

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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From the Bangor Mercury of 1845.
Lights and Shadows of Western Life.
A FAITHFUL PICTURE.

BY A RESIDENT "SUCKER."

The following amusing and highly interesting document, was handed to us by a friend who desired to see it in print. We are informed that the questions were copied verbatim from a printed circular, signed by Charles Lowell, Esq., of Ellsworth, which was sent to several of the Postmasters in Illinois, in 1839, for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to that country. A copy of this circular, falling by chance into the hands of a wag at Jacksonville, he returned it to Mr. Lowell, with the answers annexed, as given below. Mr. L. being, we presume, little pleased with the character of the answers, refused to take the document out of the Post Office, and it subsequently passed into other hands. We have been much amused with the replies of the Jacksonville wag. They contain the most admirable burlesque upon Western life that we have ever seen.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Dec. 1835.
Dear Sir:—A number of individuals in this vicinity think of emigrating to the West, in 1840—and we have, northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin in view, particularly Illinois. Having never been there, and wishing some accurate information respecting the country—its advantages—its present condition and future prospects—and having no personal acquaintance in your vicinity, I take the liberty to address this communication to you, and respectfully request as early and full reply to the following interrogatories, as your knowledge, time and circumstances will permit:
[Here follow thirty-two long interrogatories.]

[REPLY.]

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 1840.

Dear Sir:—Your letter, dated Ellsworth, December, 1839, addressed to our worthy post master, has been received, and as he is otherwise engaged, he has requested me to answer the interrogatories contained in your letter which I will endeavor to do, to the best of my abilities, and in so doing, I shall confine myself to this country, as my knowledge of other places referred to in your letter, is not extensive enough to give you any positive information respecting them, and I suppose you will receive from persons living in those places, the requisite information. In answer to your first question as to our internal improvements:

1. **Question**—What progress has been made in your internal improvements—what canals or railroads are now completed, or nearly so—are they progressing; have funds been secured to prosecute them or will they be abandoned; what will be the final legislative action upon the subject?
As to our canal, which is the Illinois and Michigan canal, it is in a state of progress, and as this is the only canal of any magnitude in this State, we are determined to finish it. From the manner of its construction, and the state of money matters connected with it, it is certain that it will, (with the aid of Providence and the Irish,) be finished in the course of ten or twelve years; without costing the State anything except a trifling sum, say ten millions. Our other internal improvements are railroads, which were to be constructed by the State, and for that purpose, we borrowed eleven millions of dollars, and expended about four millions; and in all probability the works, or most of them, will be abandoned. Although about one-fourth of the whole 1,300 miles is under contract, and it would not cost more to finish them than to pay the contract, yet with the usual wisdom of legislators, we now think it policy to abandon the improvements. It depends a good deal, however, on the success of the Exploring Expedition sent out by Congress, under the command of Lieut. Wilkes.

2. **Q.**—What has been done to remove the obstructions to navigation at the several rapids of the Mississippi and Rock rivers? Do steamboats ply regularly, or occasionally on the latter; and if so, of what size, and to what point do they usually ascend? What is the width and depth at Rockport?
A.—To question two, I will state that all that has been done to remove the obstructions in the Mississippi river, is that a

great deal of money has been spent by the United States to the great profit of the contractors, and for the benefit of the afore-said Irish; and as for Rock river, it is not a navigable stream for but for two or three months in a year, and as for Rockport, I do not know where it is.

3. **Q.**—What is the present population, business and prospects of Jacksonville? How is Springfield, Naples, Rushville, Beardstown, Lewistown, Macomb, Albany, Decatur, &c., &c.
A.—To question three. Jacksonville contains about three thousand inhabitants, and is getting pretty well, I thank you. Springfield has, since the seat of government was located there, become decidedly immoral; and my opinion is that, it is greatly to the disadvantage of the Territory, being pulled up with pride, and overrun with strangers; however, Spottswood lives there, and this no doubt operates as a check upon its Babylonish destiny. As to Naples, from all accounts its inhabitants are all drunk or dead, as no one has been seen from there since the Christmas spruce commenced. Rushville is completely used up since the Legislature refused to let them have a branch of the railroad, and it is thought it will die a natural death. However it is doubtful. Beardstown is in the same condition that Naples is. I may here observe that the inhabitants of river towns are, to a certain extent, amphibious, and it is probable that they are now in a liquid state. Lewistown and Macomb, are little dried up towns, and not worthy of attention. Albany is like Rockport, it has just stepped out. I would advise you not to go to Decatur, as I once came near being staked to death there; and I am also credibly informed that there is no liquor to drink in the place.

4. **Q.**—What is the character of the soil—its price, when held by private individuals generally—produce to the acre—the value of that produce at home and at market? What can good lands generally be purchased for from within 1-2 miles to 1-2 or 2 miles from considerable villages? Are opportunities to purchase improved farms frequent? These things of course, depend upon a variety of circumstances.
A.—Land in this country, is all held by private individuals, and can be bought for \$3 to \$30 per acre. We can grow about 50 bushels of corn, (which is worth 20 to 26 cents,) although 80 bushels are raised, or about ten hogs. We also raise a great deal of beef, the exact quantity to the acre I do not know. Twenty bushels of wheat, 60 of oats, a large quantity of weeds, (quantity not exactly known.) In some places we raise about ten cords of snakes, and on low lands, any quantity of frogs and muskrats. Of the latter article, there is no established price; sale dull and somewhat glutted. The soil is black loam, about 18 inches to two feet deep, and in a wet time, the mud is knee deep. Opportunities are frequent to purchase lands or farms, as there is not a man in this country but what would sell his soul, or anything else that he has, if he could get price enough for it.

5. **Q.**—Is the climate mild or rugged, sultry and debilitating, or cool and invigorating? Is the country well watered and healthy, or otherwise? How would it compare with Pennsylvania and Virginia in respect to climate and temperature, or with New York and Connecticut?
A.—As to the 5th question, the climate is mild in mild weather, rugged in rugged weather, sultry and debilitating in hot weather, and will not compare with Virginia or Pennsylvania, or New York or Connecticut at all, it being entirely of a different stripe. In some places it is healthy, and in others it is "otherwise."

6. **Q.**—What constitutes a claim? How is one taken up and secured? Is there no danger of one losing his improvements by another obtaining his patent? Are not considerable villages built upon lands, the fee of which is in the United States? Is or is not a large portion of lands in Northern Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, still in the hands of the government, but the best site for commercial towns probably taken up by speculators? Is not much of the land yet unsurveyed into sections? And if so, are they, notwithstanding, claimed and occupied? Could one who has a claim enter it at the land office, and pay for it at government price any time he chooses before public sale? Is there no difficulty of ascertaining and fixing the boundaries of sections between adverse claimants?
A.—We have no claims in this country, except on persons who have eloped to Iowa and Texas, which cannot be collected.

