PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY, POLITICS, EDUCATION, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

VOL. II. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854. NO. 40.

The Pioneer and Democrat.

PUBLISHED ON EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
By BERRY, DOYLE & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.
A. M. BERRY, R. L. DOYLE, J. W. WILEY.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

For one year, when sent by mail or taken at the office, $5.00; for 6 months $3.00. Single copies, 25 cts.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square (12 lines or less,) three insertions, $3.
For every additional insertion, ... $1.
A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbidden and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT:
L. P. FISHER, Merchant's Exchange Building, Sacramento st., San Francisco.
T. J. ECKERSON, Vancouver;
F. A. CHENOWETH, Cascade;
DR. PAGETT, Cowlitz Landing;
ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, Oregon.
GEORGE B. GOUDY, Lafayette, "
L. B. HASTINGS, Port Townsend;
R. H. LANSDALE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island;
L. D. DURGIN, Grand Mound;
JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie;
W. T. SAYWARD, Port Ludlow.
JOHN W. CHAMP, Shoalwater Bay.
ANDREW MUIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.
H. C. MOSELEY, Steilacoom.

LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT Respecting Executors, Administrators, and the Distribution of Real and Personal Estate.

[CONCLUDED.]

Sec. 171. When an exhibit is rendered by an executor or administrator, any person interested may appear and by objections in writing contest any account or statement therein contained. The court may examine the executor or administrator, and if he have been guilty of negligence or wasted, embezzled or mismanaged the estate, his letters shall be revoked.

Sec. 172. If any executor or administrator neglect or refuse to appear and render an exhibit after having been duly cited an attachment may be issued against, or his letters may be revoked in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 173. Every executor or administrator shall render a full account of his administration at the expiration of one year from the time of his appointment. If he fail to present his account it shall be the duty of the judge to compel the rendering of such account by attachment, and any person interested in the estate may apply for and obtain an attachment, but no attachment shall issue unless a citation shall have been first issued and returned requiring the executor or administrator to appear and show cause why an attachment should not issue.

Sec. 174. Whenever the authority of an executor or administrator shall cease, or be revoked for any reason, he may be cited to account before the probate court, at the instance of the person succeeding to the administration of the same estate, in like manner as might have been cited by any person interested in the estate, during the time he was administrator or executor.

Sec. 175. If the executor or administrator resides without the county, absconds or conceals himself, so that citation cannot be personally served, and shall neglect to render an account within thirty days after having been committed, when the attachment has been executed, his letters shall be revoked.

Sec. 176. In rendering his account, the executor or administrator shall produce voucher for all expenses and charges which he shall have paid, which vouchers shall be filed and remain in court; and he may be examined on oath touching such payments, and also touching any property and effects of the deceased, and the disposition thereof.

Sec. 177. On the settlement of his account he may be allowed any item of expenditure not exceeding twenty dollars, for which no voucher is produced, if such item be supported by his own oath, positive to the fact of payment, specifying when, where, and to whom payment was made; and if such oath be uncontradicted; but such allowances, in the whole, shall not exceed five hundred dollars for payment in behalf of any one estate.

Sec. 178. When the account is rendered for settlement, notice thereof shall be given by the probate judge, by causing notices to be posted in three of the most public places in the county. The notice shall set forth the name of the estate, of the executor or administrator, and the day appointed for the settlement of accounts, which shall be on some day of a regular term of court.

Sec. 179. On the day appointed, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing may have been adjourned by the court, any person interested in the estate may appear and file his exceptions in writing to the account, and contest the same.

Sec. 180. If there be any minor interested in the estate, who has no legally appointed guardian, the court shall appoint some disinterested person to represent him, who on behalf of the minor may contest the account, as any other person interested might contest it, and who shall be allowed by the court a reasonable compensation for his services.

Sec. 181. The hearing and allegations of the respective parties may be adjourned from time to time as shall be necessary, and the court may appoint one or more auditors to examine the accounts and make report thereon subject to confirmation, and may allow a reasonable compensation to such auditors to be paid out of the estate of the deceased.

Sec. 182. The settlement of the account and the allowance thereof by the court or upon appeal shall be conclusive against all persons in any way interested in the estate, saving however to all persons laboring under any legal disabilty, their rights to proceed against the executor or administrator either individually or upon his bond within two years after their respective disabilities shall have ceased, and in any action brought by any such person the allowance and settlement of the account shall be deemed presumptive evidence of its correctness.

Sec. 183. The account shall not be allowed by the court until it be first proven that notice has been given as required by this act, and the decree shall show that such proof was made to the satisfaction of the court, and shall be conclusive evidence of the fact.

Sec. 184. The debts of the estate shall be paid in the following order:

1. Funeral expenses;
2. Expenses of the last sickness;
3. Debts having preference by the laws of the United States;
4. Public rates, taxes and excise duties due the Territory;
5. Judgments rendered against the deceased in his lifetime on which execution might have issued at the time of his death, and mortgages in the order of the date of their filing in the recorder's office;
6. All other demands against the estate;

Sec. 185. The preference given in the preceding section to a mortgage shall only extend to the proceeds of the property mortgaged, if the proceeds of such property be insufficient to pay the mortgage, the part remaining unsatisfied shall be classed with other demands against the estate.

Sec. 186. If the estate be insufficient to pay all the debts of any one class, each creditor shall be paid a dividend in proportion to his claim, and no creditor of any one class shall receive any payment until all those of the preceding class shall have been fully paid.

Sec. 187. It shall be the duty of the executor or administrator as soon as he may have sufficient funds in his hands to pay the funeral expenses, and expenses of the last sickness and the allowance made to the family of the deceased, and he may retain in his hands the necessary expenses of administration, but he shall not be obliged to pay any other debt or any legacy until as prescribed by this act the payment has been ordered by the court.

Sec. 188. Upon the settlement of the accounts of the executor or administrator, at the end of the year, as required in this act, the court shall make an order for the payment of the debts, as the circumstances of the estate shall require. If there be not sufficient funds in the hands of the executor or administrator, the court shall specify in the decree the sum to be paid each creditor.

Sec. 189. If there be any claim not due, or any contingent or disputed claim against the estate, the amount thereof, or such part thereof as the holder would be entitled to if the claim were due, established, or absolute, shall be paid into the court, where it shall remain to be paid over to the party, when he shall become entitled thereto; or if he fail to establish his claim, to be paid over or distributed as the circumstances of the case may require; provided, that if any creditor whose claim has been allowed, but is not yet due, shall appear and assent to a deduction therefrom of the legal interest for the time the claim has yet to run, he shall be entitled to be paid accordingly.

Sec. 190. Whenever a decree shall have been made by the probate court for the payment of creditors, the executor or administrator shall be personally liable to each creditor for his claim, or the dividend thereon; and execution may be issued on such decree, as upon a judgment in the district court in favor of each creditor; and the same proceedings may be had under such execution, as if it had been issued from the district court. The executor or administrator shall also be liable on his bond to each creditor.

Sec. 191. When the accounts of the executor or administrator have been settled, and an order made for the payment of debts and distribution of the estate, no creditor whose name was not included in the order for payment, shall have any right to call upon the creditors who have been paid, or upon the heirs, legatees or devisees, to contribute for the payment of his claim; but if the executor or administrator shall have failed to give the notice to creditors as prescribed in this act, such creditor may recover on the bond of the executor or administrator the amount of his claim, or such part thereof as he would have been entitled to, had it been allowed; provided, that this section shall not apply to any creditor whose claim was not due ten months before the day of settlement, or whose claim was contingent and did not become absolute ten months before such day.

Sec. 192 If all the debts shall have been paid by the first distribution, the court shall proceed to direct the payment of legacies, and the distribution of the estate among the heirs, legatees, or other persons entitled; but if there be debts remaining unpaid, the court shall give such extension of time as may be reasonable, for the final settlement of the estate.

Sec. 193. At the time designated or sooner, if within that time all the property of the estate shall have been sold or there shall be sufficient funds in his hands to pay all the debts due by the estate the executor or administrator shall render a final account and pray a settlement of the estate.

Sec. 194. If he neglect to render his account the same proceedings may be had as are prescribed in this act, in regard to the first account to be rendered by him, and all the provisions of this act relative to the last mentioned account, and the notice and settlement thereof shall apply to his account presented for final settlement.

OF THE PARTITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE ESTATE.

Sec. 195. At any time after six months after the time of issuing letters testamentary or of administration, any heir, legatee or devisee may present his petition to the court that the legacy or share of the estate to which he is entitled may be given to him upon his giving bonds with security for the payment of his proportion of the debts of the estate.

Sec. 196. Notice of the application shall be given to the executor or administrator and to all persons interested in the estate, in the same manner that notice is required to be given of the settlement of the account of the executor or administrator.

Sec. 197. The executor, administrator, or any person interested in the estate, may appear and resist the application; or any other heir, legatee or devisee, may make a similar resistance for himself.

Sec. 198. If on the hearing it appear to the court that the estate is but little in debt, and that the share of the party or parties applying, may be allowed without injury to the creditors of the estate, the court shall make a decree in conformity with the prayer of the applicant or applicants; provided each one of them shall first execute and deliver to the executor or administrator, a bond in such sum as shall be designated by the probate judge, and with sureties to be approved by him, payable to the executor or administrator, conditioned for the payment by the devisee or legatee whenever required, of his proportion of the debts due from the estate.

Sec. 199. Such decree may order the executor or administrator to deliver to the heir, devisee or legatee, the whole portion of the estate to which he may be entitled, or only a part thereof.

Sec. 200. If in the execution of such decree, any partition be necessary between two or more of the parties interested, it shall be made in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 201. The costs of the proceedings authorized by the preceding sections, and the executor or administrator shall ascertain that it is necessary for the settlement of the estate, to require the payment of any part of the money thereby secured, he shall petition the court for an order requiring the payment, and shall have a citation issued and served on the party bound, requiring him to appear and show cause why the order shall not be made. At the hearing, the court, if satisfied of the necessity of the payment, shall make an order accordingly, designating the amount and giving the time within which it shall be paid; and if the money be not paid within the time allowed, an action may be maintained by the executor or administrator on the bond.

