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LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT in relation to County Treasurer.

Passed, March 27th, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That at the first annual election in each county, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected a county treasurer, who shall have the qualifications of a voter, and shall continue in office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. The county treasurer, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by law.; he shall also, before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, give a bond to the county with at least two sureties residing in the county, in a penal sum of not less than double the amount of funds liable to come into the hands of the said treasurer during his term of office, the amount to be fixed, and the bond to be approved by the county commissioners of the proper county, conditioned that all moneys received by him for the use of the county, shall be paid as the commissioners shall from time to time direct, except where special provision is made by law for the payment of such moneys, by order of any court, or otherwise, and for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Sec. 3.. He shall receive all moneys due, and accruing to his county, and disburse the same on the proper orders, issued and attested by the county auditor.

Sec. 4. County treasurers may appoint one or more deputies, and may take from them bond with sureties; they shall have power to remove their deputies at pleasure, and every county treasurer and his sureties shall be liable for all official acts of his deputies.

Sec. 5. The county treasurer shall keep his office at the seat of justice of his county, and shall keep the same open for transaction of business during business hours; and he and his deputy are authorized to administer all oaths necessary in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Sec. 6. He shall so arrange, and keep his books that the amount received and paid out, on account of separate and distinct funds, or specific appropriations, shall be exhibited in separate accounts, as well as the whole receipts and expenditures by one general account.

Sec. 7. He shall, at all times, keep his books and office subject to the inspection and examination of the board of county commissioners, and shall exhibit the money in his office to such board at least once a year, and as often as such board may require.

Sec. 8. He shall pay all orders of the county auditor when presented, if there be money in the treasury for that purpose, and write on the face of such order, the date of redemption, and his signature. If there be no funds to pay such order when presented, he shall endorse thereon "not paid for want of funds," and the date of such endorsement, over his signature, which shall entitle such order thenceforth to draw legal interest; *Provided*, that such interest shall cease from the date of notice by publication in some newspaper printed or circulated in his county, to be given by the county treasurer, that there are funds to redeem such outstanding orders, which notice such treasurer shall give in such case; and if there be no such newspaper, then by posting such notice at three public places in such county.

Sec. 9. When the county treasurer shall redeem any order on which interest is due, he shall note on such order the amount of interest by him paid thereon, and shall enter on his account the amount of such interest, distinct from the principal.

Sec. 10. County orders shall be redeemed by the treasurer according to the priority of the time of presentment; *Provided*, such orders payable out of the county revenue shall be received in payment of county taxes, without any regard to priority of presentment, or number, but such treasurer shall not pay any ballance that on over and above such tax when there are outstanding orders unpaid for want of funds.

Sec. 11. The treasurer shall, on the first Monday in September in each year deposit with the county auditor all county orders redeemed, who shall receipt therefor.

Sec. 12. Whenever suit shall have been commenced on the official bond of any delinquent treasurer, he may be removed by the board of county commissioners of his county.

Sec. 13. The county treasurer shall annually make complete settlement with the board of county commissioners at the regular September term thereof, and shall at the expiration of his term of office deliver to his successor all public money, books and papers in his possession.

Sec. 14. The county treasurer shall receive as a compensation for his services two per cent on all moneys received and two per cent on all moneys paid out by him for the county

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

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

AN ACT regulating the practice and proceedings in Civil Actions.

Passed, April 28th, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That all common law forms of action, and all distinctions between law and equity are hereby abolished, and hereafter there shall be in this Territory but one form of action, to establish and enforce private rights, which shall be called a civil action.

OF THE PARTIES TO CIVIL ACTIONS.

Sec. 2. The party commencing the action, shall be known as the Plaintiff, and and the opposite party the Defendant.

Sec. 3. Every action shall be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest, except as is otherwise provided by law, but in all cases where the action is brought by an assignee, the same defence may be set up as could be done, were the suit brought in the name of the original party for the use of the assignee, except in cases where the action is upon a negotiable promissory note or bill of exchange, transferred in good faith and upon good consideration before due.

Sec. 4. An executor, or administrator, or guardian of a minor or lunatic, a trustee of an express trust, or a person authorized by Statute, may sue without joining the person for whose benefit the suit is prosecuted.

Sec. 5. When a married woman is a party, her husband must be joined with her, except where the action is between her husband and herself, when she may sue and be sued alone.

Sec. 6. When an infant is a party, he shall appear by guardian, and if he has no guardian, or in the opinion of the court the guardian is an improper person, the court shall appoint one to act.

Sec. 7. The guardian shall be appointed as follows:

1st. When the infant is plaintiff, upon the application of the infant, if he be of the age of fourteen years; or if under that age, upon the application of a relative or friend of the infant.

2d. When the infant is dependant, upon an application of the infant, if he be of the age of fourteen years and apply on the first day of the return term of the summons; if he be under the age of fourteen, or neglect to apply, then upon the application of any other party to the action, or of a relative or friend of the infant.

Sec. 8. All persons interested in the cause of action, or necessary to the complete determination of the questions involved, shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be joined as plaintiffs, when their interest is in common with the party making the complaint; and as defendants, when their interest is adverse to the plaintiff; *Provided*, That where good cause exists, which shall be made to appear in the complaint, why a party who should be a plaintiff cannot, from a want of consent on his part or otherwise, be made such complainant, he made a defendant.

Sec. 9. When the question is one of common or general interest to many persons, or where the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court, one or more may sue or defend for the benefit of the whole.

Sec. 10. Persons severally liable upon the same obligation or instrument, including the parties to bills of exchange and promissory notes, may all or any of them, be included in the same action, at the option of the plaintiff.

Sec. 11. No action shall abate by the death, marriage, or other disability of a party, or by the transfer of any interest therein, if the cause of action survive or continue, but the court, may on motion, allow the action to be continued by or against his representatives or successor in interest.

Sec. 12. A defendant against whom an action is pending upon a contract, or for specific, real or personal property, may, at any time before answer, upon affidavit that a person not a party to the action, and without collusion with him, makes against him a demand for the same debt or property, upon due notice to such person, and the adverse party apply to the court for an order to substitute such person in his place, and discharge him from liability to either party, on his depositing in court the amount of the debt, or delivering the property, or its value, to such person as the court may direct; and the court may, in its discretion make the order.

VENUE.

Sec. 13. Actions for the following causes shall be commenced in the county in which the subject of the action or some part thereof is situated.

1st. For the recovery of, for the possession of, for the partition of, for the foreclosure of a mortgage on or for the determination of all qustions affecting the title or for any injuries to real property.

2d. All questions involving the rights to the possession or title to any specific article of personal property; in which last mentioned class of cases, damages may also be awarded for the detention and for injury to such personal property.

Sec. 14. Actions for the following causes shall be tried in the county where the cause or some part thereof, arose.

1st. For the recovery of a penalty or forfeiture imposed by statute; except that when it is imposed for an offence committed on a lake, river or other body of water, situate in two or more counties, the action may be brought in any county bordering on such lake, river or stream, and opposite to the place where the offence was committed.

2d. Against a public officer or person specially appointed to execute his duties for an act done by him in virtue of his office; or against a person, who by his command, or in his aid—shall do any thing touching the duties of such officer.

Sec. 15. In all other cases the action shall be tried in the county in which the defendant may be served with process; Provided, that in cases where there are two or more persons jointly liable, action may be commenced in the county where one more of the defendants may be found, and process may issue for the other defendants to any other county in the Territory. Provided, also, that nothing contained in any of the foregoing sections shall be so construed as to prevent a change in the place of trial as may be provided by law.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Sec. 16. A change of venue, or the place of trial, may be had on the application of either of the parties in the following cases:

1st. When the county in which the action is pending shall be a party thereto, or interested therein;

2d. When the Judge shall be interested in the action, or connected by blood or affinity with any person so interested, nearer than in the fourth degree;

3d. When the party applying for such change shall make and file an affidavit, stating that the judge or the inhabitants of the county are so prejudiced against him, that he cannot expect an impartial trial, and also, that the application for the change of venue is not made for the purpose of delay.

4th. When the county designated in the complaint is not the proper county, and the defendant appears and moves for the change to the proper county.

Sec. 17. An application for the change of venue may be made either to the court, in term time, or to a judge thereof in vacation, and the change shall be to the most convenient county, to which there shall be no exception of the character of those above enumerated; but neither party shall be entitled to more than one change of venue, except for causes not in existence, or not known to the party, when the first change may have been taken. Provided, That where an application for a change of venue is made in vacation, reasonable notice shall be given to the adverse party, or his attorney, of the time and place when and where such application shall be made.

Sec. 18. If the change of venue be ordered by the Judge in vacation, he shall immediately transmit to the clerk of the court where the cause is pending, the affidavit, if any, and the order for the change, who shall file the same in his office.

Sec. 19. In such cases, as well as where the order shall be made in open court, the clerk shall forthwith transmit to the clerk of the proper court a transcript of the record and proceedings in such cause, with all the original papers filed therein, having first made out and filed in his own office authenticated copies of all such original papers.

Sec. 20. The costs of such change of venue shall be paid by the applicant therefor, and not taxed as part of the costs of the case; and the clerk shall require payment of such costs before the transcript and papers shall be transmitted as aforesaid. When the application for a change of venue is made at the term of court at which the cause stands for trial, the fees and cost of such witnesses as are in attendance upon a subpœna, shall be taxed and paid as a part of the costs of the change of venue. Provided, That where a change is allowed at a term after an unsuccessful trial of said cause, or where the party, ten days or more prior to said term, or before the issuing or service of any subpœna of the opposite party, has given to the said party notice of his intention to apply for such change, it shall be discretionary with said court or judge to order what portion if any, of such costs and fees shall be taxed as a part of the costs of changing the venue.

