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WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE---FIRST SESSION.

IN COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, April 20, 1854.

The law regulating marriages occupied the whole morning session. By it marriage is declared to be a civil contract, and males under the age of twenty-one and females under eighteen can be married by first procuring consent of parent or guardian.

Ministers of the gospel and judges of the supreme court can join parties in marriage within the Territory—justices of the peace and judges of probate within their respective counties.

The party officiating must file a certificate within three months, under a penalty of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

First cousins are allowed to marry.

Before taking a vote,

Adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

H. B. 61—an act regulating marriages—passed Council.

Council passed bill fixing first Monday in December as the time of annual convening of the Legislature.

Bill to increase county revenue came up in order for third reading. Amended and considered this afternoon. Billiard saloons and bowling alleys may be licensed by the board of county commissioners, by paying from twenty-five to seventy five dollars for a license therefor, and imposes a penalty of fifty dollars for opening a billiard saloon or bowling alley to receive income therefrom without first obtaining a license.

Bill passed third reading.

The act repealing the laws of Oregon was taken up, and the second and third sections were stricken out. As amended bill passed Council.

First reading of bill appointing officers for Island county.

First reading of bill appointing officers for Jefferson county.

Council took up House amendments to C. B. 22—prohibitory liquor law—and insisted upon their bill as it passed, and the question being taken by yeas and nays whether the Council would concur in House amendments, the vote stood:

Ayes—None.

Noes—Balch, Bigelow, Bradford, Catlin, Miles, Sayward, Tappan, Yantis, President.

On making the motion to non-concur in the House amendments to the bill, Mr. Catlin addressed the Council as follows:

Mr. President—This bill I understand originated and passed in the Council in my absence. I therefore have not had an opportunity to examine it. By its title it is a prohibitory or "Maine Liquor Law" bill. When the law was first proposed I was undecided how I ought to go. I believed there should be a majority or more of the people to insure its success. But when it was proposed to submit it to the people for their approval, it dispelled all doubts, for I knew it was one of those kind of laws that would have to encounter prejudice, private and combined interest, monopoly and fraud, and nothing but its simple merits and the public good to advocate its cause.

Now, Mr. President, the House have struck out the whole bill (though pretending to be its friends) except the clause to submit it to the people, and provided for printing five hundred copies to be distributed, and sent it back for our concurrence. And here we have it in this mutilated form. The objections are that the bill itself is unconstitutional—and that it would be unconstitutional to make a law depend on the contingency of the people's approval. Now, as to the constitutionality of the bill, the people's approval or disproval would not effect it; so that is a mere farce, and proves their insincerity. If a sentence or clause of the bill should prove to be unconstitutional, it would only affect that part of it, and not materially affect the law, and could be provided for by the next Legislature. As to its being unconstitutional to make a law depend on a contingency, an almost every day's practice disproves. For there is not a State but submits her constitution to the people for their approval or rejection, the highest law in the land; and not a charter or corporation exists but by the action of the company or body. It reverses the order and principles of our Government. It would place the Legislature in the position of a sovereign and the people its servants. If I appoint an attorney to transact my business, and he is about to enter into an important contract and makes it binding on condition that I approve it, would my approbation make it null and void? It shows they do not know what they are talking about, or they intend to deceive and impose upon the ignorance and credulity of the people. But if they intend to defeat the law now and for years to come, they could not have taken a more effectual way than to throw it back to the people in the way they propose. If they vote against it; that is the end of it—if they vote for it, it will equally kill it with more deleterious effects, for then it is thrown into the election and becomes the subject of criticism, prejudice, private and combined interests, political demagogues and insidious friends. It is one of those kind of measures that will be made a mule, to pack all the combinations of corruption and fraud that can be packed on it. All the candidates will be its friends, real or pretended. Private interest is always quick, active, insinuating and insidious; merit, slow and dignified, depending on the justice of its cause, has no active partizan. Here comes a candidate, a pretended friend. "Well, this is a very good bill, but there is one clause in it I cannot go for, but it will not hurt it to strike it out. But you want a road or a county or some other local legislation, this I will go for." And so on through the rest. And when the Legislature meets, they are all pretended friends, and perhaps not a half dozen real friends in it, all pledged to a particular form, hence no form can be adopted.

I hope, Mr. President, the Council will not concur in the House amendments. Let the House have the responsibility of either killing or passing the bill. I cannot consent to take part in so indirect a way of killing the bill.

Mr. Miles followed in a forcible speech in favor of the measure, when the vote was taken as above amended.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, April 21, 1854.

Mr. Tappan introduced a bill providing a special term of the district court for the 3d judicial district, to be held in King county on the 3d Monday in May, for the trial of Indian offenders. Bill read three several times and passed.

Council receded from amendments to H. B. 61—an act relating to marriages.

Messrs. Miles and Bigelow, of the committee to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Lewis county, asking that half breeds might not be allowed to vote except with certain restrictions, made a report adversely to the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Yantis, from same committee, made a minority report, recommending the petition be granted, and introducing C. B. 34—an act supplemental to the election bill—which restricts voting to such half breeds as are able to speak, read and write the English language, which is the language of the memorial.

The two reports, the memorial and bill were ordered printed.

C. B. 31 read a second time.

Council took up order of day, C. B. 13—an act to create Cowlitz county—and resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Balch in the chair.

The balance of the morning spent in committee, when it rose, reported back bill without amendment.

Without taking a vote,

Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The president appointed the committee of conference on House amendments to the prohibitory liquor law. Messrs. Miles, Yantis and Sayward.

Council took up the Cowlitz county bill. Mr. Bigelow moved so to amend that the northern boundary of Cowlitz county should be the eastern fork of the Cowlitz river till its junction with the west fork, then by a line due west to the ridge of high lands dividing the waters of the Chehalis and Columbia river. Bill as amended passed.

Council proceeded to hall of House of Representatives, to meet that body in joint convention, to elect three prosecuting attorneys.

On resuming their session, Council took up and passed House bill 66—an act regulating warves.

Committee of ways and means reported back the Mechanics lein bill, and Council resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Tappan in the chair, to discuss said bill.

After some time spent in committee, bill reported back and passed Council by the following vote:

Ayes—Balch, Bradford, Bigelow, Tappan, President—5.

Noes—Catlin, Sayward, Yantis—3.

House bill appointing officers for Island county read a third time and passed.

Then adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 22, 1854.

Mr. Bradford, from committee on roads and highways, reported back H. B. 64—an act to locate a Territorial road from mouth of Columbia river to Olympia, so amended as to make said road start between Ford's Bay and Cape Disappointment, and intersect with the Olympia and Montic llo road at or near the house of Sydney S. Ford.

Mr. Bradford also reported H. B. 27—locating a road from Olympia to Shoalwater Bay via Deshutes and Gray's Harbor. The bill is so amended as to strike out "Deshutes and Gray's Harbor," and go directly to Shoalwater Bay. Bill as amended passed Council.

Council took up C. B. 31—an act supplementary to an act entitled an act relative to elections, and the mode of supplying vacancies.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, April 21, 1854.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

The journals were read and approved.

Mr. Biles, of select committee to whom H. B. 41 was referred, reported the same back with amendments, which report was adopted.

H. B. 66 was read a second time, amended and under a suspension of the rules, was read a third time and passed.

The joint resolution relative to adjourning "*sine die*" was taken up and postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Biles offered a resolution relative to holding evening sessions, which was lost.

C. B. returned from Council, with a non-concurrence in House amendments, was taken up.

Mr. Crosbie moved to adhere, on which the ayes and noes resulted as follows:

Ayes—Brownfield, Chapman, Crosbie, Howe, Jackson, Moseley, Shelton—7.

Noes—Biles, Bolon, Denny, Durgin, Hale, Huntington, Strong, Thompson, Ward, Speaker—10.

The motion was lost.

The House voted to insist. Messrs. Strong, Denny and Huntington were appointed a committee of conference on the same.

Mr. Moseley, of committee on printing, reported back H. B. 75—relating to printing the laws in the Pioneer and Democrat—with amendments, which was adopted.

The bill was laid on the table till afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The two Houses met in convention to elect Prosecuting Attorneys for the three Judicial Districts.

For the 1st District, F. A. Chenoweth had 23 votes; scattering. 3.

Mr. Chenoweth was elected.

For 2d District, D. R. Bigelow had 15; Elwood Evans had 8; scattering, 2.

Dr. R. Bigelow was elected.

For the 3d District, F. Clark had 17 votes; scattering, 9.

F. Clark was elected.

House again in session.

H. B. 75 was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Moseley, of judiciary committee, introduced a bill relative to crimes and punishments and proceedings in criminal cases, which was read twice.

Mr. Huntington moved to change the punishment for murder from death to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, which was not agreed to.

C. B. 31 was read twice, amended and passed.

House adjourned.

SATURDAY, April 22, 1854.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Strong introduced a memorial relative to mails on the Columbia river, which was read and adopted.

Mr. Bolon presented a petition from citizens of Clarke county praying for a division of said county, which was referred to committee on counties.

Mr. Strong, of select committee, reported back C. B. 22—prohibitory liquor law—with amendments.

Mr. Brownfield moved to postpone indefinitely, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Strong moved to adopt the report of the committee, which was not agreed to.

C. B. 33 was taken up and read a second time and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs Denny, Brownfield and Howe.

H. B. 76 was taken up, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Strong introduced a bill relative to stray boats, scows, &c., which was read once.

Mr. Strong introduced a bill appointing officers for Pacific county, which, under a suspension of the rules, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Bolon introduced a bill to create and organize the county of Walla-walla, which was read once.

House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Strong moved to take up the bill relating to stray boats, canoes, scows, &c., and to refer to a select committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Biles introduced a bill to regulate fees and costs, which was read once and laid on the table till Tuesday.

Mr. Howe moved to take up the bill locating the penitentiary. Agreed to.

He then moved to postpone indefinitely. Ayes and noes stood:

Ayes—Biles, Denny, Hale, Howe, Huntington, Jackson, Shelton, Ward—8.

Noes—Bolon, Brownfield, Chapman, Crosbie, Moseley, Strong, Speaker—7.

The bill was so postponed.

Mr. Howe called up bill locating the University.

Mr. Hale moved to postpone indefinitely. The ayes and noes called:

Ayes—Biles, Bolon, Denny, Hale, Huntington, Jackson, Shelton, Strong, Ward—9.

Noes—Brownfield, Chapman, Crosbie, Howe, Moseley, Speaker—6.

