

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS, AND THE COUNTIES COMPOSING THE SAME.

Clallam and San Juan.....	One Member	Lewis.....	One Member
Clallam.....	One "	Pacific and Chehalis.....	One "
Clarke.....	Two "	Pierce.....	One "
Clarke, Skamania and Klikitat.....	One "	Pierce and Mason.....	One "
Cowlitz.....	One "	Snohomish.....	One "
Cowlitz and Wakkiakum.....	One "	Stevens.....	One "
Island.....	One "	Thurston.....	Three "
Jefferson.....	One "	Walla Walla.....	Six "
Jefferson and Kitsap.....	One "	Whitcom.....	One "
King.....	Two "	Whitman.....	One "
Kitsap.....	One "	Yakima.....	One "
Klikitat and Yakima.....	One "		

AREA AND RESOURCES.

The Territory of Washington, organized in 1853, lies between 45° 33' and 49° of latitude, and between 116° 53' and 124° 43' west longitude. It is bounded north by the Straits of Fuca and British Columbia, east by Idaho, south by Oregon, and west by the Pacific Ocean. The area is estimated at 70,000 square miles, and it is divided into twenty-three counties, as follows: Chehalis, Clallam, Clarke, Cowlitz, Island, Jefferson, King, Kitsap, Klikitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Pierce, San Juan, Skamania, Snohomish, Stevens, Thurston, Wakkiakum, Walla Walla, Whatcom, Whitman and Yakima. Capital, Olympia. Chief towns: Cascades, Kalama, Port Townsend, Tacoma, Tenino, Seattle, Steilacoom, Vancouver, Walla Walla and Wallula. The population is estimated at about 40,000.

Washington possesses many grand and distinctive features in its topography and climate: in its lofty mountains, fertile valleys and broad plains; in its noble rivers, numerous harbors, deep bays and great extent of shore lines; in its limitless resources of forests and fisheries, and in its mines of gold and coal and other minerals. Standing as the northwestern bastion of the Republic, and bearing its most honored name, it may worthily claim a high position in the nation, and careful attention at the present, as the brightness of its future is most apparent. Notwithstanding its high latitude, forming, as it does, one of the northern tier of States, the climate is remarkably equable and pleasant, and the extremes of heat and cold are unknown. Prominent among its geographical features are the Columbia River, one of the largest on the continent, the Cascade Mountains, with their lofty peaks, and Puget Sound with its extended ramification of waters, deep channels, and many harbors. The Columbia entering the Territory from the north, flows in a sinuous course southerly over four hundred miles, when receiving the Snake River, it turns westerly and for three hundred miles forms the dividing line between Washington and Oregon. This great river has a width of five miles at its mouth, and is navigable for large ships from the sea to the Cascades, a distance of 115 miles. At the mouth is Cape Disappointment, in latitude 46° 16' 35" and longitude 124° 2' as located by the Coast Survey. A changeable bar at the mouth, at times renders the entrance difficult, but once inside a harbor is everywhere.

From Cape Disappointment the coast trends north, slightly west, and twenty-one miles distant is the entrance to Shoalwater Bay, an extensive sheet of shallow water, as its name implies, of twenty-five miles in length and from three to nine in breadth. This affords a good harbor for light draught vessels, but the bar is, during moderately rough weather, difficult to cross. The Bay is distinguished for its oysters, from 80,000 to 100,000 bushels being exported annually. Other fish in vast quantities frequent the bay, chief among which are the salmon in infinite numbers, also shoals of herring, codfish and halibut. Several rivers enter it, which are navigable for some distance from their mouths. The principal of these are the Wilapax, Palux, Nasal, and Necomanche, each of these having a width of from a half to a mile and a half at their mouths. In the bay are Pine, Long and Round Islands, which, like the surrounding country, are densely covered with forests of spruce, fir, cedar, maple, ash, etc., of a gigantic growth. In the winter innumerable wild fowl visit the waters, as the black and white swan, geese, brant, and ducks of many varieties offering a most inviting field to the sportsman.

Gray's Harbor lies from fifteen to twenty miles north of Shoalwater Bay, and is named in honor of Captain Gray, the discoverer of the Columbia River, and who was one of the earliest explorers and most correct delineator of this portion of the coast. This is a good harbor, with 25 feet of water on the bar, though changeable. The area of the bay is twelve by fifteen miles, but the greater part of it is bare at low water. The principal rivers entering it are, the Chehalis, Umtulup and Hokium, the first being navigable by light draught steamers a distance of sixty miles. North of Gray's Harbor, and between it and the Straits of Fuca are no harbors, although landings are effected in many places.

Under latitude 48° 27' the shore breaks to the eastward, opening the broad Straits of Juan de Fuca, and leading to that maze of channels, canals, etc., known under the general name of Puget Sound. This great inland sea extends interior a distance of two hundred miles, and with its many islands and branching arms possesses a shore line of near 2,000 miles, offering excellent harbors in every part. The Straits of Fuca have a length of eighty-four miles, and a width of twelve miles. The depth is very great, and no bar is found at the mouth. From the eastern extremity the Canal de Haro and Rosario Strait lead northerly to the Gulf of Georgia, and Admiralty Inlet southerly to Puget Sound, Hood's Canal, Budd's Inlet, and other designated parts of this Mediterranean of the north. The islands of the Sound are very numerous, San Juan, Orcas, and Whidby being the most important. The different arms of water are narrow and deep, leading far inland, and affording most convenient channels of commerce. The surrounding country is densely wooded with the finest forest trees of the world, and the trade in lumber is large.

The Territory is divided into two sections by the Cascade range of mountains, which extend northward from Oregon. These are designated as Eastern, and Western Washington. The two sections, in almost every feature, resemble their comparts of Oregon. The Eastern is an elevated plateau, containing broad plains, several ranges of mountains, and is traversed from north to south by the main branch of the Columbia River. In the southeastern portion the Snake River, the great southern branch of the Columbia, enters the main river, and south of it is the extensive and fertile region known as Walla Walla. Throughout the eastern division are many fertile valleys susceptible of cultivation, but a vast extent is barren or only adapted to grazing. The Western division contains the Olympian, or Coast, Range of mountains, the extensive valley lying between this and the Cascade Range, numerous navigable streams and Puget Sound.

EDWARD BOSQUI & CO., Bookbinders and Job Printers, corner of Clay and Leidesdorff.