Sec. 21. If such transcript of the record and proceedings be not transmitted to the clerk of the proper court, within twenty days after the order for the change of venue shall be filed, (unless a longer time be allowed by the judge) such order may, on motion of the opposite party, be annulled by the court or judge who made the same, and in such case no other change of venue shall be allowed to such applicant.

Sec. 22. Upon filing such transcript and papers in the office of the clerk of the court to which the same were certified, the cause shall be docketed, and the same proceedings had as though it had originated in that court.

MANNER OF COMMENCING CIVIL ACTIONS.

Sec. 23. Civil actions, in the several District courts of this Territory, shall be commenced by the filing the complaint with the clerk of the court, and the issuing of a summons thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 24. The clerk shall file the complaint in his office, endorsing thereon the day, month, and year when it is filed, and shall forthwith issue, under the seal of the court, summons against all the defendants named in the complaint. Provided, That if the defendants reside in several counties, a summons shall issue to each county in which any of the defendants reside or may be found.

Sec. 25. The summons shall be made returnable on the first day of the next term of the court, which shall commence twenty days or more after it is issued.

Sec. 26. The summons shall require the defendant, if served within the county, to appear and file his answer with the clerk within fifteen days after he is served with process, and if served in any other county, within twenty days after such service, or that judgment by default will be taken against him. Provided, That where, for good and sufficient cause, the defendant has been unable to file his answer within the time above specified, the court, in its discretion, may allow the answer to be filed at any subsequent time.

Sec. 27, In all cases except where the service is made by publication, as is hereinafter provided for, the summons shall be served by the sheriff of the county where the defendant is found, or by his deputy, or by a person other than the plaintiff, specially appointed by him, or by a person appointed by the judge of the court where the action is brought. Such appointments shall, prior to the service, be made in writing, endorsed upon the summons, and signed by the party making them. The summons shall be returned to the office of the clerk from which it issued, with the return of the sheriff or his deputy endorsed thereon, or if served by a person specially appointed, his affidavit. And when issued to or served in a county other than that in which the action is pending, it may be sent and returned by mail.

Sec. 28. The summons shall be served by delivering a copy thereof, together with a copy of the complaint, certified by the clerk, as follows:

1st. If the suit be against a corporation, to the president or other head of the corporation, secretary, cashier, or managing agent thereof;

2d. If against any county in this Territory, to the county auditor;

3d. If against a minor under the age of fourteen years, to such minor personally, and also to his father, mother, or guardian; or if there be none within this Territory, then to any person having the care or control of such minor, or with whom he resides, or in whose service he is employed;

4th. If against a person for whom a guardian has been appointed for any cause, to such guardian and to the defendant personally;

5th. In all other cases to the defendant personally, or if he be not found, to some suitable person of the family, above the age of fourteen years, at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of the defendant.

Sec. 29. When service of the summons cannot be made as prescribed in the last preceding section, and the defendant, after due diligence, cannot be found within the Territory, and when that fact appears by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court or judge thereof, and it in like manner appears that a cause of action exists against the defendant, where actual personal notice is not required by law, or that he is a proper party to an action relating to real property in such Territory, such court or judge may grant an order that the service be made by publication.

Sec. 30. The order shall direct the publication to be made in a newspaper published in the county where the action is brought, and if there be no newspaper published in the county, then in a newspaper or newspapers to be designated as most likely to give notice to the person to be served, and for such length of time as may be deemed reasonable, not less than once a week for six weeks; or, in case the defendant be absent from, or residing out of this Territory, not less than once a week for three months. In case of publication, the court or judge shall also direct a copy of the summons and complaint to be forthwith deposited in the post office, directed to the defendant at his place of residence, unless it shall appear that such residence is not known to, and cannot be ascertained with reasonable diligence, by the party making the application. When publication is ordered, personal service of a copy of the summons and complaint, out of the Territory, shall be equivalent to publication and deposit in the post office. In either case, the service of the summons shall be deemed complete at the expiration of the time prescribed in the order for publication.

Sec. 31. The defendant against whom publication is ordered, or his representatives, on application and sufficient cause shown, at any time before judgment, shall be allowed to defend the action; and except in an action for divorce, the defendant against whom publication is ordered, or his representatives may in like manner upon good cause shown, be allowed to defend after judgment, and within one year after the rendition of such judgment, on such terms as may be just, and if the defence be successful, and the judgment, or any part thereof, have been collected or otherwise enforced, such restitution may thereupon be compelled as the court shall direct. Provided, That in all cases before the defendant shall be allowed to defend, he shall make an affidavit that he has, as he believes, a good defence to the action, or to some part thereof

Sec. 32. Whenever it shall appear by the return of the sheriff, or his deputy, or the person appointed to serve a summons, that he has not served it upon the defendants as prescribed in the twenty-eighth section, the clerk shall, at the request of the plaintiffs, issue another summons, and so on till service be had; or the plaintiff may proceed, by publication in the manner before stated, at his election.

Sec. 33. Where the action is against two or more defendants upon a joint contract or liability, and one or more cannot be served with summons, the plaintiff, unless for good cause the court shall otherwise direct, may proceed to judgment against the defendant served, and at any time thereafter, while such judgment remains unsatisfied, the clerk, on written application of the party interested, or his attorney, shall issue a summons against the defendant not served, and upon the service thereof, with a copy of the complaint, upon such defendant, the same proceedings shall be had as though he had been originally served with the summons. Where the action is against the defendants severally and jointly, or severally liable, he may proceed against the defendants served, in the same manner as though they were the only defendants.

Sec. 34. Proof of the service of the summons and complaint shall be as follows:

1st. If served by the sheriff or his deputy, the return of such sheriff or deputy; or,

2d. If by any other person, his affidavit thereof; or,

3d. In case of publication, the affidavit of the printer, or his foreman or principal clerk, showing the same; and an affidavit of a deposit of a copy of the summons and complaint in the post office, if the same shall have been deposited; or,

4th. The written admission of the defendant. In case of service, otherwise than by publication, the certificate, affidavit, or admission, must state the time, place, and manner of service.

Sec. 35. From the time of the service of the summons and complaint in a civil action, the court shall be deemed, to have acquired jurisdiction, and to have control of all the subsequent proceedings. A voluntary appearance of the defendant shall be equivalent to personal service of the summons upon him.

PLEADINGS.

Sec. 36. All the forms of pleading heretofore existing in civil actions, inconsistent with the provisions of this act are abolished, and hereafter the forms of pleading and the rules by which the sufficiency of the pleadings is to be determined, shall be those prescribed by statute.

Sec. 37. The only pleadings on the part of the plaintiff shall be:

1st, the complaint, 2nd, the demurrer, or 3d, the reply.

And on the part of the defendant:

1st, the demurrer, or 2nd, the answer.

THE COMPLAINT.

Sec. 38. The first pleading on the part of the plaintiff, shall be the complaint.

Sec. 39. The complaint shall contain:

1. The title of the cause, specifying the name of the court and the name of the county in which the action is brought, and the names of the parties to the action, plaintiff and defendant.

2. A plain and concise statement of the facts constituting the cause of action, without unnecessary repetition.

3. A demand for the relief which the plaintiff claims—if the recovery of money, or damages be demanded, the amount thereof shall be stated.

THE DEMURRER.

Sec. 40. The defendant may demur to the complaint when it shall appear upon the face thereof; either,

1. That the court has no jurisdiction; or
2. That the plaintiff has no legal capacity to sue; or
3. That there is another action pending between the same parties for the same cause; or
4. That there is a defect of parties, plaintiff or defendant; or
5. That several causes of action have been improperly united; or
6. That the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

Sec. 41. The demurrer shall distinctly specify the grounds of objection to the complaint, unless it does so it may be disregarded, it may be taken to the whole complaint, or to any of the alleged causes of action stated therein.

Sec. 42. When any of the matters enumerated in section forty do not appear upon the face of the complaint, the objection may be taken by answer.

Sec. 43. If no objection be taken, either by demurrer or answer, the defendant shall be deemed to have waived the same, excepting only the objection to the jurisdiction of the court, and the objection that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

THE ANSWER.

Sec. 44. The answer of the defendant shall contain:

1. A specific denial of each material allegation of the complaint controverted by the defendant, according to his knowledge, information or belief, or of any knowledge or information thereof, sufficient to form a belief.

2. A plain, concise statement of any new matter constituting a defence or set-off, without unnecessary repetition.

Sec. 45. The defendant may set forth by answer, as many defences as he may have. They shall each be separately stated, and refer to the causes of action which they are intended to answer in any manner by which they may be intelligibly distinguished.

Sec. 46. The defendant may demur to one or more of several causes of actions stated in the complaint and answer the residue.

Sec. 47. Sham and irrelevant pleadings may be striken out on motion, and upon such terms as the Court may in its discretion impose.

THE REPLY.

Sec. 48. When the answer contains new matter, constituting a defence or set-off, the plaintiff may reply to such new matter, denying specifically each allegation controverted by him according to his knowledge or information thereof, sufficient to form a belief, and he may allege in a plain and concise manner, without unnecessary repetition, any new matter not inconsistent with the complaint constituting a defence to such new matter in the answer; or he may demur to the same for insufficiency, stating in his demurrer the grounds thereof, and the plaintiff may demur to one or more of several defences or set-offs in the answer and reply to the residue.

Sec. 49. If the answer contain a statement of new matter constituting a defence, and the plaintiff fails to reply or demur thereto within the time prescribed by law, the defendant may move in court for such judgment as he shall be entitled to upon such statement, and if the case require it, a writ of damages may be issued.

Sec. 50. If a reply of the plaintiff to any defence set up by the answer of the defendant be insufficient the defendant may demur thereto, and shall state the grounds thereof.