7. **Q.**—What is the social, intellectual and moral condition of society generally, for a new country? Are love, of order, respect for the laws, for the rights of others, education, temperance and morality pretty generally, or otherwise? What proportion of inhabitants are from New England, and what proportion are foreigners? Are they generally temperate and industrious, or intemperate and idle? Are they peaceable or litigious in their feelings and habits? Is there any existing prejudice against any particular profession or class of citizens, and if so, what class? Is a man generally respected according to his intrinsic merits, or for his zeal in the cause of a sect or party?
A.—As to the seventh question, the moral and intellectual condition is bad, decidedly bad; being too lazy to work, and too indolent to study, they therefore generally remain in a profound state of ignorance of all things except their own business, and of raising hogs and hominy, which combined,

keep them constantly at home, so that they are most unsocial beings. They have a great respect for the laws of their country, inasmuch as they are constantly engaged in law, and more especially, the successful party in a lawsuit. In this place we have the Illinois College, a Female Seminary, a Lunatic Asylum, a jail and five or six common schools. There are, it is supposed, drunk here, in the summer, about 10,000 jnieps. Besides gin-cocktails, Tom-and-Jerries, and a great deal of good new whiskey without sugar; and it is a general custom of all the inhabitants to have a spree and get tight on the Fourth of July, Eighth of January, Christmas and New Year's, although the temperance societies are in full operation. And were it not that the people will get drunk, they certainly would be sober. A smart sprinkling of the inhabitants are from New England, a heap from Kentucky, and the balance are John Bulls, Paddies, Pukes, Wolverines, Snags, Hoosiers, Griddle-Greasers, Back-Eyes, Corn-Crakers, Pot-Soppers, Hard-Heads, Hawk Eyes, Backsucks, Linsay-Woolseys, Green Horns, Whigs, Conservatives, Canada Patriots, Loafers, Masons, Anti-Masons, Mormons, and some from the Jerseys. The Loafers are perfectly peaceable; the Mormons and politicians, worthy, and fond of hunting, cock-fighting, and getting into trouble in order to get out again. There is a strange prejudice against Abolitionists and all dishonest persons. A man is respected on account of his zeal for his party, for his intrinsic merit, and for the amount of his funds.

8. **Q.**—What classes of citizens are now most needed—Farmers, Mechanics, Professional men or Merchants? Are male and female teachers of Common and High Schools in demand, and would capable and worthy individuals of this profession be likely to find ready employment; and if so, at what compensation? I presume that most kinds of mechanics are needed, and would be encouraged. Do not individual proprietors of village sites sometimes give lots and some other privileges to tradesmen and other useful citizens, as inducements to them to come and settle among them?
A.—All of you come, rag, tag and bobtail, without money and without price. Individual proprietors do sometimes give lots to individuals, though generally the lots are not worth any thing. For the balance of this question, I refer you to the history of the "Bones in the Wood," the writings of Peter Pindar, the Book of Daniel, and the Declaration of Independence.

9. **Q.**—What compensation do Carpenters, Masons, Stone Cutters and common laborers usually receive per day? And can they find ready employ, and get each payment promptly?
A.—In answer to question ninth, I will just say that those who are not in the penitentiary get about enough to keep soul and body together, and as for cash, we don't know what it is, except what we read in the newspapers, coonskins being our principal currency.

10. **Q.**—What kind of lumber is generally used in the erection of wooden buildings—both in town and country? What are most usual size and style of houses in villages, for persons of ordinary means and circumstances—what would be the probable cost of a house, (two stories,) 26 by 36, or thereabouts, all finished and painted inside and out, in a plain, ordinary style—what kind of claphboards and shingles are used, and what their dimensions and cost, both in river and back towns? Are stone brick and earthen, or mud houses much in use, and if so, what is their relative cost?
A.—We usually make our houses of oak claphboards, with a pineboard floor, and the kind mostly in use are log cabins without windows or doors, and such a house as you mention would probably cost a man all he was worth or more. As for fuel, we never use any. There are but two stone houses in the state. One is the Penitentiary, at Alton, and the other is the Distillery, at Killbuck, both of them good buildings, and of great service to the country. Tom January's is the only brick house in town, except the college, and that is not in the corporation, (see revised laws, 1838, Mr. Van Buren's late message, and the report of the Committee to investigate the Florida Lottery.) January says that his house cost \$8,000, but I do not believe him; and the Trustees of the College will not tell the cost of the College, so that I can give you no information on this point. Stone, mud and earthen house are much used by gophers, rats, frogs, wolves, and muckrats.

11. **Q.**—What are the dimensions of your line casks, and what the price of lime? What the kind and cost of fuel with which it is burned? What the price of stone before and after being quarried? What the price of the empty casks? Are experienced lime-burners needed, and what compensation would their services command?
A.—In reply to question eleventh, I will say, and I know it to be a fact from personal experience, that our line casks are about the size of ordinary pieces of chalk, sometimes larger, and what little lime is used, is sold for about two bits a bushel. We do not use fuel to burn it, but pour on water and let it burn itself. They will give you the stone, and as for the price of a cask it is about one dollar and a half for a new one, but almost any body will give you an old one that will do to hold lime.

12. **Q.**—Are teams in demand? What would a man generally earn per day with a good team of four oxen, or two or three horses, and which are most used? Do

prairie grass make hay suitable for such teams, and if not, what have you that does? Is it not easy to get prairie lands into herd's grass, red top and clover?
A.—Teams are in demand and much used, and a man could probably earn all he could make, deducting his board; and if you had both oxen and horses, it would be well to work one and let the other rest, and *vice versa*. Prairie grass does not make good hay, and in this respect our cattle are perfect Nebraska drozzars. Herd's grass, red top and clover, are easy to get into our prairies; but it is much easier to get them into weeds.

13. **Q.**—What is the usual cost of rail fence per rod? What of ditch or sod fence, and are there much in use? Could not hedge fence, from prickly pear, be easily raised for hedges or cross fences, and how many years would probably be required to raise one sufficient to resist ordinary beasts?
A.—If you look the timber, (which is common,) it does not cost much; but if you buy it, it will cost you a good deal—know nothing of sod fences. Hedge fences of prickly pear could be raised, and would probably take a good many years to raise them.

14. **Q.**—As timber is said to be scarce, what is used as its substitute for fuel, and what part of the year is fire necessary for the sitting room? Is coal much used?—What is the cost of fuel, whether of wood or coal? What is the cost of fuel, whether of wood or coal? In how many years could timber, locusts, walnuts, or other wood be raised, sufficiently large for fences, &c.? Are the spontaneous and cultivated berries and fruits of New England common, easily raised or not? Could the seeds of fruit, strawberry, cherries and grapes, be readily obtained in your commercial villages?
A.—As to question fourteenth, coal is much used as a substitute for wood, and the part of the year necessary for the fire is the winter. Coal costs about a bit per bushel, delivered. Governor Duncan will let you dig what you want, at one cent per bushel, from his coal banks, if you will dig it yourself, which is cheap "for a new country." There are a great many gooseberries and mullein stalks in this country, also dog-fennel, ginseng weeds, and poke berries. The seeds of fruit, shrubbery, cherries, &c., could I get by bringing them with you.