Sec. 202. Upon the final settlement of the accounts of the executor or administrator, or at any subsequent time, upon the application of the executor or administrator, or any heir, devisee or legatee, the court shall proceed to distribute the residue of the estate, if any, among the persons who are by law entitled.

Sec. 203. In the decree the court shall name the person and the portion, or parts to which each shall be entitled; and such persons shall have the right to demand and recover their respective shares from the executor or administrator, or any person having the same in possession.

Sec. 204. The decree may be made on the application of the executor or administrator, or of any person interested in the estate, and shall only be made after notice has been given in the manner required in regard to an application for the sale of land by an executor or administrator. The court may order such further notice to be given as it may deem proper.

Sec. 205. When the estate real and personal, assigned to two or more heirs, devisees or legatees shall be in common and undivided, and the respective shares shall not be separated and distinguished, partition and distribution may be made by three disinterested persons, to be appointed commissioners for that purpose by the probate judge who shall be duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their duties, and the court shall issue a warrant to them for that purpose.

Sec. 206. If the real estate be in different counties, the probate court may if it shall judge proper, appoint different commissioners for each county and in such cases the estate in each county shall be divided separately as if there were no other estate to be divided, but the commissioners first appointed shall, unless otherwise directed by the probate court, make division of such real estate wherever situated within the Territory.

Sec. 207. Such partition and distribution may be ordered on the petition of any of the persons interested in the estate, but before any partition shall be ordered as directed in this act, notice shall be given to all persons interested, who shall reside in this Territory, or to their guardians and to agents, attorneys or guardians if there be any in this Territory, of such as reside out of the Territory, either personally or by public notice as the probate judge may direct.

Sec. 208. Partition of the real estate may be made as provided in this act although some of the original heirs or devisees may have conveyed their shares to other persons, and such shares shall be assigned the person holding the same in the same manner as they otherwise would have been to such heirs or devisees.

Sec. 209. The several shares in the real and personal estate shall be set out to each individual in proportion to his right, by such metes, bounds and descriptions that the same may be easily distinguished, unless two or more of the parties shall consent to have their shares set out so as to be held by them in common and undivided.

Sec. 210. When any such real etate cannot be divided without prejudice or inconvenience to the owners, the probate court may assign the whole to one or more of the parties entitled to share therein, who will accept it, always preferring the males to the females, and among children preferring the elder to the younger, providing the party so accepting the whole shall pay to the other parties interested, their just proportion of the true value thereof or secure the same to their satisfaction, and the true value of the estate shall be ascertained by commissioners appointed by the probate court and sworn for that purpose.

Sec. 211. When any tract of land or tenement shall be of greater value than either party's share in the estate to be divided, and cannot be divided without injury to the same, it may be set off by the commissioners appointed to make partition to either of the parties who will accept it, giving preference as prescribed in the preceding sections; provided the party so accepting shall pay or secure to one or more of the others, such sums as the commissioners shall award to make the partition equal, and the commissioners shall make their award accordingly; but such partitions shall not be established by the court, until the sums so awarded shall be paid to the parties entitled to the same, or secured to their satisfaction.

Sec. 212. When it cannot be otherwise fairly divided, the whole or any part of the estate, real or personal, may be recommended by the commissioners to be sold; and if the report be confirmed, the court may order a sale by the executor or administrator, or by an agent appointed for the purpose, and distribute the proceeds.

Sec. 213. When partition of real estate among heirs or devisees shall be required, and such real estate shall be undivided and in common with the real estate of any other person, the commissioners shall first divide and sever the estates of the deceased, from the estate with which it lies in common; and such division so made and established by the probate court, shall be binding upon all the persons interested.

Sec. 214. Before any partition shall be made, or any estate divided, as provided in this act, guardians shall be appointed for all minors and insane persons interested in the estate to be divided; and some discreet person shall be appointed to act as agent for such parties as reside out of the Territory; and notice of the appointment of such agent shall be given to the commissioners in their warrant; and notice shall be given to all persons interested in the partition, their guardians or agents, by the commissioners, of the time when they shall proceed to make partition.

Sec. 215. The commissioners shall make a report of their proceedings in writing, to probate court; and the court may for sufficient reasons set aside such report, and remit the same to the same commissioners, or appoint others; and the report, when finally accepted and established, shall be recorded in the probate court, and a copy thereof attested by the judge of probate, under the seal of court, shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of the county where the land lies.

Sec. 216. When the probate court shall make a decree assigning the residue of any estate to one or more persons entitled to the same, it shall not be necessary to appoint commissioners to make partition or distribution of such estate, unless the parties to whom the assignment shall have been decreed, or some of them, shall request that such partition be made.

Sec. 217. All questions as to advancements made, or alleged to have been made by the deceased, to any heirs, may be heard and determined by the probate court, and shall be specified in the decree assigning the estate, and in the warrant to the commissioners, and the final decree of the probate court, or in case of appeal to the district or supreme courts, shall be binding on all parties interested in the estate.

Sec. 218. When any estate shall have been assigned by decree of the court, or distributed by commissioners, as provided in this act, to any person residing out of this Territory, and having no agent therein, and it shall be necessary that some person should be authorized to take possession and charge of the same, for the benefit of such absent person, the court may appoint an agent for that purpose, and authorize him to take charge of such estate, as well as to act for such absentee in the partition and distribution.

Sec. 219. Such agent shall give a bond to the Territory of Washington, to be approved by the probate judge, conditioned faithfully to manage and account for such estate before he shall be authorized to receive the same, and the court appointing such agent may allow a reasonable sum out of the profits of the estate for his services and expenses.

Sec. 220. When the estate shall have remained in the hands of the agent unclaimed for one year, it shall be sold under the order of the court and the proceeds deducting the expenses of sale to be allowed by the court shall be paid into the territorial treasury. When the payment is made, the agent shall take from the treasurer duplicate receipts one of which he shall file in the office of the territorial auditor, and the other in the probate court.

Sec. 221. The agent shall be liable on his bond for the care and preservation of the estate while in his hands, and for the payment of the proceeds of sale as required by the preceding section, and may be sued thereon by any person interested.

Sec. 222. When any person shall appear and claim the money paid into the treasury, the probate court making the distribution, being first satisfied of his right shall grant him a certificate under its seal and upon the presentation of the certificate to the auditor he shall draw his warrant on the treasurer for the amount.

Sec. 223. When the estate has been fully administered and it shall have been shown by the executor or adminstrator by the production of satisfactory vouchers that he has paid all sums of money due from him, and delivered up under order of the court all property of the estate to the persons entitled, the court shall make a decree, discharging him from all liability to be incurred thereafter.

Sec. 224. The final settlement of the estate shall not prevent a subsequent issuance of letters of administration should other property of the estate be discovered, or if it should become necessary and proper from any cause that letters should be again issued.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Sec. 225. All orders and decrees made by the probate court during its terms shall be entered at length on the records of the court, and also all orders which the judge is empowered to make out of term time, and which are by this act specially required to be so entered, and upon the close of each term, the judge shall sign the minutes of the proceedings.

Sec. 226. Whenever personal notice is required by this act to be given to any party to a proceeding in the probate court, and no other mode of giving notice is prescribed, it shall be given by citation issued from the court signed by the judge and under the seal of the court, directed to the sheriff of the proper county, requiring him to cite such person to appear before the court, or judge as the case may be, at a time and place to be named in such citation. In the body of the citation shall be briefly stated the nature or character of the proceedings.

Sec. 227. The officer to whom the citation is directed shall serve it by delivering a copy to the person named therein, or to each of them if there be more than one, and shall return the original to the court according to its direction, endorsing thereon the time and manner of service.

Sec. 228. When no other time has been specially prescribed, citation shall be served at least five days before return day.

Sec. 229. All writs and processes issued from the probate court shall be signed by the judge and under the seal of the court.

Sec. 230. The practice in the district court shall be applicable to proceedings in the probate court so far as the same does not conflict with any enactment specially applicable to the probate court, or is not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

DESCENT OF REAL ESTATE.

Sec. 231. When any person shall die seized of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein in fee simple, or for the life of another not having lawfully devised the same, they shall descend subject to his debts as follows:

1. In equal shares to his children, and to the issue of any deceased child by right of representation, and if there be no child of the intestate living at the time of his death, his estate shall descend to all his other lineal descendants, and if all the same descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, they shall have the estate equally, otherwise they shall take according to representation.
2. If he shall leave no issue his estate shall descend to his father.
3. If he shall leave no issue nor father, his estate shall descend in equal shares to his brothers and sisters, and to the children of any deceased brother or sister by right of representation; provided, that if he shall leave a mother also, she shall take an equal share with the brothers and sisters.
4. If the intestate shall leave no issue nor father and no brother nor sister living at his death his estate shall descend to his mother, to the exclusion of the issue of his deceased brothers or sisters.
5. If the intestate shall leave no issue, father, mother, brother or sister, his estate shall descend to his next of kin in equal degree, excepting that when there are two or more collateral kindred in equal degree but claiming through different ancestors, those who claim through the nearest ancestor shall be preferred to those claiming through an ancestor more remote; provided, however,
6. If any person shall die leaving several children or leaving one child, and the issue of one or more others, and any such surviving child shall die under age and not having been married, all the estate that came to the deceased child by inheritance from such deceased parent, shall descend in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of any such other children who shall have died, by right of representation.
7. If, at the death of such child, who shall die under age, not having been married, all the other children of his said parent shall also be dead, and any of them shall have left issue, the estate that came to such child by inheritance from his said parent shall descend to all the issue of the other children of the same parent; and if all the said issue are in the same degree of kindred to the said child, they shall share the estate equally, otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
8. If the intestate shall leave no kindred, his estate shall escheat to the Territory.

Sec. 232. Every illegitimate child shall be considered an heir of his mother, and shall inherit her estate in whole or in part as the case may be, in like manner as if he had been born in lawful wedlock; but such illegitimate child shall not be allowed to claim, as representing his mother, any part of the estate of her kindred, either lineal or collateral.

Sec. 233. If any illegitimate child shall die intestate, without lawful issue, his estate shall descend to his mother, excepting in the case provided for in the following section.

234. When after the birth of an illegitimate child his parents shall intermarry, and his father after the marriage shall acknowledge him as his child, such child shall be considered legitimate to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 235. The degrees of kindred shall be computed according to the rules of the civil law, and the kindred of the half-blood shall inherit equally with those of the whole blood in the same degree.

Sec. 236. Any estate, real or personal, that may have been given by the intestate in his lifetime as an advancement to any child or other lineal descendant, shall be considered a part of the intestate's estate, so far as regards the division and distribution thereof among his issue, and shall be taken by such child or other descendant towards his share of the intestate's estate.

Sec. 237. If the amount of such advancement shall exceed the share of the their so advanced, he shall be excluded from any further portion in the division and distribution of the estate, but he shall not be required to refund any part of such advancement; and if the amount so received shall be less than his share, he shall be entitled to so much more as will give him his full share of the estate of the deceased.

Sec. 238. If any such advancement shall have been made in real estate, the value thereof shall, for the purposes of the preceding section, be considered as part of the real estate to be divided; and if it be in personal estate—and if in either case it shall exceed the share of real or personal estate, respectively, that would have come to the heir so advanced, he shall not refund any part of it, but shall receive so much less out of the other part of the estate as will make the whole share equal to those of the other heirs who are in the same degree with him.

Sec. 239. All gifts and grants shall be deemed to have been made in advancement if expressed in the gift or grant to be so made, or if charged in writing by the intestate as an advancement, or acknowledged in writing as such by the child or other descendant.

Sec. 240. If the value of the estate so advanced shall be expressed in the conveyance or in the charge thereof made by the intestate, or in the acknowledgment by the party receiving it, it shall be considered of that value in the division and distribution of the estate, otherwise it shall be estimated at its value when given.

Sec. 241. If any child or lineal descendant so advanced shall die before the intestate leaving issue, the advancement shall be taken into consideration in the division and distribution of the estate, and the amount thereof shall be allowed accordingly by the representatives of the heir so advanced, as so much received towards their share of the estate, in like manner as if the advancement had been made directly to them.

Sec. 242. Nothing contained in this act shall effect the title of a husband as tenant by courtesy nor that of a widow as tenant in dower.

Sec. 243. The word issue as used in this act includes all the lawful lineal descendants of the ancestor and the words real estate, include all lands tenements and hereditaments, and all rights thereto and all interests therein possessed and claimed in fee simple, or for the life of a third person. "Inheritance or succession by right of representation," takes place when the descendants of any deceased heir take the same share or right in the estate of another person that their parent would have taken if living. Posthumous children are considered as living at the death of their parent.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL ESTATE.

Sec. 244. When any person shall die

possessed of any personal estate or of any right or interest therein not lawfully disposed of by his last will, the same shall be applied and distributed as follows:

1. The widow if any shall be allowed all articles of her apparel or ornament according to the degree and estate of her husband and such provisions and other necessaries for the use of herself and family under her care as shall be allowed and ordered in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and this allowance shall be made as well when the widow waives the provision made for her in the will of the husband as when he dies intestate.

2. The personal estate remaining after such allowance, shall be applied to the payment of the debts of the deceased, with the charges for his funeral and the settling of the estate.

3. The residue, if any of the personal estate shall be distributed among the same persons as would be entitled to the real estate by this act and in the same proportion as provided excepting as is herein further provided.

4. If the intestate were a married woman, her husband shall be entitled to the whole of the said residue of the personal estate.

5. If the intestate leave a widow and issue, the widow shall be entitled to one half of said residue.

6. If there be no issue, the widow shall be entitled to the whole of said residue.

7. If there be no husband, widow or kindred of the intestate, the whole shall escheat to the Territory.

Sec. 245. If the intestate leave a widow and issue, and any of the issue have received an advancement from the intestate in his lifetime, the value of such advancement shall not be taken into consideration in computing the one half part to be assigned to the widow, but she shall be entitled to the one half only of the said residue after deducting the value of the advancement.

Passed, April 27th, 1854.

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

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

LAWS OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to provide for the Assessing and collecting County and Territorial Revenue.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington,* That all taxes for the support of the government of this Territory on polls of white male inhabitants between twenty-one and fifty years of age, and on property valued in equal and rateable proportion, to be fixed from time to time by law, and for county expenditures to be determined by the county commissioners, and the amount of poll tax by this act, shall be one dollar upon every white male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age in this Territory, which shall go to the county. There shall also be levied a tax of one mill upon every dollars worth of real and personal property in this Territory for territorial purposes and two mills for school purposes and not to exceed four mills for county purposes.

Sec. 2. All real and personal property belonging to any religious society or to any benevolent, charitable, literary or scientific institution, or invested for the use of the same or held by trustees, all real and personal property belonging to this Territory, or any county thereof, all school houses and school lands, public Libraries and all places of burial, the property of all Indians, shall be exempt from taxation.

Sec. 3. All lands liable to taxation shall be assessed in the county in which the same may be in the name of the owner or occupant thereof and all unoccupied lands, where the name of the owner is unknown shall be assessed as lands of persons unknown.

Sec. 4. All persons shall be taxed for their own personal property, and for all personal property under their control liable to be taxed in the county where they may reside, and for all moneys loaned at interest, and the term "personal property," shall include all household furniture, goods, chattels, moneys and gold dust on hand or on deposit within this Territory, all boats and vessels whether at home or abroad and all capital invested therein, all debts due exceeding indebtedness or to become due from solvent debtors, whether on account, contract, note, mortgage or otherwise; all public stocks or shares in all incorporated companies and such portion of the capital of incorporated companies liable to taxation on their capital as shall not be invested in real estate.

Sec. 5. Personal property belonging to any foreigner or foreign incorporated company not in bonds or transitu shall be taxed in the county in which it is situated and the persons having control of the same shall be liable for the tax.

Sec. 6. The assessor of each county between the first Monday of March and the last Monday of May, shall ascertain the names of all persons in such county liable to taxation and also all the taxable property therein, and shall prepare an assessment roll in which shall be set down in separate colums.

1. The names of taxable persons in such county.
2. A concise description of all real estate taxable to each.
3. The full cash value thereof.
4. The value of the personal property taxable to each.
5. The description of a city or town lots taxable to each, and their value.
6. The total value.

And when any person is assessed as trustee, guardian, executor or administrator, a designation of his representative character shall be added to his name, and such assessment shall be entered in a separte column from his individual assessment.

Sec. 7. When any person shall be occupying and claiming any lands by virtue of the law of the United States, granting to actual settlers thereon the improvements shall be valued as part of the personal property of such person.

Sec. 8. Any assessor may require any person liable to taxation in his county to furnish a list of his real estate, city and town lots, liable to taxation in the county, and a list of personal property liable to taxation and may require such person to make oath that such list contains a full and true account of all his property liable to be taxed in the county; and if any person refuse to furnish such list or to swear to the same, when required so to do by the assessor, the assessor shall ascertain the taxable property of any such person, from the best information to be derived from other sources, and shall enter such refusal to furnish a list or to swear or affirm upon his roll.

Sec. 9. Every assessor after the correction of all errors in the assessment roll according to the provisions of the act relating to county assessors, shall deliver the corrected assessment roll to the board of county commissioners on or before their annual session in June.

Sec. 10. The county commissioners of such county shall at their session in June, examine the assessment roll of their county and shall have power to make all alterations and correcions in such roll as they shall deem necessary to make the same conform to the requirements of this act, and shall also determine the amount of money to be raised in their county for county purposes and apportion such amount together with the territorial tax and the school tax required by law to be apportioned on the valuation of taxable property in their county for the year, and levy a tax therefor and cause such orders to be entered at large upon their records.

Sec. 11. Within thirty days after the assessment roll of any county has been examined, corrected and approved by the board of county commissioners, the county auditor shall transmit to the territorial auditor a certified copy thereof, under the seal of the board.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the territorial auditor, on receiving such copies of the assessment rolls, to estimate the amount of tax to be collected in each county for territorial purposes, and make a statement thereof, and carefully preserve the same in his office, and he shall also deliver a certified copy of such statement to the territorial treasurer who shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose, and the territorial treasurer shall also charge the respective counties, with the amount of tax so ascertained to be raised in each.

Sec. 13. The county auditor shall within fifteen days after the adjournment of the June session of the board of county commissioners, estimate the amount of taxes due on the valution of property in his county, and shall make out a duplicate assessment roll, which shall contain in addition thereto columns showing the amount of the territorial, school and county tax, and total amount of each column of valuation and shall deliver a copy of such roll to the county treasurer with the amount of such taxes; *Provided*, that when any person shall be returned on the assessment roll as having refused to furnish a list or to swear to such list when required by the assessor, the county auditor shall add fifty per cent to the valuation of the property of such person and estimate the amount of his tax thereon.

Sec. 14. All persons liable to taxation may before the 1st day of September in each year pay their taxes to the county Treasurer. County orders shall be received in payment of county taxes to an amount not exceeding such tax, such county treasurer shall give a receipt for the payment of taxes if required, therein describing the lands or town lots, or specifying the amount of personal property on which the same is paid and shall note on his roll the payment thereof, and shall be entitled to retain three per cent upon all taxes, so paid as his fees.

Sec. 15. The county treasurer shall within ten days after the expiration of the time allowed for the payment of taxes, make out a schedule of unpaid taxes in form of duplicate assessment roll verified by affidavit and deliver the same to the county auditor who shall add ten per cent to the amount of such unpaid taxes, and forthwith issue a transcript of such schedule with the ten per cent added to such taxes, with a warrant attached thereto in the name of the United States under his hand and the seal of the board of county commissioners to the sheriff of the county commanding him to collect the taxes charged in such transcript by demanding payment of the persons chargeable therein and making sale of the goods and chattels of such persons if necessary, and to return the same to such auditor on or before the first Monday in January next ensuing thereafter; and such auditor shall charge such sheriff with the amount of money to be collected in such transcript.