TIME OF FILING PLEADINGS.

Sec. 51. The answer or demurrer of defendant shall be filed within the time prescribed in the summons in all cases where personal service is made.

In cases where notice is given by publication within fifteen days after the publication is completed,

The reply or demurrer of the plaintiff to the answer within fifteen days after the time for filing the answer has expired, if the answer has been filed within the rule,

The demurrer to the reply on or before the second day of the term at which the cause stands for trial.

In every case where the time herein allowed for filing the reply to the answer shall have elapsed prior to the commencement of any term, the cause, if the plaintiff shall demand a trial, shall stand for trial at that term, subject to the right of either party to a continuance as in other cases.

Sec. 52. In all cases the court for good cause shown shall allow pleadings to be filed at any time before the trial upon such terms as the court shall judge proper.

GENERAL RULES OF PLEADING.

Sec. 53. Every pleading shall be subscribed by the party or his attorney, and except a demurrer, shall also be verified by affidavit, as set forth in the next section.

Sec. 54. The verification shall be to the effect that the same is true except as to matters stated on information and as to those matters that he believes them to be true. The affidavit shall be made by the party, or if there be several parties united in interest and pleading jointly by one of such parties if he be within the county in which the action is brought and capable of making the affidavit; if he be not within the county or from any cause be unable to verrify the same it may be made by the agent attorney, or any other person having a knowledge of the facts; and when the affidavit shall be made by another than the party, he shall set forth in it his knowledge of the grounds of his belief and the reason why it is not made by the party. When a corporation is a party the verification may be made by any officer thereof, and when the Territory or any officer thereof in its behalf is a party the verification may be made by any person acquainted with the facts. No pleading shall be used in a criminal prosecution against the party as proof of a fact alleged in such pleading.

Sec. 55. It shall not be necessary for a party to set forth in a pleading, a copy of the instrument of writing, or the items of an account therein alleged, but unless he file a verified copy thereof with such pleading and serve the same on the adverse party, he shall within ten days after a demand thereof in writing, deliver to the adverse party, a copy of such instrument of writing, or the items of an account, verified by his own oath, or that of his agent or attorney, to the effect that he believes it to be true; or be precluded from giving evidence thereof. The court or a judge thereof, may order a further account when the one delivered is defective, and the court may in all cases order a bill of particulars of the claim of either party to be furnished.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Letter of Gov. Stevens.

The subjoined letter of Gov. Stevens we find in the New Bedford *Mercury* of a late date:

The energy, enthusiam and devotion exhibited by Governor I. I. Stevens, of this territory, in every thing calculated to advance this extreme north-west corner of the United States' possessions, onward to the manifest destiny within the vale, and to be developed by coming events—the shadows of which are already discernable upon the disc of its rising greatness—should be a matter of hearty congratulation with every citizen—honest pride with all, in the evidenced assurance of being provided with an executive, who, from the moment of his appointment, has devoted himself untiringly and almost exclusively in the furtherance of objects, closely, indispensably connected with the positition it is anticipated our territory is destined to occupy.

The practicability of the northern railroad route, from the head waters of the upper Mississippi to the shores of Puget Sound, having been established beyond controversy, and through peril and exposure, explored and concluded under his direction by an eminently qualified scientific corps, with necessary and faithful auxiliaries, is fast attracting the attention of advocates of rival routes, and opening a widespread discussion through the press—in monetary circles, and which cannot fail to extend to congress, and elicit the serious consideration of the co-ordinate branches of government.

In following out the recommendation of our legislature, that he repair to Washington city, to set forth in detail, to congress, the result, practicability, and advantages of the route which has been surveyed so extensively and minutely by the various parties connected with the expedition, Governor Stevens, whilst detained at San Francisco, for want of transportation, on his way thither, was solicited by the most prominent residents of that city, to deliver an address on the subject of the northern exploration, which, as we stated some weeks ago, was complied with, and reported at length in the *Herald* of that city.

The audience was very large, and consisted of the most intelligent and influential citizens of the city and state, and the favorable reception of his address demonstrated not only the deep interest felt by the people of California in the Pacific railroad, but that the claims of the northern route cannot, with justice or propriety be disregarded in any future arrangements.

The San Francisco *Herald* and *Chronicle*, particularly, appear to be fully and favorably impressed with the important position which Puget Sound would occupy as a terminus, and are disposed to regard our magnificent harbor of two hundred miles in extent as a rival of the most formidable pretentions, the value, extent and *safety* of which, until recently, has never been duly known or appreciated by our southern neighbors; but resting in supposed and acknowledged security in the delusive conclusion that the harbor of San Francisco was, for capacity and safety, without a counterpart on the Pacific, have, within a few months, been aroused to the startling reality, that our territority is in possession of a harbor in which the combined navies of the world might safely enter and ride its placid bosom—that communication by railroad, could be opened with our Atlantic cities over a route affording abundance of wood, water, coal and other mineral resources—much of the country too, admirably adapted for agricultural pursuits, stock raising, &c., and the length and cost of construction by northern route, much less than that object could be accomplished by any other, and that we are nearer to China, Japan and the Indies, by many days' sailing, than any harbor in California.

But it is not the subject of the Pacific rail road alone, or the particular route over which it may be constructed, that has engrossed the attention of Gov. Stevens.—His extended line of exploration has enabled him to determine upon the practicability of the construction of one or more immigrant trails, from the Great Falls of the Missouri, (to which point, according to Lieut. Grover, that river seems to be navigable for certain draught steamers,) and the Columbia, at or near the mouth of Snake river, through the Black Foot or Hell Gate passes of the Rocky mountains, or both.

Nor has Gov. S. dispayed less energy or promptness in the discharge of his duties as executive and superintendent of Indian affairs of the territory, than characterized him as chief of the northern railroad exploration. He has been urging upon the attention of the proper departments at Washington the importance of opening negociations with the Indians within our borders for the extingishment of the title to their lands—particularly with those on the east side of the Cascade mountains, before settlers, in any considerable numbers, occupy those lands. He has acted promptly on his instructions from the U. S. Secretary of State, with regard to the Hudson Bay Company—taking the ground that "their right to trade with the Indians is not recognised, and will not longer be allowed;" and has addressed them on the subject, allowing them until the 1st of July next to wind up their affairs. He has also taken the true American view with regard to the rights of the Puget Sound Agricutural Company, which he denominates of "a vague and uncertain nature," and will no doubt, through our delegate in congress, and otherwise, give efficient aid in carrying out the spirit of our legislature's memorial to congress, for the extinguishment of their title, if they have any.

But the *true value* of Puget Sound, otherwise than merely as a great commercial mart for shipping to seek shelter, or for repairs, can be readily understood when it is known that the pine and cedar along its shores is of a quality unsurpassed on the Pacific and inexhaustable in quantity; that the most desirable water power—falls and streams are within its reach, on which saw mills and other machinery are constanty being erected, which, in connection with our coal mines, on the very shores of the Sound, and the undeveloped fisheries of its waters, must, at no distant day, attract hither the capitalist and collier of the Alleghanies, and the fishing smacks of the hardy and enterprising sons of New England—those of Nantucket, New Bedford, Cape Cod, &c., and then will the *true value* of Puget Sound to the *western world*, be properly felt and duly appreciated.

California and the Islands of the Pacific, will necessarily be compelled to look to Washington territory for a considerable portion of ther lumber, piles, square timber, ship spars, &c., and if our coal fields meet public expectation as to extent, quality and practicability in prosecuting labor therein, we can, next year, supply the whole Pacific coast with coal—the probable amount, which will be consumed, we have been informed, will not fall below 460,000 tons, which, at the rate of $12 per ton, would amount to the comfortable litte sum *of five and a half millions!*

By a private letter from San Francisco we are informed that Capt. Alden, of the U. S. steamer "Active," has made a trial of, and pronounces the Bellingham Bay coal, the best he has used on the western coast; and avers that *bulk* for *bulk*, it affords more power. Lieut. Trobridge has analyzed the coal, and expresses a similar opinion. The writer then proceeds to observe—"already have miners on the other side of the Horn been advised of the resources here, and been put on their guard as to making too large shipments."

In attracting attention to, and in the speedy development of all the resources of the territory, Gov. Stevens has manifested the deepest interest, as the subjoined letter will bear ample testimony, and without further comment we ask for it an attentive perusal—satisfied that if the suggestions of Gov. S. are acted upon by eastern capitalists engaged in the whale and other fisheries, that they will find it greatly to their advantage;—meanwhile, Gov. Stevens will have established an important corner stone whereon a great and prosperous state will spring into being, and the *name* of *Puget Sound*—once only remembered as the *Ultima Thule* of the globe—about as indefinite as our Antarctic continent, will be known as widespread as is the fame of him in the name, and in memory of whom our territory received its baptism.

Letter of Gov. Stevens,

To Hon. Jos. Grinnell, and other gentlemen engaged in the Whale Fishery, Bedford, Mass., on the subject of the Fisheries on the Pacific.

Exective Office, Olympia, Puget Sound,
Washington Territory, Jan. 9, 1854.

Gentlemen: The deep interest which I take in the prosperity of this infant commonwealth, induces me to invite the attention of yourselves, and through you, of other members of your profession, to the opening now existing here for an establishment in the whale and other fisheries; which, while they promise to reward individual enterprise, will very materially advance the wealth of the territory itself.

You are unquestionably informed as to the maritime advantages of Puget Sound, in affording a series of harbors almost unequalled in the world for capacity, safety and facility of access; nor need you be told of their neighborhood to what are now the best whaling grounds of the Pacific. It is, however, only recently, that the settlement of this part of our country has commenced to develope its resources or to show the advantage which may be drawn from its position; and it is these points which I desire to bring to your notice.