15. **Q.**—I am told that the farmers in the West seldom or never manure their lands, and often leave their cattle unhusbanded through the winter. Are these things true? and if so, would not a different course augment the value of both lands and cattle? Could one readily procure stock for a small farm at reasonable rates, in most parts of that country, which is, I learn, adapted to all kinds of grain?
A.—It is true that we never manure our land in this country; and it is also true that our cattle are unhusbanded in the winter, they being reasonable beings, and not asking to be housed when their owners are not! It is probable that a different course would probably produce a different result.

16. **Q.**—What are the common prices of rent, board, grain, meats, hay, potatoes, groceries, clothing, glass, nails, salt? Also of horses, oxen, cows, sheep, hogs, alive and dead? Also of household furniture, such as sofas, tables, bureaus, bedsteads, &c.? Are common articles of this kind much higher than in the east?
A.—Some of our merchants do buy their goods in the east, and they usually bring them here by the Lakes and New Orleans, though Levi brought his this way last summer by the Ohio river, and was three months on the road. However, this is not I think, a proper test, as he was sick, and had a heap of bad luck, and it must have cost him a heap of money. Steamboats are about ten days coming from New Orleans to St. Louis, when they are not blown up or smothered on the way. The "E. T. Miller" left the same day Taggart did, and has not yet got home although Taggart has been at home two weeks. So that you see that it is somewhat uncertain.

17. **Q.**—Are the lead, coal, lime and general manufacturing commerce of the Mississippi, Illinois and Rock River regions generally in a healthy and progressing condition, or has the general depression in the Atlantic States reached you, and retarded and reduced their operations? The pork, grain and stock business I take to be pretty extensive and successful in the old and more populous parts of the country. Does the west, more particularly Illinois, afford ample facilities for trade, both on a large and small scale? and are the exchanges and payments principally in cash, or the productions of the country, and if the latter, is there a cash, and also a barter price? Is there much credit given in the ordinary transactions of business, and if so, what is the usual credit, and can confidence safely be confided in the fidelity and promises of the debtor? In cases of abused credit, what are the legal and usual means of recovery?
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coercing payment? Is the body liable to arrest for debt?
A.—The lead, coal, lime and manufacturing parts of the country are healthy, except where it is sickly. The pork, grain and stock business is pretty extensively carried on in the most populous parts of the country. This State does afford ample facilities for trade, both in large and small scales, more especially on a small scale; and as I said before, we have no cash in this country, and never pretend to pay for anything we buy on tick, it being a violation of the contract to pay our debts, besides being inconvenient. The usual credit given is twelve months, then take a note due in twelve months more, and in the meantime the debtor slopes to Iowa, Texas, or Oregon; so you see that this is a promising country, and "confidence can safely be confided" in the debtor, being confident that you can never collect what you once trust out. For means of collecting, and the liability of the body, see revised laws of 1838, History of Baron Trenck and also of Jack the Giant Killer.

(Remainder next week.)
EXTREMES MEET.—The New York Tribune has the following comments on a fact which was witnessed in the streets of that city:
Two late residents of the Celestial Empire, with shaven heads and long ears, dressed in their peculiar Chinese costume, were squatted upon the sidewalk, making earnest gesticulations to the passers-by to induce them to purchase cigars. "Buy a smoke," This was the extent of their accomplishment in the English language, poor unfortunate beings, thrown by chance upon this over-crowded city just as winter is setting in, with no ability to support themselves, with no words to help them on their traffic besides these three little ones, "buy a smoke," how are they to live? There is an extreme case, but it is a hard case, and it is a pity they have none to direct or help them in an effort of honest industry to support life. "While the words 'buy a smoke' were still echoing through our brain, calling up a train of sad thoughts connected with these Orientals, we heard another voice at our elbow, "Buy one."

We looked around; extremes had met. Here stood a couple of North American Aborigines, inviting us to buy a pair of mooseskins. As chary of their words as if they knew more as the Chinese, they simply said "buy one," and held out their merchandise with a mute appeal to our sympathy for a poor, trodden down, run-downed people, who have sunk to their present state, through the effect of their present association with civilized, christianized conquerors. The Chinese men from the most remote ancient empire in the world and two Indian women from the uncultivated forests of a country only discovered by white men in the life time of the great grandfathers of both, meeting here in this great Babylon, the site of which was covered with woods, and was the home of the red men at a period when all the forests of China had been cut down and the land cultivated. There is a subject for reflection in this contrast which we leave the rest of mankind to pursue for themselves.

A GENTLEMAN.—Mr. Justice Talfourd wrote "Ion," edited the life of witty and pathetic Charles Lamb, and has done other good things, but hardly can have ever said truer words than these, with which he summed up a "case."
"Gentleman is a term which does not apply to any station, but to the mind and the feelings of every station. The man of rank who deports himself with dignity and candor, the tradesman who discharges the duties of life with honor and integrity, are alike entitled to it; nay, the humblest artisan, who fulfills the obligations cast upon him with virtue and honor, is more entitled to the name of a gentleman than the man who can indulge in offensive and ribald remarks, however high his station."

QUALITY OF MILK.—Dr. Prout has shown that all our principal alimentary matters may be reduced to three classes: the saccharine; the oleaginous, and albuminous, represented by butter, sugar, and white of egg. Now, milk consists of all three—the curd, which is chiefly albumen; the butter, chiefly oil; and a portion of sugar. Milk is the only substance prepared by nature so completely perfect as to be a compound of these three principles, and therefore its perfectness is to be a compound of these three principles, and therefore its perfectness, mixed with bread, as a food for children.

GO IN FOR MATHEMATICS!—Every school boy knows a kite would fly unless it had a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half-a-dozen blooming responsibilities, and their mother, will make a stronger and higher flight than the bachelor who, having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world, tie yourself to somebody.

WHAT IS "CANVASSING?"—A witness—Irish, of course—before the Clare Election Committee, having said he had been "all day canvassing," was directed to "define" canvassing, which he did thus:—"To try to induce and force the voters to vote for Corney O'Brien, and if they would not, to give them drink till they could not vote at all."

Death and the sun have this in common—few can gaze on them steadily.

DUTCHY AHEAD.—An old, plain-spoken Dutch farmer, from the vicinity of the Helderburgh, in pursuit of dinner, the other day, dropped in at the Excelsior Dining Saloon, in Nassau Street. Taking a seat alongside of a dandyissimo sort of a fellow—all perfume, mustachios and shirt-collars—our honest Myneer ordered up his dinner.
"What will it be, Sir?" asked white apron.
"Got good corned-beef, boy?" says Dutchy.
"Yes."
"You got sourkrout, too, hey?"
"Oh yes."
"Yell, gif me some of both!"
Off starts white apron on a keck jump, and presently returns with the desired fodder. The sourkrout was smoking hot, and sent forth its peculiar flavor, evidently satisfactory to Myneer's nasal organ, and vice versa to that of our dandy friend, who after the dish had been deposited on the table, and Myneer was about commencing an attack on it, exclaimed:
"I—say, my friend—are you going to eat that stuff?"