Sec. 16. The sheriff shall proceed to call once on each person named in the transcript and collect the taxes charged as provided in this act, and if not then paid shall levey the same on the goods and chattels of such person and give six day's notice of the time and place of sale and the property to be sold by posting up advertisements in four public places in the county, and sell the same at public auction, and if such property shall sell for more than the taxes, cost and damages, the surplus shall be paid to the owner thereof, and such sheriff shall receive the ten per cent added to the tax by the county auditor for fees of collection, and in case of sale his usual fees for sales of property on executions; *Provided*, that any person before sale of his property may pay all taxes, per centage and costs, and stop such sale.

Sec. 17. The sheriff shall pay to the county treasurer the amount of money collected by him from time to time, as often as once in three months and before the return day of such transcript, and shall take his receipt therefor, and shall return to the auditor with his transcript and warrant, on or before the first Monday in January next ensuing, a delinquent list of all taxes remaining unpaid, setting down such as are due and unpaid on lands or city or town lots with a proper description thereof, and such as are due and unpaid by any person on personal property or as poll tax verified by affidavit, and shall on settlement with such auditor be allowed the amount of receipts given to him by the county treasurer, and the amount of taxes returned by him delinquent to such auditor and ten per cent allowed him by law for collection.

Sec. 18. From the date of the sheriff's returns, all taxes unpaid are delinquent and draw interest at the rate of twenty-five per cent per annum; and taxes on lands, city and town lots are hereby made a perpetual lien thereupon against all persons except the United States and this territory.

Sec. 19. The county auditor shall within twenty days, make out two lists of such lands, city and town lots returned as delinquent with the amount of taxes due thereon, and deliver one list to the county sheriff, who shall advertise such list in some newspaper in the county, or if there be no such newspaper in the county, then in some newspaper of general circulation in the Territory for six weeks successively before the 1st Monday in may, and shall also post such list in six public places in his county, for six weeks before such first Monday in May; and shall proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder on the first Monday of May, between the hours of ten o'oclock A. M., and five o'clock P. M., at the county seat, all delinquent lands and city and town lots, the unpaid tax on which and accruing interest and costs shall not have been paid before such time, and shall continue such sale from day to day, until all such lands and town lots shall be sold, or shall have been twice offered for sale, and the sheriff shall receive five per cent on all such sales, as his fees therefor.

Sec. 20. When any lands or town lots cannot be sold for the amount of taxes, interest and charges thereon, such lands and town lots shall be passed over and re-offered for sale, before the close of such sale, and if the same cannot be then sold for the amount, such lands and town lots shall be purchased by the county treasurer for the amount due thereon, as county property.

Sec. 21. The county treasurer shall on the payment to him within forty-eight hours, of the amount bid on any land, city or town lot, make out a certificate of purchase of such land or lot, in the name of the Territory of Washington, signed by such treasurer in his official name to such purchaser, which shall be held to convey all right, title and interest of the person in whose name such land or town lot shall have been taxed, except as hereinafter provided; and where such payment shall not be made within forty-eight hours, such lands and town lots shall be considered as sold to the county. The county treasurer shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar for every such certificate of purchase, and any number of tracts of land or lots may be included in such certificate if required by the purchaser, and a fee of ten cents for each additional tract or lot so included shall be allowed such treasurer.

Sec. 22. The county treasurer shall within ten day's after such first Monday in May make out a list of all lands and town lots sold to the county verified by affidavit, and the county auditor shall enter the same as county lands, city and town lots, in a book to be kept for that purpose, and taxes shall be regularly assessed thereon, and such lands, and city and town lots shall be included in the delinquent list furnished every year, and with the amount of such year's tax added tothe delinquent tax and interest and charges thereon be offered for sale as other delinquent lands until sold for the amount of such delinquent tax, interest, all charges and accrued taxes.

Sec. 23. All lands, city and town lots, sold to actual purchasers shall be subject to redemption by the former owner thereof, within two years thereafter, on the payment of the delinquent taxes with fifty per cent interest, cost, charges and the accruing tax to the purchaser who shall receipt therefor, or to the county treasurer for the use of such purchaser, and if no receipt of such purchaser shall be filed with such treasurer, or no such payment be made to him the holder of the certificate of purchase shall be entitled to receive a deed from the county treasurer of the land, city or town lots described in such certificate of purchase, which deed shall run in the name of the Territory of Washington and be signed by such treasurer in his official capacity and shall be presumptive evidence of the regularity of all former proceedings, and the treasurer shall be entitled to receive a fee of two dollars for every such deed.

Sec. 24. Lands and city and town lots sold to the county may be redeemed by the former owner thereof, by such owner obtaining from the county auditor a certified statement of the amount of ail taxes interest and costs accrued, charged to such lands or lots and paying such amount to the county treasury who shall give him a receipt therefor, and the county auditor on filing such receipt shall give to such owner a certificate of redemption of such land, city or town lots signed by him in his official capacity and sealed with the seal of the board of county commissions, and shall charge such treasurer with the amount of such receipt and shall omit such land, city or town lots so redeemed from his list of county lands.

Sec. 25. Any person whose poll tax or tax on personal property shall have been returned delinquent, may pay the same at any time by taking from the county audisor a certified statement of the amount of such taxes, interest and costs and paying such amount to the county treasurer, who shall give him two receipts therefor, one of which he shall file with the county auditor, who shall charge such treasurer with the amount thereof, and if such taxes, interest and costs shall not be paid before the time of making out the duplicate assessment roll, the county auditor shall add to the tax assessed and charged against such person on such roll, the amount of such delinquent tax, interest and costs to be collected as other taxes.

Sec. 26. If on the assessment rolls or tax lists, schedule or transcripts, there shall be any error in the name of a person taxed, the name may be changed and the tax collected from the person intended, if he be taxable and can be identified by the assessor, treasurer or sheriff, and whenever the treasurer after the duplicate certificate is delivered to him shall ascertain that any land or other property is omitted he shall asses and estimate the tax thereon, and enter the same upon his duplicate assessment roll and inform the county auditor thereof, who shall charge him with the amount of such tax. If the sheriff after he has received the transcript of the schedule of unpaid taxes shall ascertain such omission, he shall assess and estimate such tax and enter the same upon his transcript, and proceed to collect it, and inform the county auditor thereof who shall charge him with the amonnt of such tax.

Sec. 27. The treasurer shall hold all the moneys collected as territorial tax on the first day of September, Jannary and June, subject to the orders of the territorial treasurer who on receiving such moneys, shall file a receipt therefor with the territorial auditor, and transmit a receipt to the county treasurer, and such county treasurer on his settlement with the territorial auditor, shall be allowed the amount shown by such receipts to have been paid by him, to the territorial treasurer and the amount of territorial tax shown to be unpaid by the certified statement of the county auditor, signed by him and sealed with the seal of the board of county commissioners. All taxes assessed and now due or delinquent shall be collected under the laws now in force, and the boards of county commissioners shall hold their first session under the provisions of this act on the first Monday in July 1854, instead of the first Monday of June in such year, as herein provided.

And the county assessor shall for the year 1854, prepare his assessment roll without receiving a blank therefor, before the first Monday in July, and deliver the same to the board of county commissioners at their July session which July session of such board shall be for the purposes of this act, the June term thereof.

Sec. 28. The county treasurer at the June term of the board of county commissioners, shall attend with his books and vouchers, and settle his accounts before such board, and shall be allowed in such settlement the amount of the orders of the territorial treasurer, all county orders and interest paid thereon, receipts of county auditor, and amount of the delinquent tax returned by the sheriff on polls and personal property, and the amount of taxes due on lands and city and town lots returned by such treasurer to the county auditor as lands, city and town lots sold to the county at the annual sale thereof, with the per centage allowed to be returned by him by law.

Sec. 29. If any county treasurer or sheriff shall neglect to pay over any money at the time required by law, the amount of money then due and unpaid shall draw twenty-five per cent interest per annum, therefrom, and it shall be the duty of the officer to whom such payment should have been made, to cause the bond of such county treasurer or sheriff to be put in suit, and to inform the prosecuting attorney of the district in which such defaulting treasurer or sheriff may reside, of his failure to pay over such money.

Sec. 30. When by the mistake or wrongful act of any officer, lands, city or town lots have been sold for taxes on which no tax was due, such sale shall be illegal, and all deeds and certificates of purchase shall be invalid; and the purchaser of such lands or town lots shall be entitled to recover twice the amount of delinquent taxes, interest, costs and charges, and accrued taxes paid by him, from such officer, either by suit on his bond or by action against such officer himself, before any tribunal having jurisdiction of the amount.

Sec. 31. In addition to the fees allowed by this act, the board of county commissioners shall allow a reasonable sum for the preparing of rolls, schedules and lists, to officers required by law to prepare the same, and shall also allow the cost of publication of lands city and town lots sold to the county.

Sec. 32. The entries made in the county treasurer's book, the assessment rolls, the duplicate assessment rolls, schedules, transcript or warrants attached thereto, delinquent lists, books and records of the county auditor required to be kept by him by this act, shall be prima facie evidence in all judicial proceedings.

Sec. 33. The county shall in all cases be responsible to the several school districts in the county, for all delinquent county school tax, and it shall be the duty of the county treasurer to pay on the order of the superintendent of common schools of his county to the several school districts, the entire amount of the county school tax levied in the county for that year, out of any money in the county treasury, whether said school tax or any part thereof, be collected or not.

Passed April 29th, 1854.

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

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

By a telegraphic dispatch to the New Orleans *Picayunè*, dated Baltimore, April, 8th, we learn that Mr. Everett positively denies having written the Hulsemann letter, as he has been alleged to have declared he did. He acknowledges, however, that he consulted with Mr. Webster in reference to the subject.

The Senate on the 10th of April resumed the consideration of the Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Gwin made a speech in its favor.

In the *House*, Mr. Dean introduced a joint resolution declaring it to be the duty of the United States to observe a strict neutrality with repect to all beligerant European powers, for the purposes especially of securing the acknowledgment of the doctrine, that a neutral flag covers the cargo. It was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

About our Lumber Trade--Irresponsible Contractors--Labor, &c.

