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LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT relative to Coroners.

Passed April 13, 1854.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That there shall be elected at the first annual election in every county in this Territory, and every two years thereafter, a coroner, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and shall take an oath of office and file a copy thereof, together with a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office to be approved by and filed with the county auditor.

Sec. 2. The Coroner shall perform the duties of sheriff in all cases where the sheriff is interested, or otherwise incapacitated from serving; and whenever the coroner acts as sheriff, he shall possess the powers and perform all the duties of sheriff, and shall be liable on his official bond in like manner as a sheriff would be, and shall be entitled to the same fees as are allowed by law to the sheriff for similar services; but before serving any process as required by this section, the coroner shall give an additional bond in double the amount of the sum sued for on damages claimed.

Sec. 3. When a Coroner has been informed that a person has been killed, or has committed suicide, or has suddenly died under such circumstances as to afford a reasonable ground to suspect that his death has been occasioned by the act of another by criminal means, he shall go to the place where the body is, and forthwith summon six good and lawful persons, qualified by law to serve as jurors, to appear before him forthwith at the place where the body of the deceased is, to inquire into the cause of the death.

Sec. 4. Every person summoned as a juror, who shall fail to appear without having a reasonable excuse, shall forfeit any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, to be recovered by the coroner in the name of the Territory, before any justice of the peace, in the proper county, and when collected, to be paid over to the county treasurer for the use of the county.

Sec. 5. When four or more of the jurors attend, they shall be sworn by the coroner to inquire who the person was, and when, where, and by what means he came to his death, and into the circumstances attending his death; and to render a true verdict therein, according to the evidence afforded them, or arising from the inspection of the body.

Sec. 6. The coroner may issue subpœnas for witnesses, to the sheriff or any constable of the county, returnable forthwith, or at such time and place as he may appoint, which may be served by any competent person. He must summon and examine as witnesses, on oath by him administered, every person, who, in his opinion, or that of any of the jury, has any knowledge of the facts, and he may summon a surgeon or physician to inspect the body, and give under oath, a professional opinion as to the cause of the death.

Sec. 7. A witness served with a subpœna may be compelled to attend and testify or punished by the coroner for disobedience, in like manner as upon a subpœna issued by a justice of the peace.

Sec. 8. After inspecting the body and hearing the testimony, the jury shall render their verdict and certify the same by an inquisition in writing, signed by them and setting forth who the person killed is, if known, and when, where, and by what means he came to his death; and if he was killed, or his death occasioned by the act of another by criminal means, who is guilty thereof, if known.

Sec. 9. In all cases where murder or manslaughter is supposed to have been committed, the testimony of witnesses taken before the coroner's jury, shall be reduced to writing by the coroner, or under his direction, and he shall also bind over such witnesses as he may deem proper to appear and testify at the next term of the district court of the county, and in default of a recognizance, may commit such witnesses to the county jail, and shall forthwith file the written testimony, inquisition and recognisance with the clerk of such court.

Sec. 10. If, however, the person charged with the commission of the offence be arrested before the inquisition can be filed, the coroner shall deliver the same, with the testimony taken, to the magistrate before whom such person may be brought, who shall return the same, with the depositions and statement taken before him, and the recognizance, to the office of the clerk of the District court of the county.

Sec. 11. If the jury find that the person was killed by another by criminal means, and the party committing the act be ascertained by the inquisition, and be not in custody, the coroner shall issue a warrant signed by him, with his name of office for the arrest of the person charged, into one or more counties, as may be necessary, and returnable forthwith to the nearest justice of the peace, judge, or committing magistrate.

Sec. 12. The coroner's warrant shall be in substantially the following form:

United States of America, }
The Territory of Washington, } ss.

To any sheriff of the Territory: An inquisition having been this day found by a coroners jury before me, stating that A. B. has come to his death by the act of C. D., by criminal means, (or as the case may be, as found by the inquisition,) you are therefore commanded in the name of the United States of America, forthwith to arrest the above named C. D., and take him before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in this county. Given under my hand this —— day of ——, A. D. 18 . E. F., Coroner of the county of ——."

Sec. 13. The coroner's warrant may be served in any county, and the officers serving it shall proceed thereon in all respects, as upon a warrant of arrest.

Sec. 14. In all cases where no demand shall be made by the friends of the deceased for the body for burial, the coroner shall provide for the burial in a suitable manner, at the expenses of of the estate of the deceased, if there be sufficient to pay the same, if not, at the expense of the county.

Sec. 15. The coroner must, within thirty days after an inquest upon a dead body, deliver to the county treasurer any money or other property which may be found upon the body, unless claimed in the mean time by the legal representatives of the deceased. If he fail to do so, the treasurer may proceed against the coroner, to recover the same by a civil action in the name of the county.

Sec. 16. Upon the delivery of money to the treasurer, he shall place it to the credit of the county. If it be other property, he shall, within thirty days, sell it at public auction, upon reasonable public notice, and shall, in like manner, place the proceeds to the credit of the county.

Sec. 17. If the money in the treasury be demanded within six years by the legal representatives of the deceased, the treasurer spall pay it to them, after deducting the fees and expenses of the coroner and of the county in relation to the matter, or the same may be so paid at any time there after, upon the order of the board of county commissioners of the county.

Sec. 18. Before auditing and allowing the account of the coroner, the board of county commissioners shall require from him a statement in writing, of any money or other property found upon persons on whom inquests have been held by him, verified by his oath, to the effect that the statement is true, and that the money or property mentioned in it has been delivered to the legal representatives of the deceased, or to the county treasurer.

Sec. 19. If the office of coroner be vacant, or he be absent, or unable to attend, the duties of his office may be performed by any justice of the peace of the county, with the like authority, and subject to the same obligations and penalties as the coroner.

Sec. 20. A coroner shall receive ten dollars for each inquest he may hold, and necessary burial expenses; and also twenty cents per mile for each mile necessarily travelled to hold any inquest; to be paid by the county, and to be audited and allowed as other county charges.

Sec. 21. A justice of the peace, acting as coroner, shall be entitled to the same fees, payable in the same manner.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act.

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

AN ACT to define the place of holding the United States District court for Pacific county.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the terms of the United States District court within and for the county of Pacific, shall be held at Chinook, until changed by the Legislative Assembly of this Territory.

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

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

AN ACT to locate the county seat of Walla-walla.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the county seat of the county of Walla-walla be, and the same is hereby located on the land claim of Lloyd Brooks.

Passed April 26, 1854.

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

AN ACT regulating the rates of toll for grinding grain.

Passed April 14, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the owners or occupiers of all mills in this Territory, moved by water or other power, shall be entitled to one eighth part of all wheat, rye or other grain, ground and bolted, or ground and not bolted, and no more; Provided however, said owner or occupier shall not be permitted to grind his own grain to the exclusion of other grists, when said mill is used and occupied as a grist mill.

Sec. 2. The owner or occupier of any grist mill shall well and sufficiently grind the grain brought to his mill for that purpose in due time, and in the order in which it shall be received, and shall be accountable for the safe keeping of all grain received in such mill, for the purpose of being ground therein, and shall deliver, when ground, or ground and bolted, as the case may be, with the bag or cask in which it was brought, when demanded, but every owner or occupant of a mill may grind his own grain at any time; and nothing in this section contained, shall be construed to compel the owners or occupants of mills to grind for sale or merchant work.

Sec. 3. Nothing contained in the preceding section shall be so construed as to charge the owner or occupant of any mill for the loss of any grain, bag or cask, which shall happen by robbery, fire or inevitable accident, without the fault of such owner or occupant, his agents or servants.

Sec. 4. Every miller or owner or occupant of a grist mill, who shall not well and sufficiently grind any grain as aforesaid, or not in due turn, as the same shall be brought, or who shall exact or take more toll than is herein allowed, shall, in every such case, be liable to a fine of not less than three nor more than twenty dollars, and shall, also be liable to the party injured in double the actual damages sustained by him.

Sec. 5. That every owner or occupier of such grist mill shall assist in carrying grists in and out of said mill when the owner of such grist is unable to do the same.

AN ACT to create and orgnize the county of Walla-walla.

Passed April 25, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That all that portion of Skamania county, within the following described boundaries to wit: commencing at a point opposite the mouth of Deschutes river on the north bank of Columbia river, thence running north to forty-ninth parallel, thence along said parallel to summit of Rocky Mountains; thence south along summit of Rocky Mountains to forty-sixth degree of parallel; thence west along said forty-sixth parallel, to where it crosses the Columbia river; thence along said Columbia river, to place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted and organized into a separate county, to be known and called Walla-walla county.

Sec. 2. That all the territory embraced within said boundaries shall compose a county for civil and military purposes, and shall be under the same laws, rules, restrictions and regulations as all other counties in this Territory, and entitled to elect the same county officers as other counties are entitled to elect.

Sec. 3. The said county shall be attached to Skamania county for judicial purposes.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act.

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

AN ACT to amend an act entitled an act to locate and establish a territorial road from Olympia on Puget Sound to the town of Monticello near the mouth of the Cowlitz river,' passed the House of Representatives March 21, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That so much of the above act which appoints M. T. Simmons, of Thurston county one of said commissioners, be and is hereby repealed, and that F. Kenedy, of Thurston county, be and is hereby appointed one of said commissioners, instead of M. T. Simmons.