Myneer turned slowly around, and looking slowly at his interrogator with evident astonishment, says he, "Eat it? Vy, of course I eat it!"
"Well," says the dandy, "I—a—would as lief devour a plate of 'guano'!"
"Ah, vell," replied Myneer, pitching up to the sourkrout, with an evident relish, "dat depends altogether upon how one's stomach brought up!"
Dandy looked kinder caved in, and we left with the opinion that "Dutchy was one ahead."—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

REVIVING.—A raftsmen who had drunk a little too freely, fell from the raft and was drowning, when his brother seized him by the hair; but the current was strong, and the brother's strength being nearly exhausted, he was about relinquishing his hold, when despairing, the drowning one raised his head above the water, and said,
"Hang on, Sam, hang on—I'll treat—I swear I will!"
His words were stimulating, and the other at length saved him.

A QUEER LAW.—There exists in some parts of Germany, a law to prevent drinking during divine service. It runs thus:—"Any person drinking in an alehouse during Divine service, on Sunday or other holiday, may legally depart without paying."

THE GRAVEYARD.—The Christian graveyard is a cradle where, in the quiet motions of the globe, Jesus rocks his sleeping children. By and by, he will wake them from their slumber, and in the arms of angels they shall be translated to the skies.
"Senney, where's your father?"
"Father's dead, sir."
"Have you any mother?"
"Yes, I had one, but she's got married to Joe Dankin, and don't be my mother any more; 'cause she says she's got enough to do to tend to his own young 'uns."
"Smart-boy, here's a dime for you."
"That's ye sir; it's the way I get my living."
"How?"
"Why, by tellin' big yarns to green 'uns like you; at a dime a pop!"

A Mohawk Dutchman, the other day, reading an account of a meeting, came to the words, "the meeting then dissolved." He could not define the meaning of the letter, so he referred to his dictionary and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when Heintz said:
"They must hab wetty hot wedder dere in New York. I read an account of a meeting, vere all de peoplesh hab melted right away."
A wag in the Bowery, placed on his door the other day, the following sign:
"Drawing taught in 15 minutes." We went in and found the art was acquired by tagging at a wheelbarrow. We left, slightly impressed that a young man of about our size had been put up and sold.

"All flesh is grass," says the scriptures. This fact was fully demonstrated in the mind of our *guedes* "devil" when the cow dashed him in street the other day. No doubt she mistook him for a bundle of badly cured fodder.
A biography of Robespierre, which appeared in an Irish paper, concluded in this manner:—"This extraordinary man left no children behind him, except his brother, who was killed at the same time."

A New Orleans paper tells us of a man who has worn out four pair of boots in two months, all in trying to collect the money to pay for them! Really these are "times to try men's souls."
There are three things you should never take—a cold, a lady's character, or your neighbor's umbrella.
Drinking water neither makes a man sick, nor in debt, nor his wife a widow.—*Spanish Maxim.*
Somebody says the Mississippi has raised one foot. When it raises the other it will probably run.
A charge against the purse is of more serious concern, with many than a charge against the character.

Philosophy does not regard poltroons; she did not receive Plato as a noble, but she made him so.—*Spruce.*

The Legislature—Railroad to the Columbia.
We have heard it intimated from various quarters, that one or more petitions will be presented to the approaching legislative assembly, asking for the charter of companies for connecting the Sound and Columbia river by railroad.

However much we may be opposed to the granting of charters, or the spirit of endowing special privileges to corporations—such as the establishment of banks—(which is strictly prohibited by our organic act) or the creation of any other monopoly or institution, which is productive of nothing but taxation to augment the revenue of the capitalist, yet we feel quite confident that a large portion of the people of the territory will agree with us, that the character of the charter in question would not present the objectionable features enumerated, but in the completion of such a work, prove of almost incalculable benefit to the territory.

We are living in a fast age; an age of steam and electricity—when the car, in many instances, supplants the steamer, and when, for the transmission of intelligence, electricity supplies the place of steam; when private capital and enterprise is stepping forward to accelerate the tardy movements of national and state governments in works of improvement—taking the lead when found expedient—thus relieving the masses from that enormous taxation levied by many of the states for the construction of railroads and canals—almost resulting in public and private bankruptcy, and filling the purses of a few heartless speculators, and corrupt irresponsible contractors.

We are living in a railroad age—when, even now, Congress is deliberating upon the propriety of connecting two oceans with an iron bond, one end of which, we trust, will be securely riveted on the shores of Puget Sound; and for good and sufficient reasons, it is important that Oregon and Washington territories should be bound together by a similar tie, and if application be made for a charter for that purpose, we hope the legislature will see the propriety of granting it.

It would be needless for us to say, that in the infancy of our territory, its finances are not in a condition to even move in the work of the railroad suggested; and if it was, it would not be our province to discuss its geographical position by way of recommending a practicable route for the location, as the good sense of the assembly would at once, we think, determine that question. But for general information, we would remark, that we have heard three routes spoken of—one to connect the head of the Sound with the Columbia, near its mouth—another to join that river near the mouth of the Cowlitz; and another to strike direct from the head of the Sound to the neighborhood of Fort Vancouver. As to exact distance, or practicability of the first two named routes we are not fully advised; but from point to point on the one last named, we are informed by a gentleman connected with the surveyor general's office, who was assigned this territory as his field of labor the past summer, and established the meridian line, that it is about one hundred miles—and that he had no doubt but a railroad might be constructed over the ground much more advantageously, at a less cost, and with a much easier grade than had been generally believed.

This route would afford a favorable terminus for Oregon, if that territory so desired, to continue the road from Portland or St. Helens, up through the fertile valley of the Willamette—on through Umpqua, where the capital of California might meet it, and unite and conduct it through the Rogue River valley, to the great emporium of the golden state; thus opening up a magnificent railway communication between San Francisco and the Sound, via the great northern gold region of California, through the heart of Oregon.

But, should not Oregon see proper to continue the road one mile within its borders, the connection referred to will sooner or later be brought about, not only as a matter of local necessity, but as a means of transacting, between Oregon and California, a vast amount of mercantile and other commercial business.

The number of vessels wrecked at or near the mouth of the Columbia river within the last few years, has signally admonished masters of vessels of the imminent peril attending the entrance of that river, and the vast amount of property destroyed for merchants and business men on both sides of the river—and in the country above, is but an evidence, that had they but a safe means of communication with San Francisco, they would willingly and eagerly seek that channel for their future business operations. The amount of property al-

ready destroyed in the navigation of the Columbia, would well nigh build half the road; and when we take into account the serious loss of life which has been consequent, we cannot think that permanent business men would prefer following an unsafe pursuit of trade, when one could be provided where all hazard would be out of the question—by a railroad and the Sound.