The bill was so postponed.

Mr. Huntington introduced a bill to create and organize Wahkiacum county, which was read once and referred to committee on counties.

Mr. Shelton called up the bill locating the seat of government.

Mr. Crosbie moved to amend by striking out Steilacoom and inserting Columbia City.

Mr. Strong moved to amend the amendment by striking out Columbia City and inserting Pacific City.

On the amendment to the amendment, the ayes and noes stood—

Ayes—Denny, Hale, Huntington, Jackson, Strong—6.

Noes—Biles, Bolon, Brownfield, Chapman, Crosbie, Howe, Moseley, Ward and Speaker—9.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Biles said that it would be as well to locate at Columbia City first as last, it would doubtless eventually become the capitol.

Mr. Crosbie said it struck him that every man who had located a claim expected at least that the county seat would be located on the centre of the same.

Mr. Bolon stated that if the motion to insert Columbian City was lost, he thought he would move to insert Mt. Rainier.

On motion to strike out Steilacoom and insert Columbia City, the ayes and noes stood—

Ayes—Biles, Crosbie, Denny, Huntington, Shelton, Ward, Speaker—6.

Noes—Bolon, Brownfield, Hale, Howe, Chapman, Jackson, Moseley, Strong and Ward—9.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Hale moved to postpone indefinitely. The ayes and noes stood—

Ayes—Biles, Crosbie, Denny, Hale, Howe, Huntington, Jackson, Shelton, Ward, Speaker—10.

Noes—Bolon, Brownfield, Chapman, Moseley, Strong—5.

The bill was so postponed.

After the transaction of sundry other business, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, April 24, 1854.

House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Strong, of select committee, reported back H. B. 77—relaing to stray boats, &c.—which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Brownfield, of committee on counties, reported back H. B. 79 and C. B. 27, which were respectively read a third time and passed.

Mr. Strong introduced a bill to locate a Territorial road from Cathlamet to Sydney S. Ford's, which was read twice, amended and referred to committee on counties.

Mr. Denny introduced a resolution recommending the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the United States.

Mr. Crosbie said he was very much astonished at that resolution being offered by the member from King. He had always thought him the most uncompromising whig in the House, but on this occasion he comes boldly over to the democratic side. Who would have thought that timid conservatism would have joined the ranks of progressive democracy? He extended a cordial hand of welcome, and congratulated the party on its accession.

The resolution was adopted—the ayes and noes resulting as follows:

Ayes—Brownfield, Chapman, Crosbie, Denny, Hale, Howe, Huntington, Jackson, Moseley, Shelton, Speaker—11.

Noes—Bolon and Strong.

Mr. Jackson introduced a bill to appoint officers to fill vacancies in Lewis county, which, under a suspension of the rules, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Denny introduced a bill to appoint officers for King county, which, under a suspension of the rules, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Moseley introduced a bill relating to official seals, which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Howe introduced a resolution relative to adjourning "sine die" on the first day of May, which was adopted.

Mr. Shelton introduced a bill to appoint officers for Chehalis county. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Huntington called up C. B. 29—appointing officers for Cowlitz county—which was read second time, amended, read a third time and passed.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

House Bill relating to crimes and punishments, returned from Council with amendments, was taken up and concurred in.

House Bills 63 and 86, returned from Council with amendments, were respectively taken up and concurred in.

H. B. 64, returned from Council with amendments, was non-concurred in.

House Bills 27 and 74, with amendments from Council, were respectively taken up and concurred in.

Mr. Bolon introduced a bill to appoint officers for Clarke county.

Mr. Crosbie said he should be obliged to vote against the bill, because he doubted the propriety of legislating those out of office who had been elected.

After sundry other matters transacted,

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, April 25, 1854.

Mr. Mosely of committee on Judiary introduced a bill entitled, an act regulating the time within which civil actions may be commenced, which was read once.

Mr. Denny introduced a resolution to define the Northern boundary of this Territory, which was adopted.

Mr. Chapman introduced a bill to define the northern boundary of Pierce county, which was read twice and referred to committee on counties.

Mr. Howe, of committee on claims reported back the bill for the relief of the sheriff of King county. The bill was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Biles introduced a bill to appoint officers for the county of Walla Walla, and read three times and passed.

Mr. Denny in the Chair.

Mr. Crosbie introduced a bill entitled, an act to provide for the payment of the code commissioners, which under a suspension of the rules, was read three times and passed.

Mr. Speaker in the Chair.

Mr. Hale introduced a bill relative to territorial roads, read three times and passed.

Mr. Moseley, of committee on counties to whom was referred the division of the Territory into Judicial districts, reported a bill which was read twice and laid on the table till printed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Crosbie of committee on the appointment of the Legislative Assembly reported a bill which was read twice and laid on the table to be printed.

Mr. Strong introduced a bill entitled an act creating the office of wreck-master, which was read once.

Sundry bills returned from council with amendments were respectively concurred in.

Mr. Huntington, of committee on Judiciary introduced a bill entitled an act limiting the time of partnership.

House adjourned.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN—WHAT'S TO BE DONE NOW?—According to the late news, the Emperor of Japan is dead, and it seems that the established law of respect to his memory requires that no official intercourse should be held with any foreign power for the space of two years; not even a foreign ambassador being allowed a reception until the expiration of that time.

This places our relations with Japan in a very awkward position. On the 14th of July last, Commodore Perry had an interview with the nobles of Japan, at Gore-ham, a town near Uragua, on which occasion he presented his credentials in great state, and a letter from President Fillmore to the Emperor in a gold box; and on the 17th of July Commodore Perry sailed, promising to call for the Emperor's answer in the Spring.

Now, what's to be done? The spring is at hand; but the Emperor is dead, and no foreign ambassador can be received for two years to come. And are the great objects of Commodore Perry's mission thus to be staved off? The opening of the mighty trade of Japan, a commercial treaty, and the conversion of all those heathens—are these great objects to be postponed for two whole years on account of the death of a half-savage gouty old Emperor? Is Commodore Perry to be kept beating about in the Japanese waters for two years, waiting for an answer to the President's letter?

Let President Pierce write a new letter, and put it in a new gold box for the new Emperor to be carried up to him, if necessary at the point of the bayonet; and if the Emperor resists, let Commodore Perry be instructed to annex him and all his islands to the United States. Let the new Emperor understand, in three words, that he must trade or fight.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ Show us a lady's bonnet, and we'll tell you what sort of an institution she is. If it is showered with red ribbons, cupids, bows, &c., she is as full of love and poetry as a country inn of politicians and loafers. If it goes in for simple wrinkles, plain colors, and a couple of modest knots, she is a perfect jewel, sweet, sunny, mild, but as affectionate as a freshly nursed kitten. If it is "stuck all over" with a paradise of clover, three-story ostrich feathers, wax holyhocks and juniper berries, put it square down that the calico is a single establishment, and will never see a fortieth birthday. Bonnets are a true index of women.

☞ Last year there were conveyed between the United States and Europe, by the British and American mail steamers, 4,600,000 letters, and 1,380,000 newspapers.

☞ The Tribune notes the fact that only three times within the present century, namely, in 1816, in 1834, and now in 1854, has the current price of wheat reached two dollars a bushel in the great producing region, the Genessee Valley.

YOUNG AMERICA.—More than two million boys in the United States are now attending the various institutions of learning in this country. This is indeed a formidable army, and it may safely be affirmed that the future politics and policy of this nation will very soon depend upon the political views entertained by those now at school.

☞ John Avery Parker, who lately died in New Bedford, leaving a fortune of over one million of dollars, was, when a young man, warned out of the town of Westport, for fear he should become chargable to the town. Gov. Clifford, of Massachusetts, receives out of Mr. Parker's immense estate, a legacy of $25,000.

Remarks of Mr. Bigelow

On the proviso allowing such half-breed Indians to vote whom the judges of election should decide had adopted the habits of civilized life. Mr. BIGELOW said:

Mr. President—This half-breed question, as it is termed, has been the most perplexing one to me that has come before this Legislature. The clause in the election bill regulating the right of suffrage, as originally drawn by me, allowed only white male inhabitants the right of voting. Before the bill was reported to this House, it was urged upon the committe by a member of this House and of the committee, that there was a large number of persons of mixed white and Indian blood in his county, who were good citizens and men of property; and I have abundant evidence that there are large numbers of persons of mixed white and Indian blood both in Lewis and Clarke counties who are intelligent and orderly citizens. And I am informed by intelligent and reliable citizens from both those counties, that many of those persons should be entitled to vote, and that such is the desire of the people of those counties; and upon those representations a clause was inserted in the election bill, by my consent, allowing half-breeds to vote. The bill was so reported to this House. It was afterwards referred to the code commissioners, and they set it back to this House with a clause allowing "persons of mixed white and Indian blood, having adopted the habits of civilization, the right to vote," which clause might allow a person of more than half Indian blood, or even nine tenths, the privilege of voting.—And I will here remark, that allowing half-breeds to vote, as it is called, is not without precedent, or so new and unheard of a thing as one would suppose from the opposition it encounters. The clause quoted above as inserted by the code commissioners, was copied verbatim from the laws of the Territory of Minnesota. In the State of California, not only half-breeds but full blood Indians have the right to vote under certain restrictions. Such is also the law in the State of New York, and I believe in some other statutes.

After many weeks of discussion, this Legislature has passed an election law allowing half-breeds the right of voting if they have adopted the habits of civilization, and I had hoped that the question would be allowed to remain at rest for this session. This Council never have differed materially upon this question; all of us agree that there are some half-breeds who ought to have the right to vote, and some who ought not. But the difficulty is to draw the line so as to do equal and exact justice to all parties. This petition asks for greater restrictions than the one in the election law as passed. I was one of the committee to which it was referred. I was tired of the subject, and my time was also employed on another committee, and knowing that the chairman of the committee was more particularly interested than any member upon this floor, I told him I would submit the whole subject to him and I would sign his report, and I did sign his report without revising it; and this House, contrary to the expectations of any of the committee, voted to have the report published, and it is published and before us, and gentlemen are at liberty to make the most of it. I have been governed in this matter by the wishes of members of the Legislature from other counties. I do not consider it a matter as particularly affecting our county. If there are any half-breed voters in this county, I am not aware of it. But I do not want to do injustice to any portion of this Territory or any citizen thereof. I do not want to deprive such men as Lieuson Bleaumondeaux, Marcel Burnier and many others equally worthy of the right of suffrage, who, I am told are half-breeds. It should be borne in mind that half-breed Indians, spoken of with so much contempt, are also half-breed white men; one-half the blood that courses in their veins is as good as ours, and many of this class of persons have been residents and built houses and made farms in this Territory years, before any member upon this floor ever saw it.—And such of this class of persons as are disposed to try to become men, and make themselves good citizens, I want to admit to the privileges of freemen, and not treat them as less than men and drive them back to savage life. I think the prayer of the petitioners asks too much. It asks that half-breeds be required to speak, read and write the English language. That clause might exclude very worthy men. I prefer to try the election law as proposed, for one election. I do not at present see how we can better it.