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

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

AN ACT to create and organize the county of Sawamsh.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the territory of Washinton, That all that portion of Thurston county embraced within the following boundaries, to wit: commencing in the middle of the main channel of Puget Sound, opposite the mouth of Case's Inlet, thence westerly along the main channel to the point of land between Eld's Inlet, and Totten's Inlet, thence westerly following the dividing ridge between said inlet to the summit of the Coast Range of Mountains, thence due west to the Pacific coast, thence northerly along said coast thirty miles, thence due east to the middle of the main channel of Hood's Canal, thence along the middle of said channel to Wilke's Portage, thence easterly to the head of Case's Inlet, thence down the middle of the main channel to the place of beginning, is hereby constituted and organized into a separate county, to be known and called Sawamish county.

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

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

AN ACT to create and regulate the office of Sheriff.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That there shall be elected in each county in this Territory a Sheriff, who shall possess the qualifications of a voter and hold his office for the term of two years, and shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, execute a bond with at least three sureties, in such penal sum not less than two thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, to be approved by the board of county commissioners in open court, or by the county auditor during vacation, subject to the approval of said board at their next meeting, and filed in the office of said county auditor.

Sec. 2. Each sheriff may appoint as many deputies as he may think proper, for whose official acts he shall be responsible to the amount of their bond, and may revoke such appointments at his pleasure; and persons may also be deputed by any sheriff, in writing, to do particular acts; and the sheriff shall be responsible, on his official bond, for the default or misconduct in office of his deputies.

Sec. 3. Every deputy sheriff shall possess all the power and may perform any of the duties prescribed by law to be performed by the sheriff or by his deputies, shall serve or execute, according to law, all process, writs, precepts and orders issued or made by lawful authority, and to him directed, and he shall attend upon all courts of record at every term.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of sheriffs and of their deputies, to keep and preserve the peace in their respective counties, and to quiet and suppress all affrays, riots, unlawful assemblies and insurrections, for which purpose, and for the service of process in civil or criminal cases, and in apprehending or securing any person for felony or breach of the peace, they may call to their aid such persons or power of their county as they may deem necessary.

Sec. 6. No sheriff, deputy sheriff or coroner, shall appear or practice as attorney in any court, except in defence of themselves or their deputies; and either of said officers, for a violation of this section, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Sec. 7. Whenever any sheriff shall neglect to make due return of any writ or other process delivered to him to be executed, or shall be guilty of any default or misconduct in relation thereto, he shall be liable to fine or attachment, or both, at the discretion of the court, subject to appeal; such fine, however, not to exceed two hundred dollars, and also to an action for damages to the party agrieved.

Sec. 8 No sheriff, deputy sheriff or coroner shall be liable for any damages for neglecting or refusing to serve any civil process unless his legal fees (and an indemnifying bond, if he requires one), are first tendered him.

Sec. 9. When a vacancy happens in the office of sheriff, the county auditor shall cause three advertisements to be put up in a conspicuous place in each election precinct in his county, stating the office to be filled, the time and place of holding the election, which time shall be at least ten days from the putting up of such advertisement, unless such vacancy shall occur within six months of the general election, then it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners to fill such vacancy by appointing some person who shall possess the same qualifications as prescribed in the first section of this act, be subject to the same liabilities, and shall continue to perform the duties of said office until a sheriff is elected and qualified.

Sec. 10. Every sheriff shall, before he enters on the duties of his office, cause his certificate of election or appointment, with the oath of office indorsed thereon, and his bond with the approval thereon to be recorded in the office of the auditor of the county.

Passed April 10, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT to create and organize Whatcom county.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That all that portion of Island county embraced within the following described boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the north point of Perry's Island, running due east to the summit of the Cascade mountains, thence north along the summit of the Cascade mountains to the boundary line of the United States, thence west along the boundary line to the Canal de Arrow, through the middle of the Canal de Arrow to the Straits of Juan de Fuca, thence through the Straits to the mouth of Ringgold's channel, thence across the mouth of Ringgold's channel to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby constituted and organized into a separate county, to be known and called Whatcom county.

Sec. 2. That all the territory embraced within said boundaries shall compose a county for civil and military purposes, and shall be under the same laws, rules, regulations and restrictions as all other counties in the Territory of Washington, and entitled to elect the same officers as other counties are entitled to elect.

Sec. 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed March 9, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT regulating Divorces.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That divorces may be granted by the district court, on application of the party injured, for the following causes:

1. When the consent to the marriage of the party applying for the divorce was obtained by force or fraud, and there has been no subsequent voluntary co-habitation.

2. For adultery on the part of the wife, or of the husband, when unforgiven, and application is made within one year after it shall come to his or her knowledge.

3. Impotency.

4. Abandonment for one year.

5. Cruel treatment of either party by the other.

6. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the neglect or refusal of the husband to make suitable provisions for his family.

7. The imprisonment of either party in the penitentiary, if complaint is filed during the term of such imprisonment. And divorce may be granted on application of either party for any other cause deemed by the court sufficient, or where the court shall be satisfied that the parties can no longer live together.

Sec. 2. When there is any doubt as to the facts rendering a marriage void, either party may apply for, and on proof obtain a decree of nullity of marriage.

Sec. 3. Any person who has been a resident of the Territory for one year may file his or her complaint for a divorce or decree of nullity of marriage under oath in the district court of the county where he or she may reside, and like proceedings shall be had thereon as in civil cases.

Sec. 4. When the defendant does not answer, or answering admits the allegations in the complaint, the court shall require proof before granting a divorce or a decree of nullity.

Sec. 5. The defendant may, in addition to his or her answer, file a cross complaint for divorce, and the court may in such case grant a divorce, if any, in favor of either party or as on application of both.

Sec. 6. Both parties shall be considered as applying for a divorce, when the complaints of both are filed at the same term of the district court, and when the defendant by his or her cross complaint also for a divorce.

Sec. 7. Pending a petition for divorce, the court or the judge thereof, in vacation, may make and by attachment enforce such orders for the disposition of the persons, property and children of the parties as may be deemed right and proper, and such orders relative to the expenses of such suit as will ensure to the wife an efficient preparation of her case and a fair and impartial trial thereof; and on decreeing or refusing to decree a divorce, the court may, in its discretion, require the husband to pay all reasonable expenses of the wife in the prosecution or defence of the petition, when such divorce has been so granted or refused, and give judgment therefor.

Sec. 8. In granting a divorce, the court shall also make such disposition of the property of the parties as shall appear just and equitable, having regard to the respective merits of the parties and to the condition in which they will be left by such divorce, and to the party through whom the property was acquired, and to the burdens imposed upon it for the benefit of the children, and shall make provision for the guardianship, custody and support and education of the minor children of such marriage.

Sec. 9. Whenever an order of divorce from the bonds of matrimony is granted in this Territory by a court of competent authority, such order shall fully and completely dissolve the marriage as to both parties. And in all suits for a divorce, if a divorce be granted, the court may, for just and reasonable cause, change the name of such female, who shall thereafter be known and called by such name as the court shall in its order or decree appoint.

Sec. 10. Whenever a petition for divorce remains undefended, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to resist such petition.

Passed April 18, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT to exempt certain property from Attachment and Execution.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the following named articles of personal property shall not be liable for the debts of the owners, and shall in all cases be exempt from attachment, that is to say: All private libraries, all articles of clothing of married women, and children under twenty-one years, and to each family, kitchen and cupboard ware to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars, and one bed for every two persons in the family, one cow and two horses or yoke of oxen, one wagon, two hogs, the farming utensils actually used by the family, produce raised upon the farm or garden sufficient for six months consumption, and all tools of mechanics actually used to carry on their trade.

Passed March 25, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT to locate a Territorial Road from Steilacoom to the county seat of Clarke county.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That William N. Savage, Joseph G. Glover and A. J. Bolon are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to locate a Territorial road from Steilacoom to the county seat of Clarke county, by way of the county seat of Lewis county.

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

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

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

Sec. 5. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Passed March 14, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT to locate a Territorial road from Seattle in King county, to Bellingham Bay.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That Clement W. Sumner, L. M. Collins and Henry Webber be, and are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to locate a Territorial road from Seattle to Bellingham Bay.

Sec. 2. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at Seattle on the 1st day of July next, or as soon thereafter as they may deem practicable, and after being duly sworn faithfully and impartially to perform their duties as such commissioners, shall proceed to locate said road on the nearest and most practicable route.

Sec. 3. Said commissioners shall cause a true report to be made, and a certified copy of the same to be deposited with the clerks of the several county commissioners' courts through which the road passes, who shall file and preserve the same; and when said report is so deposited with said clerks, said road shall be considered as a Territorial road to all intents and purposes, and shall be opened and kept in repair in the same manner as other Territorial roads are opened and kept in repair.

Sec. 4. Said commissioner shall be entitled to receive the sum of three dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in locating the same, to be paid out of the treasuries of the different counties through which said road passes, in proportion to the time employed in each county; and they shall also be allowed to employ any necessary assistants, who shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for their services.

Sec. 5. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Passed March 14, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT to locate the county seat of Clark county.

