post-office not more than 3,000 miles distant from New York, for \$1 additional, and 500 miles distant from New York, for \$1 additional, a liberal discount will be allowed. LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, No. 54, Gold St., cor. Fulton and New York Street.

Letter from Mr. Stevens.

"REBRUE Cottage, ENNINGTON, September 30, 1851. Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co.—Gentlemen—I beg to say that your 'Farmer's Guide' is the only genuine edition of the 'Book of the Farm' ever published in America of my work 'The Book of the Farm.' The edition of the 'Book of the Farm' is taken from the first edition of my work, written ten years ago, which, in my second edition, I entirely remodelled, and in so doing, I wrote, practicing all the more recent improvements of agriculture suggested by scientific experiment, and making it, in effect, quite a new work. I am sir, your most obedient servant, HENRY STEVENS."

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

FARMER'S GUIDE.—The concluding No. of this work is upon the subject of the "New England Farmer's Guide." It is the only genuine edition of the "Book of the Farm" ever published in America of my work 'The Book of the Farm.' The edition of the 'Book of the Farm' is taken from the first edition of my work, written ten years ago, which, in my second edition, I entirely remodelled, and in so doing, I wrote, practicing all the more recent improvements of agriculture suggested by scientific experiment, and making it, in effect, quite a new work. I am sir, your most obedient servant, HENRY STEVENS."

BRITISH PERIODICALS. AND THE "Farmer's Guide."

Great reduction in the price of the latter Publication! LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE); THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG); THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH); THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL); BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (ORTHODOX). The great and important events—Religious, Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value never known before. They are written in a simple and familiar style, and are adapted to general use in all English farms, and adapted to general use in this country by the judicious notes of the American editor. The intelligent farmer will find it very attractive reading. In the comparison between English and American agriculture, the Farmer's Guide will be found to be the most valuable and useful of any work published. The mental stimulus given by the perusal of such writing is quite as important as their more immediate purpose. It is one which should not be neglected. It is one which will more than make up the end of the year, they will more than make up the cost of the purchase of the book which they impart.—New York Tribune.

Farmer's Guide.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following British Periodicals, viz: THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (CONSERVATIVE); THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (WHIG); THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (FREE CHURCH); THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (LIBERAL); BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (ORTHODOX). The great and important events—Religious, Political, and Military—now agitating the nations of the Old World, give to these Publications an interest and value never known before. They are written in a simple and familiar style, and are adapted to general use in all English farms, and adapted to general use in this country by the judicious notes of the American editor. The intelligent farmer will find it very attractive reading. In the comparison between English and American agriculture, the Farmer's Guide will be found to be the most valuable and useful of any work published. The mental stimulus given by the perusal of such writing is quite as important as their more immediate purpose. It is one which should not be neglected. It is one which will more than make up the end of the year, they will more than make up the cost of the purchase of the book which they impart.—New York Tribune.

TERMS:

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum \$3 00 For any two of the four Reviews, do 5 00 For any three of the four Reviews, do 7 00 For any four of the four Reviews, do 9 00 For Blackwood's Magazine, do 3 00 For Blackwood and three Reviews, do 3 00 For Blackwood and four Reviews, do 3 00 Payments to be made in advance, unless otherwise specified in the state bills, which will be received at par.

DISCOUNT.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering direct from Scott & Co., for four or more copies of any one or more of the above. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$0; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered through agents, free of postage, when sent by mail; the postage on any part of the United States will be but twenty-four cents a year for Blackwood, and but fourteen cents a year for each of the Reviews. THE FARMER'S GUIDE is Scientific and Practical Agriculture in the Yale College, New Haven; 2 vols., 1000 pages, and numerous wood and steel engravings; the most complete work on agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to five dollars for the two volumes. When sent by mail, the postage is but one cent. In Spain, the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union and the Continent (post paid) \$5. This work is not the old "Book of the Farm," but the new edition, revised and re-issued. It is