☞ Geologists assert that five entire groups of animals and plants have come into existence, lived their time, and totally disappeared from the earth. Man is the last of the sixth class, and it would be interesting to know what is coming next after we have gone.

☞ A young lady given to tattle, says she never tells any thing except to two classes—those who ask her, and those who don't.

☞ A London witness having described himself as a "penman," was asked in what department of literature he wielded his pen, and he replied that he "penned" sheep in the Smithfield market.

☞ The man who "tried his hand" at writing for the papers, had his articles poked into the stove.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY APRIL 29, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Business of the Session.

For the last week the Legislature has been in session almost "morning, noon and night," in the consideration of very important measures, amongst which are the practice act, criminal code, apportionment bill, &c., and have dispatched a heavy amount of business, preparatory to an adjournment on Monday next—a joint resolution to that effect having been passed upon.

In order to correct any false impression which may have been entertained, as well as a desire to do justice to parties which may feel interested, we would take occasion to say, that the sections appended to the act repealing the laws of Oregon, under which this territory has heretofore been governed, and published in last week's paper, was not intended to reflect upon the delegate from Oregon, or the newly appointed Judge for this territory, but merely as a rebuke to that intermeddling disposition which has characterized some of the presses and many of the citizens of Oregon relative to the political welfare of the people of Washington; and with regard to which we have on several occasions taken an opportunity to respectfully request a discontinuance of.

We have no doubt but that Judge McFadden, after a short residence amongst us, will come to the conclusion that this territory will act the part of the "good Samaritan" towards him; and that if he has been so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of *brigands* in Oregon, we will endeavor to bind up his wounds this side the Tiber.

It is understood here, that Gen. Lane is using his best endeavors in congress to procure an increased pay to the federal officers, members of the legislature, &c., of this and the territory represented by him, as well as taking a general interest in the passage of laws for the benefit and accommodation of both, which fact should certainly place him beyond the pale of censure.

When it is remembered that the ordinary wages of the laboror here, is from $2 to $3 per day—that of the mechanic from $4 to $6, and other pursuits, and the necessaries of life proportionately calculated, it must be acknowledged that the pay of our federal officers—that of the Judges—Attorney General—Marshal, &c.—the Judges receiving but $2,000 per annum,—and the last named officers (Attorney General and Marshal) the contemptible sum of $200, with the perquisites of office, it must be acknowledged that the endeavors of *any* representative from the Pacific coast, to increase the pay, to a respectable *per diem*, should be suitably appreciated and accredited, instead of receiving a cold shoulder from any quarter.

And when it is further remembered that the appropriations for defraying the contingent expenses of this territory has not been made to amount to *more* than that which was awarded to Iowa, but actually *less* as we are informed, than territories already organized, where wages, &c., are many shades *lower* than in this, it must appear evident, that any person—member of congress or otherwise, who will endeavor to have pay the of members of the legislature increased, is deserving of that commendation which should be vouchsafed him by the spirit of liberality and of the age.

The present pay for members of the legislature—$3 per day—amounts absolutely to a *property qualification*. None but those who have the means, independent of the salary, can afford to pay from $10 to $12 per week for board, no matter how competent or deserving—in place of those who *can* afford to represent their claims and *thousands*.

Three dollars per day for members of the legislature is a direct *bribe* for *property* to govern the territory, although we are happy to know it is not the *authority* which governs the present legislature.

It is to be hoped that both Gen. Lane and Judge Lancaster, will use their best endeavors to have the salaries of the officers of both territories increased—federal and legislative.

☞ The schooner "Willimantic," Capt. Boyling, arrived at the Kendall Co.'s wharf on Friday, 21st inst., from Port Ludlow.

The bark "Carib," Capt. Boyd, left Seattle on the 24th inst., with a cargo of lumber for San Francisco.

The brig "Franklin Adams," Capt. Collins, sailed from Seattle on the 25th inst., with a cargo of square timber and piles, for San Francisco.

The bark "Burnham" sailed from Penn's Cove on Thursday, 20th inst., with a cargo of piles and square timber, for San Francisco.

The bark "Mary Melville" sailed from Penn's Cove on the 25th, with a cargo of piles and square timber for San Francisco.

The bark "T. B. Bartlett" sailed from Penn's Cove on Monday last, with a cargo of piles and timber, for San Francisco.

The bark "Chalsedonia" arrived at Penn's Cove on Tuesday, the 25th inst., to load with piles and timber.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE---FIRST SESSION.

IN COUNCIL.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SATURDAY, April 22, 1854.

Council took up C. B. 31—an act supplementary to an act entitled an act relative to elections, and the mode of supplying vacancies."

Mr. Yantis followed in a short speech in which he declared his belief in the principles of the report which he had made, and that the bill as it stood ought to pass.

Mr. Bradford followed, in which he alluded to his course on the "Half-Breed question." He had advocated their rights in every shape—knowing as he did that cases of merit existed from whom we ought not to withold the elective franchise. He regretted now that he had not gone for a "white" bill, wishing by a supplemental bill similar in its nature to this, except certain cases. This bill met his views, and as it answered the pupose of the petition in using the very language they themselves had used, he hoped the Council would pass the bill reported by Mr. Yantis.

Mr. Sayward moved to amend so as to extend the provisions of the act to Half-Breeds who could "speak the English or any civilized tongue," striking out the words "read and write."

Mr. Balch hoped the amendment would not prevail; if it does it just defeats exactly what the bill contemplates. The bill as it stands is intended to restrict the class of Half-Breeds voting to cases of individual merit; alter it as the gentleman suggests and it is worthless.

Mr. Miles moved further to amend by striking out as a penalty to judges illegally admitting Half-Breeds to vote, the clause and the votes of said precinct shall not be counted.

In support of this amendment Mr. Miles took the floor, and spoke to the whole question, alleging that many of the signers of the petition placed there not knowing what they were signing, but were induced to believe they were really making an application for half-breeds to vote.

Mr. Catlin followed, saying that the remarks of his colleague had convinced him how improper it was to allow that class to vote. Here they were signing a petition seemingly against their own rights, and excused themselves on the ground that they were so ignorant of our language as to be deceived and sign a petition adverse to that they wished to sign.

Mr. Catlin spoke at length, combatting the whole doctrine of allowing this class to vote.

Mr. Sayward was bound to believe that a fraud had been practiced on the half-breeds of Cowlitz. It was hard to believe that a Catholic priest should write such a letter voluntarily in regard to education.—It was not the custom of priests of that denomination to encourage their parishioners to send their children to other schools than those under the care of the church.

The vote was taken on Mr. Sayward's amendment by yeas and nays, and was

Ayes—Messrs. Bigelow, Miles, Sayward, Tappan and Mr. President—5.

Noes—Messrs. Balch, Bradford, Catlin, and Yantis—4.

Mr. Miles moved to strike out last clause of Sec. 2, throwing out vote of precinct.—Vote taken by yeas and nays.

Ayes—one Mr. Miles.

Noes—eight.

Mr. Balch stated he could not vote for the bill as amended, and the vote was then taken by ayes and nays, and was

Ayes—Messrs Bradford, Bigelow, Catlin and Yantis.

Noes—Messrs. Balch, Bigelow, Sayward, Tappan, Mr. President.

Adjourned till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Balch moved to reconsidder the vote by which the half-breed restriction bill was killled. Council by a vote of 5 to 4 refused to reconsider.

Several acts of a local nature, filling vacancies in county offices, were taken up and passed. The Pioneer and Democrat was made the official paper of the territory by an act of the Legislature, providing that till August next, the laws as published in its columns should be official.

Council then resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Sayward in the Chair, to take up the "bill on Crimes and punishments." The remainder of session spent in discussing and amending it.

Mr. McConaha moved such amendment as to give the Governor the power to change the death penalty to imprisonment for life, which amendment was carried.—Other amendments were made of a formal character, and the punishment for murder in the second degree was fixed at a term of not less than ten nor more than twenty years. Committee rose, reported back said bill and asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

MONDAY, April 24, 1854.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Bigelow was called to the Chair.

Council soon after resolved itself into committee of the whole, to consider the bill on crimes and punishments. Mr. Tappan in the Chair. During the discussion of the bill, Mr. Sayward moved to amend the section relative to disinterring the remains of deceased persons, to dispose of for dissection. He wished specially to allow the removal of remains by friends of the deceased when made in respect to the memory of the departed. The bill did not restrict those "legally authorized," 'tis true, though it did restrict the wilful wrong. Mr. Sayward doubted not the intent of the bill was proper but thought the language would be better if more specific—amendment lost.

Most of morning spent in committee of the whole, when committee rose, reported back bill with amendments and asked to be discharged; committee discharged—amendments adopted.

Bill as amended passed.

Resolution as to anexation of Sandwich Islands unanimously adopted.

H. B. 77, "an act relating to scows, boats, skiffs and other water craft found adrift," under suspension of Rules, bill read three times and passed.

H. B. 85, an act relating to official seals read three times and passed.

H. B. 82, an act authorizing county commissioners to locate lands for county seats, read three times and passed.

Mr. Sayward on leave introduced C. B. No. 25, "an act to define the south eastern boundary of Jefferson county, bill read twice and referred to committee on counties.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. President in the Chair.

Bill appointing officers for King county taken up and passed.

Bill appointing officers for Chehalis county taken up and passed.

Resolution from House providing for an adjournment of the Legislature on May 1st, taken up and passed by following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Bigelow, Bradford, Catlin, Tappan and Yantis—5.

Noes—Messrs. Balch, Miles, Sayward, Mr. President—4.

Mr. Bradford in the Chair.

Mr. McConaha presented a petition signed C. C. Terry and 54 others, and a memorial signed by T. S. Russell and two others, asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress to appropriate relief for T. S. Russell and others for wounds and other injuries received, in lately arresting the Indian murderers in the vicinity of King and Island counties, referred to committee on memorials.