Passed March 15, 1854.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the county seat of Clarke county be, and the same is hereby located and established at Columbia city, on the east portion of Mrs Ester Short's land claim.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That until such time as the county of Clarke shall furnish suitable buildings for the holding of courts upon the place mentioned in first section of this act, all the courts required or permitted by law to be held within said county, may be held at the dwelling house belonging to said Mrs. Ester Short.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original act.

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

AN ACT to fix the age of majority.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That males shall be deemed and taken to be of full age for all purposes at the age of twenty-one years and upwards; females shall be deemed and taken to be of full age at the age of eighteen years and upwards.

Sec. 2. All females married to a person of full age shall be deemed and taken to be of full age.

Passed April 28, 1854.

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

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

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

The Democracy Moving.

By reference to the announcement in another column, it will be seen that the democracy of Whatcom, Island, Jefferson and Clalam counties are called upon to meet at Coveland, Island county, on the 12th of August next, to make a suitable nomination of a candidate for councilman to represent, in the legislature, those counties at the approaching session of the legislative assembly.

The only necessity of calling attention to the notice alluded to, is to remind the democracy of Thurston, Pierce and other counties which have taken steps for mutual organization, that the democracy of the north in this Territory "slumbereth not, neither doth it sleep," but on the contrary that it is "vigilant, active and discreet."

In the controversy before us, all should see who can best agree in the nomination and support of men who will carry out, in practice and precept, those great republican landmarks, the supremacy of which must ever present themselves as a dividing ridge between the party of labor, progress, equal and exact justice—*democracy*—against the power of incorporations, derived through the instrumentality of wealth, protected, encouraged and fostered by special legislation, corruption, tyrrany, federalism—*aristocracy*.

It is a pleasant reflection, that thus far in the history of the Pacific coast, ALL are about on an equality. A man of wealth is either required to pay an adequate reward for labor, or resort to the glorious privilege of performing the labor himself. Here we have no banks—no corporate discriminating privileges common to whig supremacy in the States, to grind the poor to powder, and endow a mole-hill of wealth into a mountain of avarice and oppression—agriculture, the lumber and timber trade—the coal mines, the fisheries of the waters which surround us, hold out their hands to labor—all lucrative—attractive, independent, and without power, through corporate advantages, to acquire an undue influence over those who engage in either.

The democracy—the toiling million, through their representatives, is the party which must be looked to, to mould our Territory into democratic features when it becomes a State, and the following article from the Minnesota *Democrat* is worthy of an attentive perusal, as on the eve of the approaching election it is important that the farmers, mechanics and laborers of our Territory should not mistake the *substance* of the articles, incentives and motives of the democratic faith, for the *shadow* of a guilded, glittering bait, surrounding the fatal hook of federalism. Let the bone and sinew of the country see to it that they touch not—taste not, nor even *nibble* at the unclean delusion:

THE TOILING MILLION.—Start not reader, for we are not going to write a homily upon this old and hackneyed subject; for in Minnesota it were a useless expenditure of ink and paper, as here the laboring man feels and knows his true position—feels and appreciates his freedom from those chains with which wealth has bound the limbs of companions in toil in the old and densely populated States, and to escape which he has torn himself from the home of his childhood, with its thousand endearing associations, and come hither that he might aid in the moulding of a State, where he, and his children after him, could live without being dependent on the arrogant capitalist for subsistence—would not be compelled, by circumstances, to throw away his manhood for the *privilege (!)* of obtaining a meagre subsistence by the "sweat of his brow." He knows that here the door to wealth, to honor and to distinction are open to all; the man who carries the hod, and the mechanic who labors from day to day at his calling, feels that he has as perfect a right to enter therein, as the man whom circumstances have enabled to take his stand in the "battle of life" in one of the learned professions.

We are not of those who would attempt to lead the laboring men of Minnesota to entertain animosity, or encourage jealousies between them and the non-producing classes of society; for as each drop of water that constitutes the mighty ocean is essential to the whole, so is the professional man, the laborer, the merchant, the mechanic and the farmer necessary to the well being of society; but we would endeavor to impress upon his mind the importance of guarding his rights with a jealous care; we would remind him that human nature in Minnesota is the same as human nature in the States; that avarice in Minnesota, had it the power, would grind the face of the poor, just as averice in the States has crushed to the dust the laboring many to enrich the coffers of the wealthy few; we would keep the fact always before his gaze, that though he may be penniless, that still he is the peer of the wealthiest man in the commonwealth; that our laws give to the MAN, and not to PROPERTY, the undoubted right of pressing his way forward in the pursuit of wealth, fame and happiness; we would urge him ever to remember those words of Holy Writ, "the laborer is worthy of his hire;" that while he is dependent, to a certain extent—as is the lawyer on his client, the minister on his congregation, and the physician on his patient—on his employer for work, that the man who employs him is *equally dependent on him* for the product of his toil. In a word, we would have him "demand nothing that is not clearly right, and *submit to nothing that is wrong.*"

In speaking of the wrongs endured by the laboring men of our country, the Hon. James Reiley, of Texas, uses the following emphatic language: "In looking at the multitude which people the earth, the many seem every where toiling for the few. Hosts are gathered in the field, the workshop and warehouse, where with strong arms and sinewy limbs they ply their daily task, and their children grow up inheritors of the same necessity of never ceasing labor. With them it is dig, dig; stitch, stitch; hammer, hammer; pile, from the beginning to the end of life. In many cases, all this toil is for a bare support. It brings no luxuries, and frequently not even the necessaries of existence. With them it is toil on, toil ever, and an humble grave is the only refuge to which they can look as an escape from the iron lash of avarice. It is true that God has ordained toil as the lot of man, and declared that 'in the sweat of his face he shall eat bread until he return to dust' It is not therefore to be expected that our race will ever reach a point of progress, where we may dispense with labor; but there is something wrong in any state of society, where the great masses are forced to endure the most incessant work, in order to obtain a bare subsistence. Yet this is the case, even in our own boasted land of 'equal rights.' There is a stern necessity binding down the poor as with links of steel, to labor for the rich; and the rich become, as it were, the task-masters of the poor, and make it their aim to obtain the greatest possible amount of labor for the least possible pay. The fact that individuals attain different stations in society, or that one man is rich and another poor, does not constitute the wrong of which we speak; but it is a great wrong that the rich take advantage of their position, and make traffic of the poor man's necessities; it is wrong that they grind them to the very dust, as if they were beasts of burthen, and not composed of like flesh, and bone and sinew with themselves; as if an inferior blood coursed through their veins; as if we had not all sprung from the one common parentage, and as if the incense of no sacrifice ascended to Heaven, save that which smoked on golden altars."

A fellow named *Wilson* escaped from Ft. Steilacoom on the 21st inst, with a ball and chain attached to his legs. He was going out to perform labor with other prisoners, when he fled into the woods. The soldiers who were guarding them, discharged two pieces after Wilson, but were unable to pursue him for fear the other prisoners would escape. Wilson has been stealing horses in different portions of the territory ever since last winter, and shot and wounded Warbass at the Cowlitz Landing about two months ago, when he was brought to this place. He is unquestionably a consummate scoundrel.

☞ The first and second numbers of the "*Democratic Standard*," a weekly newspaper published in Portland, Oregon, has been received. It is edited and published by ALONZO LELAND, Esq., who has been a resident of that Territory for some years. The paper presents an excellent mechanical appearance, and the editorial department gives evidence of care and ability. We admire the spirit of the leading editorials, and welcome, as a cotemporary, the platform upon which the paper is proposed to be conducted. If there is one thing more than another, in the history of the press, which we despise, it is personal vituperation and private wrangling, introduced and continued at the expense of patrons. If an honest difference in *political* measures cannot be discussed without a resort to *personal* abuse, it but exhibits a weakness and childish disposition in the capacity and natural bent of mind of the belligerants. We hope the *Standard* may illustrate its *title* in this respect, and meet the expectations and patronage of a thinking public.

FASTEST TIME YET.—We learn the bark Success, Capt. Coupe, on her last trip to San Francisco, made the run from Cape Classet to the wharf in San Francisco, in *three days and seven hours.* This we believe, is the best time that has ever been made between those two places.

Two mining parties left Steilacoom on Monday last for the Yakima Mines.

☞ The U. S. mail steamer "Arctic," on her homeward bound trip from Liverpool to New York with 120 passengers, full cargo and the usual mails, became disabled when a short distance out, and was obliged to return to her dock for repairs.

☞ Nothing has been heard from the immigrant ship "City of Glasgow" since her departure from Liverpool, and it is supposed she has been lost with all on board.

The United States Revenue Cutter, *Wm. L. Marcy*, arrived at Mazatlan on the 19th of May, having on board Major Roman, Consul for Guaymas

School in Olympia.

The "Classical, Mathematical, Commercial and Training School" which was instituted in this place under the auspices and direction of Mr. B. CORNELIUS, having nearly reached the expiration of the first three months' term, we are authorized to state that on Tuesday, the 8th of August, he will distribute prizes to the successful competitors in the different classes. The parents and friends of the pupils are respectfully requested to be present. Examination of the classes will commence at 10 o'clock on that day.

We have no hesitation in saying that all interested in the cause of education will conclude, after the examination, that few or no persons could have advanced the education of the youth in his vicinity more successfully than has been accomplished under the direction of the present teacher during the time he has been engaged.