That portion of Washington territory lying between the Cascade Mountains and the ocean, although equalling in richness of soil and ease of transportation the best portions of Oregon, is heavily timbered, and time and labor are required for clearing its forests and opening the earth to the production of its fruits. The great body of the country on the other hand, stretching eastward from that range to the Rocky Mountains, while it contains many fertile valleys and much good land suited to the farmer, is yet more especially a grazing country, one which, as population increases, promises in its cattle, its horses, and above all, its wool, to open a new and vast field to American enterprise. But in the meantime the staple to the land must continue to be the one which nature herself has planted, in the inexhaustible forests of fir, of spruce and of cedar. Either in furnishing manufactured lumber, or spars of the first description for vessels, Washington territory is unsurpassed by any portion of the Pacific coast.

These resources, however, are not the only ones which she possesses. The waters, too, afford their share of wealth. The fisheries in her rivers, in the Columbia, which she divides with Oregon, and in the others emptying into the Sound and the Pacific, are boundless; and without, the banks lying off the coast, and the inlets stretching between Vancouver's Island and the main, swarm with cod, halibut, and other valuable species, while to the north, the Arctic Ocean, to the west the Chinese seas, offer their field to the daring adventure of the New England whalers. The policy of the territory and of the country at large, is to cultivate simultaneously and equally all these sources of national wealth; and as the administrative officer upon whom the honorable and responsible trust has been confered, of first opening the way to their development, I desire to further that policy to my utmost ability, and to secure to the territory in which I am placed, so far as she may be entitled to them, all the advantages of commerce.

The necessity of a rendezvous upon the Pacific, within the American territory, for American whale fishermen, is sufficiently obvious, as well as the importance of securing that rendezvous at some point within a reasonable distance of the fishing grounds, where access is easy, and where suitable provisions can be obtained at moderate prices. I know of no point which even now unites these with other requisites, as Puget Sound, and at the rate at which settlement advances, two or three years must place competition with it at defiance. As a private speculation for those interested in the business, there is at this moment an opportunity which rarely offers, and may never occur again. But few land claims, comparatively have been taken upon the harbors at the lower extremity of the Sound, and as the title to these is inchoate, and some years will elapse before the survey will secure them, a position might be acquired at small or no expense, which would hereafter prove of immense value.

What I wish to suggest is, that the eastern capitalists engaged in the whale fishery should, by their agents, select some port adapted to the wants of the trade; locate the adjacent lands, and create a depot for the entire business. Such a one once established, would speedily become a rendezvous for seamen, and a place at which provisions of all kinds would seek a market. The investment would find an enormous return in the increased value of the property, and the territory be in proportion benefitted by the introduction of this new resource and by the creation within herself of a maritime class of population.

I am confident that I need not enlarge upon this proposition. It will be sufficient to suggest it to your minds, to secure it such consideration as it may deserve. I will, therefore, only add, that whatever encouragement and assistance I can offer within the sphere of my official duties, will be most cordially rendered. The union of this distant shore with my old New England home, in pursuing one of the greatest branches of trade, would be to me a sufficient result for my political ambition.

I am, with respect, your ob't serv't,
Isaac I. Stevens,
Governor of Washington Territory.
Hon. Joseph Grinnell, and other gentlemen interested in the whale fishery.

☞ We understand that it is the intention of the Surveyor General of the Territories of Washington and Oregon to follow up, and prosecute with vigor, the surveys already commenced in this territory, and for that purpose, parties, within a short time, will be assigned to different localities amongst us. We have heard frequent mention made of Mr. C. K. Gardner, the recent democratic appointee to the office of Surveyor General, as a gentleman of pleasing address—of a very accommodating disposition, and every way well qualfied for the position he holds. However much the people of this Territory may consider themselves entitled (and justly, too) to the establishment of a separate Surveyor General's office here, they can congratulate themselves in being provided with an energetic and prompt business officer in the person of Mr. Gardner, whose undivided attention is given to the faithful discharge of his official duties.

☞ We this week commence on the first page of the paper, the publication of the "Civil Practice Act," the length of which will encroach somewhat largely in several forthcoming Nos. We have printed a somewhat large edition since the commencement of the publication of the laws, in order to supply county officers and others with a complete set containg them.

☞ H. C. Moseley, Esq., of Steilacoom, has been appointed by Gov. Stevens, Notary Public for Pierce county. He has also received from Gov. Davis the appointment of Commissioner of Deeds for Oregon. Mr. Moseley is a young and promising lawyer, of strict business habits, and the public can rest assured in the prompt attention to all matters submitted to his charge.

☞ Mr. A. B. Stewart, to whom we are indebted for full files of late papers, is about to establish a regular package and letter express between this place and Portland, connecting with Adams & Co., at that city, should even *expense paying* inducements offer themselves at the present time. We have had frequent occasion to refer to the advantages our business men would derive from a regularly established express, as also the frequent obligations we have been placed under by Parker, for news, often weeks in advance of the United Stats' mail. Mr. S. appears to be the right kind of man to succeed in the undertaking before him, and we hope he will receive sufficient patronage to make it an object to continue permanently and regularly in the business.

Mr. S. has been an employee of Adams & Co., for more than two years, which is a sufficient guarantee that he is not only trustworthy, but has a thorough knowedge of the business in which he has been engaged.

☞ We are indebted to J. O. Martin, Esq., of this Territory, who arrived here from San Francisco on Sunday last, for full files of the N. Y. Herald, up to May 4th. We understand it is the intention of Mr. M. to locate permanently in King county. Together with good native ability, he is a good lawyer and better still, a good democrat and of course will succeed.

☞ The weather continues as murky and ill-natured as ever. Such a season is enough to make a person curse and cut, and never come again. We fear the *"winter* of our discontent" is about to become a permanent institution from *"hyas snass"* to *"hyas snass"* as all the "glorious summer" we have had thus far, has been *"hyas halo"* every time.

Indian Affairs.

We are just about as much enlightened, and possess about as much knowledge concerning the Indian hositities on the Sound for the information of others, as we did last week—not having either seen or heard from any person in the neighborhood of Bellingham Bay or Vancouver's Island, or conversed with any person who has been at either place within the last two weeks.

As remarked last week, it appears to be established beyond controversy, that both murder and robbery has been committed on the settlement at Bellingham Bay, by the Ft. Simpson Indians, but we have been unable to ascertain the names of the unfortuate victims, or the extent of the robbery committed by them. Five large northern war canoes were seen some ten days ago abreast of Scaget Head, bound up the Sound, since which time, no tidings have been received of their whereabouts. The Indians in them, appeared to be well armed.

No intelligence has been received here, that we are aware of, from the acting Executive, Mr. C. H. Mason, since his departure from Ft. Steilacoom.

Col. Ebey left Port Townsend some ten days ago, in the sloop "Sarah Stone," for Bellingham Bay.

The Ft. Sitka Indians are represented as having, within a few weeks, made a most horrible assault on a party of the Ft. Simpson tribe in the vicinity of Vancouver's Island—killing some twenty five, and taking a number of prisoners. We understand that it is apprehended by the British authorities on the Island, that this outrage was committed at the instigation of the Russians, growing out of the pending war between the two governments, and fears are entertained that the Russian Indians will come down in force with hostile intentions against Vancouver's Island.

Immediately on reception of the news of Indian disturbances on the Sound, the citizens of Olympia held

A Public Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Olympia, held at the "Nonpariel" saloon, on Saturday evening, June 3d, for the purpose of taking immediate steps to hold themselves in readiness, should a call be made for a company of volunteers, by the present acting executive and Indian agent, Major H. A. Goldsborough, was called to the chair, and A. J. Moses appointed secretary.

The chairman, after stating the object of the meeting proceeded to observe that news had been received that a hostile tribe of Indians had committed outrages upon the white settlers in the vicinity of Bellingham Bay, and that the present acting executive had started for the seat of disturbances, &c.

Col. I. N. Ebey was then called upon to state to the meeting what news had been received by him from the seat of the disturbances, who replied that he had learned that the Indians had made an attack upon the inhabitants at Bellingham Bay, and that some of the whites had been killed by them.

Joseph Miles, Esq., moved that a committee be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; which motion being carried, the chairman appointed Messrs. Joseph Miles, Esq., Col. J. Pattan Anderson and Col. I. N. Ebey, said committee; whereupon the committee reported the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, News has arrived in this place, that a force of hostile Indians have already made an attack upon a settlement of American citizens, and that American blood has already been shed within our borders, and

Whereas, The present acting Executive, Charles H. Mason, has, with promptness and energy, started to visit the seat of disturbances—therefore

Resolved by the citizens of Olympia, in town meeting now assembled, That we have entire confidence in the present Executive, and that we are ready to second him in any act calculated to repel invasions, defend national honor, and protect American citizens in peaceable settlements upon American soil.

The foregoing preamble and resolution having been numerously subscribed to, the meeting then adjourned.

H. A. Goldsborough, Ch'n.
A. J. Moses, Secretary.

☞ A new post office has been established at Aurora, Lewis county, which will be known as Highland P. O. Jno. R. Jackson, Esq., P. M.

News by the Express.

To Mr. A. B. Stewart, who arrived here with an express on Sunday last, from Portland, we are indebted for files of New York papers to May 4th—New Orleans to May 5th, and California and Oregon papers to June 3d—six days ahead of the United States Mail.

To the N. Y. Herald, N. O. Delta and San Francisco Herald, we are mainly under obligations for the following news from the Atlantic States and Europe.

We have no definite news of the result of the recent election in Oregon, other than that the Whigs carried their entire ticket in Washington county. It is supposed that the balance of the territory has gone largely democratic.

Gen. A. L. Lovejoy has been removed from the office of Postal Agent for Oregon, and J. C. Avery appointed in his stead. It remains to be seen whether the change will operate advantageously to the people of this territory in a more prompt transmission of the mails. However, there are hopes that we will have a postal agent of our own ere long.

The military road from Myrtle creek, Umpqua Valley, to Camp Stewart, Rogue River Valley, is about completed, which will consume the $20,000 appropriated by Congress for its construction.

A new paper has been established at Scottsburg Oregon—D. J. Lyons, editor, and Wm. J. Biggs publisher, the fifth No. of which is before us. It seems to be understood that it will advocate a division of Oregon on the south.

A treaty with the Umpqua Indians of Oregon, for the purchase of their lands has been ratified by Congress. The annuities promised them, are to be paid in goods, $1,000 the first year, and $550 every year thereafter, for twenty years.

A treaty has also been formed with the Rogue River Indians of Oregon which purchases their lands for $60,000, of which $15,000 is to be retained to pay the damages done by them in the late war. Three dwellings are to be built for the chiefs of the tribe.

The Secretary of the Interior has confirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that settlers under the provisions of the Oregon donation law of 1850 had no right to locate their 640 acre land claims so as to cover the sites of settled towns. These decisions reverse that of the Surveyor General.

We will publish the law under which the decision was made when we have more room. The decision, of course, applies equally to town sites in this Territory.

Judge J. O. Waterman, of the Oregon *Times* has sold out his interest in that establishment to Messrs. Wm. D. Carter & Russell D. Austin, both excellent practical printers—the first named a former partner of Judge W.

We congratulate our friend Waterman on his release from the perplexing cares of the business department of the establishment, and hope his future editorial career, in which capacity he has contracted to continue for two years, will be pleasant and beneficial to himself, the democratic party, and the territory of his adoption. May success attend the *Times*.

The San Francisco Herald thinks it not improbable that a nautical engagement will take place ere long on the Pacific, between the Russian frigate, "Diana" and the English and French men-of-war on this coast. Such an event would attract hither the Russian fleet which has been actively employed on the coast of China, Japan &c., consisting of two war steamers, several large frigates and two or three corvettes. The only Russian settlement is Sitka, which is strongly fortified and withal is so insignificant and bleak a spot as to be scarcely worth the trouble of reducing and garrisoning it.

A fire had occurred in San Francisco recently doing much damage. Yreka and Marysville have also suffered severely from conflagration—at the latter place it is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries. One half of Yreka is in ashes. Loss estimated $147,000.

The steamer Falcon left New York on the 18th ult., with a portion of the United States Artillery for California, and after being a week at sea, put into Norfolk disabled. The Falcon is an old steamer, and Major Wyse, in command of the troops destined for Panama, remonstrated and protested against her use for the conveyance of the troops. The New York *Times* states that Major Wyse, convinced of the hazard of sending troops by the Falcon, absolutely refused to go in her, and is now under arrest at Governor's Island for disobeying orders.

Business in the California cities seems to be on the increase, and capitalists there seem to think that the worst crisis this season has passed. Large quantities of gold dust are daily reaching San Francisco from the interior, showing that there is but little danger of the immediate exhaustion of the mines.

Those engaged in the Salmon trade on the Sound can take encouragement from the following item from the Sacramento *Journal:*

"Ten days ago, the finest salmon sold for one cent a pound, it is now worth eight cents, with a prospect we are informed, of a still further rise."

A new constitution has been formed for the colony of New South Wales, and sent to the Home Department for approval.

Congress.—In the House, the Nebraska bill has been committed to the committee on Territories, but our latest dates give no news of any final action thereon. "Old Bullion" has made a vehement speech in opposition to the bill.

The Homestead Bill has been under consideration in the United States Senate, and considerable opposition is evinced to its passage.

In the Senate, Apl. 24th, the Indian appropriation bill was then taken up, and some twenty amendments reported by the Finance committee, adopted in a body. One appropriating eighty thousand dollars for negotiations with the Indians in Washington Territory, debated and adopted.

The Indian appropriation bill authorizes the appointment of two Indian agents east of the Rocky Mountains, in addition to the eleven already provided for; one for New Mexico, in addition to four previously provided for, and not exceeding three for Washington Territory.

A bill was reported and referred to the committee of Whole authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State government, and providing for their admission into the Union.

In the House, Mr. Disney's amendment to the bill establishing the office of Surveyor General in New Mexico, was discussed for a considerable time, and finally adopted. The amendment alters the second section of the bill to read that grants shall be given to every white male citizen, or every white male over twenty-one years of age who has declared his intention to become a citizen.

So much of the act of Congress establishing the government of Utah as requires the Governor to perform the duties of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has been repealed, and provides that he shall hereafter receive $2,500 per annum. A Superintendent of Indian Affairs, has been appointed for the Territory of Utah, with a salary of $2,000.

The Gadsden treaty, in a modified form, has again been brought before the U. S. Senate, and ratified in such a shape as to secure about half as much territory as it did originally, and making the consideration ten millions of dollars, and the abrogation of the eleventh article of the treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo. The Mesilla Valley dispute is settled by the adoption of a new boundary line. It also contains a sufficient recognition of the Sloo Tehuantepec grant. It makes no provision for claims held by Americans against Mexico. It is believed that Santa Anna will accept it. The vote on the treaty, it is understood, was thirty-four to twelve.

It is reported that Gen. Gadsden will shortly return to Mexico and negotiate a commercial treaty with Santa Anna, who has expressed his willingness to treat liberally in the matter.

"The Black Warrior Affair.—The Mobile *Advertiser* learns that a despatch was received on the 27th, by a well known commercial house in that city, to the effect that the Arabia brings despatches from Spain containing an offer of full indemnity on account of the outrage on the steamship Black Warrior."

The Washington Evening *Star* now says, that "at no time within the last ten years has it been considered in Washington that there was less danger of unpleasant relations with Spain, than at the present moment."

A New York morning paper has published a telegraphic dispatch, in which it is stated that Mr. Slidell has offered a resolution in the Senate to authorize the President to suspend the neutrality laws with respect to England and France during the recess of Congress, if it should be deemed expedient or advisable; that is, should General Pierce and his cabinet deem it expedient or advisable. In the "warm" discussion to which, we are informed, this singular resolution led the Senate in its consideration, "Slidell and others alleged that the Allied Powers designed to take Cuba."

Fire and flood appear to be playing havoc with the Atlantic coast, along the Jersey shore &c., and New York appears to be getting her share of both. A severe fire occurred in Broadway, New York, on the 26th ult., at which some 20 persons, mostly firemen were killed, and many severely disabled, by the falling of walls, or by the the devouring element. Loss of property not estimated.

This distruction of property and loss of life was followed a few days afterwards by an unusually severe rain storm, doing much damage to the shipping and property of New York. The N. Y. *Herald* comments as follows:

"Although no proper estimate can at this time be formed of the loss, yet sufficient is known to justify the opinion that it will amount to millions. The immense Croton dam, upon which the city of New York is dependent for its supply of water, gave way before the flood. The various railroads leading to the city have been seriously damaged, bridges carried away, and factories destroyed. For some days the mails will be obstructed, and the telegraph lines have suffered considerably. The caloric ship Ericsson, when off Jersey City, returning from a trial trip, careened from the force of the blast, and one of her ports, used for throwing ashes overboard, being open, she filled with water and sunk, her crew and guests barely escaping with their lives in the boats that had put out to render assistance."

Much feeling has been created throughout the country by the verdict of acquittal in the case of Matthew F. Ward, tried in Elizabethtown, Ky., for the murder of H. G. Butler. The facts in the case are these: Willie Ward, a brother of Matthew, was a pupil in Butler's school, and was mildly and properly corrected for some misdemeanor. The next day Matthew and Robert Ward procured pistols and bowie knives and went at 11 o'clock in the morning to the school room, and demanded of Mr. Butler why he had punished Willie.—Mr. Butler replied that that was neither the time nor the place, during school hours, for explanation. On Mr. Butler still denying the satisfaction required, Matthew styled him a coward, a liar, and a scoundrel. Mr. Butler thereupon took hold of his collar and told him to leave the room. Thus far the evidence is agreed to by twelve witness. Robert J. Ward, Jr., alone testified that Butler struck his brother, instead of pushing him. When Butler collared him. Ward placed his pistol against Butler's breast and fired. Butler exclaimed, "My poor wife and child."

The following telegraphic dispatches to the N. O. Delta, will serve to show something of the popular feeling which prevails at this time in Kentucky in refference to the affair:—

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 4.

Hon. John J. Crittenden is suffering severely in public estimation in consequence of his volunteering to defend the Wards on their recent trial. A public meeting in Madson, Ind., yesterday, passed the following resolution, with only two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That this meeting request the Board of Directors of the Jefferson County Agricultural Fair to withdraw their invitation to Governor Crittenden to deliver the address at the next Annual Fair of Jefferson County; the action of Gov. Crittenden in the Ward case, he having volunteered his services, and prostituted his great talents in an unworthy cause, viz: the overriding of public justice, which has occurred since the invitation was given, is deemed a sufficient excuse, if one is necessary, for this public withdrawal of that invitation.

The Kentucky papers are filled with the proceedings of public meetings held in that State, by every one of which Mr. Crittenden was denounced, and requested to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate.

The Ward family have left Louisville, and the whereabouts of the murderer is unknown.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—9½ o'clock at night—between six and eight thousand persons are congregated at the court house.—Resolutions have been passed expressive of the opinion of our citizens of Hardin county, on the verdict of the jury in the case of Matt. Ward, and Wolfe, one of the attorneys for the defence. Twelve persons are to be burned in effigy, and the excitement is intense.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—At the meeting on Saturday night, resolutions were passed requesting John J. Crittenden to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and also Wolfe to give up his seat in the State Senate. Matt. Ward was requested to leave the State.

The mob proceeded to the residence of Robert J. Ward, and burned effigies of Matt. and Robert on the front door. The wood work caught fire, but was extinguished before much damage had been done.

Some severe Indian fighting occurred March last in New Mexico, near Taos and El Passo—at the former place, between the command of Lieut. Davidson and the Apache Indians, and at the latter place, betwen the command of Lieut. Bell and the Apaches. Lieut. Davidson lost twenty-two men killed and twenty-one wounded—two thirds of the command being killed and wounded—he was forced to retire, fighting his way over two miles, and with the disadvantages of having the wounded to carry with him. Lieutenant Davidson received an arrow wound, not very severe, in a hand-to-hand conflict. Surgeon Magruder was also wounded, slightly. The Indian loss was near one hundred killed.

The loss under Lieut. Bell's command was much less, but equally sanguinary, considering the numbers opposed. Both commands were of the 1st Dragoons.

From EUROPE, we have but little of additional information of interest from the seat of war since our last. Navigation is opening in the Baltic.

The British and French fleets, after a long period of inactivity, had entered the Black Sea, evidently for an offensive purpose.

The French squadron that has sailed from Brest, under Admiral Dechines, to reinforce Napier in the Baltic, is composed of the line of battle ships, *Inflexible, Jemappes, Tage, Breslau*, and frigates *Darien, Poursuivante*, and *Semillante*. All the Russian Baltic ports are formally declared under blockade by the Allies.

From Paris it is stated that on the 17th copies of *a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, were exchanged between France and England*.

The *London Times*, of the 17th, published the following telegraphic dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent, and the information causes much excitement:

"*The British frigate Tribune has just returned from Admiral* PLUMRIDGE *squadron, having taken five Russian prizes, and a number of prisoners!*"

These ships had been for some time under surveillance. They were laden with sulphur, lead, and other contraband of war, —were last from Lubec, and on their way to a Russian port in the Gulf of Finland.

Napier's fleet now musters thirty-seven sail, carrying eighteen hundred guns, and over eighteen thousand men.

Count Alexander de Medem has been appointed Russian Minister at Washington, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of M. Bidisco.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times intimates that Spain has declared her willingness to join the Western Powers in the present war, on condition that France and England should guarantee to her the possession of Cuba.

We are much amused by seeing the above paragraph in several papers which, for years past, have been continually declaring that France and England have guaranteed to Spain the possession of Cuba. Some people are very forgetful, and thereby make sad blunders.

The effective strength of the Turkish army is calculated at 117,000 men.

Excursion to the Coast Range.

A party of three, consisting of Messrs. Waymire, Kellogg, and another gentleman whose name we have been unable to learn, arrived at this place last week from an excursion to the coast range, whither they had gone for the purpose of prospecting for gold. The party have spent some six weeks in the mountains, along the streams, and made two or three unsuccessful attempts to cross to the western slope of the mountains. They explored the country around Black Lake—around the head of Hood's Canal, and along the base of the mountains as far down as Port Ludlow. They describe the country in the vicinity of the coast range as very rough, and access to the mountains extremely difficult for pack animals. They ascended the mountains to a sufficient height to obtain a view of both the Pacific and the Sound, but were compelled to abandon their purpose of making a descent on the western side, in consequence of the immense canyons that surrounded the isolated spurs over which their course had been directed. The mountains are broken up in the utmost disorder—as is inferred, from volcanic eruptions—and a dividing ridge extremely difficult to locate. The smoke that hovered around one of the peaks, which was observed for several days, clearly designated it as a "mountain torch," whose fires are yet burning, and whose eruptions may have contributed to the confusion around it. But few Indians were met with, and they exceedingly wild and wretched in appearance. Game was found in abundance, consisting of several species of elk, black and brown bear, black tail deer, &c.

The party, one of whom is an experienced miner, appear well satisfied with the result of their researches—finding abundant specimens of gold bearing quartz, and their prospectings affording ample inducements for a further expenditure of time and labor.

It was the intention of the party to have crossed the coast range at once, and confine their researches exclusively to the western slope of those mountains—believing that here, as in California, if gold was obtained in any considerable quantities, it would be found on the Pacific side; and although they failed in the object contemplated for reasons above assigned, yet from the elevation attained by them, they have no doubt but they observed at least one pass that could be traversed from the eastern to the western base without much difficulty.

It is the intention of the party to make arrangements for a more thorough and protracted exploration, and satisfactory test of the gold resources of the Pacific side of the coast range, and for that purpose they intend to start in August or September, fully provided with mining implements and provisions, with an object of devoting the winter to purposes of prospecting.

Territorial Road Survey.

The commissioners appointed by the recent legislature, Messrs. F. KENNEDY, IRA WARD and ISAAC HAYS, to survey a territorial road from Olympia to Monticello, agreeable to a bill passed for the location of a road between those places, have discharged the duty assigned them, and will, we think, be able to make a favorable report thereon.

From Mr. R. INGALLS, who was engaged in the survey, we learn that the bearings of the route from Olywpia to the forks of the Cowlitz river, was about 20° west of south, and from the forks to Monticello, about 5° or 6° east of south. The route is represented as entirely practicable—for most of the way passing over high ground, without any serious hills to be surmounted; although to make a good wagon road, much labor will be required, as it will have to be constructed for more than ⅝ of the distance, through a timbered country, though generally, not very heavy. The worst portion of the route was found about four miles from the Cowlitz river, on the ridge dividing and between the foot of grand prairie and Mr. Drew's land claim, which will require both grading and cross-laying for a short distance.

The route crosses the Chehalis river twice, in consequence of an elbow formed by that stream—at the fartherst crossing of which, a bridge can be constructed without any difficulty, and at light expense; but at the first crossing, an abutment will be necessary on the east side of the river, in consequence of that bank being liable to overflow for a short distance, at high water.

☞ Rev. Mr. ROBERTS will deliver a sermon in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Sunday, the 18th inst, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Also at 3 o'clock, P. M. of the same day.

☞ The bark "Sarah Warren" Capt. D. J. Gove, left this port on Thursday, the 15th inst., for San Francisco with a cargo of Piles.

☞ Mr. Joseph CUSHMAN, of this place, has been appointed by the County Commissioners Judge of Probate for the county of Thurston, *vice* S. D. RUDDELL, resigned.

"Stuart's Express,"

For Oregon, California and the Atlantic States connecting with Messrs. Adams & Co., and Steamer "Columbia." Will receive treasure, letters, packages &c., &c., until three o'clock P. M. Saturday, June 17. Office at Parker's, Olympia, W. T.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

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

OLYMPIA, W. T., June 17, 1854.

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

Down the Sound!

B. J. MADISON,

WILL leave Nisqually with a large and staunchly made SCOW, on or about the 25th of this month, for New Dungeness—stopping at intermediate points along the Sound. Freight and passengers taken on reasonable terms.
Olympia, June 17, 1854.–1w

ARRIVAL OF THE

"EOLIAN,"

DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.

S. J. McCORMICK,

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

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

☞ Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.
June 17, 1854.–n41-1m

Probate Court, Lewis County, Washington Territory.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a term of this Court for Lewis county, will be held at the Court house, Cowlitz Landing, on Monday the tenth day of July proximo. JAMES GARDINER, P. J.
Forks of Cowlitz, June 17, '54–n41-3w

NEW ARRIVAL

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

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

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

THOMAS JOHNSTON,

GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,

Next door to Betman & Brands,

BEGS leave to inform country purchasers, Farmers and families, that he has on hand a supply of Groceries, Boots, Clothing and Hardware, at the lowest market price. Those desirous of getting their supplies at lows price will do well to give him an early call.
June 10, 1854.–n40

Ex. Sarah Warren.

June 3d.
100 Bbls. Haxall Sweet Flour,
5,000 lbs. Cut Nails and spikes,
7 Tons assorted Iron,
Invoice Powder and Shot,
Bales sheetings and prints,
10 Cook Stoves, No. 2 to 5,
Mill Saws, Tenon Saws and Carpenters' Tools,
100 glazed Window Sashes,
80 eastern Fine Doors, and
Other goods for sale by the
KENDALL CO.
Olympia, June 9, '54.

New Goods,

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

JUST received and now opening a general assortment of

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

Such as Frock, Dress, Sack, Prince Albert, Business and Over Coats.
Doe Skin, Fancy, Cassimere, Satinet and moleskin Pants.
Black Satin, Cassimere and Fancy Vests,
Hats, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Children's Shoes of all kinds.
A good assortment of white, colored, calico, hickory, check, over and under Shirts at prices to suit the times.
Also—Crape and Merino Shawls, Ribbons, Bonnets, Lace, Gloves, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fresh ground Corn Meal, Dried Apples, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Candles Tobacco and Soap.
All of which will be sold very low.
W. M. RUTLEDGE.
Olympia, June 9,–'54. –tf.

FOR SALE,

12 YOKE of Steers, large and in fine condition.—Apply to G. F. Whitworth, Olympia, or Judge Yantis on Gravelly Prairie.
Olympia, June 10, 1854.–n40

Notic.

ALL persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.
URSULA McCONAHA.
Seattle, June 10, 1854.–n40

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

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

DRY GOODS.

A complete assortment, such as Merinoes, Alpaccas, Fig'd Mousline and Barege de Laine; French, English and American prints; Ginghams; Lawns; Plaid; Linen Diaper; Holland; Curtain Damask; Flannel; White Jeans and Sheeting; Toweling; Blk Broad Cloth; Cottonade; Bed Tick; superior white Jackonet; Cambric; Swiss Mull; Checked and Satin striped Muslins; Embr. Curtain Muslin.
Marseilles, white and colored Counterpanes;
N. W. Chemissetts, Collars and under sleeves;
Veils, Mourning Collars and Chemissetts;
Silk and Cotton Laces; fine Silk Parosols;
Ladies Silk, Cashm. and Cotton Hose.
An assortment of Gloves, Perfumery and Fancy articles.

CLOTHING.

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

BOOTS & SHOES.

Calf skin and kip Boots; Gents and Boys P. Lea Brogans; Ladies Bootees, Gaiters and Shoes, a variety.
An assortment of Stationery and Hardware, and a great number of articles not mentioned.
The above named goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices.
Call, examine our stock and convince yourselves.
Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits.
Our system—Equal justice to all.
GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.
Olympia, W. T., May 27, 1854. 3m38

MEDICINE.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
Office, two doors south of Parker's store.
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 25, 1853. 42-1y

SAMUEL HOLMES,

DAGUERREOTYPIST,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

Will attend to all orders for the taking of Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, and all other matters connected with the art.
Rooms over the Cabinet Shop of D. C. Beatty.
May 13, 1854. 36tf

HANDS WANTED!

FIFTY MEN can find employment at Sayward's Saw Mill, Port Ludlow, Washington Territory. For terms, apply to
ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia.
May 27, 1854. 3w38

J. S. SMITH,

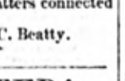
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND.

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

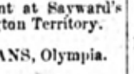
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco.
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

For Sale Cheap.



TWO Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S. Van Winkle, No. 16 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "San Office."
May 20, 1854. 2m37.

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

Notice.

IS hereby given, that the assessor of Thurston county Washington Territory, will be found at the office of the county auditor, in the town of Olympia, on the 29th and 30th days of June, and on the first day of July, to correct all errors that may have occurred during the assessment.
All persons who may feel themselves aggrieved as to the manner in which their property has been assessed, are invited to come forward and have the necessary corrections made, or properly adjusted, before the assessment roll is returned to the county commissioners.
WHITFIELD KIRTLEY.
Assessor Thurston co.
Olympia, June 10th, 1854. 3t.

Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.
A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.
A. J. LINVILL.
Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

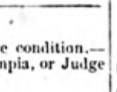
ENOCH H. WILSON. JAS. K. HURD.

WILSON & HURD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

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

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

HAVE an excellent engine Lathe, of 22 in. swing, in operation, under charge of an experienced machineist and engineer, who will execute orders in his line, in a superior style and finish, with dispatch.
—ALSO—
Blacksmithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to
J. P. KELLER, Agent.
Teekalet, W. T.
A supply of Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Nails, Doors, Window Glass, &c., constantly on hand by the Puget Mill Co. at Teekalet, Hood's Canal, between which place and San Francisco several vessels are running regularly.
March 14, 1854. 32tf

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.

Drugs & Medicines.

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

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

HAVE a Steam Saw Mill—gang and single saws—and Shingle machine in operation, and have on hand and are manufacturing lumber of a variety of sizes and lengths, of a superior quality for building and shipping purposes. Also piles and hewn timber.
All orders promptly attended to by
J. P. KELLER,
at Tekalet, Washington Territory, or
A. J. POPE,
San Francisco, California.
Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

Great Inducements!

THE subscriber has just received, ex LEONESA, a full and desirable assortment of goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Flour, Pork, Butter,
Lard, Cheese, Bread, Syrup,
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Cooking Stoves,
Box Stoves and full assortment of Tin-ware.
Boots, coarse and fine, Patent Leather Shoes, Ladies' Gaiters and Bootees, Pantaloons, coarse and Fine, Shirts, Double Barrel Guns,
Powder, Shot, Dr'd Apples,
Candles, &c, &c, &c.

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

NEW GOODS!

ARRIVAL OF THE TARQUINA!

Silk Poplins; Barege and Barege de laine;
French and Scotch Ginghams;
French Calicoes;
Silk Ribbons and Trimmings;
Marsailles 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, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
Olympia, W. T., April 20, 1854. 33tf

NOTICE

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

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

On the first day of August next.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1854.
FRANKLIN PIERCE.
By the President:
JOHN WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S NOTICE

TO SETTLERS

In Township	3	North	Range	1	East	in	W. T.
In "	4	"	"	1	West	in	do
In "	5	"	"	1	"	in	do
In "	2	"	"	1	East	in	O. T.
In "	2	"	"	1	West	in	do
In "	3	"	"	1	"	in	do
In "	4	"	"	1	"	in	do
In "	5	"	"	1	"	in	do

The above townships having been surveyed, and the plats thereof approved on the 5th 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 hereof, 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 conflicts 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 5th day of May, 1854.
C. K. GARDNER,
Surveyor General of Public Lands in Oregon.
May 20, 1854. 4m37

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having recently erected and fitted up a Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.
The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth Streets, where the proprietor will, at all times, take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.
WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.
April 15, 1854. 32tf

NOTICE.

COUNTY AUDITORS are hereby requested to forward without delay to the Territorial Auditor a statement of the amount of Territorial tax levied in their respective counties for the year 1853; and county treasurers are requested to forward forthwith all money due to the Territory as Territorial tax for the said year 1853, to Wm. Cock, Territorial Treasurer.
DANIEL R. BIGELOW,
Territorial Auditor.
Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 6w35

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.

P. KEACH & CO.

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

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China, No. 1, E. B. Syrup in kegs, No. 1, Molasses, Teas, every variety, Coffee, old Java and Rio, Chili Beans, Apples, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Preserved Fruits. Also, 150 bbls. excellent Flour.

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,
EVERY VARIETY.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

Fancy Prints, Calicoes, Mous de Lanes, Alapaccas, figured and plain, Shirting and Sheeting, Flannels, Red and white, Cassimers, Velvets, muslins, figured and embroidered Handkerchiefs, Irish Linnen, Thread, Silk, &c., &c.

COATS,

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

HATS AND CAPS,

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

A Very Large Supply

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

Hard Ware.

Cutlery, Log Chains, Carpenter's tools, Glass-ware, Wooden-ware, Powder, Shot, Tobacco, Pipes, Knives and Forks, &c. Besides hundreds of other articles too numerous to mention.
We would respectfully invite the inhabitants of this Territory, to call before purchasing elsewhere at our New Store in Steilacoom City.
Steilacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf

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

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & SHIPPING AGENT,
FIRE PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
No. 86 Sacramento Street,
March 1, 1851. tf.31 SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE proprietors of this hotel having erected an additional building, and completed other extensive improvements, are now prepared to offer as good accommodations and fare as any hotel in our own or neighboring territory.
The Bar will always be supplied with the best Liquors and Cigars.
A good Stable is attached to the premises.
Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.
CORLISS & ENSIGN,
October 1, 1853. 4tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.
Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes &c.
J. K. HURD.
Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that books will be open to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Cowlitz River Steamboat Company, at the house of Seth Catlin, Monticello, John R. Jackson, Cowlitz, C. H. Hale, Olympia, John W. Chapman, Steilacoom, on and after the fifteenth day of May till the capital stock is taken.
Per order of Company.

"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 having them at P. C. & Co's Express Office. They will be returned as early as possible.
tf. C. C. ROBBINS.
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1853.

AN ACT in relation to County Auditors.

Passed March 23d, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That at the first annual election in each county, and every two years thereafter, there shall be elected a county auditor, who shall have the qualifications of a voter, and shall continue in office for the term of two years, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. The Auditor shall also be clerk of the board of county commissioners, and recorder of deeds in the county for which he is elected.

Sec. 3. The election provided for by this act shall be conducted and returns made, in the manner and form prescribed by the law regulating general elections; *Provided*, that the person or persons associated with the auditor in opening and examining the poll books, shall issue to the person duly elected under this act his certificate of election.

Sec. 4. Every Auditor within fifteen days after receiving his certificate of election, and before he shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe an oath before the clerk of the district court, or judge of probate of his proper county, faithfully and impartially to perform the duties of his office as prescribed by law, to the best of his abilities; which oath shall be endorsed on the back of his certificate of election, recorded in a book kept for the purpose in his office, and filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county, or if there be no such office, with the clerk of the district court of the county to which his county may be attached for judicial purposes. He shall also give a bond to his county, with good and sufficient sureties in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, to be approved by the county commissioners of his county, conditioned that he will faithfully and impartially fulfil the duties of his office; which bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the proper county.

Sec. 5. He shall audit all accounts and demands chargeable against his county, which are not directed to be settled and allowed by some other tribunal or person, and present the same to the county commissioners for their inspection and allowance, and for all such sums of money allowed by the county commissioners, or such other tribunal or person, or where the same is fixed by law, he shall issue his order on the treasurer of the county, payable to the person entitled thereto, which order shall be numbered according to the rate of issue, and the number, date and amount of each, and to whom payable, and for what purpose drawn, shall at the time of issuing the same, be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

Sec. 6. He shall keep an accurate account current with the treasurer of the county, and when any person shall deposit with him any receipt given by the treasurer, for money paid into the treasury, he shall file such receipt and charge the treasurer with the amount thereof.

Sec. 7. The county auditors of the several counties may appoint deputy auditors who shall be appointed in writing, and shall before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their office, take and subscribe an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their office, which oath shall be endorsed on the appointment, and recorded in the office of the county auditor. The county auditors shall be responsible for the acts of their deputies, and revoke their appointment at pleasure.

Sec. 8. Auditors and their deputies are authorized to administer oaths necessary in the performance of their duties, and in all other cases where oaths are required by law to be administered.

Sec. 9. No person doing the duties of auditor shall practice as an attorney before the board of county commissioners.

Sec. 10. Any person may have a county order cancelled by the auditor, and two or more new orders issued in lieu thereof, by paying to such auditor the fees allowed for such services.

Sec. 11. In case the auditor is unable to attend to the duties of his office, during the session of the board of county commissioners, and having no deputy able to attend, some person may be deputized by such board to perform the duties of auditor and clerk thereof for the time being.

Sec. 12. The county auditor shall attend the meeting of the board of county commissioners of their respective counties, and do and perform all the duties imposed by law; and shall copy into books the reports of the treasurer, of the receipts and disbursements of the county.

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

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

AN ACT Eestablishing Probate Courts for the Territory of Washington.

Passed, April 14th, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That there shall be elected at the first general election, and every two years thereafter, in each county in this Territory, one suitable person who shall have the qualifications of an elector, who shall be styled the "Probate Judge," and the court hereby constituted shall be called the "Probate Court," and such Judge shall hold his office for three years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. The clerk of the board of county commissioners shall certify the name of the person elected under this act, to the Governor of the Territory, who shall thereupon commission all such persons Judges of Pprobate for the term for which they may have been elected.

Sec. 3. That the Probate court in their respective counties, shall have and possess the following powers: Exclusive and original jurisdiction in all cases relative to the probate of last wills and testaments; the granting letters testamentary and of administration and revoking the same; the appointment and displacing guardians of orphan minors and of persons of unsound mind and the binding of apprentices; in the settlement and allowance of accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, to hear and determine all disputes and controversies respecting wills, the right of executorship, administration and guardianship, or relative to the duties and accounts of executors, administrators and guardians and to hear and determine all disputes and controversies between masters and their apprentices, to hear and determine all suits and other proceedings instituted against executors and administrators upon any demand against the estate of their testator or intestate, when such demand shall not exceed two hundred dollars, subject to an appeal to the district court in such manner as may be provided by law; to award process, and cause to come before said court all and every person or persons whom they may deem it necessary to examine, whether parties or witnesses, or who, as executors, administrators, or guardians, or otherwise, shall be entrusted with, or in any wise accountable for any lands, tenements, goods or chattels belonging to any minor, orphan, or person of unsound mind, or estate of any deceased person, and may examine any person on oath or affirmation touching any matter of controversy before them.

Sec. 4. That said court shall provide and keep a suitable seal.

Sec. 5. That the court established by this act, shall be a court of record, and shall keep just and faithful records of its proceedings, and shall have power to issue all writs which may be necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction according to the principles and usages of law.

Sec. 6. That when at any term of the Probate court there is no sheriff or coroner, or either of them is not qualified to act, or both are from any cause disqualified, the court may appoint one or more persons to execute process and perform any other duty of the sheriff, who shall be entitled to such fees for his services as are allowed by law to sheriffs in like cases.

Sec. 7. The said court may enforce by attachment, the return of any writ or process sent out of the same, and the payment of any moneys had and received by any officer thereof, whose duty it is made by law to pay over, and the delivery of papers entrusted to such officer officially.

Sec. 8. That no Judge of the Probate court shall sit on the determination of any cause or proceeding in which he is interested, or related within the fourth degree to either party, or shall have been counsel.

Sec. 9. That if the judge be disqualified from any cause for sitting on the determination of any cause or proceeding pending before him, the same shall be certified with the original papers to the District court of the county, which shall proceed thereon to final judgement and determination, the same as the Probate court might have done.

Sec. 10. That if said Court shall not be held on the first day of the term, such court shall stand adjourned from day to day until the evening of the third day. If at that time the judge shall not have appeared and opened Court, the same shall stand adjourned until the next regular term. Special adjoutned terms may be held in continuation of the regular term, upon its being so ordered by the court in term time, and entered by the clerk upon the record of the court.

Sec. 11. That each judge of Probate court shall be a conservater of the peace throughout his county.

Sec. 12. That when any issue is pending, proper to be tried by a jury, the court in its discretion may order a jury to be summoned by the sheriff, or selected in any manner as may be prescribed by law, for selecting juries in the District court.

Sec. 13. That trials by jury in said court shall be governed in all cases as similar trials in the District court, and writs of inquiry may in like manner be awarded and executed, the verdicts of juries be set aside and new trials granted.

Sec. 14. That all process issuing out of the Probate court, shall be tested by the clerk and sealed with the seal of the court.

Sec. 15. That the Probate court shall have the same power and authority under like restrictions and rules of law, to enforce and execute their orders, rules, judgments and decrees as may be prescribed by law for the District courts of this Territory.

Sec. 16. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of said Probate court to issue letters of administration to any person applying for the same in vacation; subject however, to the approval or disapproval of said court at its next session, and subject to all the liabilities and restrictions provided for by law; *Provided however*, that when there is a last will and testament of any deceased person, letters of administration or executorship, shall be granted by the said Probate court when said court is in open session, and said letters shall be signed by the said court and certified by the clerk thereof.

Sec. 17. That the county auditor or clerk of the board of county commissioners be the clerk of the Probate court in each county in this Territory.

Sec. 18. The Probate court shall meet in each and every county, at the court House or at the usual place of holding the district court for such county on the second Monday in April, July, September and December in each or ever year; *Provided*, however, if the District court shall meet on any of the before mentioned days, the Probate court shall meet on the Monday preceding.

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

C. H. MASON,
Secretary ofc th Territory of Washington.

Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, late U. S. Commissioner, in China, arrived at New York in the steamship Arctic from Liverpool.

No tidings have yet been received of the steamer City of Glasgow. She has probably sunk, and all on board have perished.

Nothing had been heard of the steamship City of Glasgow, when the Arabia left Liverpool, on the 15th ult.

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5tf

GEORGE L. STORY,
DRUGGIST,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Dec. 3, 1853.

C. H. MASON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE, TIN-WARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

I. N. EBEY,
Attorney and Ccunsellor at Law,
AND SOLICITER IN CHANCERY.
Office at the Custom House.
Sept. 30, 1853. 4tf

G. A. BARNES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARD-WARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Sept. 10, 1853.

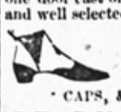
H. C. MOSELEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.
July 9, 1853. tf

F. A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852.

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,
French Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE—PORTLAND HOSPITAL, FRONT STREET, Portland, Oregon.

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Working Jewelers,
FRONT, BETWEEN STARK AND OAK STREETS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a workmanlike manner, and warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

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

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

2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs course 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

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

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.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clo thing, oots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.
M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.
April 22, 1854. 33tf

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. | PH. WATERMAN, Olympia, W. T.
Williams & Waterman,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.
April 15, 1854. 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
BEING the pioneers in Olympia, we take this method informing the public generally that we are prepared to contract and furnish materials for buildings on the improved "rat plan," which cannot be surpassed "nary time."
TERMS—Cash.
Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co. Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m42

PUYALLUP
SALMON FISHERY.
THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to
RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,
or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City.
August 12, 1853. 50tf

THE OFFICE OF
JNO. B. PRESTON,
IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.
Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

STOVES.
JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.
Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and Japaned Tin ware.
We are prepared to manufacture to order, and at the shortest notice, all articles in our line of business.
GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Olympia, Nev. 5, 1853. 9tf

FOR SALE.
A FIRST RATE TWO HORSE WAGON for sale, on reasonable rates, by
GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Olympia, April 1, 1854. 30tf

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

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.

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. 22, 1854. tf.

FRUIT TREES.
MILWAUKIE NURSERY.
H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.
WE have had a number of our varieties bear fruit, and we find the size and flavor to exceed any in the United States. We have greatly extended our Nursery by the introduction of many new varieties of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, &c., &c.—also a variety of Flowers and ornamental Trees, many of which we shall be able to furnish this fall. We have further extended our nursery business by establishing three Branch Nurseries in the upper country; one at Alfred Stanton's Marion county, four miles north-east of Salem; one at Mr. Knoxe's, Knoxe's Bute, Linn county; and one at Joseph Kelsey's near Starr's Point, Benton county.
March 11, 1843.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, STATIONERY, &c., &c., &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.
April 20, 1854. 24tf

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.

CHEAP STORE!
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia, in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
BOOTS, SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING, &c.
All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest."
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases.
A word to the wise is sufficient.
G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
—EX TARQUINA—
FLOUR—Chili and Gallego;
Pork—in hlfs 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

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. 15tf
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

Steilacoom Ship Yard.
BOLTON & WILSON,
SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS,
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.
VESSELS of all classes built, rigged and fitted for sea. Sails, spars, rigging, netting, chandlery &c., supplied to order. Caulking and all other repairs made in the most satisfactory manner. Ship carpenters will be despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.
Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 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,
DURGIN & BOOTH, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

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.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTER.
THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Importers of Provisions, Tobacco and Segars, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass ware,—Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Rifles and Guns, Seines and Nets, and all articles suitable to the Puget Sound trade, the prices of which will be found very moderate.
San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

PILLOW & DREW,
Watch Makers and Jewelers,
NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMS & CO'S. EXPRESS OFFICE
PORTLAND, OREGON,
KEEP constantly on hand, and are receiving by every steamer, new and rich inveices of
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
which they offer at the lowest prices.
—CONSISTING OF—
Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety,
Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold, Ladies' & Gentlemen's
BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons
Butter knives & salt spoons,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Fea Rells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery; every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.
PILLOW & DREW.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; and also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Fancy Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician.
H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Old Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c.
Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods.
July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

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

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,
SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,
Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools;
Tinman's Tools and Machines;
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.
On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Plattesville, Illinois.
San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,
AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of
HARDWARE, GROCERIES
PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;
Among which are Nails, Horse-shoes, Horse-shoe nails, Bar lead, Steel and Iron Squares, Try Squares, Board Rules, Collins' and Simmons' axes, Hand-saws, Buck-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

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-SHIP

PEYTONA,
JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,
will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 26th of each month.
Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.
Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

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. 25, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITS FARMS, W. T.
September 8, 1852. -tf-