☞ In our next number we will commence the publication of the laws passed by the present legislative assembly, which, by resolution of that body, can be read as evidence in any court in this territory, for six months after its adjournment. We will next week enlarge our edition, in order to be enabled to supply any demand for back numbers which may be made.

News by Express.

Through PARKER'S express which has just arrived, we are placed in possession of New York papers up to March 24th, and from New Orleans to March 22d inclusive.

Our relations with the Spanish government, as will be perceived by the following, relative to the seizure of the steamer "Black Warrior" by the Cuban authorities bid fair to make a breach of friendly relationship:

CUBA.—"The Black Warrior has been seized at Havana because, upon touching at that port she entered herself in ballast when she had cotton on board. This has been the custom for some time, and acknowledged by the authorities, as no cargo was ever landed there; however a notice had been issued, by the Administrator General, to carry out the Custom House regulations, and the steamer was seized without the slightest notice to her officers, or even permitting her commander to take advantage of the law which gives twelve hours to rectify any mistake in a manifest. They have taken out her cargo, and she now lies at one of the wharves in Havana, Both American and British steamers have always been accustomed to report themselves in ballast, without being previously troubled. We give in another page the report of our Consul at Havana and the Custom House regulations at Cuba. It will also be seen that the government view the matter in a very serious light, and that Congress has taken the affair in hand. It has caused great excitement in this city."

The following is the message of President Pierce relative thereto:

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1854.

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT PIERCE—THE OUTRAGE ON THE BLACK WARRIOR.

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th inst., I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the department in relation to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana, on the 28th ult. There has been in the course of a few years past many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens, and insults to the national flag by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted and fruitless negotiations. The documents in these cases have been voluminous, and when prepared will be sent to Congress. These now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the Black Warrior, and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasoneble to expect full indemnity therefor as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made knowh to her Catholic Majesty's government; but similar expectations in other cases have been realized. The offending party is at our doors, with large powers for aggression; but none, it is alleged, for reparation.

The source of redress is in another hemisphere, and the answers to our just complaints made to the home government, are but the repetition of excuses rendered by inferior officials to their superiors in reply to representations of misconduct. The peculiar situation of the parties has undoubtedly much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities, and Spain does not seem to appreciate to its full extent her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them, she owes it to justice and to her friendly relations with this government, to guard with great vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of those powers, and in case of injuries to provide for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the government of Spain the wanton injury of the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the Black Warrior, and to demand immediate indemnity for the injury which has thereby resulted to our citizens. In view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear on our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations. In case the measures taken for amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which congress may grant to ensure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag. In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arise, I suggest to congress the propriety of adopting such provisional measures as the exigency of the case may seem to demand.

(Signed) FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Washington, March 15, 1854.

Remarks of Mr. Strong

On the motion to indefinitely postpone the Prohibitory Liquor Law. Mr. Strong said:

MR. SPEAKER: I did not intend to say but one single word upon this Maine Liquor Law, and that word was to be "aye," when called upon to vote on the final passage of this bill. But, sir, I find some of its friends are now falling from its support, while its enemies are arraying all their forces, and bringing all the guns in their possession to bear upon the wall we have commenced, and which we hope to continue building, despite all its opposition, until we shall have a wall long enough, high enough, and strong enough, to encircle our beautiful Territory, and protect it against the most blighting curse that ever has, or ever can, come within its borders. I will not for a moment attempt to show that intoxicating liquors are a public nuisance, a curse to our Territory—it is so self-evident, that no man will pretend to deny it. But, sir, let us gather some of their balls, that have been so freely hurled at us, and examine them. It will not consume much time, for out of the many that have been discharged at us, but two have reached us. The first we find just outside our wall. It was thrown by a gun of large calibre—one worthy a ball of harder metal. It was hurled with great force, but being of soft metal, was flattened upon the wall and fell. We pick it up, and find "bad policy, impolitic," inscribed upon it. No wonder it flattened, sir. 'Tis an argument that would always flatten and fall, when arrayed against any national evil, producing degradation, misery, and death. 'Tis an argument that could never prevail against removing a public nuisance, when pauperism and crime can be brought against it, and who will deny the fact that an overwhelming amount may be brought in this instance. But, sir, let the people decide this question. Let *them* say whether it is impolitic or not; let *them* either build up or tear down the wall; and, sir, if it falls, there let it lie.—But, Mr. Speaker, there is a spent ball lying but a short distance from us. Let us examine that. 'Tis a very large one, and of exceedingly hard metal, and was thrown by a gun of tremendous calibre. We roll it over, and find inscribed upon it "unconstitutional." Thank heaven, sir, this ball did not have powder sufficient behind it to make it quite reach us, for, sir, had it hit us fairly, it would not have left one stone standing upon another. The powder used upon this occasion, was composed of the decisions of the Supreme Courts of some of the States, upon questions thought to be analagous to this law. I may be very dull of comprehension, sir, but I must confess I could see no analogy between the cases referred to, and this law. I will not review those decisions, but simply ask, what better proof of the constitutionality of this law do we wish, than the fact that it is now in full force in Maine, Vermont, and Massachusetts, and that terms of their Supreme Courts have been held since it went into operation, and have *not* pronounced it unconstitutional. Had there been the least chance—the least probability of its being so pronounced—would not its bitter enemies (and we know their name is legion,) have taken this question before those courts, that they might pronounce against it, and thus restore to them their LIBERTY, and allow them again to manufacture and sell the accursed drug? It seems to me, sir, that these amendments were thrown in to divide its friends, and thus carry this motion to "indefinitely postpone," which, of course, kills the bill. But, sir, I wish it to go before the people, even as it is, and if they say "no prohibitory liquor law," I will cheerfully submit to their decision.

Mr. CROSBIE said he was rather amused at the gentleman from Pacific. He never expected to find him two consecutive days in the same position. He strongly reminded him of the Irishman's description of a flea—"put your finger on the cretur and sure and he wasn't there." Yesterday he told him that he should vote for the amendment—he could not vote for the bill, as the law as framed was clearly illegal. Last evening in this hall he asked one of its ardent advocates if he could possibly deem the clog on the right of appeal constitutional, and several other questions of a like import, and to-day he makes a complete summerset. His political principles are certainly gutta percha. He gets up with a coolness that is to be admired, considering his recent conversion, and makes a regular artillery speech—great guns and small arms with adamantine walls thrown in by way of fortification. The gentleman had made such a warlike dmonstration, that he could not help fearing that when the smoke cleared away so as to get a fair view of the field of battle, all the opponents would be found either killed or wounded. Was'nt any body hurt? He could not help giving the gentleman a piece of advice in his new profession, "the artillery soldier," and that was, in making up cartridges not to put in mustard seed for grape shot.

☞ J. W. SULLIVAN'S newspaper office, San Francisco, has furnished us liberally with late papers by the last mail. The favors of Mr. S. are always very oppotune.

Remarks of Mr. Crosbie,

On the prohibitory liquor law:

MR. SPEAKER:

When that bill came from the other house, a few days since, I moved to lay it on the table, in order that I might have time to examine it, saying to its main supporter, that if I could consistently, as a democrat, as a republican, sustain that law, I would do so. I now cancel the bond and mortgage, then given, by answering that I have examined the law in every respect, prompted by an earnest desire to fulfil the gentleman's wishes. But I find that as a member of a country, which guarantees to every man his sacred rights and liberties, I must unqualifiedly oppose it. I approach the discussion of this subject with no little diffidence. I know that I have many, very many, disadvantages to contend with—the dramatic interest is all on the other side.—Where morality seems to be concerned, feelings always govern instead of judgment—heart rules the head. The warmth and impetuosity of the one, in its often imaginary fear, that the principle they are endeavoring to sustain, goes down, when the shape in which it was brought up is proven objectionable, becomes uncontrolable by the cool, calm discrimination, that would pick the grain of wheat from the bushel of chaff, and planting it by itself, water and nourish it, that it might grow up and bear fruits of nutriment, rather than poison; and that which was sweetness, might not, by the improper ingrafting, be turned to bitterness.

Sir, I feel assured that here to-day, in this legislature, a body whose proceedings should all be marked by mature deliberation, well weighing and considering the consequences of their acts—where philanthropy and benevolence, however much to be honored and loved elsewhere, should have no seat within the bar;—in this legislative body, where legality, aye, you may call it, if you will, cold, iron-hearted legality, should be the guage by which to measure our enactments—I shall hear pathetic appeals rather than convincing arguments.

Whenever I see a man of ennobling virnobling virtues, mixed with infirmities which are hurrying him onward to destruction, all the better feelings of my nature prompt me to reach out a hand to his rescue; and were I to legislate for individual interests, instead of public benefits, I should certainly sustain the passage of that law.

Let us see how this matter has been brought up. Here is a law, the most important that has been before us this session, in its far-reaching ramifications, extending over the entire Territory. Has it come from the proper source? I hold that *legislation on all matters of vital importance should proceed, on the clear and expressed will of the people, not anticipate it.* This has no such groundwork. Had the wants of the Territory been so imperative on this subject, as its advocates would induce us to believe, we certainly should have heard the opinion of the people. As a member of the delegation, I can say that the question has not been mooted in Clarke County—the largest county in the Territory. The first and last that I heard on the affair, till it comes up so suddenly before us, was one solitary petition, with about a dozen names, laying on a table, in the hotel at Monticello. I imagined that it was merely originated as a laughable experiment, little dreaming that the attempt would be made to have it carried into effect.

This law, which has passed the Council in such a whirl-wind way, has for its foundation three beggarly petitions. I do not think there can be any architectural strength in so huge an edifice, erected on so scanty a base. A little more caution will give a greater confidence in its stability. The people of this Territory will have far more reliance on the wisdom of our acts, if they proceed from mature deliberation, instead of hasty legislation. I trust that when our session has terminated, we may look back with the proud satisfaction that to the best of our ability, every matter was sifted thoroughly, unbiassed by passions or prejudices, either of a party or private nature.

I repeat that these three petitions are too flimsy a foundation. One was from Lewis County, that portion of it which is now Cowlitz, one from King, and one from Thurston. By the way, it may not be improper to say, that the one from Thurston bore evidence of having amongst its signers several tobacco chewers. Now, why not, since we are going so extensively into the moral reform principle, bring in a prohibitory tobacco law? Strong evidence can be adduced of its deleterious effects. If we commence the moral reform, let us carry it out, only do not touch the tea, or you will be sure to find a tempest in a tea pot. For the sake of peace and quietness, keep our acts from all infringement on the women's rights society—we should certainly have to retreat.