To exhibit the limited confidence entertained by the Hudson Bay Company in the safety of the navigation of the Columbia, it has been but a few years since the Chief Factor at Fort Vancouver, in making a shipment of treasure to London, went to the expense and trouble of having it carted to Fort Nisqually on the Sound for that purpose. Likewise, also, until recently, with all her valuable importations—arriving by way of the Sound, for the Columbia river.

The people here were dependent upon Oregon, before the birth of their new territory for all political powers. We are still dependent on the oft violated contract of the Mail Steamship Company, enacted for the benefit of Oregon, for our mail matter. But the day is coming when that territory will derive advantages by being tributary to this—when the bar at the mouth of the Columbia will afford no barrier to its commercial relationship with California, and when, perchance, they will receive their mails direct through the Sound, and by railroad.

But it may be asked, when will the proposed railroad be completed? We answer, never, unless commenced. And if a charter be asked for, we see of no better way of having it commenced than by granting it, under proper restrictions and limitations, in order that books may be at once opened, subscriptions received, and preliminaries entered into. It will do no harm to move in the matter, in order that the capitalists of California and elsewhere, may be awakened to the importance and pecuniary advantage to be derived from an investment therein.

SEAL FOR WASHINGTON.—We have been shown a sketch for an official seal of our new territory, designed by a gentleman who has been connected with the northern railway exploring expedition, which we conceive to be eminently appropriate and beautiful. On one side is represented a log cabin and immigrant wagon—as emblematical of the infancy and future growth of our territory—with a forest of fir in the background. On the other is represented a sheet of water being traversed by a steamer and sailing vessels—the groundwork of a city appearing, with the goddess of hope, and an anchor in the centre, pointing above to the significant Chinook word "Alki"—indicative of "we hope for greatness hereafter, and be content to bide our time." It will be expected that the legislature adopt some design for a territorial seal, and we would respectfully call the attention of that body to the one referred to.

THE ELECTION.—We have been furnished by Secretary MASON, with the result of the election embracing all the counties except Pacific. Judge LANCASTER's majority is 154, which the vote of Pacific will probably swell to about 175. It is to be hoped that the returns of that county will reach here in time for the Governor to issue certificates of election to the Councilmen for Lewis and Pacific at the opening of the session which would give the democracy a majority in the Council, and there can be but little doubt about the election of Judge Catlin and Mr. H. Miles for that district.

Important to Postmasters and others.—The Washington Union states, that by recent instructions of the Postmaster General, the exchange offices of New York and Boston are required to report every postmaster taking wrong rates on postage to letters to foreign countries. It appears that, besides other errors, a great many letters for the continent of Europe, marked, to go "via Liverpool," or "via England," are taken by offices in the interior at rates applicable only to the direct Bremen line. This, of course, causes confusion, and often results in loss to the sender.

At the recent election in this territory, Thurston cast 171 more votes than any other county. Democratic majority in the council 2—in the house, 7 or 8—for the names of members elect, see the governor's proclamation in another column. We have deferred publishing an official abstract of the vote until the vote of Pacific county shall have been received—which will probably come to hand before our next issue.

Masonic Temple.—Enough money has been already subscribed to the Masonic Temple proposed to be erected in Fredericksburgh, Va., it is said, to justify the ordering of the statue of Washington, which is to be executed by Mr. Powers, and will be of full size.

A publisher of a newspaper out west, in the first issue of his journal, returns thanks to those who have loaned him pecuniary means to commence, and gratitude to heaven that there is no law in the State enforcing imprisonment for debt.

News by Express.
We are again under obligations to PARKER & COLTER'S Express, instead of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for dates from New York up to Jan. 5th, and from New Orleans to Jan. 7th. The news furnished will be found highly interesting. In the delay which Judge LANCASTER may be subjected to in reaching Washington City, as our delegate to Congress, we hope that Gen. LANE, delegate from Oregon, will make it known to that body, and the proper department, that the people of this territory are no longer dependent on the Aspinwall company for their mail matter and news, but to the Express and sailing vessels engaged in the lumber trade between the Sound and San Francisco, and gently hint that a mail steamer, to ply between the places designated, would prove of great advantage to, and be duly appreciated by the people generally.

Congress is moving in matters very slowly. The passage of bills of a local and personal character, and the consideration of "one thousand and one" different propositions for the construction of the Pacific railway, over nearly as many different routes, has occupied a large share of the attention of that body since the opening of the session. The Northern route, thus far seems to have the inside track, and meets with the greatest partiality by the eastern journals, and would undoubtedly command the largest subscriptions should a company be chartered by Congress for the construction of it.

A Territorial government will be established over Nebraska by the present congress. The bill provides for her admittance into the Union with or without slavery as her constitution may provide.

Gen. Wool, who has been ordered to the command of the military department of California, before his departure from Washington was presented with the thanks of congress and a sword for his distinguished services at Buena Vista.

The following summary of news is taken from the New York Herald:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1854.
We are enabled to state, upon simple authority, that a treaty with Mexico has been negotiated by Gen. Gadsden, and is now before the President, and will probably soon be communicated to the Senate.

The first article of the treaty in question provides that Mexico shall give to the United States such a boundary as will enable us to protect Mexico from the incursions of the frontier Indians.

The second article provides for a right of way for a railroad to the Pacific, "as a means"—to quote the language of the treaty—"of forming a commercial barrier against the attacks of the Indians."

The third article provides for an abrogation of the eleventh section of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which guarantees the defence of the frontier in consideration of money given, which is to be in full of all past deprivations.

The fourth article provides for the specific enforcement of the Tehuantepec right of way.

The fifth contains an alternative proposition to the second article, to the effect that Mexico shall cede to the United States a boundary which will include the route known in Lieut. Parke's map as "Lieut. Colonel Cook's wagon route," extending nearly to the 31st parallel, and going due west, so as to give us a large accession of territory, and taking in the whole of the peninsula of Lower California, including Sonora, upon the payment by the U. States to Mexico of fifty millions of dollars.

The *Alta California* adds the following: The last provision of the treaty, as above given, contradicts itself. The thirty-first parallel of latitude, instead of including the "whole of the peninsula of Lower California and Sonora," would embrace but a very small strip of those territories.

Per contra—the Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce asserts that "nothing is definite in regard to Mr. Gadsden's negotiation, except that Santa Anna refused to cede an inch of territory to the United States, and declared, that, before he would accept the terms proposed, he would sacrifice the lives of fifty thousand men, and his own among them."