Mr. CORNELIUS is a highly accomplished, amiable and unpretending gentleman, with ability that would make him an ornament in any educational institution. We trust his labors will be duly appreciated, and substantially and amply rewarded for past and prospective services.

THE GADSDEN TREATY.—The returned Gadsden treaty has been received in Washington.

The principal amendment by Santa Anna, is the prompt payment of the $10,000,000, instead of its being paid in five monthly instalments.

☞ We are indebted to STUART for express favors, and files of New Orleans and New York papers of June 22, and California and Oregon papers—from the former up to July 17, and from the latter up to July 22.

Primary Meeting.

The Democrats of Chambers Prairie Election precinct met at the house of Wm. Patteson, on Saturday July 22, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the county convention to be held at Olympia on the 5th August.

On motion, Joseph A. White was called to the Chair, and John Chambers appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, the following persons were then appointed delegates: S. D. Ruddell, Stephen Guthrie, Joseph A. White, U. E. Hicks and J. N. Lowe.

On motion, the delegates were instructed to support A. J. Chambers for representative, and J. N. Lowe for county commissioner, on as many ballots as they may deem advisable.

Mr. Hicks offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That we will support the nominations that may be made by the Democratic County Convention if conducted on Democratic principles, and that we will use all honorable means to secure the election of the whole democratic ticket.

On motion of S. D. Ruddell, that the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Pioneer and Democrat for publication. The meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH A. WHITE, Ch'n.
JOHN CHAMBERS, Sec'y.

COL. FREMONT'S LAST TRIP.—It will be recollected that Col. Fremont stated, when he arrived in San Francisco, that he came through a new Pass in the Sierra Nevada, heading into the Kern River Pass, and thence into the Tulare Valley. The Star says: "We are well assured that Col. Fremont, instead of coming through a new Pass, came into the Tulare Valley by Walker's pass; that he remained two days between Kern and Tule Rivers; and when visited by some settlers on Tule River and asked why he did not come into the settlements, he evasively answered that he was out of funds, and though he was in need of provisions, he knew he could get none without money. We have some items of interest concerning the expedition of Colonel Fremont.

Every survey yet made of the various Pacific Railroad routes, points with indisputable certainty to the ultimate adoption of a southern line as the only one feasable between Mexico on the one side, and the extreme northern line surveyed by Gover-Stevens on the other. There seems to be no longer any doubt that the neighborhood of the thirty-second parallel must be chosen as that route which is the cheapest, the shortest, the easiest of construction, and the most free from those objections on account of climate, that render others—the central routes—wholly impracticable. The Walker's Pass humbug no longer excites anything but laughter. Even Godey, accomplished mountaineer that he is—enthusiastic and indefatigable in his researches, and after having spent years in exploration along the ridge and through all the passes of the Sierra Nevada, one hundred and fifty miles north of the Tejon, does not now know where Walker's Pass really is.

Two surveys have recently been made, diverging but slightly from the thirty-second parallel; one by Lieutenant Parke, commencing at the Pacific and traveling eastward;—and the other by Mr. A. B. Gray, late Boundary Surveyor, commencing at San Antonio, Texas, and terminating on the Pacific at San Diego. Each of these surveys will be productive of important results. Each will shew a practicable route for a railway. We have no doubt, one or the other line must be eventually chosen. Mr. Gray arrived in this city on yesterday, and will start for Washington on the steamer to-morrow.

There is too much apathy in this city on the subject of the railroad. Passing events are all conspiring towards its speedy commencement, and possibly speedy completion. The opening of the ports of Japan is equal to the construction of five hundred miles of the road. Eastern capital, greedy for the rich commerce of that fabulous empire, will flood the halls of Congress in resistless tide and sweep away all opposition to the Grand Project. The people of this city surely should at least exhibit some anxiety for its accomplishment. If they cannot embark in it their capital they should at least give it their hearty good will with energy and some little show of enthusiasm.—[*S. F. Herald*

Destructive Conflagration!

In Sacramento!!

TWELVE BLOCKS BURNED!!

Loss $400,000!

[From the Sacramento Union Extra.]

SACRAMENTO, July 13—11 P. M.

On Thursday, at about 1 P. M., a fire broke out in this city, which in extent and destructiveness has only been surpassed by the terrible conflagration of Nov. 2, 1852. There were fortunately three favorable causes operating to check the spread of the flames, viz: the little wind prevailing, fire-proof buildings and an abundance of water—the latter, unquestionably was the means of saving the greater portion of the city.

The fire originated in a small frame building in the centre of the block bounded by 3d, I, 4th and K. streets. It is said that the fire was caused by the upsetting of a spirit lamp, under a pot of glue, in the rear of Newcomb's furniture warehouse.—Other rumors, of various kinds, are also in circulation, but we believe the above to be correct.

A large fire occurred in San Francisco on the 11th inst—one hundred buildings were burned—loss $300,000. Several persons perished in the flames.

Latest from the War.

Advance of Omar to Silistria.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 3d.—The mail this morning brings several items of interest.

The Vienna Post states that immediately after the conference with the French and English commanders, Omar Pacha advanced towards Silistria with 90,000 men in two columns; his right wing leant on the heights near the Taban, and his left on the river Driste. We may therefore expect news soon of a great battle.

On the 26th, the Russians failed in an attempt to force the passage of the Danube at Turna, Sinaitza and Giurgevo. On the 30th, they were repulsed in an attack on one of the detached forts of Silistria. The Russians admit that the place may hold out two or three weeks longer. By that time it will probably be relieved by Omar Pacha.

Koleh, and Poti, on the coast of Circassia, have surrendered to Anglo-French ships. The independence of Georgia has been proclaimed, and the banished princes will be recalled.

Belgrade letters say that the firman is signed for Austrian occupation, of Montenegro, Albania and Servia, if occasion shall demand it.

Pillau letters state that an effective blockade is established at Riga.

Accounts from Athens report a complete defeat to the Egyptian troops in Thessaly. The insurgents took 500 prisoners, one cannon and a large store of small arms.

Great glorification is made in the English papers over an exploit of the British ships Arrogant and Hecla, which have succeeded in cutting out a merchant ship from under the guns of the fort of Ecknass. Sir James Graham, in Parliament, mentioned the circumstance as "one worthy of the brightest annals of British naval warfare." The two ships proceeded, one towing the other, up a narrow river, from the banks of which the enemy kept up a continuous fire of musketry, which the ships replied to with shell and grape. On arriving at the harbor, Capt. Hall, of the Hecla, landed with a party of Marines, and succeeded in carrying off a gun as a trophy. Then taking in tow the only merchantman that was afloat he made his way back to the fleet, with the loss of only two men.

Prince Gortschakoff is recalled to St. Petersburg. It is surmised he will send on a special mission to the German courts.

It is said that the evacuation of Lesser Wallachia not having stopped the action of the German powers, as it was intended to do, the Czar has given orders to re-occupy it. This may be well regarded as doubtful.

In the British Parliament, it was stated that the Ionian flag, being under British protection, cannot be considered as neutral.

NEW ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.—The Baltimore American says that the proposed new route to the Pacific, via Honduras, is attracting attention. The surveys of the route for the projected railroad are rapidly progressing, and prove that the road can be built without encountering any very serious obstacles. The summit of the plain of Comaygua is but sixteen hundred and eighty-five feet above the ocean, and the harbors of the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific, and of Port Cabello on the Caribean coasts, are said to be the very best in Central America. There are at least ten fathoms depth of water on the bars of both of them. The Company has received from the Congress of Honduras the munificent grant of two and a half millions of acres of valuable land to aid in the construction of the said road.

LUMBER.—We understand that several sales of lumber have been made to-day at an advance on current rates, in consequence of the reported destruction of Sacramento city. How large these transactions have been we were unable to ascertain, but from the inquiry made for the article, it is thought that considerable parcels changed hands.—Speculations in other articles likely to be affected by the fire were also on foot, but the announcement before the close of the market that the fire had been subdued put an end to negotiations. The partial destruction of Sacramento can have but little present effect upon any article likely to be wanted immediately.—[*Alta California.*

The new screw-steamship City of Philadelphia, 2,400 tons, for the Liverpool and Philadelphia line, was launched on the Clyde on Tuesday 23.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle.]

Northern men have been very much in the habit of placing a very low estimate upon the energy and business qualifications of Southern men. Born and bred where, with most persons, a life of toil is their inheritance, and in many instances, with the exception of a common school education, the only fortune they inherit; seeing all around them evidences which labor has produced, and is constantly producing; internal improvement in all its forms; the opposition of nature overcome by perseverance and will; and believing too much the silly stories told about the indolence and inertness of Southern men, and the benumbing influence of southern customs and ideas, they are in the habit of looking upon all the proposed plans of Southern people as evanescent, especially such as relate to the permanent improvement of the country. The capitalists and the people of the North are under a delusion of this kind in reference to the idea of a Southern Railroad to the Pacific.