I forgot, however, that there was still another petition: that from the Oregon Methodist Conference, not a petition as individuals, but as a Church. I trust I have a proper reverance and respect for every thing that is sacred and holy, but I cannot refrain from characterising an interference of a religious community, either in law or politics, as extremely unwise.

Had this law been drawn up more carefully, the measures to carry it into effect been less stringent, it would have far more chances of success. As it stands now, it is outrageously oppressive. Sacred rights are rudely pushed aside, to accomplish an imaginary good. The iron rule is to be applied. Mailed though it may be in glove of velvet, you will always find it to be a rule of misrule. I have but little faith in compulsion, in questions of morality. I believe that gentle love and kindness will, drop by drop, like water on marble, wear away a heart though it be of stone. They are ministering angels, which win error from her ways to those of rectitude and peace; cheering up the faint and wearyworn, by whispering these words of admonition: "live and act that the future may redeem the past;" while compulsion is but a demon, disguised beneath the garb of a godly purpose.

I appreciate the motives of the gentleman who is the main supporter of this bill. I believe he is actuated by the desire to confer, what he deems, a blessing on the community. I honor him for the sentiment, however much I may differ with his judgment.

I have some little faith in human nature—it is better than the world gives it credit. There is in every man a silver thread of goodness, which may be woven into a pattern of excellence. I know I shall be answered that thousands of men live, move, and breathe, and pass away, with not a solitary trace left as a land mark of the tide that has hurried them on to the broad ocean of eternity. They are forgotten like the insects of yesterday; the spark was in them, too, but rough contact with the world, adverse circumstances, had so covered it with cinders, as to smother it out. Had the gentle hand of persuasion carefully blown aside the ashes, it might have sprung up into a flame of brightness, that would have proven warmth and comfort to those with whom they were associated, so that when they also had departed they would have left their names engraven by love and kindness—a monument that the storms of time could never efface.

I said, on another occasion, that where I could not afford to be generous, I would always strive to be just. This motive prompts me now to say, that from the harvest of esteem and respect, which that gentleman conscienciously believes he is garnering up, I would not purloin a single sheaf.

Let us look at this law in all its shapes. Meet it at the threshold, and closely scrutinise every lineament, to see what it bears upon its face, and what is hidden beneath the mantle. Set aside its interference with trade and the right of importation, and I here boldly say, that this is the only point on which a judicial authority can be cited in its favor. Chief Justice Taney decided, that as a police regulation, he saw nothing to prevent the restraining, regulating, or even prohibiting, the sale of ardent spirits. The principle, however impolitic it may be deemed, is proper enough, but the manner of carrying it into execution, is another affair.

It is on this ground that I take my stand and discuss the whole law; and I unhesitatingly denounce it as tyranically oppressive, unconstitutional, and utterly illegal.

Pass that law as it at present stands, and I defy you to carry it out. It will not stop the importation of a solitary hogshead, or the sale of a single glass. Those who would be effected by it would quietly go on with business, and would answer an attempt to interfere by a suit in court, which would very soon show that certain of the clauses kill the law, as effectually as the most bitter opponent could possibly desire.

Section 4 enacts a penalty of a severity totally out of proportion to the offence committed. Section 6 interferes with the right of appeal, whether justly or unjustly accused; compels the defendant to pay all costs, or find sureties in five days—a right that is coeval with the existence of our government—(that was a blundering mistake of mine; it goes so far back in the glimmer of the past, that we can scarce trace its origin.) This right will by our action, if we pass this law, in one rude moment be overturned. Pause, gentlemen, and reflect whether you are not taking a step productive of lasting evil. Time immemorial has shown the right of appeal to have been based on the broad principle of justice—security to the innocent, and punishment of the guilty; yet we desire to take away the guard, and give a clear sweep for maliciousness, with its blightning and wasting influence. We are unwittingly sowing the seeds of a storm—take heed lest we reap the whirl-wind.

Section 8 is inconsistent with section 4, since conviction can be made for the same offence by both. By this section he can be convicted, on the first offence, as common seller, while the 4th section makes the first penalty not one-fifth as great; a bungling discrepancy.

Section 9 renders incompetent to set on jury. Is not that another infringement?—Would it not be equally proper to declare that all persons owning stock in banks, or other corporative bodies, should not be allowed to act on juries where similar suits were on trial? Carry this out to its fullest extent, and you make the panel list rather small in even the largest community—in this Territory you would entirely destroy it.

Section 11 makes individual property liable to be destroyed on the oath of three persons as to their belief, without the right of defence. Although summoned to appear, under the provisions of this law, the defendant is only allowed to show that the liquors are foreign importations, while the only evidence that he can produce, the custom house certificate, is declared insufficient: conviction is made by declaring proof a nullity. Is this law? Is it common sense?

Section 12 provides that if the person is unknown, it merely requires an advertisement of two weeks, by posting up a written description of the same in some public place. Property, in *transitu*, may thus be destroyed during a temporary absence of the owner in another part of the Territory. In our sparse population, widely scattered, the roads between the settlements, in some seasons of the year, almost impassable, is not that time a mockery? an attempt to make a shadow of liberality appear the substance? The old allegory represents Justice blind-folded, a sword in one hand and the scales in the other. In this case, however, she will be deprived of the scales, while the sword remains.

Section 13 requires the defendant to appeal and give surety in $500, and if appeal is against him, he is decided to be a common seller, the penalties as common seller being greater than on original conviction, thus punishing a man for the mere fact of daring to go before a jury. I shall pass over this without halting, as in Section 15 I have an authority to cite which covers the whole ground.

Section 14 provides that on a mere ap-

plication to a justice of the peace, affirming that liquors are in any tent, shanty, &c., he is to issue his search warrant, and if liquors are found, they are to be destroyed, and the keeper arrested and imprisoned. I trust the wealthiest men in the community will be made justices of the peace, should this law pass, for every man who possesses sufficient legal attainments to distinguish between Blackstone and the Bible—civil and divine law—will tell you that the justice who issues a search warrant, on that clause, will be liable to very heavy damages. Test that question, if you choose, and see whether you do not test, also, the length of the justice's purse.

The constitution of the United States guarantees that "on all criminal trials, the accused shall be confronted with the witnesses against him." I should like to be informed how that barrier is to be removed. I know we are progressive, that we sneer at every thing that belongs to the past, as antiquated and fogyish, but I hardly think we have become such levelers as to topple down constitutions, and every other well settled principle of law, that comes in our way. I have heard it repeatedly said by men who, confident in their fluency of language, a readiness of words, serving to conceal the weakness of argument,—they were ready to debate this law before the people, on all its objectionable points. In this it would certainly be "*ex et pretereo nihil*"—words and naught else.

Section 15 is merely explanatory of Section 14. The crime is mentioned in that section; this refers to the appeal. Judge Curtis, of the United States Supreme Court, decided, in an elaborate opinion in the case of Green vs. Briggs, that the clog on the right of appeal, was clearly unconstitutional.

Can we, as republicans, vote for a law containing such a clause? Punishing a man for daring to ask what he deems justice? Let us take heed, before we go too far, lest we trampel under foot rights that are the heir-loom of every free-born man. Can we deny that which the laws of every country, but an absolute despotism, guarantees to even the lowest criminal—a fair and impartial trial? If Italy—a land where outward nature, so bright and beautiful, is strangely in contrast with the oppressiveness of the government: the low moan of the heart's throb of whose people we can almost hear on this distant shore, so far across the waters:—if that were our land, or rather government, this might be in accordance, and not, as now, at variance with the very spirit of our institutions.—There faith and order are proclaimed by the church and sovereignties. The church says "believe," and the kingly and ducal authorities say "obey;" and what between believing and obeying, there is scant space left for the untrammeled will.

It was on this very ground the Nova Scotia liquor law was vetoed by Queen Victoria. It was too oppressive for a constitutional monarchy: it remained for a republic to attempt its adoption. When we become subjects, instead of citizens, it may answer—not before.

Section 17 is illegal. Numerous judicial authorities can be cited, to prove that a law cannot become such on the contingency of submitting it to the people. The Supreme Court decided that the statute of February 19th, 1847, in Delaware, providing "that the citizens of the several counties in that State, shall decide, by their votes, whether or not the retailing of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted in said counties, is unconstitutional, because the legislature cannot delegate the power of making laws, to any other person or body."—[Rice vs. Foster, IV Harring, 479.—The same decision was made by the Supreme Court in New York, on the school question; in Ohio on a railroad law; in Pennsylvania on the license law; and now we have, by the very last mail, Chief Justice Heydenfeldt's opinion of the same nature, on the removal of the State capital of California. And yet the member from Thurston has the coolness to say that this law, in all its clauses, has been decided by the judges in all the eastern states, to be constitutional.

I am tired of assertions: I want the facts. If the gentleman will show me one solitary decision, I will acknowledge my error and vote for the law. Till then, I may be pardoned if I say I have all the legal authority on my side.

There is still another view of this submitting laws to the people. Grant that the state possesses that right; that as sovereignty emanate from the people, they only temporarily delegate it to a legislative body, for law making purposes, and it can be redelegated to them again. Territories have no rights except those expressly delegated to them in the Organic Act; whatever is not mentioned in that act, remains in the body by which it was created. Territories are colonies, and belong to the whole United States, and are entirely under the jurisdiction of Congress. There can be no question, therefore, of the utter illegality of what we are aiming to effect. Arrogating to ourselves a power which the strictest constructionist of state's rights, cannot claim. I lay it down as an incontrovertible fact, that the legislative power invested in this legislature, by Congress, cannot be delegated to any other body. We are going entirely beyond our legitimate rights, when we make any such attempt.

This submitting laws to the people is nought but a cowardly piece of absurdity—it is shrinking from responsibility, and acknowledging incompetency to perform the duties for which we were elected. Once establish the precedent, and all considerations of its illegality, no matter how clearly proved, will be set aside, and every measure of a doubtful popularity will be thus referred. It had its origin where politics were a trade,—where men sought office, and not office sought them; private benefits the object to be obtained, and not the public good. I want to see no such graft transplanted in our new and growing Territory; if it comes, let us weed it out at the start, before it takes root in our soil. As one of the members of this legislature, I am not willing to shield myself behind the burly forms of my constituency. If laws are of a doubtful necessity, the time of going into operation can easily be differed for a sufficient period, to enable the people to have an opportunity of setting aside the law, by changing or instructing their delegates on the subject. I doubt, however, the propriety of experiments in law-making. The world is governed too much, and not one solitary law should be enacted, of which legislators are not fully persuaded of its absolute necessity.