The object of the "fillibustering" expedition against Lower California, Sonora, Chihuahua, &c., will be somewhat anticipated should the news of a treaty by our government with Mexico be confirmed, and a magnificent field for enterprise and capital will be opened up. The following is the latest proclamation of Col. Walker to the people of Lower California:

"In entering the territory of Lower California, the force under my command had for its object the amelioration of your social condition, and the improvement of the country by all the arts which conduce to the civilization of a people. We have witnessed the drawbacks and disabilities under which you labored while constituting a portion of the Mexican Republic. We have seen you cursed with a government too weak to protect you in your property, and yet strong enough to eat up a very large proportion of the products of your industry. It was to remedy these evils and relieve you from the ills incident to your political organization, that we came to your territory and have established the existing Government of the Republic. This is why we have declared the State independent of Mexico, and have issued decrees changing the entire policy of the country; and we are confident that with the means at our disposal we will be able to attain the means at which we aim.

Above every thing else, we desire to establish order and quiet where before all has been anarchy and confusion. We seek to render property secure, and to guarantee every man the possession of what he earns by the sweat of his brow; and therefore we shall endeavor to protect you from the wandering robbers whom the Mexican Government has not only failed to punish, but has actually recognized as its agents and accomplices. Under the new Republic, no bandit will be permitted to disgrace our flag by placing at its head of his plundering band; and the severest punishments will be reserved for those who seek impunity for rapine and crime under the protection of loyalty and patriotism.

Although war has been waged against us without many of the restrictions imposed by civilized nations, we shall not permit ourselves to forget what we owe to the cause for which we contend. Our enemies have attempted to poison wells, have violated flags of truce and endeavored by falsehood to arouse against us the religious feelings of the people. We shall use against them only the means which honor warrants and truth dictates. Nor do we doubt that with such means we shall be able to conquer all the opposition which may be raised against us. We confide in the justice of our conduct, and rely on time and experience to remove the prejudices which evil intentioned persons may excite against us.

Under the new Government all well-disposed persons will be protected in liberty of person and enjoyment of property. Religion will be respected and all will be encouraged in their reverence for and worship of the Great Being, without whose aid all earthly purposes fail, and under whose protection all national improvements are accomplished. And we call upon you as good citizens to assist us in carrying out the principles we recognize as the foundation of all our rights and all our means.

WILLIAM WALKER, Colonel, President of Lower California.

An official decree fixes the pay of colonels at \$10 per day, and lower officers at a little less; privates, \$4.

Only two deaths have occurred in the whole force since Walker's departure. Lieut. McKibbin was killed at Ensenada, receiving a ball in his left breast while taking aim at Melendrez.

A correspondent of the *S. F. Herald* writes that the *Anita* encountered heavy gales the first two days out from this port. She reached Fort McKibbin, Dec. 18th. In the engagement of Dec. 2d, Lieut. McKibbin and 17 men were attacked on their return from San Tomaz; private McCormack was killed, and Perry and Lockhart taken prisoners. On the 5th Dec., a general attack was made on the quarters of President Walker and his force of 35 men fit for duty. The enemies' force consisted of 80 men, cavalry and infantry, with one four pound cannon. Capt. Gilman took command of a party at the North end of the house, and Lieut. McKibbin at the south wing. The charge of the enemy's cavalry was covered by sharpshooters, stationed under the hills and among the chaparral. The action lasted through the day and part of the night. In the first half hour, Lieut. McKibbin fell, and Capt. Gilman, with privates Hamilton, Mathews, Braggpole and Wells wounded.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—On Monday night, Dec. 26th, about 12 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the five story building occupied by Mr. Treadwell as a ship bread bakery, 244 Front st. There was a high wind at the time, and property on that street to the amount of \$80,000 was destroyed.

About half past one o'clock that night the rigging of the stupendous new ship Great Republic took fire. Owing to the immense height of her masts it was impossible for the engines to play upon the flames, and the consequence was that the falling spars soon set her deck in a blaze. Nothing now remains of the noble vessel but a charred hull. She was a perfect wonder in naval architecture, being the largest merchant vessel ever constructed in this or any other country. Cost \$300,000.

The burning brands from the Great Republic were blown into the rigging of the magnificent clipper ship White Squall, which was towed into the stream by one of the Fulton ferry boats, but she continued burning till 9 a. m., when nothing remained of her but her creaking hull, which was quickly burned to the water's edge. The loss is estimated at \$79,000. She made the passage from San Francisco to New York in ninety-six days.

The ship Joseph Walker, a Liverpool packet, lying near the Great Republic, was also burned—a total loss of \$132,000.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK.—The fine packet ship Staffordshire, has been lost with nearly all on board. The Staffordshire left Liverpool Dec. 9, for Boston, and struck on Blond Rock, off Cape Sable, south of Seal Island, on Friday morning, Dec. 30, at ten o'clock. The first and second mates and seventeen seamen reached Cape Sable. The third mate, boatswain and twelve others, were picked up and landed at Shelburne, N. S. The remainder, or about one hundred and sixty-two persons, including Capt. Richardson, went down with the wreck, immediately after striking. The passengers lost were mostly Irish emigrants.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—We had the pleasure of a visit this morning from our friend Col. A. G. Sloo, the proprietor of the Tehuantepec Plank Road route. We were glad to see him in good health and high spirits, and confident of the fullest success of his enterprise. He leaves for the Coast tomorrow, to commence prosecuting it with vigor, for which complete preparations have been made. There is no doubt that it will be carried out as rapidly as possible; and as it cannot fail to confer very great advantages, Col. Sloo will, it may safely be assumed, soon reap a handsome reward for the energy and skill he has displayed in his conduct.

The Russo-Turkish War.
Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The news from the war quarter is unfavorable to the Turks. A telegraphic despatch dated Vienna, the 15th inst., announces that the Russian general Andronikoff has totally defeated the Turks in a battle at Akalsik, on the borders of Turkish Armenia, and that the Turks left four thousand slain on the field.

Another despatch, from Odessa, states that the Russians had also gained a victory at Agur, in the Caucasus, and got possession of the Turkish baggage.

Two English and two French frigates, which have been sent from the combined squadron to Sinops, went nominally with military assistance to the wounded. A bulletin has been posted at the Bourse at Odessa, announcing the victory gained over the Turks at Sinops. It states that the Turks had five thousand killed, and many taken prisoners. Osman Pasha is also said to have been wounded.

Two Russian steamers were cruising off Varna, to cut off the Turkish reinforcements.

It appears that the news of the disaster at Sinope was known at Constantinople on the 3d, and created the greatest excitement. A grand Divan was immediately held, at which all the foreign ministers were present, and subsequently the English and French Ambassadors had an audience of the Sultan, when it was at once agreed to despatch two steam frigates from the combined squadrons to Sinope, and two others to Varna, for the purpose of procuring precise information.

It is stated that Persia has, at the instigation of Russia, declared war against Turkey; and it was believed that a combined Russian and Persian force would shortly march on Erzeoum. The British Minister at Teheran has broken off diplomatic relations with Persia.

The important news by the steamer is the resignation of Lord Palmerston. Although the London Times and Chronicle state that the cause was a domestic one—the reform question—yet it was generally believed that foreign politics had the most to do with the resignation. Quite sufficient has transpired to make it known that Palmerston has not agreed all along with the vacillating policy of the cabinet in the Eastern question. The murderous slaughter of the Turks at Sinope led to a cabinet council here. It was after that cabinet council that Palmerston resigned. A courier was also despatched immediately to Constantinople.