While Garrison and Wendall Philips have been denouncing slavery, and the Bible, and the Constitution, and the South generally; while Abby Folsom has been croaking about insane institutions, and thereby about herself; whilst Mrs. E. Oaks Smith, author of "Sinless Child"—the only child of which such male women should be author—has been ranting about women's rights, and Lucrecia Mott, Rev. Mrs. Brown, Gerritt Smith, and others women in and out of pantaloons, have been riding their respective hobbies; and while the North generally have been talking about and dreaming over the idea of a Railroad to the Pacific, the South, or a portion of it hitherto thought least likely to enter the field of internal improvement, Texas has been at work, and now has altogether the start of all the Union, and all the world, in the construction of an iron road to the Pacific. Her people are in earnest, and the work will be done.

The people of the State of Texas, alive to the importance of a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by means of a railroad through our own territory, have taken the initiatory and consequent steps to perfect it. They have left talking to Congress and politicians, have left wrangling to the Peace Society, and speculations to Fourierites and fools, and have gone to work. While presses and people, Legislatures and companies farther north, have been discussing the superior advantages of favorite routes, making every thing turn upon the question of the "peculiar institution," Texas has put her pen to paper, her hand in her pocket, and by enactment bestowed from her public lands for the purpose of constructing the road through her territory, 16,000 square miles, an extent of territory twice that of the entire State of Massachusetts, or equal to one half of the surface of the State of Maine. She has thus shown some indications of her intelligence, as well as of her vast resources in consequence of her immense extent. Covering an area of half a milion of square miles, she is able to give and has set apart a vast amount of public lands embraced within fifty miles on either side of the line of railroad through her entire extent. The road is to extend from her eastern border to a point near El Paso on the Rio Grande, running in nearly a direct west course. When this road shall have reached that point it will be more than half the distance from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California. From El Paso the proposed line diverges a little towards the south, and meets the western waters somewhere near the head of the Gulf of California. There are said to be some fine harbors fit for seaports there, and the completion of the road would ensure a great city at that point.

Mr. A. B. Gray, now in this city, formerly on the Boundary Commission, has surveyed the route, and we understand, reports that it is not only feasable but essentially adapted to the purpose. Through Texas the route runs along an almost complete level. It will pass, it is said, through Messilla valley, and thence through other portions of the territory recently acquired by the Gadsden treaty from Mexico. A great portion of the country through which it runs is very fertile, and capable of sustaining a large population. There are no insuperable barriers to the construction of the work, and the immense amount of land donated to construct it, has already drawn to its support capitalists and men of science, and there can scarcely be a doubt of its speedy completion.

There is but little chance that this road will ever be extended to California. The desolation of much of the country over which it would have to pass, would be a great objection. But chiefly the mountainous character would forever bar all idea of continuing the road, or a branch of it, to any port in this State. It might possibly reach San Diego, or San Pedro in Los Angeles county, but nature has planted a line of Mountains between that point and San Francisco, which is an eternal barrier to railroad communication. It might, therefore, be well for the people of this city, who are so lukewarm upon the subject of the overland railroad, to reflect upon the probable consequences to property and business here, which are likely to result from the completion of the southern line of railroad.

A city would grow up at the western terminus—probably on the Gulf of California—which would be the commercial depot of that great Chinese and Japanese trade upon which so many calculations have been made. The teas and other productions of those countries transported across the ocean in sailing or steamships would be discharged there for transportation across to the other side. This is so evident that no argument seems needed to prove it. It is only one of the very many interesting points suggested by the subject, and which demand the serious and immediate consideration of our citizens. If we would retain the supremacy San Francisco has acquired, we must use the means within our reach.

Nebraska.

It reaches from Texas to the British Possessions, and from the Western border of our civilized settlements to the snowy line, which, through summer and winter, marks the course of the Rocky Mountains. It is the central portion of the whole property of the United States. The Platte, or Nebraska river, rising in the Rocky Mountains, runs through its whole extent eastward to the Missouri. They say that it is not navigable to steamers for more than forty miles from its mouth, though it has a width of from one to three miles. Most of its waters are drained through the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico. But from its mountain peaks other rills rush downward through the great lakes and the St Lawrence to the Northern Ocean, while from the same peaks are others that pour through the Columbia to the North Pacific; others through the great Colorado of the West into the Gulf of California; and others still that empty into the Great Basin. As to the character of its soil, and its natural resources, we have almost every thing to learn. The notes of Fremont, and the few other travellers who have crossed it, are the meagre lessons so far afforded us. Some have likened it to Eden for beauty, saying that in large portions of it the land is of the richest quality, and capable of the highest production without being exhausted. But we know that the Great Desert is included in its limits, and doubtless it is varied with barrenness and fertility as we would presume it to be from the variety of mountain and valley mapped in it. Gentlemen looking at it from an extreme southern aspect, assure us that it must always remain an agricultural country; the products of the farm will always be abundant there; but that, for lack of the natural channels of communication, every other department of industry will languish—a point which, desirable as it may seem in one of its political relations, stands in particular need of confirmation. The area comprised is not less than four hundred and eighty thousand square miles. Fifty Massachusetts might be placed side by side, and occupy no more space than it. Ten states of the size of New York might be carved out of it. The Thirteen States which originally constituted our confederation were not as large as this immense region; and it is not less than the whole of France, Spain and Italy together. It comprises not much less than the whole of the six New England States, the other four middle States, Virginia, the two Carolinas, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, together. It is nearly twice as large as the two Territories of Oregon and Washington. The whole of our great lakes could be within it and have ample room for as many more without reference. If it were all sunk the sea that would settle over it would need but a narrow border to make it as large as the Gulf of Mexico. It must be possessed of every climate enjoyed in any of the existing Free States; for its southern line is about the same as the southern line of Virginia; and its northern, when protracted eastward, intersects the frosty cliffs of New Founland.

NEW SETTLEMENT ON PUGET SOUND.—We learn from Capt. Cushman, that the ship Tuskina loaded in Clallam Bay, W. T. hitherto called Port Discovery, a very fine and commodious harbor, within one day's sail of Cape Flattery. Clallam is one of the many new settlements rapidly springing up on Puget Sound, and from the quantity of fine timber suitable for piles there growing, it promises very shortly to outstrip its neighbors. Ships loading there, avoid the delay attendant upon reaching the ports farther up the Sound, as Clallam can be gained at all times within twenty-four hours after entering the Straits. The Bay is completely land-locked, and cargoes can be taken in in all winds with as much ease as if the ship were alongside a wharf. The bay abounds with oysters, clams, muscles, codfish, smelts, halibut and Salmon, of which immense quantities are caught by the Indians every fall. The head of the bay receives the waters of a creek called "Yakolla" by the natives. In the valley watered by this stream, is an immense growth of Cedar timber of the very finest kind, which, within a very few years cannot fail to make Clallam one of the largest lumber producing towns in Washington Territory. Energetic men have already taken up claims, and the ringing axe of the American woodman has taken the place of the plash of the Indian's paddle, hitherto the only sound which was heard to break this ancient silence of the forest.—*San Francisco Herald.*

The Surveying Party, sent out by the N. Y. Chartered Railroad Company, and under the direction of Col. Grey, have reached San Diego. They proceeded from San Antonio, Texas, to El Paso, thence near the line of 32 degrees to Altar, in Sonora, and by the Colorado crossing to San Diego

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Our harbor is likely to be enlivened during the course of the summer by a fleet of men-of-war larger than ever before seen in an American Port. Com. Perry may be expected before long with the steam frigates Mississippi and Susquehana, or Powhatan, part of the Japan squadron. An English fleet is on the way here from South America, a French fleet from the Society Islands, while the Russian frigates Diana and Aurora are known to be in our neighborhood, and may drop in at any moment. The presence of the fleets of the four greatest nations on the earth in our waters, would be an event of no ordinary interest. It would be a curious spectacle to see Russian men-of war anchored beside English and French frigates, and a Yankee fleet on guard to preserve the peace.—*S. F. Herald.*

☞ Hon. John J. Crittenden has written a letter to the editor of the N. O. Picayune, in which he endeavors to exculpate himself from all censure for the part he took in the late trial in Kentucky of Mat. F. Ward

AN ACT to provide for the Public Printing, and the distribution of the Laws and Journals.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That there shall be elected annually by the Legislative Assembly upon joint ballot, a Territorial Printer, who shall serve for one year from the date of his election, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified; and such Printer shall, within ten days after his election, or before entering upon the duties of his office, enter into bond with sufficient surety, to be approved by the Secretary of the Territory, with conditions for the prompt and workmanlike execution of the public printing, and faithful performance of all the duties required of him by law.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Territorial Printer to execute all the incidental printing ordered by the Legislative Assembly during the sessions thereof, and he shall annually cause seven hundred copies of the laws, one hundred and fifty copies of the journal of the Council, one hundred and fifty copies of the journal of the House of Representatives to be printed and disposed of as follows: One copy of each to the members of the Legislative Assembly, their officers and clerks; one copy of each to the civil officers of this Territory appointed by the United States; Sixty copies of each to be placed in the Territorial Library, one copy of each to be deposited with the county auditor of each county, for the inspection of the public; the remaining portion to be distributed among the several counties.

Sec. 3. The prices to be paid to such printer are hereby established as follows: For composition, per thousand ems, two dollars and fifty cents; figure work, per thousand ems, three dollars; rule and figure work, per thousand ems, four dollars; press work, per token, common form, two dollars and fifty cents; folding reports and bills, per thousand copies on each signature three dollars; stitching reports and bills, per hundred copies, one dollar and fifty cents; paper for the same, six dollars per ream; and for binding in strong paper or otherwise, a reasonable compensation shall be allowed, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Territory; and the Secretary shall defray the expenses of the same out of any money in his hands appropriated by Congress to pay the expenses of the legislation of this Territory, and shall annually report to the Legislature the amount of work done and the cost.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the said Secretary to procure the services of some practical printer to see that the work furnished by the Territorial Printer is executed in a workmanlike manner, and to measure and estimate the same, and to give a certificate under affidavit to said Secretary to that effect; and the said practical printer shall receive, as a compensation for his services, the sum of five dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in said duty.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the said Secretary to make a complete index of said laws and journals with marginal notes to the volumes of the general laws, and he shall receive for his services under this act, one thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of the legislature of this Territory.

Sec. 6. Manuscript copies of said laws and journals shall be furnished the said Territorial Printer by the chief clerks of the two branches of the Legislative Assembly within twenty days after the adjournment, for which services they shall receive the sum of five dollars per day, to be paid out of any money appropriated by Congress to defray the expenses of the Legislature of this Territory; the clerk of the House to furnish a copy of all laws originating in the House, and the clerk of the Council to furnish a copy of all laws originating in the Council.

Sec. 7. This act to take effect from and after its passage.

Passed April 10, 1854.

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

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

☞ The Portland (Oregon) *Times*, of July 1st, says:

"We are informed that the steamer "Lot Whitcomb" has been sold to a California company, and will shortly leave the Columbia to ply on the Sacramento river.

"One of the most severe hail storms we ever witnessed passed over our city on Saturday last, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. Considerable damage was done to fruit trees and growing crops.

"The Head Quarters of the Pacific Division has been removed to Benicia, by order of the Secretary of war.

"We learn that the steamer Multnomah will hereafter run between this place and Astoria—carrying the U. S. Mails.

"The steamer "Belle," Capt Wells, now runs regularly in the Cowlitz and Cascade trade. She leaves this place every Monday and Thursday for the Cowlits, returning the same day. For the Cascades every Tuesday and Friday, returning on Wednesday and Saturday, and continues on to Oregon City. She stops at all the way places.

"Several attempts have recently been made by burglars, to enter houses in different parts of the city, during the night.—One fellow who endeavored to break into a house on Washington street a few nights since, came near meeting with such a reception as would forever prevent him from doing the like again."

☞ One of our earliest California friends, Calhoun Benham, Esq., who is returning from a brief visit to Bellingham Bay, Puget Sound, leaves to-day on the steamer for San Francisco. Mr. Benham has, as we learn, some valuable coal interests on Puget Sound; if so, they will soon be properly developed, as Mr. Benham possesses all the important qualifications for developing these coal mines.—[*Oregonian*

☞ The Oregon *Statesman* of July 4th says:

"This fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, we hoist, at the head of our columns 'AGAINST DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY—FOR A STATE CONVENTION IN 1855,' which we shall maintain *as party issues*; now, henceforth, and until determined."

From the same paper, and from the No. of June 27th, we extract the following:

"The next Legislature of Oregon will consist of 23 democrats and 6 whigs in the House; 7 democrats and 2 whigs in the Council."

"Milton Shannon has been appointed Territorial Librarian, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of T. T. Tierney.

"J. S. Dickinson has been appointed Penitentiary Commissioner in place of W. S. Ladd, resigned.

POLITICAL BLASPHEMY.—The New York Tribune, speaking of the probable passage of the bill, organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, says:

"Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the National Councils—better that Congress should break up in wild discord—*nay, better that the Capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins*—than that this perfidy and wrong should be finally accomplished."

This is the end of factionism!

"HO FOR THE IMMIGRATION.—A gentleman, just from Salt Lake, arrived in town last Saturday. He reports forty wagons on the road between here and Salt Lake; some coming over the Cascade Mountains. All in good health, grass plenty, parties getting on well.

"SMUT IN WHEAT.—Many of our farmers are complaining of the appearance of smut in the incoming crop of wheat. We see complaints of the same kind noticed by the California papers. We trust it will not affect wheat to any extent in Oregon.

☞ The immigration across the plains is beginning to arrive. Several small parties, who wintered at Salt Lake, are already in. Those with whom we have conversed report grass plenty, Indians peaceable, and road good. The bulk of the immigration is yet far behind. It is said that the amount of stock *en route* is quite large, although the number of immigrants comparatively small to what it has been in some previous year.—[*Oregonian.*

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The report that Spain is negotiating with our Government for the sale of Cuba is confirmed. The well informed correspondent of the N. Y. Times writes from Washington, under date of June 15th: "A difference as to the terms is all that stands between us and the possession of Cuba."

The Pacific Railroad bill, in the House, has been postponed until December next, on Motion of Mr. McDougall. It stood no chance of passing.

Puget Sound Shipping Report.

ARRIVED.

Bark Success, Coupe, 20 days from San Francisco to Bellingham Bay.

Ship Sarah Parker, Capt. Arthur, 27 days from San Francisco, merchandise for W. T. Sayward, Port Ludlow.

Brig Merchantman, Brag, 17 days from San Francisco to Seattle.

Schooner Saphronia, Capt. Robertson, from Port Townsend, on the 25th—3 passengers.

SAILED.

Bark Russell, Kanes, on the 18th, from Holmes' harbor, piles and square timber for San Francisco.

Brig Atchison, from Port Ludlow, sawed lumber and cord wood for San Francisco.

Schooner Kaluna, Condage, from Port Gamble, on the 23d inst., sawed lumber for Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Bark Harriet Thompson, Johnson, from Seattle on 21st inst., coal for San Francisco.

Brig Leonesa, Howard, on the 22d inst., from Port Orchard, sawed lumber for San Francisco.

A brig, name unknown, off Scadget Head, outward bound.

MARRIED,

At Steilacoom, 20th inst., by M. H. Frost, J. P., Mr. Moson F. GUESS and Miss LOUISA JANE, daughter of Mr. Wm. H. Downey, all of Pierce county.

DIED,

On the 12th inst., at the residence of Mr. E. C. Fitzhughs, Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, Mr. JOHN CARR, formerly of Eastport, Maine.

☞ Eastport papers please copy.

OLYMPIA LODGE, No. 5,

Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

STUART'S EXPRESS

For Oregon, California, the Atlantic States and EUROPE,

(CONNECTING WITH STEAMER 'BELLE' AT MANTICELLO)

Will close on Tuesday, August 1, 1854, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Treasure received until 5 o'clock, P. M.—packages and letters at the latest moment. Office at Parker's. A. B. STUART.

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

WE DESPATCH WEEKLY for CALIFORNAI, the ATLANTIC STATES and EUROPE.

We are prepared to forward **Treasure, Parcels, and Merchandise**, to and from

All Parts of the World.

The collection of DEBTS, CLAIMS, LEGACIES, DRAFTS, &c., and **private and confidential** business TRANSACTED with

Fidelity and Dispatch.

We draw BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in sums to suit purchasers, payable at

Every city or large town in California, the Atlantic States and Great Britain.

ADAMS & CO.

Portland, July 22, 1854.

SALT! SALT!!

ON hand and for sale at the store of Samuel C. Allen, next door to G. A. Barnes' store, 100 tons Hawaiian salt, manufactured at Puloe Salt Works, to be disposed of at wholesale or otherwise, at moderate rates. The attention of those engaged in the Salmon fishery is invited to an inspection of the article.

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, July 29, 1854. 47tf

To the Democracy of Whatcom, Island, Jefferson and Clallam Counties:

A Democratic Convention will be held at Coveland, on Saturday, August 12th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to be balloted for at the coming election to represent the above counties in "Council" at the next session of the Legislature of Washington Territory.

It is earnestly requested that delegates from all the above counties will be in attendance.

By order Committee,
NATH. D. HILL, Sec'y.

PIERCE COUNTY
Democratic Convention!

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

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

Notice to the Democrats of Thurston County.

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

The several precincts are requested to act in this matter in time, in order that a full delegation may be in attendance from all. *By order of the Committe.*

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

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

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

OLYMPIA, W. T., July 29, 1854.

Provisions—		**Groceries—**	
Beef, fresh, ₱ lb.	.12@18	Sugar, brn, ₱ lb.	@12½
Mutton, " ₱ "	.25@30	Sugar, white crush. per lb.	@20
Pork, fresh and salt, ₱ lb.	20@25	Coffee, ₱ lb.	@22½
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	@$35	Tea, " "	75@$1
Clear Pork, ₱ "	none.	Rice, Caro., ₱ lb.	10@12½
Bacon, clear, ₱ lb.	25	Dried Apples, ₱ lb	16@
Hams, ₱ lb.	@25	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.	37½@50	do Adm. " "	50
Lard, " "	20@25	do Sperm, " "	62
Cheese, " "	@37	Tobacco, ₱ lb.	50@75
Flour, ₱ 100 lbs.	@$9	Saleratus, " "	25
Corn Meal, ₱ lb.	@	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	$2.50
Beets, " "	3.00	**Liquor—**	
Turnips, " "	1.50	Brandy, ₱ gal.	$2@$3.50
Beans, Chili, ₱ lb.	9@12½	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Beans, white, ₱ lb.	none	Gin, ₱ gal	2.50@$3
Eggs, ₱ doz.	75	Port Wine, ₱ gal.	2.50
Dry Goods—		Cherry Brandy, ₱ gallon	2.50
Sheetings, brn. 4-4 per yard	15@20	**Hardware—**	
Shirtings, brn. 3-4 per yard	12½	Nails, ₱ keg	$9
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16½	Window glass, ₱ box	$7
Drillings, brn. ₱ yd	16½	Sash, ₱ light	20@25
Prints, ₱ yard	12½@20	Axes,	$1.50@$2
Blankets, ₱ pr.	$5@$9	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

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the stock on hand, of C. C. Terry, together with recent arrivals per Success and Merchantman, have on hand an assortment of general merchandise for the trade, which they offer wholesale and retail at a small advance on cost.