One word in regard to the pressure that is now felt in the money market of our territory, that is fast tending to paralize the business of the country, throughout the length and breadth of our borders—from the centre, to the outmost verge of actual life and enterprize. What is the cause? Is the present aspect of our monetary affairs a natural state of things, or is the present sickening depression brought about by other than legitimate causes?

It will not do to attribute the pressure that is now felt, in the money market, wholly to the depression in the price of sawed lumber at San Francisco; nor to the want of activity in the shipping that is now crowding our bays and harbors, and which has, until within a few months, been employed in carrying away more lumber, timber, &c., than has been transported at any other period in the yet brief existence of our territrry. The evils we are now encountering lie still deeper—exist at the base of all industrial pursuits—all individual and national prosperity. The labor of the country is not paid for as it should be. In many—a very great many instances, the men who toil, and work, and sweat, in building up an empire of wealth for others, are not remunerated themselves for the diligent labor performed by their sinewy arms and iron hands. Aye, men whose hands are blackened and hardened by honest and meritorious labor, to the end that their employers may not only swell their coffers with precious coin, but array their persons "in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day"—these laborers—the authors of their wealth and prosperity, frequently find themselves not only pecuniarily unrewarded, but at times limited in the necessaries of life, and unable to procure comfortable coarse raiment.

These remarks will not be understood to disignate those engaged in a legitimate cash business in the trade referred to, but only to such irresponsible contractors as swarm along the shores of the Sound—ready and eager to take any and every advantage of the labor of the territory. The fact is, and it is unnecessary to conceal it—too much of the business of the country is transacted under the shade of that deadly "upas tree"—THE CREDIT SYSTEM—freezing up the source of vigor, health and life of almost every branch of territorial industry.

Instead of money being paid for the labor that produces the staples of the country for transportation from a state of nature, a large proportion of the business of the country is transacted on time. Lumber dealers from San Francisco—jobbers on time—men without any visible means of support—who are too proud and lazy to work and earn an honest livelihood, are infesting the country, vampire like, sucking the life blood from labor, that they may grow fat—riot and revel in luxury—albeit "they toil not, neither do they spin."

Others, who have some pride of character, or are pecuniarily responsible, purchase these cargoes on the faith of letters of credit from San Francisco, or more frequently with the trash—the rubbish—the refuse—the SWEEPINGS of some mercantile house of that city, and thus it is that labor is rewarded.

Others, as before observed, and an honorable exception they are too, place a proper estimate upon the value of labor, and are ready, and at all times willing to furnish the laborer with his pay when due. In the vicinity of these honorable and high minded men, comparatively but little of hard times is experienced by the community.

A man who works a week, a month or six months, at what he considers remunerative wages, is often met, when he makes a call for his wages, with the words—"we have San Francisco funds, but no cash; if there was money in the country to enable us to procure CASH for our DRAFTS, we would be pleased to furnish you your wages; or if you wish to take your pay in such GOODS as we have on hand, they are at your service;—thus creating an evil, and then making a virtue of the same, in order that the evil may be perpetuated.

Let the labor of the country be promptly paid for, "for the laborer is worthy of his hire." Let those who are building up a gigantic commerce on the Sound be suitably rewarded, "for thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn."

Let our business men—lumbermen, &c., turn over a new leaf in their business ledgers, and resolve that they will have nothing but CASH on the delivery of cargoes for exportation. Let them frown down, and scout from our borders, the irresponsible jobbers, and introducers of the abominable truck and credit system, which, for a short time past has been preying upon the vitals of our territorial enterprize and industry, and ere long order, safety, confidence and renewed prosperity will be again restored.

If the money that is now due for labor performed in this territory was now liquidated, there would, we opine, be but little, if any pressure felt. No merchant need then be seen, standing at his shop door, gazing for a customer of goods that does not come. The people cannot buy—credit and "truck" has dammed up the fountain from whence the precious metals are derived—the stream of our territorial prosperity has been diverted from its natural channel, bearing upon its surface all the benefits of toil into the pockets of sharpers, shavers and irresponsible jobbers, whilst LABOR, the BASIS of all prosperity, goes unrewarded.

The baneful effects of the system of doing business recently adopted, and above referred to, is being felt, as wide-spread, as its tendency is pernicious and damnable. The farmer must needs remember "seed time and harvest," but he has no stomach for the work before him—he has no heart to enter extensively into the cultivation of the earth, because "credit" and "truck," are the ruling premiums offered for his productions. He becomes sluggish, careless and enervavated for the want of that stimulus, or incentive to active operations, every where experienced under the cash system, and thus agricultural pursuits are in danger of being measurably abandoned.

The mechanic arts, and, in short, all ramifications of bussiness, enterprize and professional life, are becoming benumbed and deadened under the wretched incubus of credit, traffic, &c. In fact it is but the opening wedge to the introduction of a batch of thieving banks on the Pacific; and traders in lumber, and others, should see to it, that they discountenance at once the "draft" manner of doing business which the merchants of San Francisco have endeavored to force upon them, as the time may come, when in lieu of drafts they may be called to receive in payment for cargoes of lumber, timber, &c., the worthless notes of banks of discount. There is but one step between the draft system, as at present conducted between this territory and California, and a regular discounting, swindling, banking system; and should that step be taken, we may bid a last farewell to specie and prosperity.

Laboring men! ye who wear cow-skin boots, and checked shirts, whose faces are embrowned, and whose hands are hardened by incessant toil, arise in the majesty of your might and demand that a new state of things shall exist. Will it, and it is done. You occupy the foundation—are the chief corner stone of our territorial security—it is labor that brings all national prosperity everywhere; and your unrequited labor on this Sound would be sufficient to fill all our channels of busy trade with life and activity.

Did you endure the hardships and privations, or torturous journey across the plains, or encounter the poisonous, deadly breath of the pestilential Isthmus, or brave the perils of a tedious voyage around the cape, to cast your lot in this territory, and then suffer yourselves to be deliberately swindled out of your hard earnings by California sharpers and shavers, and irresponsible home contractors? We know you did not.

Then we say again, demand your wages and bring renewed life, energy and prosperity within our borders.

From Washington.

Our readers cannot be otherwise than highly pleased to observe by the subjoined letter, that our delegate to congress, Hon. COLUMBIA LANCASTER, arrived safely in the city of Washington, and took his oath of office, and seat in the United States congress on the 12th of April, ult.

Our territory has now, for the first time since its creation, an *especially* authorized and accredited representative and advocate in the councils of our nation; and although it cannot reasonably be expected that our delegate can succeed in procuring action upon *all* the legislative, and other memorials and petitions which have, or will reach him during the remainder of the present sitting of congress, yet we doubt not he will be able to obtain the enactment of such laws, and the perfecting of such arrangements as are most loudly called for, and are so essentially required by the people of this territory.

Prominent in the list of our territorial necessities, it will be conceded by all, is that of the establishment of a direct mail communication, by an ocean steamer, from the head of the Sound to San Francisco; and scarce less prominent or important is the necessity which demands the immediate quartering, on the Straits and Sound, of a steam revenue cutter, for the prompt and effective enforcement of the revenue laws—the guarding of the rights of the American government against foreign encroachments, and the protection of the lives of our citizens against the assaults of the warlike Indian tribes on our north—in British America.

The memorial of our legislature to congress, praying for a modification in the general features of the Land Law—the one with regard to the *rights* of the "Puget Sound Agricultural Company"—(*if they have any*)—as also, memorials for needful appropriations generally, we doubt not our delegate will successfully urge upon the attention of congress, and procure a favorable action upon the same before an adjournment takes place this summer.

What cannot be obtained now, for want of time, or other causes, will be granted as soon as the attention of congress can be properly and intelligently directed to this portion of the Pacific; and to consummate that object, our citizens can congratulate themselves in the assurance that their delegate will be strengthened in his efforts in their behalf, by the aid and co-operation of the representative from Oregon, and the governor of our territory;—that whilst the mission of governor STEVENS to Washington is one of a *special* character, connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad exploration, recently brought to a successful and satisfactory termination through his supervision, and looking to the favorable action of congress with regard to the same, yet the interest felt by Gov. S., in all things likely to tend to our territorial prosperity—in the development of the resources of our country, and his ardent desire that our superior commercial advantages should not be overlooked in the agitation of the question as to the most suitable western terminus for the Pacific Railroad—his known energy of character and influence at Washington, will not permit him to remain a quiet spectator in the capitol, when measures in which our territory is vitally interested—other than that of the Pacific Railroad, are presented for the consideration of congress. We are thus thrice armed in expectancy, and confidently look for the reality, at least in the success of such enactments in which we are most deeply interested.

We shall be under many obligations to Hon. Columbia Lancaster for the communications he proposes to furnish, from time to time, for publication. Knowing the interest with which they will be perused, by the people he represents, they will always find a welcome to our columns.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
April, 15th, 1854.

Ed. Pioneer and Democrat:

SIR:—Have the goodness to permit me, through the columns of your paper, to keep the people of Washington territory posted up on all matters of public interest.

I left my residence, February 28th.—March 1st, took passage on the steamship "Peytona," at Portland, for San Francisco, and reached that city March 7th. The steamers not connecting, I was forced to remain in San Francisco until the 16th; and on that day, took passage on the steamship "Golden Gate"—reached Panama the 28th—Obisca 29th—Aspinwall 30th—New York April 9th—Washington City on the 11th, and on the 12th took my seat in the house of representatives of the United States. At about 11 o'clock at night, as the cars were passing from Obisca to Aspinwall, the locomotive was thrown from the track, (by running over a cow,) and broken all to pieces, as also the tender car; and yet not a person was injured by the accident. The distance, as computed

by Gen. Lane, delegate from Oregon, as appears on record, is 7450 miles.

Petitions and memorials not having yet reached me, no attempt has as yet been made to legislate for our territory. I have been busily engaged in forming acquaintances, preparatory to action, upon reception of papers from home. So far as I can discover, the members of congress will act liberally towards us whenever a bearing can be had. It is said by many, however, that but little legislation can be reasonably expected in behalf of the territory of Washington this session, owing to the existence of many exciting questions which now agitate the public mind. The war in Europe—the Nebraska question—the late treaty with Mexico—the late acts of Spanish officers at the Isle of Cuba—the desire of some to annex Cuba to the United States, and the late hour in the session at which we shall be heard, are mentioned as probable causes of delay. I feel anxious, however, to make a beginning.