I told you some weeks since that there was a split in the cabinet, and that the resignation of Lord Aberdeen was not improbable. Many persons regard this as the preliminary step, and say and hope that Palmerston will shortly return to office as Premier, with the foreign portfolio, under the existing circumstances.

The imminent danger of a general European war was in no respect less on the departure of the Canada, than it was at the date of our previous advices.

It is credibly asserted that the British, French and Turkish fleets entered the Black Sea on the 10th of December, their supposed destination being Sebastopol.

Three vessels of each squadron were left to guard Constantinople.

The Czar having frequently declared that the entry into the Black Sea would be considered by him equivalent to a declaration of war, the withdrawal of the Russian Ministers from Paris and London was immediately looked for.

The diplomats continued as busy as ever. The Paris journals publish what purports to be a letter of instruction from the four powers to their ambassadors at Constantinople calling on Turkey to acquiesce in a peaceful settlement, with the assurance that Russia intends no infringement on the Turkish sovereignty. It proposes that negotiation shall take place in a neutral country, and that the opening of the conference shall be the signal for an armistice. The letter guarantees the limits of the present Turkish sovereignty.

The Sultan's reply was expected to reach Vienna on the 26th of December.

Several skirmishes on the Danube have taken place.

The Russians attacked Kalefat on the 3th Dec., but were repulsed, with great carnage on both sides.

Four thousand Turks and Russians are reported to have been killed in the attack on Kalefat.

On the 13th two Russian steamers, with gun-boats, made an unsuccessful attack on Matchim.

There is nothing really later from Asia. The general tenor of the advices indicate that the operations during November were unfavorable to the Turks.

It is said that Persia's declaration against Turkey was caused by a direct promise from the Czar to remit the debt and restore disputed territory to Persia. The Shah had placed 80,000 troops at the Czar's disposal.

Turkey has forbidden the exportation of grain, but contracts are permitted to be completed.

An insurrection had broken out in Crimea in favor of Turkey.

Private accounts from Erzowa of Nov. 17 confirm previous statements of Turkish successes, which had induced the main body of the Turkish army to cross the Georgian frontier and march upon Teiflis. The Georgians everywhere welcomed the Turks.

The rupture between Persia and England happened anterior to the declaration of war by Persia against Turkey, and was caused by insults offered to the British embassy. The Persian ambassador, after breaking off relations with the Porte, retired to Bagdad.

The Russian government has ordered that all foreign ships going to Ottoman ports in the Black Sea shall be searched, and all carrying stores or munitions of war shall be seized, although sailing under a neutral flag. Turkey, on the contrary, has extended the term to forty-five days ere Russian merchantmen shall be declared prizes.

The destruction of Omer Pacha's trans-

port fleet in the harbor of Sinope, in Turkey Proper, it was believed would constitute a case for the active interference of the allied fleets now at Constantinople. But it seems that they confined their action to the sending of a few steamers to the spot, to report upon the facts—as if the destruction of a Turkish fleet in their own harbor was not a fact big enough.

The truth is, the English government is more thoroughly conservative than any other government in Europe, and it will yield almost every point to patch a peace. Russia understands this and causes her diplomats to be constantly presenting new projects of adjustment, in order to gain time. The English government has been especially opposed to the Turks employing any of the democratic elements; whilst it is understood that Louis Napoleon has advised the Porte to send for Kossuth—England being nervously anxious for the preservation of the Austrian Empire, and Louis Napoleon just as eager for its dismemberment. Finally the indecision of the Allied Powers has caused the Porte to call the republican exiles of every country to Constantinople.

Lord Palmerston's sudden resignation has taken most people by surprise. The Times has a labored article to prove that it was not caused by any disagreement upon the foreign policy of the country. The true cause will not probably leak out for a few days; but it is generally believed that a reconstruction of the Cabinet will become necessary.

In the very latest intelligence received by the Africa, Lord John Russell is spoken of as the probable successor of Lord Palmerston.

The Turkish army in Asia is now said to amount to 80,000 men.

Fresh levies are being made at Constantinople.

Mr. Buchanan is said to be negotiating for the purchase of one island of the Archipelago for the United States, for the purpose of a naval depot.

The Press in the Pacific.

The first place among the nations upon the Pacific we claim for California, and though our claim might be disputed on some grounds, yet if the press be considered as a fair exponent we must be acknowledged to be in advance. California has fifteen dailies, four tri-weekly, twenty-seven weekly and a total of fifty-one journals. Of these two dailies are German, two tri-weeklies, one weekly, and a portion of a daily paper are French, and a portion of one tri-weekly are Spanish. Several of these journals are conducted with an ability and uprightness which would command respect in any portion of the world. Thoroughly conversant with the wants and tendencies of the times, they reflect truly as in a microscopic mirror the passing history of mankind. Not confining themselves only to reporting the events of the day, they boldly strike to obtain the lead of public opinion, and some are not without a due feeling of the sacredness of their calling, and a high determination to preserve its purity. Others desirous only of California's gold, are always ready to follow the apparent current and to serve any party. The press of Oregon and Washington Territories number one semi-weekly and five weekly papers, but they are not marked by any high ability or influence.

The above originally made its appearance in the *Alta California* and we copy it from the *Panama Herald*. We are not at all surprised at the allusion made respecting the press of Oregon and Washington Territories. The compliment (?) has been well merited as far as Oregon is concerned, but we have no doubt but that a review from the same pen at the present writing, would indicate one honorable exception which *modestly* deters us from locating. "We speak generally" when we say that the press of Oregon has not only debased the dignity of its calling by an unwarrantable licentious personal abuse, tenaciously persisted in for the last two or three years, but has also exhibited the most wanton impudence in intermeddling with the political affairs of this territory, which ignorance of etiquette and *brass* could alone be guilty of. A reckless disregard of common decency would seem to have given impulse to the leading editorials of a majority of our neighboring journals, and the word "liar," "scoundrel" and kindred pot-house phrases constitute the most familiar weapons of political warfare. Personal spleen has choked up the avenue through which a proper tone was designed to be given to society, and a manifest blight, deadening its influences as the Upas tree to healthy verdure, is being engendered through its agency.

The following explanation from Dr. ROXBOROUGH, will serve to indicate something of the feeling entertained by many democrats of the territory, who contributed to the division of the party, and the consequent defeat of a number of sterling democrats and the election of opposition members. Dr. R., as will be perceived, was not at all fault in being a candidate for the legislature, and we have no doubt but that in less than a year, not one "fillibuster" candidate will "acknowledge the corn" that such a ticket had ever been presented for popular support.