GEORGE & CO.

Alki, July 24, 1854. 47tf

Wanted.

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

July 22, 1852. 46tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

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

Olympia, July 22, 1854. tf

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

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

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

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

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. tf

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

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

List of Letters

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

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

WM. RUTLEDGE, P. M.

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

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

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

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

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watchmakers and Jewelers,

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

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

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

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

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.

CLOSING OUT!
Selling off at Cost!!

BETTMAN, BROTHERS,

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

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

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

Olympia, July 22, 1854. 46tf

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

COLE, ELDREDGE & CO.

Steilacoom, July 6, 1854. 2w46

Territory of Washington, }
King county, } ss

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting:

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

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

SEAL.

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

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Bettman & Brand is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts due to the late firm are to be paid to M. Bettman, who will also settle and adjust all demands which may be brought against the same concern.

M. BETTMAN,
WM. BRAND.

Olympia, July 12, 1854. 45tf

The undersigned begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Olympia and vicinity that he will continue the business at the old stand, and has this day in connection with his brothers formed a copartnership under the firm and style of Bettman, Brothers.

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

M. BETTMAN.

July 12, 1854.

STUART'S EXPRESS!

From Olympia, W. T., to Portland, O. T.,

CONNECTING WITH

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,

FOR THE

ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE!

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

Bills of exchange procured of Adams & Co. on California, Atlantic States and Europe. Particular attention paid to collection of notes, bills, &c.

Every description of Express matter forwarded promptly.

Office in Olympia at Parker's.
" " Portland, at Adams & Co's.

A. B. STUART.

Olympia, July 8, 1854.

For Sale.

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

July 8, 1854. 3w44 Lower Steilacoom.

Cowlitz River Notice.

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

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

Rainier, June 30, 1854. 44tf

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

CATHLAMET, W. T.

March 25, 1854. 6m29

Horses! Horses!!

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

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

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf.

JUST RECEIVED

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

GEORGE & CO.

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

Notice.

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

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

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

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

J. B. A. BROUILLET.

Fort Vanconver, W. T., June 19, 1854-n43-4w

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

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

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—

Black-smithing and Shipsmithing, by a good mechanic, done at short notice. Apply to

J. P. KELLER, Agent,
Teeka'et, W. T.

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

March 14, 1854. 32tf

Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscriber having located at Seattle, King Co., W. T., takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of the Territory, that he has opened and offers for sale the most complete assortment of GENUINE DRUGS AND MEDICINES to be found in the country.

Persons in want of good medicines, will do well to call on him, at the Seattle Drug Store, corner of Main and Commercial Streets, Seattle. Orders promptly attended to.

HORACE MORSE.

Seattle, W. T., May 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.

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, Figured 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 colered Counterpanes;
N. W. Chemisetts, Collars and under sleeves;
Veils, Mourning Collars and Chemisettes;
Silk and Cotton Laces; fine Silk Parasols;
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 over Shirts; Merino under Shirts; L. B. Shirts; Hickory, Check and Calico Shirts; Moleskin, Cashmere, Beaver, Fur and Panama Hats; Boys black Cashmere Hats;

BOOTS & SHOES.

Calf skin and kip Boots; Gents and Boys P. Lea Brogans; Ladies Bootees, Gaiters and Shoes, a variety.

An assortment of Stationery and Hardware, and a great number of articles not mentioned.

The above named goods will be sold at greatly reduced prices.

Call, examine our stock and convince yourselves.

Our motto—Quick Sales and small profits.

Our system—Equal justice to all.

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, W. T., May 27, 1854. 3mo33

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

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS.

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order. 15

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853.

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND,

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

REFERS TO

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

ELWOOD EVANS,

Attorney at Law,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

June 24, 1854.

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

AN ACT for the preservation of Clams, Oysters and other Shell Fish.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That it shall not be lawful for any person who is not at the time an inhabitant or resident of this Territory, and who shall not have been for one month next preceding an inhabitant or resident aforesaid, to take, rake or gather oysters, clams or other shell fish for sale or transportation, in any of the rivers, bays, or waters of this Territory, under a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than three hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered from the person so offending by action of debt, brought by any person (competent to sue) in the district court for the county in which the offence was committed.

Sec. 2. The person instituting such suit shall be entitled to half the amount recovered, the other half to go to the Territory.

Sec. 3. The county auditor may grant permits to any master or owner of a vessel who has not been one month a resident of the Territory, to take, rake and gather oysters, clams or other shell fish in sufficient quantity to load such vessel on flats unoccupied by residents for oyster beds within their county, on the payment of two dollars per ton measurement of the vessel taking such oysters or other shell fish, and such auditor shall, on the application of any such master or owner of a vessel, and the payment of three dollars, make out and deliver to such applicant a permit in the following form :

No. —— date —— county —— A. B. master (or owner as the case may be) of the ———— (naming her) is hereby permitted to load the said ——— with oysters, clams or other shell fish, to be taken from flats not occupied as oyster beds by residents of the Territory.

Signed, C. D. County Auditor.

Such license shall not be construed to give authority to load such vessel for more than one time.

Sec. 4. The county auditor shall enter each and every such permit in a book to be provided for that purpose, and pay over to the county treasurer the amount received therefor, retaining the sum of three dollars as his fee for issuing such permit.

Passed March 29, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT to define the northern boundary of Clarke County.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the northern line of the county of Clarke be, and the same is hereby defined as follows : Commencing on Columbia river, on the south bank of Kalama, at its mouth, running due east six miles east of meridian line, thence due north to second standard parallel, thence due east to the western line of Skmania county.

Passed March 13, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT to create and organize the county of Wahkiacum.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That all that portion of Washington Territory contained within the following boundaries, namely: beginning at a point in the southern boundary line between said Territory and Oregon Territory due south from the south-west corner of the claim of Alexander S. Abernethy, and running thence due north to the southern line of Lewis county, thence westerly along said line to the eastern boundary line of Pacific county — thence south to the southern boundary line of Washington Territory, and thence easterly along said southern boundary line to the place of beginning, be organized into a county, to be known and called Wahkiacum county, and possess all the powers, rights and privileges of other counties in this Territory.

Sec. 2. For judicial purposes in all cases within the jurisdiction of the district court, said county shall remain attached to Cowlitz county; and the sheriff of Cowlitz county shall serve all process issuing out of the district court, in the same manner as if this county had not been organized.

Sec. 3. The county seat of said county is hereby located at Cathlamet.

Passed April 24, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT to locate a Territorial road from Steilacoom, in Pierce county, to Seattle, in King county.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That Hugh Patterson, C. D. Boron and E. A. Clark be, and they are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to locate a Territorial road from Steilacoom to Seattle.

Sec. 2. Said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at Steilacoom on the first day of May next, or as soon thereafter as they may deem practicable, and after being duly sworn faithfully and impartially to perform their duties as such commissioners, shall proceed to locate said road on the nearest and most practicable route.

Sec. 3. Said commissioners shall cause a true report to be made and deposited with the clerks of the county commissioners' court in Pierce and King counties, who shall file and preserve the same, and when said report is so deposited with said clerks, said road shall be considered as a Territorial road to all intents and purposes, and shall be opened and kept in repair in the same manner as other Territorial roads are opened and kept in repair.

Sec. 4. Said commissioners shall be entitled to receive the sum of three dollars per day for the time necessarily employed in locating the same, to be paid out of the treasuries of Pierce and King counties in proportion to the time employed in each county, and they shall also be allowed all necessary assistance, who shall be entitled to a reasonable compensation for their services.

Sec. 5. This act to take effect and be in force from and after the passage.

Passed March 13, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT relating to official Seals.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That it shall be the duty of the board of county commissioners of the several counties of the Territory to provide and furnish seals for such of the several district and probate courts as are now unprovided with the same, and with such descriptions and devices as the said courts shall respectively require.

Sec. 2. When any court of record shall be unprovided with a seal, the judge of said court may authorize the use of any temporary seal, or of any device by way of seal, until the same shall be provided as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. Any instrument to which the person making the same shall affix any device by way of seal, shall be adjudged and held to be of the same force and obligation as if it were actually sealed.

Passed April 24, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT authorizing County Commissioners to locate land for the benefit of County Seats.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the county commissioners in each county of this Territory be, and are hereby authorized to locate one quarter section of land in their respective counties for the benefit of county seats, in accordance with an act of Congress passed May 26, 1824, and report the same to the office of Surveyor General.