Respectfully, Yours,
COLUMBIA LANCASTER.

Ft. Simpson Indian Difficulties.

We had hoped, from the thousand and one rumors, that have reached this place since our last publication, concerning depredations and massacres of the Ft. Simpson Indians on the property and persons of the white settlements along the Sound and Straits, that we would be enabled to trace some *one* to a reliable source, in order that in the present issue of the paper we might be enabled to give some satisfactory account of the reported Indian outrages.

In this expectation, however, we have been measurably disappointed; and as yet, have no definite information as to the names of persons reported to have been murdered, or the extent of depredations committed by those Indians.

All the rumors that have reached here, however, seem to concur and confirm each other, that there have been from three to five persons killed in the neighborhood of Bellingham Bay and Whidby's Island; that hostile demonstrations were made against some of the houses in the neighborhood of the Bay, and that some of the settlers there had applied to, and received from the citizens of the Island, arms and amunition for defence in case of further assault.

A whale boat arrived here on Thursday evening last—four days from Clalm Bay, formerly Port Discovery, situated between Port Townsend and New Dungenness—and we learn from the young man having it in charge, that he seen nothing during his passage up, to lead him to suppose that there were any considerable number of northern canoes or Indians, anywhere on the Sound. He touched at no other port but Steilacoom on his way up, and reports the existence of considerable alarm amongst the inhabitants in the vicinity of Port Townsend, New Dungenness, &c.

We know not what may be the utlimate determination of the Fort Simpson Indians in the further prosecution of outrages upon our settlements, and it therefore behooves the people of the territory, especially along the Sound, to be prepared to give them a proper reception; but we *do* believe, that most of the "raw head and bloody bones" reports that have been circulating so freely here of late, have had their origin in the imaginations of the natives of the Sound, who, it is well known, would dread a collission with their northern neighbors.

Secretary C. H. Mason, acting governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs, left this place on Saturday last, immediately on the reception of intelligence of Indian difficulties on the Sound—intending to proceed to Ft. Steilacoom, and engage the services of the military at that station—procure arms, amunition, provisions, &c., and repair at once to the places where massacres were said to have been committed.—We have no information from Secretary M. since leaving Ft. Steilacoom.

Col. I. N. Ebey, collector of customs for the district of Puget Sound, left this place, on business connected with his office, on Monday last, on board the sloop "Sarah Stone," having on board an excellent brass six pounder, and other arms, with which it was intended, if necessary, to cooperate with the military and citizens in case of any further attack by the Indians.—The whale boat, above referred to, met the "Sarah Stone" abreast of Vashon's Island on Wednesday.

The rumor which raised considerable excitement here a few days since, that Chief Justice Lander, and A. Benton Moses, surveyor of the port of Nisqually, had fallen into the hands of the northern red skins, in the vicinity of Vancouver's Island, and had been murdered by them, happily proves to be unfoundnd. Both these gentlemen, at the last accounts, were on Vancouver's Island, as also, Capt. Webber, United States' Inspector for San Juan Island—*not* there a *prisoner* of Gov. Douglass or the Hudson Bay Company, about which, last week, there was some uncerainty;—but merely there—*on a visit*.

A volunteer company was raised on Saturday evening last, under the supervision of Col. Ebey, consisting of citizens of Olympia, and vicinity, pledged to hold themselves in readines for action, subject to the requision of acting governor Mason.

The causes which have led to this unfortunate difficulty are well understood here, and to which we briefly adverted last week. It is to be hoped, for the future, that the *cause* will cease, in view of the lamentable *effects* that are sure to follow.

We extract the following from the Portland, (Oregon) *Times*, of May 27th:

"Caution.—I would caution the travelling community against believing Capt. Dall, of the steamship "Columbia," when he promises to land at any points other than those at which he is compelled to stop. On his last trip, (23d inst.) from San Francisco to Portland, he promised to land another gentleman and myself at Ranier. This promise was made while landing the mails at Astoria, at which place I intended to have stopped had he not told me that he would land us at Ranier. When we arrived at Ranier, no attention was given to our entreaties to be put on shore—Capt. Dall allowed his boat to pass on, notwithstanding his word had been given that we should be landed.

"I should require collateral security before taking Capt. Wm. L. Dall's word again.

"SAMUEL ROSENAU. Olympia, W. T."

The above is a very fair specimen of the manner in which the purse-proud, superscilious "Pacific Mail Steamship Company" transact their business, and will serve to exemplify the very "*accommodating*" disposition of at least *one* of the company's captains, as well as the binding obligation he attaches to his word when pledged as above.

In virtue of their contract, the aforesaid company have from the first been engaged in carrying on a system of humbuggery and imposition both upon the public and the government, such as "common sinners dare not meddle with," and through the money obtained from the United States' treasury for *pretending* to tranmit the mails regularly between the Atlantic and Pacific, have endeavored to break down, and bully from the trade, all independent steamers that have sought an honorable competition betwen Oregon and California, and elsewhere.

The total disregard of veracity exhibited in this instance, is in perfect keeping with insolence and gross neglect, of which we have heard frequent and loud complaint by others, to say nothing of the oft repeated and almost *criminal* failures in the regular and prompt transmission of the mails.

How long are the business men and travelling public this side of California, going to continue in the feeding and fattening of this already overgrown monster company, to the exclusion of courteous and meritorious masters of other steamships? And how long is it contemplated by government that the people of this territory shall have their mail matter furnished by that company's steamer—(a month and six weeks sometimes elapsing before reaching here)—when we are justly entitled to a direct mail communication through the Sound and Straits to San Francisco? It is to be hoped that the proper authorities will furnish a speedy answer to the last interrogatory, with the establishment of a mail route as designated.

☞ The weather still continues cloudy and disagreeable for this season of the year. To be sure old sol does struggle forth occasionally from behind the gloomy pavillion by which he is for the most of the time enshrouded, and sheds his old familiar rays as pleasantly as aforetime; but it is only momentarily, and but to say "good bye." The memory of the "oldest inhabitant runneth not parallel" with a close of spring or dawn of summer but that has had a much larger per centange of his genial warmth and brightness than the present. Perhaps amends may be made in early months when rains are usually expected.

☞ A new post office has been established at the Grand Mound, in this county, which will be known as Grand Mound P. O.; L. D. Durgin, P. M.

Arrivals and Departures.—The bark "Sarah Warren," Capt D. J. Gove, arrived at the Kendall Co.'s wharf on Friday of last week, 17 days from San Francisco, with merchandize and freight for Kendall Company and others. She also brought up 8 passengers.

The brig "Cyclops," Capt. McDonough, arrived in Hood's Canal last week, to load with piles, for Kendall Co., San Francisco.

The brig "Merchantman," Capt Pray, arrived at Seattle, May 29th, 17 days from San Francisco, to load with piles.

The brig "Franklin Adams," is daily expected at Steilacoom with merchandize.

The sloop "Sarah Stone," Capt. Slater, left this port on Monday last, in the revenue service, under the direction of the collector of customs, Col. I. N. Ebey, for intermediate ports along the Sound. Also, to examine into the nature and extent of Indian difficulties in that direction.

☞ We notice our neighbor, Mr. Geo. Gallagher, is building an addition to his store, and has received a very large invoice of hardware and stoves per Sarah Warren. Those desirous of procuring articles in his line of business, would do well to give him a call.

☞ See advertisement in another column.

☞ The annual election for members of the legislature and county officers for Oregon, took place on Monday last. We have as yet learned nothing as to the result.

☞ Col. Fremont, and party arrived at Stockton, Cal., on the 17th May last.

News by the Mail!

The mail of Friday last brings us no later dates than those previously received by express, but we will nevertheless take occasion to continue from our last issue, some additional news items which may prove interesting to our readers.

An unusual dullness in business, and dearth in local news of interest seems to prevail with the press both of California and Oregon.

We are indebted to the *N. O. Picayune* of April 17th, and San Francisco *Times and Transcript* of May 10th for the extracts below given.

In Congress, the homestead bill, the warehousing bill, the naval appropriation bill, the deficiency appropriation, the bill for the construction of six new steam frigates for the navy, have passed either the House or Senate—several through both branches, and it is expected that all will receive the favorable action of congress before its ajournment.

The difficulty between Messrs. Breckenridge of Ky., and Cutting of New York, members of the House, which originated in a warm discussion on the Nebraska bill, in which violent personal language was made use of by both gentlemen, and which resulted *almost* in a duel, has been amicably settled, but no one except the parties and their friends seem to know exactly how.

The Washington *Star*, reporting the proceedings of this affair, states the understanding in that city to be, that immediately on the conclusion of the personal controversy in the Hall, between Mr. Breckenridge and himself, Mr. Cutting, on advising with Messrs. Hunt, of Louisiana, and Bissell, of Illinois, as to what course it might be his duty to pursue, addressed Mr. B., through Col. Munroe, of New York, for an explanation, which merely led to negotiations between the friends of the parties; Messrs. Munroe, Bissell and Hunt; on the part of Mr. Cutting, and Messrs Slidell, of Louisiana, Preston, of Kentucky, and Hawkins, on the part of Mr. Breckenridge.—Gen. Lane, of Oregon, was to have been the friend of Mr. Breckenridge if the affair had been carried to the field. The technical words of offence appear to have been mutually withdrawn; but on the merits of the mutual causes of displeasure there was no explanation or inquiry, and the Nebraska bill is still *statua quo*.

The documents concerning Spanish aggressions, which the President sent to the House on the 5th ult., comprise, according to the Baltimore Sun, two reams or more of copies of correspondence between the State Department and the Spanish Government, covering all matters of issue between the two countries for a series of years past. More documents of a similar character will hereafter be transmitted.

The Committee on foreign Affairs has not yet done anything beyond talking over the Black Warrior affair. The correspondence sent in will, however, says the Sun, enable them to make out a case.

The Washington Union, of the 28th, on receiving the news of the release of the Black Warrior, holds the following significant language, which we hope represents truly the policy and purposes of the Administration:

"But this act of release, on payment of fine, will not, we apprehend, lead to any material modification or change in the character of the representations in regard to the first breach which the President has caused to be forwarded to Madrid.

Without doubt, the owners of the steamship will demand, through this Government, not only that the fine be refunded, but ample damages for detention."

It is said according to the Baltimore Sun, that passengers by the Empire City, at New York, from Havana, state that the official authorities were very kind and attentive to the officers of the steamer, and with such of the passengers with whom they had occasion to have communication. The Black Warrior affair it seemed to be the general opinion, would lead to unpleasant results.

It is understood that Secretary Marcey has instructed Mr. Soule, our minister at Madrid, to demand of the Spanish government, immediate and full indemnity, satisfaction and explanation concerning the "Black Warrior" affair, and to report to Washington, at once, the reply of the Spanish authorities.

The Japan Squadron.—The Washington Star learns from a reliable source that the Government has instructed Com. Perry to return this spring to Japan, with all his ships under his command that could be spared from the China Seas, to receive the Emperor's reply, then to send home all his vessels except a steamer and two sloops of war, which are to remain in that quarter as the regular U. S. East Indies squadron. The returning vessels will come home *via* the Pacific, touching at San Frrancisco and other most important points on the usual Pacific route to the United Sates. The commodore is expected to return himself overland, with as little delay as possible. He is understood to have applied successfully for permission so to do.

We hear says the Washington Star, that the Navy Department has despatches from Com. Perry at Hong-Kong, dated January 14th. It is inferred from them that all are well in the squadron.

The following is an extract of a letter written in December last, by an officer of the U. S. Frigate Susquehana lying in the harbor of Hong Kong, to the editor of the Baltimore *Times*, confirming the death of the Emperor of Japan, &c.

"We are still lying here, and with every prospect of remaining some time longer, for Commodore Perry seems to have gotten over his hurry to return to Japan. It is the general opinion among the naval officers here that he will not sail for Loo Choo and Japan until some time in January.

The U. S. ship Lexington has not yet made her appearance, although we are daily looking for her, as she was reported by the Sea Witch, which vessel came in day before yesterday, one hundred and twenty days from New York, and, is now alongside of us discharging her coal and some of her stores. The Sea Witch goes from here to Panama, with Coolies, to work on the railroad there, and has been fitted up with another deck, &c., for that purpose.

By the arrival of the steamer from Shanghae, we hear that the Emperor of Japan is dead, and that no intercourse would be held with any foreign nation for three years. If this be true, it is news indeed; but Perry will go there anyhow, and if they are hard pushed for an Emperor, we will make one for them, and fight him afterwards."

We have no later intelligence from the seat of war in Europe than was contained in our last week's issue. All accounts confirm the activity which prevails in Russia, to place the country in a state of preparation for offensive or defensive warfare.

Orders had been issued that all ships laden with grain which had not cleared should be forced to discharge.

It is rumored that a Russian fleet had succeeded in conveying forces and provisions to the Circassian coast.

Exciting intelligence from the Black Sea was daily expected in England.

Admiral Napier had arrived at Copenhagen, and the whole fleet was expected there in a few days.

It is rumored that Russia had blockaded the mouth of the Danube.

Hostilities, it is presumed, must, have commenced ere this.

There has been some further fighting about Kalafat, but nothing serious had occurred.

It is reported that the publication of the references to the secret correspondence between Russia and England, had caused intense excitement in France; but it is also stated that the French Government will soon publish similar secret correspondence from Russia as that alluded to in England.

The Turks are reported to have experienced a defeat in an encounter which they have just had with the Russian troops at Previsa (?)

Russia has proclaimed her acknowledgment of the neutrality of Sweeden.

The Greek insurrection is now reported to be subsiding, after having extended to Berath (?)

The Turks are said to have burned ten of the inhabitants who had taken part in the insurrection.

The best understanding is said to prevail between the cabinets of Berlin and Vienna.

An affiance, offensive and defensive, between the two countries, is spoken of.

The position of Denmark is uncertain.

The French are actively engaged in carrying into execution the protocol agreed upon by the four powers at Vienna against Russia.

The equipping of the French fleet proceeds slowly, owing to the scarcity of seamen.

Three divisions of the army would embark for the East at the end of March, and another early in April, either to Adrianople or the Crimea.

The United States Invited to Join Russia.—Geo. Sanders, Esq., the rejected U. S. Consul at London, received lately, it is said, according to the Baltimore Sun, a letter from a distinguished Russian diplomatist, intimating that England and France will soon become united rivals to the United States, and urging the latter to join Russia against those two powers. The writer makes an adroit appeal to the commercial jealosies of our country, and hints are held out of the great service which Russia can render the world by re-establishing Polish independence, and by checking the supremacy which England is rapidly acquiring over other nations. He also says:

Russia is the best friend America has at this moment, and America can help her in the work of regeneration. America has money, and Russia is in want of it; and no doubt Russia will be glad to contract a debt with America at the rate of six per cent—not by obtaining cash, but for cash worth in ships, and the means of keeping up the war with those who oppose her. America can build her ships to any extent, large and small, and American ships can take out Russian seaman for them, as passengers, which neither France nor England can prevent. England would break with France to-morrow, could she go back to her original position with Russia; but this she must not be permitted to do, if the world has a right to be free! She fears America, but she does not respect her, and I trust the people of the United States are not blind to this fact; and they never had a better opportunity than they have at this moment to teach England to understand her duty.

It is said that the State Department at Washington has received intelligence by the Europa of a secret understanding between Russia, England, and France, for the final absorption of Turkey, by making a grand division among them.

A special correspondent of the *N. O. Picayune*, writing from New York, over date of April 1st, says:

"At the close of my letter on Thursday, I announced to you the fact that the Governor would veto the Liquor bill, recently passed by the Legislature. Yesterday the veto was sent in. It is down on the law "like a thousand of brick." I will give you a few of the Governor's opinions.

First—The provisions of the law are unjust and would injure the cause of temperance more than aid it.

Second—It authorizes searches, &c., which the constitution expressly forbids, while the seizure and destruction of liquor is, of itself, entirely unconstitutional.

Third—The enforcement of the law would be injurious to the welfare of the State.

Fourth—The section sanctioning the seizing and destroying of liquor opens the door to other and more malicious proceedings, as well as gross frauds.

Fifth—The principles of the law are dangerous to our liberties, repugnant both to the religious and moral sentiments of the community, and the adoption of it would be the cause of strife and bloodshed to an extent greater than all the benefits the law will confer.

There was great rejoicing at Albany on the 31st ult. on account of Gov. Seymour's veto of the Maine Liquor bill. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and the streets illuminated with bonfires.

In New York, the anti-Maine Liquor law people have held a meeting to arrange for a grand demonstration to compliment Gov. Seymore for vetoing the bill.

☞ We are indebted to "Adams, & Co." by Parker, for full files of late papers, seven days in advance of the United States' mail. Thank you Parker, we will attend to them next week.

Also, to Mr Stewart, of Portland, by Mr. Geo. Gallagher, for a file of San Francisco *Heralds* up to May 28th, ahead of the U. S. mail—*only* seven days—*perhaps*.

☞ J. W. Sullivan, Post-office buildings, newspaper office, and Literary Depot San Francisco, as usual, is on hand again with a choice selection of foreign Atlantic and California papers of the latest dates. Sullivan is "*one of 'em*".

We are also indebted to Adams & Co. for a supply of papers of the latest dates.

☞ By reference to the advertisement of Mr. Wm. Rutledge, it will be observed that he has just received a large addition to his stock of dry goods, ready made clothing &c. Those desirous of examining his stock, will find him always on hand at his store—post-office building Olympia.

☞ The "Kendall Company" have just received ex-bark "Sarah Warren," a large assortment of hardware and other articles in their line of business.

☞ See their advertisement.

DIED,

In Seattle on the 26th of May of accute gastretis, Amanda M., wife of J. N. Ayers, aged 26 years and one month.

Mrs. A. immigrated from Wisconsin to Oregon in 1852. Her wise counsels and uniform examples of piety and kindness have left all who knew her to deeply sympathise with her husband and little son.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

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

Olympia, W. T., June 10, 1854.

Though attributable in part to circumstances incident to the season, we believe the present inactivity in almost every branch of business to be greatly enhanced by the causes to which we have before adverted.

Thus far the season is not considered unfavorable for Agricultural purposes, though continuing comparatively cold, and crops are generally represented to be in as forward a condition as at the correspouding period of last year when they were aided by a warmer temperature.

An accession of stocks by the arrival of the barque Sarah Warren, since our last report, has perfected the variety and extent of the market, to which our usual outline sketch of current prices appended, will afford a reliable index.

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

NEW ARRIVAL

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

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, June 10, 1854.–n40

Notice.

Is hereby given, that the assessor of Thurston county Washington Territory, will be found at the office of the county auditor, in the town of Olympia, on the 29th and 30th days of June, and on the first day of July, to correct all errors that may have occurred during the assessment.

All persons who may feel themselves aggrieved as to the manner in which their property has been assessed, are invited to come forward and have the necessary corrections made, or properly adjusted, before the assessment roll is returned to the county commissioners.

WHITFIELD KIRTLEY.
Assessor Thurston co.

Olympia, June 10th, 1854.–3t.

THOMAS JOHNSTON,

GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,
Next door to Betman & Brands,

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

June 10, 1854.–n40

Ex. Sarah Warren.

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

KENDALL CO.

Olympia, June 9, –'54.

New Goods,

SECOND STREET, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

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

W. M. RUTLEDGE.

Olympia, June 9,–'54. –tf.

FOR SALE,

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

Olympia, June 10, 1854.–n40

Notic.

All persons indebted to the late G. N. McConaha, are requested to make payment without delay, and those having demands against the same will please present them as it is my desire to adjust all matters of this kind as speedily as possible.

URSULA McCONAHA.

Seattle, June 10, 1854.–n40

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

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

BERNARD GOLDMAN, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.
April 20, 1854. 24tf

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

Goldman & Rosenblatt,

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

DRY GOODS.

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

CLOTHING.

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

BOOTS & SHOES.

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

GOLDMAN & ROSENBLATT.