I have opposed this law on account of the severity of the penalties. I believe no good can accrue from this moral reform, crushing out a principle that is becoming so prevalent.

On the constitutionality of the clog to the right of appeal; the search warrant, and the farce of effecting conviction, by declaring proof a nullity; and lastly, the illegality of submitting to the decision of the people. I am willing to leave the question to the decision of this house.

One word more and I have done. Members say that it will be a beacon light; that here on this distant coast, the region of the setting sun, it will show to those at home we are laying morality as the corner stone. I differ honestly with the gentlemen. I do not believe the Atlantic States will hail this as any such proof. As a citizen, I am anxious to see this Territory advance in all the elements that will contribute to her prosperity. The future is before us—ALKI our motto. The log cabin, the mile stone of civilization, will give way to the more spacious farm house. The villages and towns to cities, teeming with a busy and thriving population. And when WASHINGTON Territory, the cap stone of our glorious Union, takes her place amongst the states, may she tower aloft like the trees of her own native forest, or the name she bears amongst men. These anticipations, so pleasing and gratifying, are not to be aided in the realization, by the arbitrary course pursued in that law.

OLYMPIA, April 24, 1854.

MR. EDITOR—May I indulge a hope that you will give place in your columns to the following, in justice to myself and the county I represent, and as a reply to the specious mood in which remarks of "Mr. Denny, the gentleman from King," are alluded to by Mr. Chenoweth in his remarks as published in your last issue?

I am perfectly willing to be considered as opposed to half-breed Indians being allowed to vote as a class, but I must ever insist that the law should so distinctly set forth who ought to vote, or to make the distinction so clearly between those half-breeds whom virtue and intelligence qualify to vote, and those whose rank is the same by blood but so degraded that they are not above the unlettered savage, that judges of election can have no difficulty in deciding whether they are legal voters or not. But, under this clause, the question is left to a different board of judges in every precinct throughout the Territory as to who have adopted the habits and customs of civilized life and who have not; also whether the person proposing to vote possesses the requisite amount of the blood of the white, thus creating endless difficulty, strife and contention. While I admit that there are those of this class who should be allowed the right of suffrage, I ask where is the line of distinction by which we are, under this law, to determine or distinguish the one from the other? One may hold that any Indian having the resemblance in color of a half-breed, wearing the clothes of the white man and speaking Chinook, is a qualified elector, while another may contend that he must rank a little higher in the scale of being, and the result must be injurious and dangerous to our free institutions. Guard the ballot box as the palladium of our liberties, and extend the right of suffrage to all American citizens and to those who, coming here in honor to our institutions, desire to make the country a home, and are devoted to our government; but do not place on an equality with them the untutored savage by enacting a law that will bear this construction almost as readily as it will the opposite.

Mr. Chenoweth conveys the idea that I acknowledge my county to be corrupt.—This fling is an unfair one, and one which I shall take but little trouble to notice, as the character of King county is already enviably honorable, and I hope that the walls of adamant which he would build around her may disconnect our political county system from one which wishes to give to our judges of election a temptation to disfranchise American freemen, and render null their voice by making equal the almond-eating, vagrant Indian population of the Territory.

Such are my views, and I beg you will do me the favor to give publicity to them, and correct thereby any misconstruction arising from the exceedingly unfair way in which I am recorded by Mr. Chenoweth's 'remarks' which appeared in your last paper.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
A. A. DENNY.

STEILACOOM LODGE, U. D.

The regular communications of Steilacoom Lodge, U. D., of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, are held on the first Saturday evenings in each month. Brethren of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

W. H. WALLACE, W. M.

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.

FOR SALE.

20 TONS Liverpool Salt in sacks;
200 new Salmon barrels;
100 boxes for smoked Salmon.
Apply to B. P. BARSTOW, Penn's Cove.

All those wishing to engage in the Salmon business this season, will do well to call on B. P. B. before engaging salt and barrels elsewhere.

April 29, 1854. 34tf

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

Names of the Members of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Washington.	State or Place of Birth.	Names of Counties Represented.	Occupation.
Francis A. Chenoweth,	Ohio,	Clarke County,	Lawyer,
John De Normandie Biles,	Pennsylvania,	" "	Mechanic,
Andrew J. Bolon,	Pennsylvania,	" "	Mechanic,
Henry R. Crosbie,	Virginia,	" "	Lawyer,
A. Lee Lewis,	England,	" "	Farmer,
Samuel D. Howe,	Kentucky,	Island County,	Civil Engineer,
Daniel F. Brownfield,	Virginia,	Jefferson County,	Lawyer,
Author A. Denny,	Indiana,	King County,	Surveyor,
John R. Jackson,	Missouri,	Lewis County,	Farmer,
Henry D. Huntington,	Indiana,	" "	Farmer,
James C. Strong,	New York,	Pacific County,	Lawyer,
John N. Chapman,	Virginia,	Pierce County,	Farmer,
Henry C. Moseley,	Massachusetts,	" "	Lawyer,
Levant F. Thompson,	New York,	" "	Lumberman,
Calvin H. Hale,	Maine,	Thurston County,	Farmer,
Ira Ward,	Vermont,	" "	Lumberman,
David Shelton,	North Carolina,	" "	Farmer,
Leonard D. Durgin,	New Hampshire,	" "	Farmer.

The average age of all the members is 28 years.

Names of the members of the Council of Washington Territory.	State or place of Birth.	Names of Counties Represented.	Occupation.
Lafayette Balch,	Maine,	Pierce County,	Merchant,
Daniel F. Bradford,	Massachusetts,	Clarke County,	Merchant,
Daniel R. Bigelow,	New York,	Thurston County,	Lawyer,
Seth Catlin,	Massachusetts,	Lewis County,	Farmer,
Henry Miles,	New York,	Lewis County,	Mechanic,
Geo. N. McConaha	Ohio,	King County,	Lawyer,
W. S. Sayward,	Maine,	Jefferson County,	Mechanic,
W. H. Tappan	Massachusetts,	Clarke county,	Farmer,
B. F. Yantis	Kentucky.	Thurston County,	Farmer,

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, 27th inst., by Chief Justice Lander, Mr. JOHN G. PARKER, jr., merchant of this place, and Miss JERUSHA J. L. HAYS, daughter of Judge Hays, all of this county.

DIED,

At the residence of Mr. Andrew Chambers, (Chambers' Prairie), of consumption, MRS. ANGELINE WHITE, consort of Mr. John M. WHITE, formerly of Vigo county, Indiana, aged 25 years.

Terra Haute papers please copy.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

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

OLYMPIA, W. T. April 29, 1854.

The trade of the week has been too unimportant to produce any change in current rates or in the amount of goods in market, with, perhaps, the single exception of Flour, which, as reported below, has felt the effect of the advance in San Francisco.

As affording the unmistakable evidence that our farmers are improving to the utmost the favorableness of the weather, we are reconciled to the present cessation of trade, foreseeing that a temporary loss will be compensated by the rich returns of a protracted harvest.

Provisions—		Groceries—	
Beef, fresh, ℔ lb.	14@16	Sugar, brn. ℔ lb.	10@12½
Mutton, " ℔ "	25@30	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	20
Pork, fresh and salt, ℔ lb.	20@22	Coffee, ℔ lb.	18@22½
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	40@40	Tea, " "	75@$1
Clear Pork, ℔ "	$40@$45	Rice, Caro., ℔ lb.	10@12½
Bacon, clear, ℔ lb.	25	Dried Apples, ℔ lb	16@18
Hams, ℔ lb.	25@30	Dried Peaches " "	18
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	6@22	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Salmon, ℔ lb.	none	Soap, ℔ lb.	12½@15
Codfish, ℔ lb.	6@12½	Starch, ℔ lb.	37½
Mackerel, ℔ bbl.	$15	Candles, m'ld, ℔ lb	25
Butter, ℔ lb.	37@62½	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	20@22	do Sperm, " "	75
Cheese, " "	6@37	Tobacco, ℔ lb.	50@75
Flour, ℔ 100 lbs.	@$10	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ℔ lb.	6@	Pepper, grain, ℔ lb	37½
Salt, fine, " "	6@5	Molasses, ℔ gal.	50@62½
Salt, coarse, ℔ ℔.	6@4	Syrup, " "	75@$1
Potatoes, ℔ bush	$1.50	Vinegar, cider, ℔ gallon	75
Onions, " "	4.00	Lamp oil, ℔ gal.	$2.00
Beets, " "	3.00	Liquors—	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ℔ gal.	$2@$3.50
Beans, Chili, ℔ lb.	9@12½	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ℔ lb.	@12½	Gin, ℔ gal.	2.50@$3
Eggs, ℔ doz.	75	Port Wine, ℔ gal.	2.50
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ℔ gallon	2.50
Sheetings, brn. 4-4 per yard	15	Sundries—	
Shirtings, brn. 3-4 per yard	12½	Nails, ℔ keg	$10
Shirtings, bln. 4-4	16	Window glass, ℔ box	$7
Drillings, brn. ℔ yd	16	Sash, ℔ light	20@25
Prints, ℔ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ℔ pr.	$7@$9	Buckets, 3 hoop,	75
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz.	$36@$5	Brooms,	50
do cotton, ℔ doz.	2.50	Lumber—	
Paints, &c.—		Sawed fir, ℔ M.	$25
Lead, white, ℔ lb.	20	" cedar, "	$30
do colors, " "	25	Shingles, ℔ M.	$4@$5
Linseed oil, ℔ gal	$2.00	Square timber, ℔ foot	12@14
Turpentine, " "	3.00	Piles, ℔ foot	5@6

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.

D. C. BEATY.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

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.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S NOTICE

TO SETTLERS,

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

TO enable the Surveyor General to separate the private Land-claims from the public domain, and to determine the quantity and boundaries of the fractions of land remaining unclaimed in the several townships heretofore surveyed and approved—and in order that subsequent settlers may enter upon and perfect titles to the same, under the Act of 27th of September, 1850:—ALL SETTLERS who have not taken their claims by legal subdivisions, in such townships, and have already made their notifications, are required to have their claims surveyed by the authority of this office, within four months from the date of this notice:—and ALL SETTLERS who have taken their claims on unsurveyed lands, and shall hereafter file their notifications for claims not conforming to legal subdivisions, are also required to have their claims surveyed, by the authority of this office, within four months from the dates of their notifications, respectively.

A neglect to comply with the above requirements will be AT THE PERIL of the claimant, as settlers will be permitted to enter upon and file notifications for legal subdivisions, which would have been made fractional by the claims aforesaid.

A written request to the Surveyor General for a survey, will be considered sufficient.

C. K. GARDNER,
Surveyor General of Oregon.

Surveyor General's Office, Oregon City, April 20, 1854. 4w34.

MEDICINE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

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

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853. 42-1y

NEW GOODS!

ARRIVAL OF THE TARQUINA!

Silk Poplins; Barege and Barege de laine;
French and Scotch Ginghams;
French Calicoes;
Silk Ribbons and Trimmings;
Marseilles and Silk Bed Spreads;
Kentuck Jeans and Satinet;
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gaiters;
Crome Dress Linen;
Irish Linen;
Wadding;
Moleskin Hats, &c., &c., &c.

The subscribers take this method to inform the public in general, Ladies particularly, that in addition to their former stock they have received a variety of goods too numerous to mention, but which they will show without any extra charges, and sell on terms to suit ALL, big and SMALL.

Come on, Come all!
Our motto: Small profits and quick sales!
Our system: One price and no deviation!

M. LOUISSON & CO.

M. LOUISSON, T. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
Olympia, W. T., April 29, 1854. 33tf

Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

—*EX TARQUINA*—

FLOUR—Chili and Gallego;
Pork—in bbls and whole bbls;
Hams & Bacon, choice;
Butter, New York Goshen;
Ale, Read's draught;
Ale, Tennant's Bottled;
Lard, Ad. Candles;
Pilot Bread, Cav. Tobacco;
White lead and linseed oil;
Nails and Window sash;
Powder, shot, caps and lead,

Just received and for sale at PARKER'S
Olympia, April 22, 1854. 33tf

Ground Salt for Stock!

JUST RECEIVED ex Tarquina 10 sacks Ground Liverpool Salt, and for sale cheap by

WILLIAMS & WATERMAN.

Olympia, W. T. April 21, 1854. 2w33

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, T. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,

STATIONERY, HARDWARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.
April 20, 1854. 21tf

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership under the name and style of GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT, for the transaction of a general merchandise business.

BERNARD GOLDMAN.
SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, W. T., April 29, 1854.

Those who have claims against the late firm of B. Goldman are requested to hand in their bills for payment. All those who are indebted to the same will please make immediate settlement.

EX. SARAH WARREN.

APRIL 3.

5 TONS assorted Iron;
1000 lbs Tobacco;
50 Tins fancy assorted Crackers;
20 Cans Imperial and Gun Powder Tea;
10 Kegs Pickles;
70 Boxes Candles;
50 Kegs Sugar House Syrup;
18000 lbs California Blue Seed Potatoes;
40 Kegs Nails and Spikes;
8 Cases Boots and Shoes;
25 Barrels Smoked Shoulders;
5 Hogsheads Side Bacon;
50 Cases Whiskey and Brandy Punch;
10 Quarters Old Rye Whiskey;
20 Cases best Champagne;
60 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.

EXHIBIT

Of Finances of Thurston County, W. T.,

From July 1st, 1852, to April 1st, 1853.

	County Tax.	School Tax.	Territ'l Tax.	Total.
Amount assessed by the Assessor,	$1138 75	$427 03	$142 34	$1708 12½
Amount assessed by the Collector,	529 06½	198 40	66 13½	793 60
Total amount assessed,	1667 81½	$625 43	$208 47½	$2501 72½
Amount returned as delinquent,	168 33½	64 66	21 55½	254 55½
Total amount received,	$1499 48	$560 77	$186 92	$2247 17
Paid for licences,	$ 88 50			
Paid for fines, penalties, &c,	105 00			
Amount on hand, 1st July, 1852,		$396 62		
Total amount of revenue,	$1692 98	$957 39	$186 92	$2837 29
Amount paid A. A. Denny, for services as commissioner,	$ 41 00			
Amount paid David Shelton, for services as commissioner,	18 00			
Amount paid S. S. Ford, for services as commissioner,	21 00			
Amount paid A. M. Poe, for services as clerk,	77 95			
" " A. B. Moses for services as sheriff,				
Amount paid collector of taxes and constable,	238 85			
" " D. C. Baily, assessor,	170 00			
" " for judges' fees, roads, bridges, &c.,	396 95			
" " David Shelton, treasurer of school district, No. 1,		$299 05		
Amount paid S. D. Ruddell, treasurer of school district No. 2,		374 68		
Amount paid Jefferson county,		34 69		
" " Island county,		20 58		
" " King county,		37 04		
" " Pierce county,		41 16		
" " Liberty school district No. 2, Thurston Co.		10 45		
" " Olympia school district No. 1, " "		8 36		
" " Union school district No. 3, " "		30 00		
" " Nisqually school district No. 4, " "		20 58		
" " Territorial Treasurer,			$181 52	
Treasurer's fees on the same,			5 40	
Total amount paid out,	$963 75	$876 59	$186 92	$2027 24
Total amount in Treasury, 1st April, 1853,	$729 23	$80 80		$810 03

From 1st of April, 1853, to 1st of April 1854.

	Conty Tax.	School Tax.	Territ'l Tax.	Total.
Amount of taxes assessed by the assessor,	$1242 84	$621 42½	$155 35½	$2019 62½
Amount of taxes assessed by the collector,	35 14½	17 57	4 39½	57 09
Total amount assessed,	$1277 98½	$638 99½	$159 75	$2076 71½
Reduced by the collector,	34 64	17 32	4 33	56 29
As corrected,	$1243 34½	$621 67½	$155 42	$2020 42½
Amount returned as delinquent,	326 73½	163 36½	40 84	528 94
Total amount paid in,	$916 61	$458 31	$114 58	$1491 48½
Amount paid for licenses,	353 17			
Paid for fines, penalties, &c.,	8 50			
Total amount of revenue,	$1278 28	$458 31	$114 58	$1851 17
Paid to D. Shelton for services as commissioner,	$ 76 75			
" " S. S. Ford, sen., for services as commissioner,	100 50			
Paid to A. M. Poe, for services as clerk,	102 00			
" " U. E. Hicks, for services as clerk,	142 92			
" " A. B. Moses, for services as sheriff, &c.,	627 03			
" " P. Kennedy, for services as sheriff,	14 00			
" " D. R. Bigelow, for services as treasurer,	128 12			
" " S. D. Ruddell, for services as assessor,	160 00			
" " W. W. Plumb; for services as justice of the peace,	10 45			
Paid for office furniture, stationery, rents, &c,	115 62½			
Appropriation for building bridge,	100 00			
For support of pauper,	64 00			
Jury fees, roads, highways, &c., &c.,	144 47			
Paid to Olympia school district, No. 1,		$126 40		
" " Liberty school district No, 2,		116 05		
" " Territorial Treasurer,				
Amount on hand, 1st April, 1853—brought forward,	$ 729 23	$ 80 80		$810 03
Amount of revenue received for 1853,	1278 28	458 31	$114 58	$1851 17
Total,	$2007 51	$539 11	$114 58	$2661 20
Total amount paid out,	1354 62	242 45		1597 07
Balance in Treasury, 1st April, 1854,	$652 89	$296 66	$114 58	$1064 13

I HEREBY CERTIFY, that the above is a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of Thurston county, as shown by the receipts and warrants on file in my office from 1st of July, 1852, to 1st July, 1854.

Published by order of the board of County Commissioners.

U. E. HICKS,
Auditor Thurston County, W. T.

Auditor's office, Olympia, W. T., April 1st, A. D. 1854.

ONION SEED.

A FEW Pounds of Nisqually Onion Seed for sale at G. A. BARNES'.

Olympia, April 18, 1854. 2w33

The Hon. Hudson Bay Co.

DOLLARS WANTED! WANTED DOLLARS!!

NOTICE.

MONEY lenders and others who may be in search of a good investment for their cash, are earnestly requested to turn their attention to Vancouver's Island, where any quantity of dishonored orders on the Hudson Bay Company's establishment, at Fort Victoria, may be bought at a discount. Apply at the office of the chief trader.

Feb. 7, 1854. n34—2w VERAX.

NOTICE.

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

Olympia, March 27, 1854. n31.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

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

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

The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. 4tf

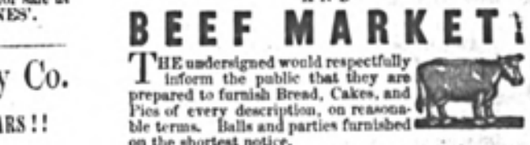
LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

ONION SEED.

A FEW Pounds of Nisqually Onion Seed for sale at G. A. BARNES'.

Olympia, April 18, 1854. 2w33

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. 11f

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

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

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

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

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1-1.

MERRITT & GOVE'S

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

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

April 15, 1854. 32tf

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of Bodego Potatoes, an excellent article for table use or seed, at $1 22 per bag of about two bushels.

Inquire of Mr. S. McCaw or C. & F. Brown, Steilacoom.

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

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

Olympia, April 15, 1854. 32tf

DISSOLUTION.

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

JAMES K. HURD,
DANIEL KISER.

Olympia, April 10, 1854. 4w32

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

JUST RECEIVED

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

GEORGE & CO.

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

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by

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

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

March 14, 1854. 32tf

HARDWARE!!

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

21 doz. Door Locks, 18 different kinds.
Stock, Closet, Box, Pad, Drawer, Chest, Trunk, and Cupboard Locks.
Barrel and Spring Chain Bolts.
Hammers and Hatchets.
Bench Hatchets.
50 Gross Ass't Screws.
60 doz. Ass't. Butts.
9 doz. ass't. Brass Butts.
300 qrs. ass't. Chissels.
Firmer Chissels.
Firmer Gouges.
Plated Braces & Bitts.
Ball do do
192 qrs. Auger Bitts.
Carpenter's Adzes.
Broad Axes.
Chopping Axes.
Log Chains.
Iron Wedges.
Steel Squares.
Iron do
Try do
Bevel do
Pannel, Rip, Back, Compass, & Cross Cut Saws.
20 doz. ass't. Files.
Garden & Planter's Hoes.
Glass—ass't. sizes.
Shovels and Spades.
Bush Scythes.
Bail Rope—ass't.
Bed Cords & Clothes Lines.
Fish and Chalk Lines.
Spoke Shaves.
Mahogany Knobs.
Draw Shaves, &c.
Buck Saws.
Buckets and Tubs.
Flour Seives.
Coffee Mills.
Floor Brushes.
Board Rules.
Shoe Thread & Awls.

Copper, Shoe, and Saddler Tacks.
Assorted Brads.
Spring Saw Setts.
Tape Lines.
Powder Flasks.
Percussion Caps.
Pocket Rules.
Cow Bells.
Steel Yards.
Scale Beams & Pees.
Grass and Cradle Scythes.
Sneaths, Rakes, Hay, and Manure Forks.
70 Kegs ass't. Nails.
Bench Planes.
Rabbit, Dado, Bead, Sash, Table, Match, Hollow, & Round Planes.
Pannel Ploughs.
Slit and Marking Gouges.
Paint & Varnish Brushes.
Oil Stones.
Bath Bricks.
Cork Stops. Steels.
Harness Buckles.
Brass Rings and Hooks.
Spring Catches.
Spirit Levels.
Plane Bits.
Table and Dinner Bells.
Sand Paper.
Tea and Table Spoons.
Four fold Pocket Rules.
Knives and Forks.
Butcher Knives.
Sail Needles.
Pocket Knives.
Scissors.
Blacking.
Magnets.
Faucets.
Scythe Stones.
Lumber Scribes.
Razors & Strops.
&c., &c., &c.

A General Assortment of TIN-WARE.

Also, GROCERIES.
Tea and Coffee.
Sugar—Crushed & Brown.
Butter.
Lard.
Pork, in half bbls.
Dried Apples, in kegs.
Molasses, in kegs.
Candles.
Pepper.
Rice.
Saleratus.
Pepper-sauce.
Mustard.
Ginger.
Starch.
Cloves.
—Also—
Cream Tartar.
Sulphur.
Salts.
Borax.
Alum.
Copperas.
Castor Oil.
Bay Rum.
Camphor.
Bateman's Drops.
Indigo.
Snuff.

Castile Soap.
Sand's Sarsaparilla.
Glue.
Red Lead.
Venetian Red.
Oil Turpentine.
&c., &c.
—ALSO—
School Books.
Saunder's 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers.
Saunder's Spellers.
Olney's Geography & Atlas.
Wafers.
Envelopes.
Note, Foolscap, and Letter Paper.
Ink.
Blank Books.
A general assortment of DRY DOODS.
A fresh supply of assorted GARDEN SEEDS.
Four lbs. Onion Seed.
Eighty lbs. Clover Seed.
All of which will be sold cheap for Cash, but "WAKE CREDIT."

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, March 5, 1854. 4w31.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

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

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
WILLIAM H. CARPENTER.

San Francisco, March 1, 1853.

Woodford C. Holman will continue the business in his own name, in same place—No. 86 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal. 2t31

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,
FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
No. 86 Sacramento Street,
March 1, 1861. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

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

REPAIR WATCHES AND JEWELRY

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

Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

FOR SALE.

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

EX CYCLOPS.
400 tons heavy Chili seed Barley, for sale by
KENDALL Co.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

P. KEACH & CO.

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

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China, No. 1, P. R. 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, Cashmeres, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c., &c.

COATS,

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

HATS AND CAPS.

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

A Very Large Supply

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

Hard Ware.

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

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

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS—CHEAP GOODS.

E. MOLLER & Co.

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

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES, LIQUORS And Dry Goods.

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

NOW LANDING EX KENDALL

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

E. MOLLER & Co.

March 11, 1854. 4w*

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.

Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.

Sept. 10, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN

Produce and Merchandise,

COWLITS FARMS, W. T.

September 6, 1852. -tf.

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

M. LOUISSON, & CO.

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

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

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

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

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 6m29

L. E. MORGAN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

T. ADAMS & CO.,

Peoria Premium Steel Plow

MANUFACTURERS,

CORNER BROADWAY AND BATTERY STEEETS, San Francisco, California.

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

March 18, 1854. 28tf

MANSION HOUSE.

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

F. KENNEDY.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853. 15tf

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

COOPERING.

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

March 11, 1854. tf. C. BAIRD.

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, — JOHN F. STIRLING.

ENSIGN & STIRLING,

LUMBER DEALERS,

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

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

San Francisco, Sept. 26, 1853.

LAFAYETTE BALCH,

MERCHANT,

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,

DRUGGIST,

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

Dec. 3, 1853.

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 1tf

C. H. MASON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

I. N. EBEY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.

Office at the Custom House.

Sept. 30, 1853. 4tf

G. A. BARNES,

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

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Sept. 10, 1853,

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.

July 9, 1853. tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon.

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

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,

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

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

Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

NEW ARRIVAL!

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

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

DRY GOODS,
SHOES, BOOTS, HATS,
CAPS, &C., AND A SPLENDID LOT OF
READY MADE CLOTHING.

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

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, Jan. 21, 1853. 20tf

J. O. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove,
Whidby's Island, W. T.

[illegible]uh 25, '54-ly.]

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,
1000 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.

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

A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

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

EDWARD J. ALLEN,

Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

NOTICE.

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

(Signed) LOUIS J. CORWIN.

Olympia, March 30, 1854. 3w33.

Schictwoot.

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

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS!

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method of informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time."

Terms—Cash.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 1otf

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S NOTICE

TO SETTLERS.

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

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

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

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

C. K. GARDNER.

Surveyor General of Public Lands in Oregon.

March 4, 1854. 4w26

THOMAS LAMBERT. — CHARLES POTTER.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Feb. 10, 1853.

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 26, 1853. 6m12

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 Laws in Oregon.

Oregon City, Dec 1854, 16tf

STOVES.

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

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.

Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japanned Tin ware.

We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business.

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

FOR SALE.

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, April 1, 1854. 26tf

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

George W. Lee vs. John Sword.

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

Attest, D. S. MAYNARD, Clerk K. C. D. C.

Clerk's Office, Seattle, March 18, 1854. 6w30.

NOTICE.

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

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

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

ANDREW J. BALDWIN,
EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Feb. 1, 1854.

FOR SALE!

I WILL SELL the Columbian Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also my land claim, on which there is a splendid oyster bed, and a good dry dock for shipping, situated seven miles and a half below Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money. For terms and other particulars inquire at my house on the claim.

HERBERT JEAL.

Olympia, June 4, 1853. 39tf

NOTICE.

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

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

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

Office Superintendant Indian Affairs,
Olympia, W. T. Feb. 27, 1854. tf.

FRUIT TREES.

MILWAUKIE NURSERY.

H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.

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

March 11, 1848.

"BUY WHERE YOU CAN

BUY THE CHEAPEST!"

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

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

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

C. C. TERRY.

Alki, Feb. 1, 1854. 22tf

FOR COWLITZ LANDING.

PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing, can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Columbian Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Judge Yantis.

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at the residence of F. A. CLARKE.

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

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

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

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

Shop, corner of Second and Columbia streets.

S. F. LIKENS.

Steilacoom city, Sept. 5, 1853.-2tf.

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

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

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

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

D. R. BIGELOW, — QUINCY A. BROOKS.

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order.

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853. 15

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,

STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—ly 48.

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz Landing, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec. 3, 1853. 13.

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

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOONE, PROPRIETORS,

NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,

SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

B. P. BARSTOW'S LINE OF

PACKETS,

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

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

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

B. P. BARSTOW & CO.

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

Feb. 10, 1854. 23

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

W. T. SAYWARD,

HAS established himself at Port Ludlow, where he has now, and will keep constantly on hand the largest assortment of

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, AND DRY GOODS

to be found in Washington Territory—and will sell at wholesale or retail at the lowest price possible. And having a very large Launch, Clipper built, will forward them to any port on Puget Sound.

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.-47ly.

STEAMER FASHION.

THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.

Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days.

J. O. VAN BERGEN.

Dec. 1, 1853.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Jewelers,

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

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING OF—

Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety, Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES, Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons Butter knives & salt spoons, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Tea Bells, 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 Mannics, &c., &c., &c.

PILLOW & DREW.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

PUGET MILL CO.,

AT PORT GAMBLE, HOOD'S CANAL,

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

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

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

Port Gamble, Sept. 14, 1853.—2tf.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.

H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.

Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.

July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,

DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;
20 " Jayne's Alternative;
40 " Moffatt's Phoenix Bitters;
50 " do Life Pills;
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;
30 " Thompson's Eye-Water;
24 " Nerve and bone Liniment;
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;
30 " British Oil;
36 " Harlem do;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;
30 " Bateman's Drops;
12 " Ayer's C. pectoral.
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;
300 gross bottle corks;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup;
25 " Lemon syrup;
25 " Raspberry do;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted;
100 ozs Quinine;
20 " Strychnine;
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa;

500 lbs Saltpetre;
800 lbs Alum;
255 lbs Balsam copaiva;
75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dulc;
100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
500 lbs Cream of Tartar;
350 lbs Tartaric Acid;
800 lbs Bi-carb Soda;
500 lbs Beeswax;
200 lbs refined champhor;
400 lbs Copperas;
500 lbs Glauber salts;
50 gals. cold press'd castor oil;
4 boxes cast steel soap;
3 bbls lampblack;
1 bbl Race ginger;
50 lbs Cassia, in mats;
200 lbs Hops;
100 lbs Rad Rhei. Ind.;
800 lbs Sal soda;
1200 lbs Epsom salts;
200 lbs Sponge;
75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
50 doz sweet oil in baskets.
50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
30 lbs Opium (new crop)
20 lbs Prus. Potash;
2 bbls Sassafras bark;
200 lbs Emery, as'd sizes;
125 ozs Flores Benzoin;
15 bbls Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

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

San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

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

HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Back-saws, Draw knives, Spirit levels, Hand-saw files, Mill saw files, Bench planes, and a fine assortment of Cutlery. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Syrup, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Saleratus, Dried Apples and Peaches, Starch, Beans, &c. Wine glasses, Tumblers and Bar Decanters. Wines and Liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, Black, and Red Lead, Raw and Boiled Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Sperm oil, Window Glass, Sash, &c.

W. S. LADD & CO.

Portland, June 20, 1853. tf

"TIME IS MONEY."

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

G. C. ROBBINS.

tf.

Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1853.

Information Wanted,

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

March 25, '54. GABRIEL STEVENS.

NOTICE

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

CHAS. C. TERRY.

Jan. 26, 1853. 22tf