Passed April 24, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT to create and organize the county of Skamania.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That all that portion of Clarke county lying east of Cape Horn, be and the same is hereby organized into a county with all the powers, rights and privileges of other counties in the Territory ; and that it shall be bounded as follows : Commencing at a point due north of a rock on the south bank of Columbia river, called Rooster Rock, running thence north to the parallel of 46 deg. 30 minitutes north latitude, thence along said parallel east to Rocky Mountains ; thence along base of Rocky Mountains to south-east corner of the Territory of Washington; thence down along the line of Oregon and Washington Territory to place of beginning.

Sec. 2. Said county shall be called Skamania.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original bill.

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

AN ACT to provide against dangerous and vicious Cattle.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That any person or persons who own or are owners of dangerous or vicious cattle, which animal or animals are known to endanger the safety of persons traveling through neighborhoods, by their dangerous and vicious dispositions, such person or persons having twelve hours' notice of the dangerous disposition of such animal or animals, and shall neglect or refuse effectually to prevent such cattle from disturbing the peace and safety of the neighborhood where such animals may range, such owner or owners shall be liable to a fine of not less than five (5) dollars, nor more than fifty (50) dollars, which may be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county, with costs of suit, for the use of the school fund.

Sec. 2. That any person who should, in defence of himself or others, kill one or more such animals, he shall not be liable to any damage for any such act.

Sec. 3. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed March 27, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislativ Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, Thrt the Governor may appoint in each of the United States and Territories thereof, one or more commissioners, under the seal of this Territory, to continue in office during the pleasure of the Governor, for the time being, who shall have power to administer oaths, and to take depositions and affidavits to be used in this Territory ; and also to take the acknowledgment of any deed or other instrument to be used or recorded in this Territory.

Sec. 2. Before any commissioner, appointed as aforesaid, shall proceed to perform any of the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe an oath before any justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths in the State or Territory for which such commissioner is appointed, that he will faithfully discharge all the duties of his office; a certificate of which shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Territory.

Passed March 14, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT to regulate Peddling Boats.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Tesritory of Washington.* That it shall not be lawful for any boat, scow or other floating craft to locate in any of the harbors or banks of the rivers of this Territory for the purpose of trade or keeping a grocery or eating house, or for the transaction of any other business than that of navigation and transportation of goods and passengers, without the consent of the proper authorities of harbors in which they may be moored, or to the owners of the land to which they may be attached. Provided, nothing in this act shall be construed to extend to any sea going vessel.

Sec. 2. All owners of banks of rivers, bays, ports and sounds within this Territory, in absence of corporations, shall have the same actions at law to protect his banks against the above named boats and water crafts that are given to protect his possession and enjoyment of other portions of his land.

Sec. 3. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prohibit the trade now pursued upon Puget Sound or the sea coast of the Territory.

Sec. 4. Suit may be brought against the owners of said boats without stating their names, if unknown to the plaintiff, and service shall be made upon the owners or persons in charge of such boats, and writs of attachment may issue as in civil cases.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed March 20, 1854.

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

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

AN ACT supplementary to act creating the board of County Commissioners and defining their duties.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington.* That the regular sessions of the boards of county commissioners shall commence on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December, and that the provisions of an act to which this is a supplement, so far as they are inconsistent with this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

Passed April 29, 1854.

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

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

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

CARTER & PAGETT,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Cowlitz anding, W. T.
Also, proprietors of the
COWLITZ HOTEL,
where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.
Dec. 3, 1853. 13-

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership existing under the name and style of L. B. Hastings & Co., have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by L. B. Hastings and Alfred A. Plummer, under the name and style of Hastings and Plummer, who will settle up all the business of the late firm of L. B. Hastings & Co.
F. W. Pettygrove will remain in the Office until the business is settled up.
L. B. HASTINGS,
F. W. PETTYGROVE,
A. A. PLUMMER.
Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

ARRIVAL OF THE
"EOLIAN,"
DIRECT FROM NEW YORK.
S. J. McCORMICK,
Has just received, by the above named vessel, direct from New York, one of the largest and best selected stocks of miscellaneous
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
Ever brought to this Territory, and having purchased them in New York, he is enabled to sell them at prices fully thirty per cent less than San Francisco rates.
SCHOOL BOOKS.—Sanders' first book in reading ; do second do do ; do third do do ; do fourth do do ; do fifth do do ; do pictorial primary primer ; do spelling book. The above series of school readers are used in all the principal schools in Oregon, and are decidedly superior to any other extant. Webster's elementary spelling book.
ARITHMETICS.—Thompson's primary arithmetic ; do mental do; do practical do; do higher do.
DICTIONARIES.—Webster's unabridged ; do octavo edition ; do university do ; do high school do ; do primary do; do pocket do.
SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Comstock's philosophy ; do chemistry; do botany; do mineralogy; do physiology; do geology; do Zoology; Dick's complete works, 2 vols; Ure's dictionary of arts and science.
GRAMMARS.—Kirkham's ; Smith's ; Greene's ; Brown's ; Bullion's ; Ollendorf's Spanish, with key ; do French do; do German do; Bullion's Greek grammar; do Latin do.
ATLASES.—Mitchell's 4th geography and atlas ; Olney's do do do and primary.
SCHOOL ROOM STATIONERY.—Slates, all sizes and best quality ; slate pencils and holders; copy books, plain or with copies; reward of merit cards, in variety ; pens, quill and steel, of best makers ; drawing paper, all sizes; do books, in numbers; pencils, writing or drawing, in numbers; ink, black, blue and red; parallel and other rulers ; camel hair pencils ; map of the United States on rollers ; do world do; Osborne's water colors, in boxes; primers, all sizes, plain and colored ; ink stands, a great variety, cheap ; india rubber bands and erasors ; pen holders, an endless variety; perforated paper, assorted colors; blotting paper, white and red; motto wafers in sheets and boxes.
STANDARD WORKS, POETRY.—Byron's; Moore's Goldsmith's ; Tupper's ; Milton's ; Shakspeares ; 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 poultry keeper's guide book ; Downing's fruit and fruit trees ; Youatt and Martin on cattle; Youatt on the diseases of the horse; Miss Leslie's complete cookery ; Byrne's engineer's pocket guide; Hoswell's do do do; Scribner's lumber ready reckoner; piano forte instructors.
Together with a variety of other works too numerouse to mention. Also, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9 and 10 quire full and half-bound blank books.
FRANKLIN BOOK STORE, Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
☞ Books sent by mail, express, or otherwise, to any part of the Territory.
June 17, 1854.-n41-1m

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STOVES.
JUST RECEINED ex brig Tarquina, a large and splendid assortment of
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,
Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows.
CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.
Also on hand a large and varied assortment of plain and 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. 36tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)
TAKES pleasure in announcing te the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a share of the patronage of the public.
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co.'s. Third door below the Columbian Hotel.
Sept. 10, 1853.

HOLMAN HOUSE,
DUBOIS & BOONE, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

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

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.

THOMAS JOHNSTON,
GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,
Next door to Betman & Brands,
BEGS leave to inform country purchasers. Farmers and families, that he has on hand a supply of Groceries, Boots, Clothing and Hardware, at the lowest market price. Those desirous of getting their supplies at lows price will do well to give him an early call.
June 10, 1854.-n40

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

STEAMER FASHION.
THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between
MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,
twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City.
Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days.
J. O. VAN BERGEN.
Dec. 1, 1853

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. O. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Chesterville, Near Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island, W. T.
mh 25, '54-ly.]

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, direct from the Sandwich Islands, has opened at the store room formerly occupied by G. A. Barnes, on First street, Olympia, the following articles designed for the supply of the trade generally :
2000 lbs first quality Goshen butter,
1500 lbs Lard in tins,
3000 lbs Hawiian Coffee,
2000 gallons Hawiian Molasses in half barrels,
1700 gallons Torbet Syrup,
1600 lbs Sugar in half barrels and barrels,
8000 lbs coarse salt,
2000 lbs Sugar-cured Hams,
2000 lbs extra chewing tobacco, in 21 lb packages,
850 lbs Tallow Candles, in 25 lb boxes,
20 doz. boxes Martell's Braudy,
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. 20tf

DE SHUTES STORE.
GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River.
WILSON & HURD.
De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

LIVERY STABLE.
NEW ARRANGEMENT!
THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire.
Also horses kept by the day or week.
For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House.
A. J. Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business.
In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms.
A. J. BALDWIN & CO.
Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.
THE workmen upon the western portion of the Cascade Emigrant Road are hereby notified that the amount due them upon the contract with Capt. George B. McClellan, can be had by presenting certificates of time to
EDWARD J. ALLEN.
Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schlctwoot.
THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named scow has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below to this city. She is capable of carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly water-tight. Orders from all parts received and promptly attended to at the lowest rates.
A. J. BALDWIN.
Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

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

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

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

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 invoices of
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
which they offer at the lowest prices.
—CONSISTING OF—
Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety,
Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Fingers Rings, of Oregon Gold,
& Gentlemen's
BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons
Butter knives & salt spoons,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Fea Rells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery; every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.
PILLOW & DREW.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

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

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

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

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

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,
SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,
Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools;
Tinman's Tools and Machines;
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.
On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Foster, 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 30th 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 Sts. 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.
September6, 1852 -tf.