Mr. ERRORS—I, the undersigned, feel under obligation to the democratic party, and more especially to myself to say that my name was used and run upon the union ticket without my slightest knowledge or consent; and I would have objected to it had I have known of it; but I did not until Tuesday evening after the election.—This, I hope will be a sufficient apology upon my part.

Jas. H. ROXBOROUGH.
Thurston County, W. T., Feb. 24, '54.

MAINE DISASTERS.—A despatch from Philadelphia, dated the 25th ult. says: The steamer St. Nicholas, from the breakwater, reports that an unknown schooner, bound in, was driven ashore on a shoal inside Cape May, on Friday night, and all hands perished. The bark H. S. Bradley, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, was driven ashore on the same night, and bilged.

The brig Patrick Henry, from Gonaves for Philadelphia, dragged her anchors at the breakwater, and was driven ashore, after cutting away her masts.

The bark Matagorda, from New York for Petersburg, Va., with lumber, was driven ashore on the beach, near Cape Henlopen, and is now full of water. She can be hauled off after discharging her deck load.

It is reported that intelligence had reached Dublin on the night before the Africa sailed, of the escape of William Smith O'Brien from Van Dieman's Land, but we find no notice of it in our files or the letters of any of our correspondents. It is stated that the information is published in the Dublin Freeman's Journal of the last date.

NEW YORK, December 16.
The repairs of the new caloric ship Ericson are nearly completed, and she will probably make a trip early next week. From experiments already made here, her owners are confident she will attain a speed of nine miles an hour. The Ericson is to be placed on the route between this city and Havre de Grace along with the Humboldt.

Two Regiments of Mounted Troops.—There is a probability that the subject of an increase of the military force of the army will soon be fairly before Congress. On the 14th, Mr. LANE, of Oregon, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency and necessity of raising two or more regiments of mounted troops for the protection and defence of the frontiers; and that they report at an early day.

AMERICAN STEAMERS FROM PANAMA TO VALPARAISO.—The N. York Express states that the project of a new line of American steamers, to run between Panama and the ports on the Pacific to the southward of that point as far as Valparaiso, has enlisted the serious attention of capitalists who are fully disposed to carry it into effect—perhaps within the next year.

Outrage on the American Consul at Tumbler.—Mr. Fayette M. Ringgold has written to the Washington Union confirming the account published by Capt. Haughton, of the ship Menmon, of an outrage on Mr. Oakford, the United States Consul at Tumbler, by the Governor of that place, with this difference, however, that Capt. Haughton spoke of it as being committed by Gov. Portalanza, whereas, the Governor is Senor Don Antonio Benevides, and Senor Portalanza is represented as assisting the Consul. We cannot doubt that our Government will very decisively inform that of Peru that such outrages will not be tolerated.

Singular Discovery.—The bones of an adult female were discovered, a few days since, imbedded in a mass of solid sandstone rock, about six miles from Zanesville, Ohio. They had no communication whatever with any fissure or crack of the rock—the cavity in which they were inclosed representing the body and limbs moulded with beautiful exactness. It is thought that the creek, which at high water, leaves the base of the rock, once poured over it in an impetuous cascade from a superior to an inferior basin; and that the bones must have been deposited there they were found about five thousand years ago or before the flood.

A Common Thing.—A man came into a printing office to beg a paper, "because," said he, "we like to read the newspapers very much but our neighbors don't take none."

What absurd ideas some get into the head of crazy people.—There is a patient in the asylum at Utica who has been at work for the last two years, in getting up a steamboat whose engine shall be worked with Epson salts. Another gentleman, in an adjoining room, proposes to put elliptic springs under Niagara, "to ease the water when it jumps,"—while a third is busily engaged in getting out the timber for "a six bladed horse" and a leather frying-pan. The philosopher who said that the only reason lunatics differ from other people was because they are more largely imaginative than other folks, was not so far out in his reasoning as some folks imagine.

The funeral of John Elliott, whose sudden death we mentioned last week, took place in this city, on Sunday last. An appropriate and interesting sermon was preached, at the Methodist Church, by the Rev. Dr. McCarty, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

MARRIED.
In Seattle, on the 19th of February, by the Rev. D. F. Hill, Mr. Timothy Grove, of Duwamish river, to Miss E. Elizabeth, eldest daughter of B. L. Johns, of Seattle.

On the 23rd inst. by D. R. Bingham, Mr. S. Nelson Woodruff, of Steilacoom, and Miss Samantha Packwood, eldest daughter of Wm. Pa. Wood, of this City.

DEDICATION.
The new Church in this place will be dedicated on Sabbath, the 19th of March. Rev. Mr. Bain of Seattle will preach at 1 o'clock, P. M., and Gov. Stevens will deliver an address at 2 o'clock, P. M. The dedicatory sermon will be preached at night, by the Pastor of the Church, (Rev. J. F. Devore). We invite all who may read this notice to attend, whether of this county or any other.

NOTICE.
The owner of a box about three feet long, one foot high, and one half inch thick, without mark, and contents unknown, received by Bark "Sarah Warren" from San Francisco, is hereby notified that, unless said box is called for by the consignee, on or before Saturday, the 25th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., it will be then sold at public auction to freight and charges, at the store of the Kendall Co., in Olympia, W. T.

NOTICE.
THE Winter term of the Olympia School will close on Friday, March 3d. There will be an examination in the afternoon, and an address in the evening at early candle light, on the subject of Education in Washington Territory, by D. R. BUCKLOW, Esq.
Olympia, Feb. 18, 1854.

POTATOES.
THE Subscriber has for sale about twenty-two tons assorted Red and Blue Potatoes, at his farm near Olympia, which he will dispose of on fair terms, and which he will deliver if required. They are altogether fit for use in any of these States, from California or Vancouver's Island, and the attention of merchants and shippers is respectfully directed to the propriety and importance of patronizing home agriculture and industry.

CLAIMS FOR SALE.
A Good claim on the Nisqually river, containing twenty-five acres of land, which is fenced and well watered. Also, one house, stable, one team of draught horses, wagon, 1 mch, &c. The claim has a small creek running through it.

NOTICE.
I claim 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 offence will be hereafter strictly prosecuted.

Notice of Copartnership.
THE subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm and style of Williams & Waterman for the transaction of a general merchandise business.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.
THE copartnership existing under the name and style of WATERMAN & GOLDMAN, was dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by B. GOLDMAN, who will settle all affairs concerning the same.

B. GOLDMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, Clothing, Groceries, STATIONERY, HARDWARE, &c.
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24H

NOTICE TO SETTLERS.
CLAIMING by virtue of settlement and cultivation commenced subsequent to December 1st, 1850: The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that in receipt of blank notifications to the Surveyor General of Oregon, on the settlement of Public Lands, with instructions, and that he is now prepared to make out and forward without delay, said notices, according to law, on reasonable terms.

SELLING OFF AT COST!
PLOW! PLOW!
THE subscriber being desirous to close his business at Olympia, offers his remaining stock at cost, consisting of PRIMUM PLOW with extra points—Patent Cast-Steel Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows—