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LAWS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT relative to Crimes and Punishments and Proceedings in Criminal Cases.

[CONCLUDED.]

Sec. 76. Every person who shall convey into any penitentiary, jail, house of correction, or house of reformation, any disguise, or any instrument, tool, weapon or other thing, adapted to or useful in aiding any prisoner there lawfully committed or detained, to make escape, or shall by any means whatever, aid or assist any such prisoners in his endeavor to escape therefrom, whether such escape be attempted or effected, or not, and every person who shall aid or assist any prisoner in escaping, or in attempting to escape from any officer or person, who shall have the lawful custody of such prisoner, or who shall forcibly rescue any prisoner from lawful custody of such persons, shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than four years, nor less than one year, or imprisoned in the county jail any length of time not exceeding one year, and be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 77. If any jailor or other officer shall voluntary suffer any prisoner in his custody, charged with, or convicted of any criminal offence to escape, he shall suffer, unless the prisoner so charged with or convicted of any capital offence, the like punishment and penalties as the prisoner so suffered to escape was sentenced to, or would be liable to suffer upon conviction for the crime or offence wherewith he stood charged, and if the prisoner was charged with or convicted of a capital offence, he shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than twenty years, nor less than five years.

Sec. 78. If any jailor or other officer shall, through negligence, suffer any prisoner in his custody upon conviction, or upon any criminal charge to escape, or shall wilfully refuse to receive into his custody any prisoner lawfully committed thereto, on any criminal charge or conviction, or on any lawful process whatever, he shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail not more than two years, and be fined not more than five hundred nor less than one hundred dollars, or fined only.

Sec. 79. Every person who shall obstruct the execution of any legal process, or who on being required by any marshal, sheriff, or their deputies, or by any coroner, constable, or any conservator of the peace to assist him in the execution of his office, or in the service of any process, shall fail to obey without a valid cause for not obeying, shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 80. If any officer authorized to serve process shall wilfully and corruptly refuse to execute any lawful process to him directed, and requiring him to apprehend or confine any person charged with or convicted of an offence, or shall wilfully and corruptly omit or delay to execute such process, whereby such person shall escape and go at large, he shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be fined not exceeding three hundred, nor less than fifty dollars.

Sec. 81. If any sheriff, jailor, or other officer, shall be guilty of wilful inhumanity or oppression to any prisoner under his care or custody, he shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, nor less than one day, and be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 82. If any officer shall wilfully fail to perform any duty, within the time, and in the manner prescribed by law, or shall do any act, which he shall be specially prohibited from doing by law, he shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to which may be added, imprisonment in the county jail, for any length of time not exceeding six months.

Sec. 83. If any officer or person required by law, to collect, disburse, receive, or keep any public money shall wilfully neglect, or refuse to pay over such money, at the time prescribed by law, or shall wilfully refuse to pay any warrant lawfully drawn, he shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, nor less than one month, or be fined in any sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 84. If any auditor shall knowingly issue any warrant not authorized by law, he shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail, not exceeding one year, and be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or be fined only.

Sec. 85. Every person who shall officiate in any place of authority, without being legally authorized, shall be deemed guilty of usurpation and upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 86. If any person elected or appointed to an office or his deputy shall perform any of the duties of such office, without having taken an oath as prescribed by law, or before having given and filed the bond required of him, and in the manner prescribed by law, he shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 87. If any officer whose fees are stated by law, shall corruptly exact or extort any greater fees for any services than by law are stated and allowed, or shall levy, demand, receive or take under color of his office, any bond, bill or note, or other assurance or promise, whatever, securing the payment of a greater sum of money for any service than he is by law authorized to demand and receive, he shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, and be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

Sec. 88. Every person who shall erect, or continue and maintain any public nuisance, to the in jury of any part of the citizens of this Territory, shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 89. If any person shall maliciously, without probable cause, attempt to cause an indictment to be found, or other prosecution for any crime or misdemeanor to be commenced against any person, or if two or more persons shall conspire together for that purpose, the person so sought to be indicted or otherwise prosecuted, being innocent, such person or persons so offending shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, and be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 90. Every person who shall by himself, or agent, transact any business, or do any act without a license therefor, where such license is required by any law in this Territory, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and in all such cases where the principal is prosecuted, his agent may be compelled to testify, and when the agent is prosecuted the principal may be compelled to testify.

Sec. 91. Every person who shall excite quarrels or lawsuits among the citizens of this Territory, shall be deemed a common barrator, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail any length of time not exceeding six months, and be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or fined only.

Sec. 92. If any person shall fraudulently cause, or attempt to cause any elector, at any election held pursuant to law in this Territory, to vote for a person different from the one he intended to vote for, such person so offending shall be fined not more than one hundred, nor less than ten dollars.

Sec. 93. If any elector shall vote or attempt to vote more than once at any election, or shall knowingly hand in two or more tickets together, or having voted in one township, precinct or county, shall afterwards, on the same day, vote, or attempt to vote, in another township, precinct, or county, such person shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and be incapable of voting at any election or holding any office for two years thereafter.

Sec. 94. If any inspector, judge or clerk of an election, shall attempt to induce by persuasion, menace, or reward, or promise thereof, any elector to vote for any person, such person so offending shall be fined in an sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 95. If any person knowing that he does not possess the legal qualifications of a voter at any election authorized by law, to be held in this Territory, for any officer whatever, shall vote at such election, such person so offending shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, nor less than five dollars.

Sec. 96. If any judge, inspector, clerk, or other officer of an election, shall open or mark, by folding or otherwise, any ticket presented by such elector at such election, or attempt to find out the names thereon, or suffer the same to be done by any other person before such ticket is deposited in the ballot box, such person so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 97. If any person shall use any threats, menaces, force, or any corrupt means, at or previous to any election held pursuant to the laws of this Territory, towards any elector, to hinder or deter such elector from voting at such election, or shall directly or indirectly offer any bribe or reward of any kind, to induce any elector to vote contrary to his inclination, or shall on the day of election, give any public treat, or authorize any other person to do so, to obtain votes for any person, such person so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be incapable of holding any office for two years after conviction thereof.

Sec. 98. Every person who shall sell any lottery tickets or share in any lottery, for the division of property to be determined by chance, or shall make or draw any lottery, or scheme for a division of property not authorized by law, on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 99. Every person who shall deal cards at the games called faro or monte, or other banking games or shall set up, keep or exhibit an E-O, or roulette table or shuffle board, or any gaming table whatever, for the purposes of gaming, or shall have in his possession to be used for such purposes any gambling device whatever shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 100. Every person who shall suffer any gaming table, bank, or gambling device prohibited in this chapter, to be kept or exhibited, or used for the purpose of gaming in any house, building, steamboat, raft, or other water crafts, lot, yard, or garden, to him belonging or by him occupied, or of which he has the control, shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 101. If the taker up of estray property shall convert the same to his own use before the title thereto shall vest in him according to law, or if he shall knowingly and wilfully violate any of the provisions of the law regulating the taking up of estrays, such person so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not less than double the value of such estray property.

Sec. 102. Every person who shall in any manner obstruct any public highway, turnpike, plank road, or bridge, or injure any material used in the construction of such roads or bridge, shall on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 103. Every master, mate or other officer, or other person belonging to, or in any charge of any vessel, who shall discharge the ballast of such vessel into the navigable portions or channels of any of the bays, harbors or rivers within or bordering on this Territory, where the water is less than ten fathoms deep, shall on conviction thereof be fined any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 104. Every person who shall in any manner obstruct the navigable portion or channel of any bay, harbor or river, or stream within or bordering upon this Territory, navigable and generally used for the navigation of vessels, boats or other water crafts, or for the floating down of logs, shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, provided that the placing of any mill-dam or boom across a stream used for floating saw logs, shall not be construed to be an obstruction to the navigation of such stream, if the same shall be so constructed as to allow the passage of boats or logs without unreasonable delay.

Sec. 105. If any auditor, treasurer, sheriff, assessor or county commissioner, shall purchase, exchange or receive in payment during his term of office, any territorial or county order, or demand, for less than the amount of such order or demand, on conviction thereof he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 106. If any supervisor of roads fail to keep his highways and bridges in his road district, in as good repair as the available labor or other means of such district will enable him to do, or fail to discharge any other duty required of him by law, he shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and upon prosecution for neglecting to keep a highway in good repair, it shall be sufficient to prove that such highway is commonly reputed as such.

Sec. 107. If any clerk of a district court, or any other person, shall be guilty of any fraud, either by practicing on a jury box, previously to a draft, or in changing a juror, or in any way in the drawing of jurors, he shall upon conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 108. If any ferry-man, ferry-owner, ferry-keeper or keeper of a toll bridge, or toll gate, himself or by any person in his employment, shall demand or receive any greater fees, on account of ferriage, or toll, than is or may be fixed by law, or by the proper board doing county business, as the rates of ferriage or toll to be received by such person, upon conviction he shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one month.

Sec. 109. Any person authorized by the laws of this Territory to join parties in marriage, who shall knowingly join in marriage any parties contrary to the provisions of the law regulating marriages, shall on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Sec. 110. Any person having joined parties in marriage, who shall fail to return a certificate thereof within the time prescribed by law, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Sec. 111. Every person who shall undertake to join parties in marriage, knowing that he is not authorized so to do, shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail not more than three months, or fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 112. If any person having knowledge of the commission of any crime, shall take any money, gratuity, reward, or any engagement therefor, upon an agreement or understanding express or implied, to compound or conceal such crime, or not to prosecute therefor, or not give evidence thereof, he shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail for any length of time not exceeding one year, or be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY AND DECENCY.

Sec. 113. Every person who under promise of marriage, shall have illicit carnal intercourse with any female of good repute for chastity, under the age of twenty one years, shall be deemed guilty of seduction, and upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not more than ten years nor less than one year, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, and be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; but no conviction shall be had under the provisions of this section, on the testimony of the female seduced, unsupported by other evidence, provided that the subsequent intermarriage of the parties may be pleaded in bar of a conviction.

Sec. 114. Every person who shall live in open and notorious adultery or fornication shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding three months, or be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or fined only.

Sec. 115. All persons being within the degrees of consanguinity in which marriages are prohibited, or declared by law to be incestuous and void who knowing such consanguinity shall intermarry with each other, or shall commit adultry, or fornication with each other, shall be deemed guilty of incest, and upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than two years or imprisoned in the county jail more than one year, and fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 116. If any person who knowingly has a former husband or wife living, shall marry another, he or she, shall be deemed guilty of the crime of polygamy, and shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned in the penitentiary not more than four years nor less than one year, and be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not extend to any person whose husband or wife shall have been continuously absent from the other without having been heard from for the space of five years before such marriage, or to any person who shall have been divorced.

Sec. 117. Every person who shall be guilty of notorious lewdness or other public indecency, upon conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, and be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or fined only.

Sec. 118. Every person who shall print, publish, sell or distribute any book, or any pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other things, containing obscene language or obscene prints, pictures, figures or descriptions, or shall introduce into any family, school or other place of education, or shall buy, procure, receive or have in his possession, any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper or other thing, either for the purpose of loan, sale, exhibition or circulation, or with intent to introduce the same into any family, school or place of education, or shall expose the same to public view, shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months, or be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 119. If any person not being lawfully authorized, shall wilfully dig up, disinter, remove or convey away any human body, or the remains thereof, or shall knowingly aid in such disinterment, removal or conveying away, every such offender, and every person accessory thereto, either before or after the fact, shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, and be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or fined only.

Sec. 120. Every person who shall wilfully disfigure, injure or remove any tombstone, monument, fence, tree or shrubbery around or within any cemetery, or shall use such cemetery for any other purpose than a burying ground, he shall upon conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months and be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or shall be fined only.

Sec. 121. Every person who shall cruelly use, beat, torment, overload or overdrive any horse, ox, mule or other animal belonging to himself or to another, shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars.

OF OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sec. 122. Every person who shall knowingly sell any kind of diseased, corrupted or unwholesome provisions, whether for meat or drink, without making the same fully known to the buyer, shall on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year and be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or fined only.

Sec. 123. Every apothecary, druggist or other person, who shall sell and deliver any arsenic, corrosive sublimate, prussic acid, strychnine or any other active poison, without having the word "poison," and the true name thereof in English, written or printed upon a label attached to the vial, box or parcel containing the same, shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail, not more than six months and be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or fined only.

Sec. 124. If any physician or other person, while in a state of intoxication, shall prescribe any poison, drug or other medicine to another person, to his injury, he shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail for any length of time not exceeding one year and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or fined only.

OF PRINCIPALS AND ACCESSORIES.

Sec. 125. No distinction shall exist between an accessory before the fact, and a principal, or between principals in the first and second degree, and all persons concerned in the commission of an offence, whether they directly counsel the act constituting the offence, or counsel, aid and abet in its commission, though not present, shall hereafter be indicted, tried and punished as principals

Sec. 126. Every person not standing in the relation of husband or wife, parent or grand parent, child or grand child, brother or sister by consanguinity or affinity to the offender, who after the commission of any felony, shall harbor, conceal or maintain, or assist any principal felon or accessory before the fact, or shall give the offender any other aid, knowing that he had committed a felony, or had been accessory thereto before the fact, with intent that he shall avoid or escape from detection, arrest, trial or punishment, shall be deemed accessory after the fact, and shall on conviction thereof be imprisoned in the county jail not more than one year, or be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 127. Every person who shall become an accessory after the fact to any felony, may be indicted, convicted and punished, whether the principal felon shall or shall not have been convicted previously or shall or shall not be amenable to justice, by any court having jurisdiction to try the principal felon, and either in the county where such person shall become an accessory or in the county where such principal felony shall have been committed.

OF FINES.

Sec. 128. All fines imposed on any person by the provisions of this act where the same shall be collected, shall be paid to the county treasurer as (school) funds of the county, where such conviction shall have been had who shall give duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be filed with the county auditor, and all officers refusing or neglecting to pay over any fines within one month after they shall have been received shall upon conviction thereof, be fined in four-fold the amount of such fines so received.

GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Sec. 129. When a public offence has been committed partly in one county and partly in another, or the act or effects constituting or requisite to the consummation of the offence occur in two or more counties, the jurisdiction is in either county.

Sec. 130. Offences committed on the boundary line of two counties or within one hundred rods of the dividing line between them, may be alleged in the indictment to have been committed in either of them, and may be prosecuted and punished in either county.

Sec. 131. When property taken in one county by burglary, robbery, larceny or embezzlement has been brought into another county, the jurisdiction is in either county.

Sec. 132. If any mortal wound is given, or poison administered in one county, and death by means thereof, ensue in another, the jurisdiction is in either.

Sec. 133. In the prosecution of any offence committed upon, or in relation to, or in any way affecting any real estate, or any offence committed in stealing, embezzling, destroying, injuring or fraudulently receiving or concealing any money, goods or other personal estate, it shall be sufficient, and shall not be deemed a variance, if it be proved on trial that at the time when such offence was committed, either the actual or constructive possession, or the general or special property in the whole, or any part of such real or personal estate was in the person or community alleged in the indictment or other accusation, to be the owner thereof.

Sec. 134. When the term "person" or other word is used to designate the party whose property is the subject of an offence, or against whom any act is done with intent to defraud or injure, the term may be construed to include the United States, this Territory, or any State or Territory, or any public or private corporations, as well as an individual.

Sec. 135. Every term in this act implying one only, shall when required be construed to mean two or more, and any term implying two or more shall also be construed to mean when required but one, except in cases where two or more are necessary to constitute the offence, and every term implying sex, shall when necessary be construed to mean both or either.

Sec. 136. No offence committed against the laws heretofore in force, shall be affected by the provisions of this act, except where any punishment may have been mitigated by those provisions, they may be extended and applied to any judgment hereafter to be pronounced.

Sec 137. No prosecution for any offence committed shall be affected by the provisions of this act, except that the proceeding in such prosecution shall be conformed when necessary to the provisions of the act regulating proceedings in criminal prosecutions.

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.

AN ACT to regulate the Practice and Pleadings in Prosecutions for Crimes.

SEARCH WARRANTS AND PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

Sec 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That when complaint shall have been made on oath, to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, personal property has been stolen or embezzled, or obtained by false tokens or pretences, and that the complainant believes that it is concealed in any particular house or place, the magistrate, if he be satisfied that there is reasonable cause for such belief, shall issue a warrant to search for such property.

Sec. 2. Any such magistrate, when satisfied that there is reasonable cause, may also, upon like complaint, made on oath, issue search warrant in the following cases, to wit:

1st. To search for and seize any counterfeit or spurious coin, or forged instruments, or tools, machines or materials, prepared or provided for making either of them.

2d. To search for and seize any gaming apparatus, used or kept, and to be used in any unlawful gaming, in any gaming house, or in any building, apartment or place, resorted to for the purpose of unlawful gaming.

Sec. 3. All such warrants shall be directed to the sheriff of the county, or his deputy, or to any constable of the county, commanding such officer to search the house or place where the stolen property or other things for which he is required to search are believed to be concealed, which place and property, or things to be searched for, shall be designated and described in the warrant, and to bring such stolen property or other things, when found, and the person in whose possession the same shall be found, before the magistrate who shall issue the warrant, or before some other magistrate or court having cognizance of the case.

Sec. 4. When any officer in the execution of a search warrant, shall find any stolen or embezzled property, or shall seize any other things for which a search is allowed by this chapter, all the property and things so seized, shall be safely kept by the direction of the court or magistrate, so long as shall be necessary for the purpose of being produced in evidence on any trial, and as soon as may be afterwards, all such stolen and embezzled property shall be restored to the owner thereof, and all other things seized by virtue of such warrant, shall be destroyed under direction of the court or magistrate.

DEMANDING FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

Sec. 5. The governor of this Territory may in any case authorized by the constitution and laws of the United States, appoint agents to demand of the executive authority of any State or Territory, any fugitive from justice, or any other person charged with felony or any other crime in this Territory, and whenever an application shall be made to the governor for that purpose, the prosecuting attorney or any other prosecuting officer of the Territory, when required by the governor, shall forthwith investigate the ground of such application, and report to the governor all material circumstances which may come to his knowledge, with an abstract of the evidence and his opinion as to the expediency of the demand, but the governor may in any case appoint such agents without requiring the opinion of, or any report from the prosecuting attorney, and the accounts of the agents appointed for such purpose, shall in all cases be audited by the Territorial auditor, and paid from the Territorial treasurer.

Sec. 6. When a demand shall be made upon the governor of this Territory by the executive of any State or Territory, in any case authorized by the constitution and laws of the United States for the delivery over of any person charged in such State or Territory, with treason, felony, or any other crime, the prosecuting attorney or any other prosecuting officer, when required by the governor, shall forthwith investigate the ground of such demand, and report to the governor all material facts which may come to his knowledge as to the situation and circumstances of the person so demanded, especially as to whether he is held in custody, or is under recognizance to answer for any offence against the laws of this Territory or of the United States, or by force of any civil process, and also whether such demand is made according to law, so that such person ought to be delivered up; and if the governor be satisfied that such demand is conformable to law and ought to be complied with, he shall issue his warrant under the seal of the Territory, authorizing the agents who make such demand, either forthwith or at such time as shall be designated by the warrant, to take and transport such person to the line of the Territory at the expense of such agents, and shall also by such warrant require the civil officers within this Territory, to afford all needful assistance in the execution thereof.

Sec. 7. Whenever any person shall be found within this Territory charged with any offence committed in any State or Territory, and liable by the constitution and laws of the United States, to be delivered on the demand of the executive of such State or Territory, any court or magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, may upon complaint under oath, setting forth the offence, and such other matter as are necessary to bring the case within the provisions of law, issue a warrant to bring the person so charged before the same or some other court, or magistrate so author-

nzed within the Territory, to answer such complaint as in other cases.

Sec. 8. If upon the examination of the person charged, it shall appear to the court or magistrate, by proof in addition to the oath of the complainant, that there is reasonable cause to believe that the complaint is true, and that such person may be lawfully demanded of the governor, he shall, if not charged with a capital crime, be required to recognize with sufficient sureties, in a reasonable sum, to appear before such court or magistrate at a future day, allowing a reasonable time to obtain the warrant of the executive, and to abide the order of the court or magistrate, and if such person shall not so recognize, he shall be committed to prison and be there detained until such day, in like manner as if the offence charged had been committed in this Territory, and if the person so recognizing shall fail to appear according to the condition of his recognizance, he shall be defaulted, and the like proceedings shall be had as in the case of other recognizances, entered into before such court, or magistrate, but if such person be charged with a capital crime, he shall be committed to prison, and there detained until the day so appointed for his appearance before the court or magistrate.

Sec. 9. If the person so recognized or committed, shall appear before the court or magistrate upon the day ordered, he shall be discharged unless he be demanded by some person authorized by the warrant of the executive to receive him, or unless the court or magistrate shall see cause to commit him, or require of him to recognize anew for his appearance at some other day; and if when ordered he shall not so recognize, he shall be committed and detained as before provided; whenever the person so appearing shall be recognized, committed or discharged, any person authorized by the warrant of the executive, may at all times take him into custody, and the same shall be a discharge of the recognizance, if any, and shall not be deemed an escape.

Sec. 10. The complainant in such cases shall be answerable for the actual costs and charges, and for the support in prison of any person so committed, and shall advance to the jailor one week's board, at the time of commitment, and so from week to week, so long as such person shall remain in jail; and if he fails to do so, the jailor may forthwith discharge the person from his custody.

PROCEEDINGS TO PREVENT THE COMMISSION OF CRIMES.

Sec. 11. Justices of the peace shall have power to cause all laws made for the preservation of the public peace to be kept, and in the execution of that power may require persons to give security to keep the peace, for their good behavior, or both, in the manner herein provided.

Sec. 12. Whenever complaint shall be made to any such magistrate that any person has threatened to commit an offence against the property or person of another, the magistrate shall examine the complaint, and any witness who may be produced on oath, and reduce such complaints to writing, and cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant.

Sec. 13. If upon examination it shall appear that there is just cause to fear that such offence may be committed, the magistrate shall issue a warrant under his hand, reciting the substance of the complaint, and requiring the officer to whom it may be directed forthwith to apprehend the person complained of and bring him before such magistrate or some other magistrate or court having jurisdiction of the cause.

Sec. 14. The magistrate before whom any person is brought upon charge of having made threats as aforesaid, shall as soon as may be, hear and examine the complaint. And if it shall appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence will be committed by the party complained of, he shall be required to enter into recognizances with sufficient sureties, in such sum as the magistrate shall direct, towards all the people of this Territory, and especially towards the person requiring such security, for such term as the magistrate shall order, not exceeding one year, but he shall not be ordered to recognize for his appearance at the district court unless he is charged with some offence for which he ought to be held to answer at said court.

Sec. 15. If the person so ordered to recognize shall fail to enter into such recognizance, the magistrate shall commit him to the county jail during the period for which he was required to give security, or until he shall so recognize, stating in the warrant the cause of commitment, with the sum and time for which security was required.

Sec. 16. If upon examination it shall not appear that there is just cause to fear that any such offence will be committed by the party complained of, he shall be forthwith discharged; and if the magistrate shall deem the compaint unfounded, frivolous or malicious, he may order the complainant to pay the costs of prosecution, who shall thereupon be answerable to the magistrate and the officer for their fees, as for his own debt.

Sec. 17. When no order respecting the costs is made by the magistrate, they shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as costs before justices in criminal prosecutions; but in all cases where a person is required to give security for the peace, or for his good behavior, the magistrate may further order that the costs of prosecution or any part thereof, shall be paid by such person, who shall stand committed until such costs are paid, or he is otherwise legally discharged.

Sec. 18. Any person aggrieved by the order of any magistrate requiring him to recognize as aforesaid, may on giving the security required appeal to the district court.

Sec. 19. The magistrate from whose order an appeal is so taken, shall require such witnesses as he may think necessary to support the complaint to recognize for their appearance at the court to which the appeal is made.

Sec. 20. The court before which such appeal is prosecuted may affirm the order of the justice or discharge the appellant, or may require the appellant to enter into a new recognizance, with sufficient sureties in such sum and for such time as the court may think proper, and may also make such order in relation to the costs of prosecution as may be deemed just and reasonable.

Sec. 21. If any party appealing shall fail to prosecute his appeal, his recognizance shall remain in full force and effect, as to any breach of the condition, without an affirmation of the judgment or order of the magistrate, and shall also stand as a security for any costs which shall be ordered, by the court appealed to, to be paid by the appellant.

Sec. 22. Any person committed for not finding sureties or refusing to recognize as required by the magistrate, may be discharged by any judge or justice of the peace on giving such security as was required.

Sec. 23. Every recognizance taken pursuant to the foregoing provisions, shall be transmitted by the magistrate to the district court for the county, on or before the first day of the next term, and shall be there filed of record by the clerk.

Sec. 24. Every person who shall, in the presence of any magistrate mentioned in the first section of this chapter, or before any judge of court of record, make an affray or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any violence or outrage against his person or property, and every person who in the presence of such judge or magistrate shall contend with hot and angry words to the disturbance of the peace, may be ordered, without process or any other proof to recognize, for keeping the peace or being of good behavior for a term not exceeding three months, and in case of refusal may be committed as before directed.

Sec. 25. Whenever upon a suit brought on any such recognizance, the penalty thereof shall be adjudged forfeited, the court may remit such portion of the penalty on the petition of any defendant as the circumstances of the case shall render just and reasonable.

Sec. 26. Any surety in a recognizance to keep the peace or for good behavior, or both, shall have the same authority and right to take and surrender his principal as if he had been bail for him in a civil cause, and upon such surrender shall be discharged and exempt from all liability, for any act of the principal subsequent to such surrender which would be a breach of the condition of the recognizance, and the person so surrendered may recognize anew, with sufficient sureties before any justice of the peace for the residue of the term, and thereupon shall be discharged.

EXAMINATION OF OFFENDERS, COMMITMENT FOR TRIAL, AND TAKING BAIL.

Sec. 27. Upon complaint being made to any justice of the peace, or probate judge, or judge of the district court, in open court, or in vacation, that a criminal offence has been committed, he shall examine on oath the complainant, and any witness provided by him, and shall reduce the complaint to writing, and shall cause the same to be subscribed by the complainant, and if it shall appear that any offence has been committed of which the district court has exclusive jurisdiction, the magistrate shall issue a warrant reciting the substance of the accusation, and requiring the officer to whom it shall be directed, forthwith to take the person accused and bring him before the person issuing the warrant, unless he shall be absent or unable to attend thereto, then before some other magistrate of the county, to be dealt with according to law; and in the same warrant may require the officer to summon such witnesses as shall be therein named, to appear and give evidence on the examination.

Sec. 28. If any person against whom a warrant may be issued for an alleged offence committed in any county, shall either before or after the issuing of such warrant, escape from or be out of the county, the sheriff or other officer to whom such warrant may be directed, may pursue and apprehend the party charged, in any county in this Territory, and for that purpose may command aid, and exercise the same authority as in his own county.

Sec. 29. The magistrate before whom such accused person shall be brought, when the offence is bailable, may at the request of such person, with or without examination, allow him to enter into recognizance, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the magistrate, conditioned for his appearance at the next term of the district court having cognizance of the offence.

Sec. 30. If the defendant shall not enter into recognizance with sureties, the magistrate shall proceed to hear and examine the complaint, and may adjourn the examination from time to time, not exceeding in all ten days from the time such defendant shall have been brought before him, and in case of such adjournment, the magistrate may, if the offence be bailable, take a recognizance with sufficient sureties for the appearance of the defendant at such further examination; and if he fail to enter into such recognizance, he shall be ordered into custody until the time appointed for such examination.

Sec. 31. If it should appear upon the whole examination that no offence has been committed, or that there is not probable cause for charging the defendant with an offence, he shall be discharged, and if in the opinion of the magistrate the complaint was malicious, or without probable cause, and there was no reasonable ground therefor, the costs shall be taxed against the party making the complaint.

Sec. 32. If it should appear that an offence has been committed, of which a justice of the peace has jurisdiction, and one which would be sufficiently punished by fine not exceeding thirty dollars, if the magistrate having the complaint is a justice of the peace, he shall cause the complaint to be altered, and proceed as in like cases before a justice of the peace, or any other magistrate; he shall certify the papers with a statement of the offence appearing to be proved, and recognize the witnesses and the defendant to appear before the nearest justice of the peace, at a time appointed, who shall proceed as herein provided.

Sec. 33. If it appears that a bailable offence has been committed, the magistrate shall order the defendant to enter into recognizance, with sufficient sureties for his appearance, at the next term of the district court, and if he shall not do so, or the offence be not bailable, he shall commit him to jail.

Sec. 34. No justice of the peace shall take a recognizance from any defendant charged with murder in the second degree, manslaughter, kidnapping, arson, rape, or burglary, robbery, or grand larceny, unless the sureties therein shall be approved by ~~a~~ other justice of the peace, or the probate judge of the county; and if the defendant be in custody for not entering into recognizance of bail, any judge of probate in the county, or any judge of the district court, may allow him to enter into recognizance in the amount required, or in any amount they may think fit, with sufficient sureties.

Sec. 35. Any magistrate to whom complaint is made, or before whom any defendant is brought, may associate with himself one or more magistrates of the same county, and they may together execute the powers and duties before mentioned; but no fees shall be taxed for such associates.

Sec. 36. Where the person arrested is held to bail, or committed to jail, or forfeits his recognizance, the magistrate shall recognize the witnesses for the prosecution to be and appear at the next term of the district court having cognizance of the offence charged in the complaint.

Sec. 37. If the magistrate shall be satisfied that there is good cause to believe that any such witness will not perform the condition of his recognizance, unless other security be given, such magistrate may order the witness to enter into a recognizance, with such sureties as may be deemed necessary for his appearance at court.

Sec. 38. When any married woman or minor is a material witness, any other person may be allowed to recognize for the appearance of such witness, or the magistrate may, in his discretion, take the recognizance of such married woman or minor in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, which shall be valid and binding in law, notwithstanding the disability of coverture or minority.

Sec. 39. All witnesses required to recognize, either with or without sureties, shall, if they refuse, be committed to the county jail by the magistrate, there to remain until they comply with such order, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

Sec. 40. The testimony of the witnesses examined shall be reduced to writing by the magistrate, or under his direction, when he shall think it necessary, and shall be signed by the witnesses.

Sec. 41. All examinations and recognizances taken by any magistrate, in pursuance of the provisions of this law, shall be certified and returned by him to the prosecuting attorney, or the clerk of the district court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, and if such magistrate shall neglect or refuse to return the same, he may be compelled forthwith by rule of court, and in case of disobedience may be proceeded against by attachment, as for contempt.

Sec. 42. When any person shall be committed to prison, or shall be under examination or recognizance to answer any charge for a misdemeanor, for which the party injured may have a remedy by a civil action, except where the offence was committed upon a sheriff or other officer, justice, or violently, or with intent to commit a felony, if the party injured shall appear before the magistrate who made the commitment or took the recognizance, or is conducting the examination, and acknowledge in writing that he has received satisfaction for the injury, the magistrate may in his discretion, on payment of all costs which may have accrued, discharge the recognizance, or supercede the commitment by an order under his hand, and may also discharge all recognizances and supercede the commitment of all witnesses in the case.

Sec. 43. When any person under recognizance in any criminal prosecution, either to appear and answer before a justice to testify in any court, shall fail to perform the condition of any such recognizance, his default shall be recorded; (and it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to proceed at once by action against the person bound by recognizance, or such of them as he may elect.)

Sec. 44. In all cases where any magistrate shall order a defendant to recognize for his appearance before a justice of the peace, or the district court, he shall forward with the papers in the case, an abstract of the costs that have accrued in the case, and such costs shall be subject to the final determination of the case.

OF THE GRAND JURY.

Sec. 45. Challenges to the panel shall be allowed to any person in custody, or held to bail to answer to an offence, when the clerk has not drawn from the jury box the requisite number of ballots to constitute a grand jury, or when the drawing was not done in the presence of the proper officers; and such challenges shall be in writing and verified by affidavit, and proved to the satisfaction of the court.

Sec. 46. Challenges to individual grand jurors may be made by such person for reason of want of qualifications to sit as such juror, and when in the opinion of the court a state of mind exists in the juror, such as would render him unable to act impartially and without prejudice.

Sec. 47. If a challenge to the panel be allowed, the panel shall be discharged, and the court may order the sheriff to summon from the by-standers and the body of the county, a sufficient number of persons to act as grand jurors at such term of the court.

Sec. 48. If a challenge to an individual juror be allowed, he shall be discharged and the panel filled.

Sec. 49. The following oath shall be administered to the grand jury:

You, as grand jurors for the body of the county of ———, (as the case may be), do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that you will diligently enquire into, and true present-ment make, of all such matters and things as shall come to your knowledge according to your charge; the counsel of the United States of America, your own counsel, and that of your fellows, you shall keep secret; you shall present no person through envy, hatred or malice; neither will you leave any person unpresented through fear, favor, affection or reward, or the hope thereof: but that you will present things truly, as they come to your knowledge according to the best of your understanding, and according to the laws of this Territory, so help you God.

Sec. 50. A foreman of the grand jury shall be appointed by the court, who may remove him and appoint another at any time, and such foreman shall have power to administer all oaths and affirmation to witnesses, who shall appear before such grand jury, and the jury may appoint one of their number as clerk to keep a minute of their proceedings.

Sec. 51. The grand jury shall be charged by the court as to the nature of their duties, and may at any reasonable time ask the advice of the court as to any legal question upon which they may desire information.

Sec. 52. The prosecuting officer may attend on the grand jury for the purpose of examining witnesses, and giving them such advice as they may ask.

Sec. 53. The grand jury shall especially inquire as to the offence of any person confined in prison on a criminal charge; into the condition and mismanagement of the public prisons in the county; into the willful misconduct in office of public officers, and shall in their discretion examine the public records of the county.

Sec. 54. The grand jury are not bound to hear evidence for the defendant; but it is their duty to weigh all the evidence submitted to them, and when they have reason to believe that other evidence within their reach will explain away the charge, they should order such evidence to be produced, and for that purpose may cause process to issue for the witnesses.

Sec. 55. No indictment shall be found unless twelve grand jurors vote for the finding thereof.

Sec. 56. No grand juror shall disclose the fact that an indictment for a felony has been found against any person not in custody or under recognizance, until such person has been arrested.

Sec. 57. No grand juror shall be allowed to state or to testify in any court in what manner he, or any other member of the jury, voted on any question before them, or what opinion was expressed by any juror in relation to such question, or what question was before them; and in charging the grand jury, the court shall remind them of the provisions of this and the preceding sections.

Sec. 58. Whenever the grand jury shall have been dismissed at any term of the court, for which they shall have been empanelled, before the final adjournment, they may be summoned to attend again at the same term, if necessary; and if a full jury do not attend, the number may be completed from the bystanders.

INDICTMENTS.

Sec. 59. Indictments shall be signed by the prosecuting attorney, and endorsed a true bill, and such endorsement, signed by the foreman of the grand jury, and the names of the witnesses examined before the grand jury, or relied in by the Territory endorsed thereon, and returned into open court.

Sec. 60. The court shall examine the indictments returned, and if it appear that the prosecuting attorney has neglected to sign his name, or the foreman of the grand jury to sign the endorsement of a true bill, or that the names of the witnesses are not endorsed thereon, the court must cause the proper correction to be made in the presence of the grand jury.

Sec. 61. An indictment shall specify the name of the court, and the names of the parties. It shall be direct and certain as regards the party charged, the offence charged, and the particular circumstances of the offence charged when necessary.

Sec. 62. No indictment shall be quashed for a mistake in the name of the county in the title, for want of an allegation of time or place of any material fact, when they have been once stated in the body of the indictment, nor because figures are used to express dates and numbers, nor for any mistake in concluding, contrary to the form of the statute or statutes, as the case may be, or for omission of the words, "force and arms," or "against the peace and dignity of the Territory of Washington," or for the want of the signature of the prosecuting attorney.

Sec. 63. All indictments may be amended by the record, and in all matters of form, when the same can be done without injury to the substantial rights of the defendant.

Sec. 64. In an indictment for an offence committed in relation to property, it is sufficient to state the name of any one, or names of several or joint owners.

Sec. 65. In pleading a judgment or other determination of a court or officer of special jurisdiction, it is sufficient to allege generally, that the judgment or determination was duly made or had before such court or officer; but the facts constituting the jurisdiction must be established on the trial.

Sec. 66. In pleading a private statute, or a right derived therefrom, it is sufficient to refer to the statute by its title and the day of its approval, and the court must take notice thereof.

Sec. 67. In indictments for perjury in a judicial proceeding, it shall only be necessary to set forth in the indictment, the names of the parties to the action in which the perjury is alleged to have been committed, in what court the party charged, and by whom, avering such court or officer to have competent authority, the statement sworn to, in substance, together with the proper averments to falsify the record on which the perjury may be assigned, without setting forth the pleading matter or proceedings, or authority of the court or officers, before whom the perjury is alleged to have been committed and an indictment for perjury in swearing to any written instrument or any statement in writing, it shall only be necessary to set forth that part of the instrument alleged to have been falsely sworn to, and to negative the same with the name of the officer or court, before whom the instrument was sworn to.

Sec. 68. When an instrument which is the subject of an indictment for forgery, has been destroyed or withheld by the act or procurement of the defendant, and the fact of such destruction or withholding is alleged in the indictment, and established on the trial, the misdescription of the instrument shall be deemed immaterial.

Sec. 69. No plea in abatement of an indictment shall be allowed except for causes where the defendant, had he been in custody or under recognizance, could have challenged the panel, or for causes that would be good ground for challenge to four or more individual jurors.

OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE TRIAL.

Sec. 70. When an indictment is found, the court may direct the clerk to issue a warrant returnable forthwith, if no order is made, the clerks must issue a warrant upon all indictments within ten days after the close of the term.

Sec. 71. The warrant shall issue to the sheriff of the county where the indictment is found, unless the prosecuting attorney directs the warrants to be issued to some other county. Warrants may issue to different counties at the same time; the sheriff must execute the warrant and serve the summons immediately upon being delivered to him.

Sec. 72. The court, at each term, must order the amount in which persons charged by indictment are to be held to bail, and the clerk must endorse the amount on the warrant. If no order fixing the amount of bail has been made, the sheriff may present the warrant to the judge of the district court, and such judge must thereon endorse the amount of bail to be required; or if there is no such judge in the county, the clerk may fix the amount of bail.

Sec. 73. When writs of attachment are returnable after the close of term, the court must direct the amount of bail to be required of the defendant.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

Remarks of Mr. Moseley

UPON THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. Speaker,—I rise to assign my reasons, briefly, for not supporting this bill.—Some of its provisions are too stringent to be successfully enforced in this Territory. And I venture to predict that if this bill passes, every possible expedient will be resorted to to evade it. In confirmation of this I will advert to a few facts which have come under my observation. Subsequent to the passage of a law similar to this in the State of Maine, the rum loving people of that State came over into the city of Boston to purchase their liquor. Some concealed the bottles containing it in barrels of clover seed; others in wood boxes fashioned and painted like coffins. These were a few of the many ways contrived to elude the vigilant officers who were ever on the *qui vive* for all violations of the law. If this law cannot be enforced with success in one of the oldest States of the Union, can it be done in a new Territory like this? Most assuredly not.

A few years since a law was enacted in Massachusetts prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in a less quantity than "fifteen gallons." And what was the result?—Many who were moderate drinkers or who only took an occasional glass, became confirmed drunkards, and for the obvious reason that the "fifteen gallon law" compelled those who used it at all, to have a large quantity in their possession. The pernicious effects of the law were soon perceptible, and consequently it was repealed—not however until a very ingenious method of evading it had been invented, to wit: a pig with stripes across its back; and wherever a sign containing a "striped pig" was visible there it was well known that something might be obtained for one's "stomach sake and often infirmities."

Subsequently a law was passed allowing county commissioners to grant licenses, and they were required to prosecute all "known violations of the license law." Did this suppress the traffic? No! The law was violated times without number. And one way of evading it was to procure it in bottles made of wood, resembling a book, and with the words "*departed spirits,*" inscribed upon them. And people traveling through that State and unacquainted with the facts were very naturally led to the conclusion that its inhabitants were very *literary*.

Since the enactment of a law similar to this in the old Bay State, "leagues" have been formed with, in some instances, capital to the amount of twenty thousand dollars to be employed in ferreting out and bringing to justice all offenders of the law. Has this law produced the desired effect? No. The law has now been in existence three years, and there is a very strong probability that before another year expires it will be revoked. From papers lately received from that State I learn that a very healthy town, containing less than four thousand inhabitants, has sold during the past year upwards of *seventeen hundred dollars worth* of liquor for *medicinal* purposes. And I hazard nothing in saying that if we enact this law the enviable reputation which our Territory has hitherto enjoyed for healthfulness, will be reversed. And so long as this law cannot be enforced in States where their statutes are far more perfect than those of this Territory can at present possibly be, so long shall I continue to believe that it is impolitic to enact it here.

Louis Napoleon has written a letter to the Czar of Russia defining his position, and explanatory of the cause which led to the entrance of the French fleet into the Black Sea. The position of the Czar is unsatisfactory, and nothing, it appears, but a general European war can restore peace.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE---FIRST SESSION.

IN COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, April 27, 1854.

An act establishing rate of fees and costs occupied Council considerable of morning session, and the Oregon bill slightly modified was substantially adopted.

Mr. Balch, from committee on commerce, reported back H. B. relating to pilots on Shoalwater Bay and Columbia river, with sundry amendments. Report adopted and bill as amended passed.

Council took up the Legislative apportionment bill and consumed most of the morning in its discussion.

Sundry amendments were made before a vote was taken on its passage. The bill as it came from House recommended five Council districts.

On motion of Mr. Catlin, so altered as to make Pierce a district to elect one; King and Whatcom to elect one; Jefferson and Clalm to elect one; Lewis county to elect one; Cowlitz, Wahkiacum and Pacific to elect one.

Council took up House apportionment for Assembly, and pending a motion to reduce Pierce county from four to three, Council adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Council recommitted apportionment bill to select committee consisting of Messrs. Catlin, Bradford, Balch, Yantis and Sayward.

Took up and passed House bill relative to clerks of the supreme and district courts.

First reading of House bill 105—an act to assign the judges of the various districts. Read a second time, rules suspended and bill passed.

An act regulating the time within which to commence civil actions, read twice and referred to judiciary committee.

Council took up House bill defining the judicial districts. On motion of Mr. Catlin, insert Olympia as the temporary seat of government.

Mr. Sayward moved to amend by inserting Steilacoom.

Vote on Mr. Sayward's motion taken by yeas and nays, and was

Ayes—Balch, Bradford, Miles, Sayward, President—5.

Noes—Bigelow, Catlin, Tappan, Yantis.

Bill as amended passed.

Adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Council occupied in the consideration of the criminal practice act. Without taking a vote on its final passage, after sundry amendments, adjourned at a late hour till to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, April 28, 1854.

The judiciary committee reported bill on the limitation of actions, and Council took up said bill and passed it.

Mr. Catlin, from apportionment select committee, reported that on consulting the organic act, the committee had concluded that as the Legislature were elected for one year, and as the next term would be within that year, they held their seats two terms.

Mr. Yantis said he was a member of that committee, but he had not met with said committee and could not concur with that report. He thought one year meant "one regular session."

Mr. Bradford was also one of the committee, but he did not agree with such a construction of the law.

Mr. Sayward believed the law to mean what it said.

Much discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Sayward, Miles and Catlin took ground in favor of the report, and Messrs. McConaha, Bigelow, Tappan and Bradford resisted it.

The matter was finally disposed of by passing a resolution asking for the opinions of Hon. J. S. Clendenin, U. S. District Attorney, and Hon. Wm. Strong, of the code commission. Their opinions were given at length in the course of the day, and were both strongly opposed to the spirit of Mr. Catlin's report. Both were spread at full length on the journal of Council.

The criminal practice act taken up and passed.

Bill from House establishing county seat of Cowlitz county taken up and passed.

An act relating to register of deeds of conveyance, read three times and passed.

An act fixing the age of majority read three times and passed.

An act relating to the seal of the Territory taken up and passed three readings.

Bill appointing officers for Clalm county read three times and passed.

Mr. Balch introduced a resolution asking Congress to make Port Gamble a port of delivery, and that a surveyor might be located there. Rules suspended and resolution adopted. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The justice of the peace act read three times and passed Council.

The civil practice act taken up, read and passed.

Adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Council had under consideration the revenue bill, and adopted the amendments agreed upon by the committee of conference. As amended bill passed.

Bill relating to papers on file in district court of counties where new counties are created, was taken up, read three times and passed.

Mr. McConaha on leave, Mr. Bradford in the chair, introduced joint resolution asking Congress to establish at Bellingham Bay a port of delivery. Rules suspended and resolution passed unanimously.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, April 29, 1854.

Mr. Bradford offered a resolution providing that the code commission and their clerks be furnished with copies of the laws and journals.

Mr. Balch, on leave, introduced a resolution asking Congress to provide for the erection of light houses at cape Flattery, at the entrance of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, on Blunt's Island, and one on New Dungeness spit. Rules suspended and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Bigelow, on leave, introduced C. B. 44—an act appointing a superintendent of

schools for Thurston county, and a constable for Olympia precinct. Bill passed three readings.

Several other matters of a local nature occupied the remainder of morning session, when Council adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The business of the session generally disposed of, and Council occupied in consideration of some unfinished matters lying on table—acting on some amendments adopted in House of Representatives—adjourned till Monday morning.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1854.

Council adopted a House resolution in regard to changing the basis of apportionment to inhabitants instead of qualified voters.

Mr. Yantis introduced the following resolution, embracing originally the retiring members of Council and the presiding officers of both Houses of the Legislature, but on being sent to the House for concurrence, they so amended as to strike out the name of Mr. Chenoweth and insert all the members of the Council. Council concurred in the amendment, and the resolution as passed is as follows:

Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That Hon. Seth Catlin, Hon. Henry Miles, Hon. D. R. Bigelow, Hon. B. F. Yantis, Hon. Lafayette Balch, Hon. D. F. Bradford, Hon. George Gibbs, Hon. W. H. Tappan, Hon. W. T. Sayward and Hon. G. N. McConaha be requested to act as commissioners to secure a block suitable for the contribution of this Territory to the Monument now in erection to the memory of him whose name we bear.

Resolved, That this commission be requested to meet as early as practicable to carry into effect the intent of the foregoing resolution, and report their action at an early day of the session of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory.

Mr. Bigelow introduced the following:

Resolved by the Legislative Council of the Territorp of Washington, That we do hereby tender the thanks of this body to ELWOOD EVANS, Esq., for the able, faithful and efficient manner with which he has performed the duties of chief clerk of this body for the present session of the Legislature. Also to U. E. HICKS, Esq., for his faithful discharge of the duties of assistant clerk.

Mr. Miles introduced the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of Council be tendered to the Sergeant-at-arms and the door keeper for the faithful manner which they have discharged their duties.

Rules suspended and both resolutions adopted.

Mr. Yantis, on leave introduced the following:

Resolved by the Legislative Council of Washington Territory, That this body present their hearty thanks to the Honorable Geo. N. McConaha—the President of the body during its late session—for the able, impartial, dignified and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties of that position.

Resolved, That in parting with our presiding officer, we tender to him our best wishes for his continuance in health, success and prosperity—and that to his promptness and energy much is due for so speedy a close of the session, and the happy termination of our labors.

The chief clerk put the question on the suspension of the rules, which being carried, the above resolutions were adopted unanimously.

☞ A wish to make some extended remarks on the address which followed, delivered by Mr. McConaha, president of the council, as well as a reference to the melancholy circumstances attending his death, forbids the publication of his speech this week. We will defer it until next.

To those who are unacquainted with the fact, we would state that Mr. G. N. McConaha and Capt. B. P. Barstow, started from Steilacoom after the adjournment of the legislature, for their respective homes—the former for Seattle and the latter for Whidby's Island, with a crew of five Indians, in a canoe; and that in making the passage between Vashon's Island and Alki—in a heavy sea, and with a strong breeze, the canoe was capsized, and Mr. McConaha, Capt Barstow, and three of the Indians were drowned.

Mr. McConaha leaves an excellent lady, who had been a faithful and devoted companion, and an interesting family to lament his premature departure from the scenes of life and stage of usefulness, for which his mind was fashioned and his abilities so eminently qualified him.

☞ The citizens of this place, whilst they are making active improvements in the erection of buildings, have also turned their attention to clearing out the obstructions in the streets, by way of burning out and otherwise removing the venerable stumps which have ever marred the beauty of the place.

COINCIDENTAL FATE OF FOUR-MASTED SHIPS.—A Pensacola correspondent states that it is a remarkable fact, that of the only three four-masted sailing ships that were ever built, none have been fortunate. The first was the Columbus, built in British North America, and she was the only one that performed a passage. After her arrival in London, about the year 1824, she was sent back to Canada, and on her passage out was lost in the Bay of Biscay.—The next was the Baron of Renfrew, a larger one yet. She was lost on her first passage, at Gravelines, on the coast of France; and the last is the unfortunate Great Republic, whose career is still shorter. There seems to be a fatality about, or belonging to, sailing vessels of this rig.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Affairs between the American and British Authorities.

Serious difficulty is to be apprehended from a conflict of jurisdiction between the United States' authorities of this Territory, and those of her Brittanic Majesty's Colonial Government on Vancouver's Island, in relation to the boundary line between our Government and those of Her Brittanic Majesty's possessions on this coast.

To us there is nothing more clear, than that while the Treaty of July, 1846, intended to give to the Government of Great Britain, for obvious reasons, all of Vancouver's Island south of 49° parallel of latitude.—It is equally clear to us, that it was intended that the boundary line between the two Governments, should be on the first channel south of the same, and THAT CHANNEL IS THE "STRAITS OF HARRO"—which is the widest, the deepest, and the BEST channel that is to be found within the limits, is without the possibility of a question. Any other construction, to our mind, would be to do violence to the plain and obvious meaning of the Treaty—doubt the common sense of the high contracting parties who framed the same, and open the door for serious difficulties between governments whose interests and policies should be that of the most amicable and peaceful character.

We understand that the Collector of Customs for this District, while on a tour of duty down the Sound, came in contact with persons claiming to be officers of Her Majesty's Colonial Government on Vancouver's Island, who threatened him with violence if he attempted to exercise official jurisdiction over certain portions of the Collection District of Puget Sound. While making an official visit to San Juan Island, which lies south of the Straits of Harro, he found the Island occupied by servants of the Hudson's Bay Company—subjects of Great Britain—upon which were some three thousand head of sheep, cattle, horses, hogs, &c., all which were acknowledged by the parties in possession to have been imported from Vancouver's Island, in December last, in British vessels, without having entered the same at the Custom House for the District of Puget Sound, thus violating one of the plainest provisions of our Revenue Laws.

On the arrival of the Collector on the Island, he was visited by a Mr. Griffin, who is reported to hold a Commission of Justice of the Peace for the Island, from Governor Douglass, of Vancouver's Island, who made enquiries of the Collector as to the object of his visit, and the course he intended to pursue in regard to the live stock and other property on the Island. These questions Col. Ebey very properly declined to answer. In the afternoon of the next day, the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer "Otter" came from Vancouver's Island, and dropped anchor in front of where the Collector was encamped. She immediately lowered a boat, which was sent on shore with the British flag flying, and landed a Mr. Sankster, who informed Collector Ebey that he was Collector of Customs for the Port of Victoria, and demanded "what his business was on the Island of San Juan," to which he received for answer "that he, Mr. Sankster, had no right to ask such questions; yet, nevertheless, he should be answered:—that he was there because he had a right to be there—that he was on official duty as Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound." Mr. Sankster then informed the Collector that he "should make seizures of all vessels, and arrests of all persons, found navigating the waters west of Rosario Straits, and north of the middle of the Straits of San Juan de Fuca." The Collector informed Mr. Sankster that he should leave on the Island an Inspector of Customs, in order to enforce the Revenue Laws of the United States, where the same were violated, and that he hoped and trusted that in the discharge of his official duties, he would meet with no persons, who would be so rash as to attempt to interfere with the same, by pretending to be officers of the British Government, or employed by the Colonial authorities of Vancouver's Island.

After this conversation, Mr. Sankster ordered the British flag to be brought on shore and hoisted. As soon as this order was given, the Collector ordered the Revenue flag to be hoisted in his boat, which was done before the British flag was planted. The British flag was then carried up to the Hudson's Bay Company's station on the Island, and there hoisted on a flag staff.

Mr. Sankster took occasion, during his conversation with the Collector, to inform him that James Douglass, Governor of Vancouver's Island, and Vice Admiral in the British Navy, was on board the steamer, and if Col. Ebey wished to have a conversation with his excellency, Gov. Douglass would be glad to receive him on board the steamer. The Collector requested Mr. Sankster to present Gov. Douglass with his compliments, and say to him, if he wished an interview with the Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, he would be happy to meet his excellency at his tent, on shore. Mr. Sankster went on board the steamer, and returned with a boat and crew. The steamer hoisted anchor and left the bay.

The next morning the Collector appointed and swore into office Mr. Webber, as United States' Inspector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, and stationed him on the Island of San Juan. The appointment of Mr. Webber was read, and his instructions given, in the presence of Mr. Sankster, Griffin, and others. The Inspector was threatened with personal violence by those persons who pretended to be officers of a foreign government—that the steamer Otter would return that evening, and then the Inspector should be arrested and taken to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, as a prisoner.—No doubt seems to be entertained by the Collector and those who accompanied him on the tour, but that Mr. Webber is now a prisoner on Vancouver's Island, having been forcibly kidnapped and carried beyond the boundaries of his government.

Taking it all in all, the high official character of Gov. Douglass, not only as a civilian, but as a Vice Admiral in the British Navy, the braggadocio with which he attempted to intimidate the American officers, is certainly, in our judgment, one of the most cool, gross, and barefaced outrages upon the sovereignty of the United States, not only that we ever noticed, but that we ever expect to notice. It throws southern fillibustering so far in the shade, that it will keep cool for some time to come.

We are decidedly anxious to know whether Governor Douglass has acted in this matter under authority of instructions from the home government; or is it, as we rather apprehend, that his excellency is making a little fillibustering tour on his own private hook, by mounting the uniform of a Vice Admiral of the British Navy, converting a merchant ship into a man-of-war, and flourishing his maiden sword over a United States' Inspector of Customs, when in the peaceable discharge of his official duties. Immortal Don Quixot! thy unembodied chivalric spirit, has at last found a lodgment worthy of itself and its ancient fame.—Gov. Douglass need apprehend no fillibustering movement of five hundred timber-cutters from the Sound, on the Isle of his sovereignty. He need not apprehend any danger of being "rubbed out," without a grease spot of him being left: no such things will happen.—We are decidedly anti-fillibustering.

In conclusion we will only add that this paper, being the only one in the Territory or Vancouver's Island, we have endeavored to occupy no improper ground, between the free settlers of the Island and the Hudson's Bay Company, or to engender especial animosity on either side, whereby friendly relations of two governments might be endangered.

Our columns have ever been open to all questions, as a matter of courtesy, rather than as a matter of choice, because we have always despised a cowardly advantage taken of an opposition. The friends of the English dynasty—the "Hudson's Bay Company," or the "Puget Sound Agricultural Society,"—or no persons in the precincts of the Territory, have ever written us for publication, one word in justification of overt acts committed by British authorities, or agents of companies: and still we have volumes of evidence against many of the authorities, from free settlers and others, which are yet a "sealed book" for further comment, and which have been withheld merely because the agents of the companies and others would not show a disposition to respond through this paper, and because they had no organ to take up the cudgel in their defence. Scorning thus to take advantage of apparent circumstances, many abuses have gone "unwhipped of justice," that should have been heard at the throne of England, in a public manner.

Col. I. N. Ebey, late a representative of this Territory in the legislature of Oregon, (before the division,) and now Collector of Customs for the District of Puget Sound, acted in this matter as become an American citizen and officer of the government, and it is only necessary to say that the crew who accompanied him on the occasion, from whom the facts are derived, all join in testifying to the cool and deliberate manner in which he discharged the delicate duty of his official position—firm, manly, and independent, as become his station—which he has ever done since he commenced a residence here in 1848.

School in Olympia.

MR. BERNARD CORNELIUS, recently of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, who has been engaged for the last year in teaching a high school at that place, has recently arrived in our flourishing town, and has established a Classical, Mathematical, Commercial and Training School—an institution of learning which this Territory has long felt the importance of having established, pending the erection of the University, and which we trust will be patronized with that liberality for which the people of the Territory have ever been proverbial.

Mr. C. is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin—member of the College of Preceptors, London, and author of a series of articles on education recently published in the Pioneer and Democrat. He has been engaged as a teacher, in different positions and localities, for the last twenty years, and the thorough knowledge acquired by him during that time, has so eminently qualified him for the duty he has taken upon himself to perform here—his native ability, and his mild and gentlemanly deportment on all occasions, and especially to his pupils, recommends him to the people of the Territory—parents and guardians—who take an interest in the education of the youth, to place them under his charge for their elementary education, that further comment is unnecessary.

☞ It is extremely annoying to us that the publication of the laws, so necessary and important, excludes from our columns a vast amount of very interesting foreign and domestic intelligence, which the public have a right to expect through our columns.

Although we are indebted to PARKER for papers in advance of the mail, and J. W. SULLIVAN, of San Francisco's depot for literary, political and miscellaneous books, papers, and periodicals, we are unable at present to render them available to the public.

The election law, which we expected to have a publication of in to-day's paper, has been crowded out, but will appear as soon as convenient.

A list of the acts passed by the legislature of this Territory, at its first session, has for want of space been unavoidably crowded out this week, but will appear in our next.

GOVERNOR STEVENS, at San Francisco, on his way to Washington, delivered a very able address, on invitation of the most prominent citizens of that city, on the subject of the northern railway exploration. His speech appears in full, in the *Herald*, and as soon as possible we will give our readers a perusal of it.

☞ F. W. LANDER left the Dalles on the 6th inst. with a party of six men, intending to go by way of the head of John Day's and Malheur rivers, and thus turn the Blue mountains. Voyaguers and others represent that at the head of John Day's river a great number of Digger Indians occupy the country, who occasionally come down upon the emigrant road to steal cattle, and who now have large herds of stolen stock. Mr. Lander's party is extremely small to pass through so dangerous a route, and all endeavor was made at the Dalles to dissuade him from going, but was unavailing. Mr. Lander is courageous and persevering, and would not be turned from his purpose. The result of his survey, attended as it is with so much hazard, if successful, will amply reward Mr. Lauder for his undertaking, and further news from him will be anxiously awaited by the citizens of Washington and Oregon.

☞ MESSRS. FITZHUGH, BENHAM & Co., who have entered into the getting out of coal at Bellingham Bay, are pursuing their operations with vigor, and are actually delivering on board of vessels from 50 to 60 tons per day. Specimens of coal from the Bay, which our attention has been directed to, have been pronounced by competent persons to determine the adaptation of the article for purposes of steam, every way entirely suitable. Let steamships send up their orders, and they will be filled as soon as sufficient force can be obtained to enter into operations extensively.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The order of "Ancient Free and Accepted Masons" will celebrate St. John's (the Baptist) day, (June 24th) at Olympia, with the usual Masonic rites, and to conclude with the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Masonic Hall to be erected on the corner of Main and Seventh streets.

It is gratifying in the extreme, at this early day in the history of the Territory of Washington—a name which, of itself, is indicative of Masonry, and to the memory of whose name monuments, National and Masonic, are being erected—to know that the fraternity here are about commencing the erection of a Hall which, when completed, will not be surpassed by any on the Pacific coast.

It should be furthermore a matter of pride to the order, that the enterprise is one started by private subscription, with the aid and assistance of the Lodge—never to embarrass or cripple the funds in the treasury—and the "ground floor" to be dedicated to school and other purposes, benevolent and intellectual.

The building will be 64 feet long by 25 wide, and we observe the material for its construction is being transported to the plot of ground above named, donated by Mr. E. SYLVESTER for the purposes contemplated.

An invitation is extended to the officers of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and to the officers and members of all the subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction to be present on the occasion, and also to all non-affiliated brethren of the order in good standing to be present at the celebration. One or more addresses may be expected on the occasion.

☞ The ship "Sarah Parker," Capt. Gardner, arrived at Port Ludlow, May 6th, with merchandise to Sayward & Co.

The schooner "Carlon" arrived at Port Gamble, May 5th, with merchandise to Keller & Co.

The bark "Elvira Harbeck," Capt. Marshall, arrived at Bellingham Bay, May 3d, to load with coal.

The bark "Rio Grande," Capt. Wilson, arrived at Seattle on the 8th May, seventeen days from San Francisco, with merchandise for Seattle and Olympia.

The ship "Lucas," Capt. Daggett, left Bellingham Bay on the 9th May, with 600 tons coal for San Francisco.

Nebraska.

The Nebraska bill is still pending in the House, it having passed the Senate by a vote of ayes 31—noes 14, its fate in the House is still uncertain. The provisions of the bill in many respects are very extraordinary, to which we will direct attention when more space can be obtained for that purpose. The boundaries of the territory, as also that of Kansas will be found below:

"That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of Utah; thence northward to the said boundary line to the forty second parallel of north latitude; thence westward along said line to the summit of the highlands separating the waters flowing into Green or Colorado of the west, from the waters flowing into the great basin; thence on said summit northward to the forty ninth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

"The limits assigned to Kansas are:—'Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the summit of the highlands dividing the waters flowing into the Colorado of the West or Green river from the waters flowing into the great basin; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State, to the place of beginning.'"

MARRIED,

On the 30th ult., by D. R. Bigelow, Esq., Mr. G. W. ALLEN, and Miss HESTER PACKWOOD, daughter of William Packwood, Esq., of this county.

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.

STEILACOOM LODGE, U. D.

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

W. H. WALLACE, W. M.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

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

OLYMPIA, W. T., May 13, 1854.

The extensive and uninterrupted drain upon the metallic currency of the country, which has at length resulted in its almost complete withdrawal from the channels of internal traffic, has been attentively observed by those interested in the commercial prosperity of the Territory, and we think we descry, in the course of approaching natural events, indications of a nature to greatly facilitate and modify the depressing crisis which exhaustion would soon have rendered inevitable.

A wide discrepancy exists in the accounts from California, in relation to the extent of the crops within that State, which are now in preparation for the coming harvest: but in view of the fact that, during the past season, every article of produce has been offered and sold in the markets of that State, at rates which were often insufficient to cover the mere expense of transportation; and from the fact that the mines, in nearly every section of the State, are now yielding in an unusual degree to the labor of the miner, we are led to believe that the products of California will be insufficient for her wants during the next year. It is generally conceded, that shipments of flour from the Atlantic States to California will be discontinued, and diverted to the supply of the more pressing necessities of European markets during the impending struggle.

Our farmers, with wise foresight, have very generally given their attention to the cultivation of their claims, and thus far a propitious season has rewarded their efforts, with promising prospects for wheat, of which the crop in the Territory will be relatively large. Increased facilities for its conversion into flour, are in contemplation in various parts of the country, and in our own immediate vicinity we notice with satisfaction the erection of at least two new flouring mills, which will be in readiness for the approaching harvest.

Provisions—		**Groceries—**	
Beef, fresh, ₱ lb	14@21	Sugar, brc, ₱ lb	10@12½
Mutton, " "	25@30	Sugar, white crush.	
Pork, fresh and salt, ₱ lb	20@22½	per lb	@20
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	@21	Coffee, ₱ lb	18@22½
Clear Pork, ₱ "	$40@$45	Tea, " "	75@$1
Bacon, clear, ₱ lb	20	Rice, Caro., ₱ lb	10@12½
Hams, ₱ lb	25@30	Dried Apples, ₱ lb	12½@15
Shoulders, ₱ lb	@22	Dried Peaches " "	18
Salmon, ₱ lb	none	Chili Peaches, " "	none
Codfish, ₱ lb	@12½	Soap, ₱ lb	12½@15
Mackerel, ₱ half bbl	$15	Starch, ₱ lb	37½
Butter, ₱ lb	37@62½	Candles, mould, ₱ lb	25
Lard, " "	20@25	do Adm. " "	50
Cheese, " "	@37	do Sperm, " "	75
Flour, ₱ 100 lbs	@$10	Tobacco, ₱ lb	50@75
Corn Meal, ₱ bush	@	Saleratus, " "	25
Salt, fine, " "	@5	Pepper, grain, ₱ lb	37½
Salt, coarse, ₱ "	@1	Molasses, ₱ gal	50@62½
Potatoes, ₱ bush	$1.50	Syrup, " "	75@$1
Onions, " "	4.00	Vinegar, cider, ₱ gallon	75
Beets, " "	3.00	Lamp oil, ₱ gal	$2.00
Turnips, " "	1.50	**Liquors—**	
Beans, Chili, ₱ lb	9@12½	Brandy, ₱ gal	$2@$3.50
Beans, white, ₱ lb	@12½	Whiskey, "	1.25@1.50
Eggs, ₱ doz	75	Gin, ₱ gal	2.50@$3
Dry Goods—		Port Wine, ₱ gal.	2.50
Sheetings, bro. 4-4 per yard	15	Cherry Brandy, ₱ gallon	2.50
Shirtings, bro. 3-4 per yard	12½	**Sundries—**	
Shirtings, blea. 4-4	16	Nails, ₱ keg	$10
Drillings, bro. ₱ yd	16	Window glass, ₱ box	$7
Prints, ₱ yard	12½@20	Sash, ₱ light	20@25
Blankets, ₱ pr.	$7@$9	Axes	$1.50@$2
Hosiery, wool hlf. per doz	$3@$5	Buckets, 3 hoop,	75
do cotton, ₱ doz	2.50	Brooms,	50
Paints, &c.—		**Lumber—**	
Lead, white, ₱ lb	20	Sawed fir, ₱ M	$25
do colors, "	25	" cedar, "	$30
Linseed oil, ₱ gal	$2.00	Shingles, ₱ M	$4@$5
Turpentine, " "	3.00	Square timber, ₱ foot	12@14
		Piles, ₱ foot	6@6

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

NOTICE

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

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

On the first day of August next.

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

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

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

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.

The Hon. Hudson Bay Co.

DOLLARS WANTED! WANTED DOLLARS!!

NOTICE.

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

Feb. 7, 1854. n34—2w VERAX.

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

MERRITT & GOVE'S

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

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

April 15, 1854. 32tf

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

George W. Lee vs. John Sword.

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

Attest, D. S. MAYNARD, Clerk K. C. D. C.
Clerk's Office, Seattle, March 18, 1854. 6w30

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

Cabinet Shop.

FURNITURE of various kinds kept constantly on hand, and orders filled at short notice.

A variety of work made of beautiful curled maple now in readiness. The citizens of Olympia and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine.

D. C. BEATY.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

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

Great Inducements!

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

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

Being anxious to leave for the Atlantic States, I will close out the present cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere in the Territory. Please call and examine.

Terms Cash.

C. C. TERRY.

Alki, April 26, 1854. -tf.

NEW GOODS!

ARRIVAL OF THE TARQUINA!

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

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

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

M. LOUISSON & CO.

M. LOUISSON, T. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

Olympia, W. T., April 20, 1854. 33tf

NOTICE.

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

DANIEL R. BIGELOW,
Territorial Auditor.

Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 6w35

NOTICE

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

Per order of Company.

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

FOR SALE.

20 TONS Liverpool Salt in sacks;
200 new Salmon barrels;
100 boxes for smoked Salmon.

Apply to B. P. BARSTOW, Penn's Cove.

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

April 29, 1854. 34tf

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

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Olympia, May 5, 1854.

Allen, Taffat		Lowell, Jackson	
Ballard, Andrew D.		McCool, Wm.	2
Bartlet, Francis H.		Mason, Charles	
Berry, Reuben		Merrill, Henry	
Bittings, Charles		McDaniel, Wm.	
Bloney, Joseph D.		Morrow, Henry S.	
Bonart, Jacob		McKee, Patrick	
Byrd, A. F.		Martindale, S. D.	
Candal, Wm.		Marcy, Wm.	
Connard, Oliver C.		Porcross, Marcellus	2
Carpenter, Horton		Overbeck, A. B.	
Cherry, W. F.	2	Ochner, Christian	
Chase, Whitfield	2	Parish, Gabriel	
Chime, Marcus A.		Reams, Josea	
Coulter, Wm. A.		Reily, Peter	
Curran, Richard		Rider, Samuel	
Clark, James	2	Rhodes, David D.	
Clark, Wm.		Ross, Henry	
Clark, Jonathan P.		Howard, John B.	2
Dalton, Edwin	3	Rumeron, Harvy J.	
Douglass, Robert	2	Rungon, Wm.	
Dougherty, Wm. P.		Saddler, S. T.	
Dray, Homer		Sanders, Skilar	
Farnning, Edward		Scafft, Wm.	
Finnell, R. A.		Schnieder, J. D.	
Flick, Wm.		Scoot, J. T.	
Fowler, Patrick		Scoot, Levi	
Frazer, Thomas		Seclair, Jonas	
Glover, Joseph		Sharp, Wm. H.	
Gould, John		Smith, Isaac	
Greenman, Clark		Smith, Miron	
Grimsley, Abraham		Stiles, Silas	3
Groom, Wm.		Stilman, Henry K.	
Grubbs, John		Stilman, Erasmus D.	
Grant, David		Suarte, P. F.	
Grilward, Martin		Thompson, O.	
Hall, H. L.		Tullis, Vincent	
Hagan, Charles	4	Turnee, Avon	3
Harpel, Harvy C.		Utter, Ira	4
Hamilton, James L.		Vincent, Wm.	
Heath, John W.		Watterman, Delias	
Hawt, G. W.		Webster, Aaron	3
Hills, Wm.		Wenborn, Robert	
Holt, Warren	3	Whitcomb, Mrs. Mary A.	
Hosier, Joseph		Whitcomb, Hon. L. L.	2
Horn, Thomas		West, George H.	
Hunt, Joseph V.		White, Charles P.	
Kelly, Clinton		Williams, Gilman	3
Kelly, Aiken		Williams, Harlow	
Knaggs, George		Wilson, J. J.	
Jones, Edwin		Wiley, Thomas	
Lockwood, Walter	2	Woods, G. W.	
Linklater, James		Yates, Edward	3
Lewis, John		Young, Austin	
Lester, Horace	2		

WM. RUTLEDGE, Dep'ty. P. M.

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

MERRITT & GOVE'S

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

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

April 15, 1854. 32tf

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.—ly1.

FOR SALE.

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

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

April 22, 1854. 33tf

JUST RECEIVED

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

GEORGE & CO.

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

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by

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

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

March 14, 1854. 32tf

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN,

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

EX. SARAH WARREN.

APRIL 3.

5 TONS assorted Iron;
1000 lbs Tobacco;
50 Tins fancy assorted Crackers;
20 Cans Imperial and Gun Powder Tea;
10 Kegs Pickles;
70 Boxes Candles;
50 Kegs Sugar House Syrup;
18000 lbs California Blue Seed Potatoes;
40 Kegs Nails and Spikes;
8 Cases Boots and Shoes;
25 Barrels Smoked Shoulders;
5 Hogsheads Side Bacon;
60 Cases Whiskey and Brandy Punch;
10 Quarters Old Rye Whiskey;
20 Cases best Champagne;
60 Casks best Goshen Butter;
50 Half barrels best Apples;
20 Barrels sugar cured Hams;
10 Barrels Porter and Ale;
25 Cases Porter and Ale;
20 Cases Brandy Peaches;
10 Barrels Crushed and Pulverised sugar;
150 Boxes assorted soaps;
60 Sacks Oats;
20 Cases Backwheat Flour, in Tins;
20 Cases best Leaf Lard;
15 M. Segars;
25 Jars Apple Pulp;
400 lbs Cream Tartar;
10 Bbls. Split Peas;
10 Bbls. Carolina Rice;
60 Bbls. Gallego and Haxall Sweet Flour;
600 lbs Rye Flour;
75 Half bbls. dried Corn Meal;
4 Tons Cadiz Salt;
50 Bbls. Mess Pork;
2 Tons Ship Chains, for loging.

Invoices Dry Goods, Wooden Ware, Furniture, &c., &c.

All which, at the present low prices in San Francisco, comprises much the largest invoice ever brought into the Territory, and will be sold low for cash at the Store of KENDALL CO.,

By J. Cushman.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

—EX TARQUINA—

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

Just received and for sale at PARKER'S

Olympia, April 22, 1854. 33tf

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries,
STATIONERY, HARDWARE, &c.,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

April 20, 1854. 24tf

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 their 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.

October 1, 1853. 4tf CORLISS & ENSIGN.

WATCHES! WATCHES!

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

REPAIR WATCHES AND JEWELRY

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

Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S NOTICE

TO SETTLERS.

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

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

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

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

C. K. GARDNER.
Surveyor General of Oregon.

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

FOR SALE.

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

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

P. KEACH & CO.

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

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Pork, Shoulders, Sugar, crushed and powdered, Sugar China, No. 1, 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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,
(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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

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

Sept. 10, 1853.

E. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN
Produce and Merchandise,
COWLITS FARMS, W. T.

September6, 1852. -tf.

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

Olympia and San Francisco, Feb. 21, 1854. -tf

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

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

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

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 6m29

L. E. MORGAN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO

T. ADAMS & CO.,

Peoria Premium Steel Plow
MANUFACTURERS,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BATTERY STREETS.
San Francisco, California.

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

March 18, 1854. 28tf

MANSION HOUSE.

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

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853. 15tf

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

COOPERING.

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

March 11, 1854. tf. C. BAIRD

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.

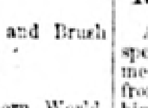
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.

Portland, Sept. 10, 1853.

NEW ARRIVAL!

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

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



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

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

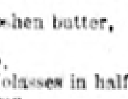
W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, Jan. 21, 1853. 20tf

J. O. MARTIN,

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

LARGE CARGO FOR SALE.



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

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

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

SAMUEL C. ALLEN.

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 29tf

DE SHUTES STORE.

GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Beef, Vegitables, Bread, Cakes and Pies, can all be had cheap for cash at the Falls of Deshutes River.

WILSON & HURD.

De Shutes, April 8, 1854. n31.

LIVERY STABLE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

THE undersigned, having completed their large and commodious stable in Olympia, are now prepared to stable at one time ONE HUNDRED HORSES, and intend keeping a number of excellent horses for hire.

Also horses kept by the day or week.

For terms and other particulars, inquire at the Pacific House.

A. J. Baldwin will be found in the office attached to the stable night and day, ready at all times to attend to any call in the line of his business.

In connection with the above business, a team will always be on hand to accommodate those who may want teaming done on reasonable terms.

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

A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

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

Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

NOTICE.

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

(Signed) LOUIS J. CORWIN.

Olympia, March 30, 1854. 3w30.

Schictwoot.

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

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.
Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, T. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 30tf

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, Portland, O. T. FR. WATERMAN, Olympia, W. T.

Williams & Waterman,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,
Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 3m32

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

Olympia, April 15, 1854. 32tf

DISSOLUTION.

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

JAMES K. HURD,
DANIEL KISER.

Olympia, April 10, 1854. 4w32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,

ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

TERMS—Cash.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

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.

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, Nov. 5, 1853. 9tf

FOR SALE.

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

Olympia, April 1, 1854. 30tf

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

George W. Lee vs. John Sword.

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

Attest, D. S. MAYNARD, Clerk K. C. D. C.
Clerk's Office, Seattle, March 18, 1854. 6w30.

NOTICE.

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

EDMUND SYLVESTER.

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

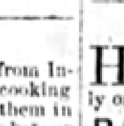
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

ANDREW J. BALDWIN,
EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Feb. 1, 1854.

FOR SALE!



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

Olympia, June 4, 1853. 39tf

NOTICE.

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

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

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

Office Superintendant Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T. Feb. 22, 1854. tf.

FRUIT TREES.

MILWAUKIE NURSERY.
H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.

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

March 11, 1853.

FOR COWLITZ LANDING.

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

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

Cowlitz Landing, July 21 1853. 43tf.

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,

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

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

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

Shop, corner of Second and Columbia streets.

S. F. LIKENS.

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

DR. J. R. CARDWELL,

DENTAL SURGEON,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

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

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

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

D. R. BIGELOW, QUINCY A. BROOKS.

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

Olympia, Dec. 17, 1753.

Steilacoom Ship Yard.

BOLTON & WILSON,

SHIP CARPENTERS AND CHANDLERS
STEILACOOM, PUGET SOUND.

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

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—ly 48.

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
Cowlitz Landing, W. T.
Also, proprietors of the
COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec. 3, 1853. 13

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

HOLMAN HOUSE,

DUBOIS & BOONE, PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

B. P. BARSTOW'S LINE OF

PACKETS,

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

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

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

B. P. BARSTOW & CO.

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

Feb. 10, 1854. 23

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES
AND DRY GOODS

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

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

STEAMER FASHION.

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

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

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

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

Dec. 1, 1853.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

BERNARD GOLDMAN,
SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, W. T., April 20, 1854.

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

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Jewelers,
NEXT DOOR SOUTH OF ADAMS & CO'S. EXPRESS OFFICE
PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING OF—

Gold and Silver Watches of Every Variety, Clocks of all kinds, Gold Fob and Breast Chains, Guard Chains, Seals, Keys and Charms, Finger Rings, of Oregon Gold. Ladies' & Gentlemen's

BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,

Silver plated Tea and Table spoons, German silver and Wire strengthened spoons
Butter knives & salt spoons,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,

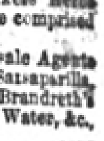
Fea Bells, Shell, Ivory and Buffalo Combs, Accordeons, Music Boxes, Britannia Casters, Pocket Cutlery; every variety of Coral Necklaces and Armlets, Fancy Beads for Indian trade, Fancy Bead Bags and Purses, French Fert Mannies, &c., &c., &c.

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—4oly.

GEORGE L. STORY,

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

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

6 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 Dulc;
20 " Jayne's Alternative;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
40 " Moffatt's Phoenix Bitters;	500 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 champhor;
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 Rhei. Indy
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 baskets.
10 lbs Iodide of Pottasse;	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
	30 lbs Opium (new crop)
	20 lbs Pruss. Potash;
	2 bbls Sassafras bark;
	200 lbs Emery, ass'd sizes;
	125 ozs Flores Benzois;
	15 bbls Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.

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

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,

NO. 64, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLECK,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills,

SAW MILL IRONS COMPLETE,

Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools;
Tinman's Tools and Machines;
Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware line.

On hand and will be receiving, those celebrated steel Plows manufactured by Evans & Adams, Galena, Illinois. Also from the manufactory of Joel Porter, Platteville, Illinois.

San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1853. 51tf

In Store and Now Receiving,

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

HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

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

"TIME IS MONEY."

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

tf. G. C. ROBBINS.

Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1853.

Information Wanted,

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

March 25, '54. GABRIEL STEVENS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP

PEYTONA,

JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,

will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 28th of each month.

Passengers by her can be sure of arriving in San Francisco in time to take passage in the Nicaragua or Panama steamers. For freight or passage, apply on board or to W. S. LADD & CO., Portland.

Feb. 11, 1854. 23tf

GEORGE H. ENSIGN, JOHN F. STIRLING.

ENSIGN & STIRLING,

LUMBER DEALERS,

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

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

San Francisco, Sept. 25, 1853.