Olympia, W. T., May 27, 1854. 3mo38

MEDICINE.

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

G. A. LATHROP, M. D.

June 25, 1853. 42-1y

SAMUEL HOLMES,
DAGUERREOTYPIST,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

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

May 13, 1854. 36tf

HANDS WANTED!

Fifty MEN can find employment at Sayward's Saw Mill, Port Ludlow, Washington Territory. For terms, apply to

ELWOOD EVANS, Olympia.

May 27, 1854. 3w38

J. S. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PENN'S COVE, WHIDBY'S ISLAND.

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

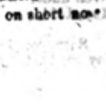
REFERS TO
A. Campbell, A. C. Bonnell, Portland, Oregon.
Collins, Cushman & Co., San Francisco,
Hon. C. Lancaster, Washington City.

For Sale Cheap.

Two Concord Coaches, with Harness complete for sixteen horses, nine seat. For particulars apply at Van Winkle & Duncan's, 4th, between I and J streets, Sacramento, or to L. S. Van Winkle, No. 10 Carswell House, Sansome Street, San Francisco, or address Van Ward, "Sun Office."

May 20, 1854. 2m37.

WATCHES! WATCHES!



C. Turner would inform the public that he has opened a shop in Olympia, and is now prepared to
REPAIR WATCHES AND JEWELRY
in a neat and workmanlike manner, and on short notice. All work warranted.

Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

Cabinet Shop.

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

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

A. J. LINDILL.

Olympia, April 29, 1854. 34tf

ENOCH H. WILSON. JAS. K. HURD.

WILSON & HURD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

☞ All business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 35tf

MERRITT & GOVE'S

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

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

April 15, 1854. 32tf

THE PUGET MILL CO.,

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

—ALSO—

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

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

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

March 14, 1854. 32tf

Information Wanted,

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

March 25, '54. GABRIEL STEVENS.

Drugs & Medicines.

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

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

HORACE MORSE.

Seattle, W. T., May 3d, 1854. 6m36.

AT TEEKALET,

Harbor of Port Gamble—Hood's Canal,

THE PUGET MILL CO.

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

All orders promptly attended to by

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

Tekalet, March 14, 1854. 32ly

Great Inducements!

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

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

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

Terms Cash.

C. C. TERRY.

Alki, April 26, 1854. —tf.

NEW GOODS!

ARRIVAL OF THE TARQUINA!

Silk Poplins; Barege and Barege de laine;
French and Scotch Ginghams;
French Calicoes;
Silk Ribbons and Trimmings;
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, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

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

NOTICE

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

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

On the first day of August next.

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

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

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

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S NOTICE

TO SETTLERS

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

The above townships having been surveyed, and the plats thereof approved on the 5th inst., all persons who have claims or parts of claims therein before the date of such approval, are required to present the notifications of their claims, respectively, at this office, WITHIN THREE MONTHS from the date hereof, where I shall be prepared to receive the notifications of their claims, and enter upon the adjustment of the same, and the settlement according to law of all conflicts of boundary lines that may be found to exist among them.

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

Given under my hand at Oregon City, this 5th day of May, 1854.

C. K. GARDNER,
Surveyor General of Public Lands in Oregon.

May 20, 1854. 4w37

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.

Olympia, March 18, 1854. 28tf

John G. Parker, Jr.,

—DEALER IN—

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 32tf

NOTICE.

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

DANIEL R. BIGELOW,
Territorial Auditor.

Olympia, May 1st, 1854. 6w35

EX. SARAH WARREN.

APRIL 3.

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

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

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

KENDALL CO.,
By J. Cushman.

P. KEACH & CO.

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

COMPRISING IN PART THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

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

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS,
EVERY VARIETY.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

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

COATS,

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

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

HATS AND CAPS.

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

A Very Large Supply

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

Hard Ware.

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

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

Steilacoom City, March 18, '54. 28tf

JUST RECEIVED

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

GEORGE & CO.

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

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

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

(THE LONE PINE TREE IN FRONT.)

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

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

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

A good Stable is attached to the premises.

Our motto—Clean Beds and Warm Rooms.

CORLISS & ENSIGN.

October 1, 1853. 4tf

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pies of every description, on reasonable terms. Balls and parties furnished on the shortest notice.

Also Beef, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, &c.

J. K. HURD.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1852. 1tf

NOTICE

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

Per order of Company.

"TIME IS MONEY."

I HAVE made arrangements with Parkes, Colter & Co's Express to forward watches and jewelry, to be repaired. Persons in Washington Territory desirous of having their WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, can now have their wishes complied with by 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.

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 Ocunsellor 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, '54-1y.] 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 reqested to call at my office and settle the same.

A. J. BALDWIN & CO.

Olympia, Feb. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

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

EDWARD J. ALLEN,

Olympia, April 8, 1854. n31

Schictwoot.

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

A. J. BALDWIN.

Olympia, Sept. 10, 1853. tf

COOPERING.

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

March 11, 1854. tf. C. BAIRD.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Hats, Caps, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

Olympia, W. T., San Francisco, Cal.

M. LOUISSON, I. LIGHTNER, A. FRANKEL.

April 22, 1854. 33tf

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

Williams & Waterman,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Main Street, Olympia, W. T.

April 15, 1854. 3m32

CHIPS & ETHRIDGE,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS,
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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

TERMS—Cash.

Olympia, Nov. 12, 1853. 10tf

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

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

June 25, 1853. 6m42

PUYALLUP SALMON FISHERY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to enter into contract with persons desirous of packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from the nett—in any quantity to suit. Apply to

RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,
or to PHILIP KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City.

August 12, 1853. 50tf

THE OFFICE OF

JNO. B. PRESTON,

IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, Oregon City, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.

Oregon City, Dec. 1854, 16tf

STOVES.

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

PARLOR AND COOK STOVES,

Hardware, Hollow-ware, Plows

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, SCYTHES, CUTLERY, ETC.

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

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, Nev. 5, 1853. 9tf

FOR SALE.

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER.

Olympia, April 1, 1854. 30tf

JAMES C. STRONG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.

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

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

Olympia, March 25, 1854. 6m29

WATCHES AND JEWELRY!

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

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

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

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

Sept. 10, 1853.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

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

ANDREW J. BALDWIN,
EDMUND SYLVESTER.

Olympia, Feb. 1, 1854.

FOR SALE!

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

HERBERT JEAL.

Olympia, June 4, 1853. 39tf

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

FRUIT TREES.

MILWAUKIE NURSERY.

H. & S. LUELLING, PROPRIETORS.

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

March 11, 1843.

L. E. MORGAN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
T. ADAMS & CO.,
Peoria Premium Steel Plow
MANUFACTURERS,
CORNER BROADWAY AND BATTERY STEETS,
San Francisco, California.

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

March 18, 1854. 28tf

FOR COWLITZ LANDING.

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

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

F. A. CLARKE.

Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43tf.

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

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

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

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

A word to the wise is sufficient.

G. A. BARNES.

Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y1.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.,

—EX TARQUINA—

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

Just received and for sale at PARKER'S

Olympia, April 22, 1854. 33tf

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.

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

H. L. YESLER & CO.

Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1tf.

NEW MUSIC STORE.

PILLOW & DREW,
Watchmakers and Jewelers,

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

Dec. 3, 1853. 6m.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Steilacoom city and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in the Blacksmithing line lower than at any other establishment on Puget Sound. All orders from a distance executed with nestness 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 imqroved 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.

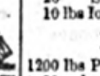
Advice given in regard to filing notifications of land claims, and all Agencies of Town property, entrusted to our care, belonging to non-residents, faithfully and promptly attended to according to order. 15

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 despatched to any part of the Sound whenever required. The patronage of persons wishing to build, owners, consignees and masters of vessels, is respectfully solicited.

Steilacoom, Aug. 6th. 1853.—1y 48.

CARTER & PAGETT,

DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, MERCHANDIZE,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Cowlitz Landing, W. T.

Also, proprietors of the

COWLITZ HOTEL,

where travellers can find good fare and accommodations.

Dec. 3, 1853. 13-

DISSOLUTION.

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

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

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

Port Townsend, Feb. 20, 1854. 28tf

HOLMAN HOUSE,

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

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

Sayward's Line

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

July 30, 1853. 47ly

W. T. SAYWARD,

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

PROVISIONS, GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

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

Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853.—47ly.

STEAMER FASHION.

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

MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND,

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

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

J. O. VAN BERGEN.

Dec. 1, 1853.

THOMAS LAMBERT. CHARLES POTTS.

THOMAS LAMBERT & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,
BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANSOME.

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

San Francisco, Jeb. 10, 1853.

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers and Jewelers,

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

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

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

which they offer at the lowest prices.

—CONSISTING OF—

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

BOSOM PINS, GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,

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

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

PILLOW & DREW.

Feb. 18, 1854. 24tf

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146, Washington Street, near Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

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

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

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

July 23, 1853—46ly.

GEORGE L. STORY,

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

OFFER AT WHOLESALE ALD RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;	500 lbs Saltpetre;
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	800 lbs Alum;
75 doz Dr Jacob do do;	255 lbs Balsam copaiva;
30 " Jayne's Expectorant;	75 lbs Spts. Nitre Dulc;
20 " Jayne's Alternative;	100 lbs Aqua Ammonia concent;
40 " Moffatt's Phœnix 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 camphor;
15 " Dr. Fahnestock's Vermifuge;	400 lbs Copperas;
30 " British Oil;	500 lbs Glauber salts;
36 " Harlem do;	50 gals. cold pressed castor oil;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;	4 boxes cast steel saws;
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. Ind;
25 " Lemon syrup;	800 lbs Sal soda;
25 " Raspberry do;	1200 lbs Epsom salts;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted;	200 lbs Sponge;
100 ozs Quinine;	75 lbs Carb. Ammonia;
20 " Strychnine;	50 doz sweet oil in bskets.
10 lbs Iodide of Pottassa;	50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
	30 lbs Opium (new cop)
	20 lbs Prus. Potash;
	2 bbls Sassafras bark;
	200 lbs Emery, as'd size;
	125 ozs Flores Benzoe;
	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;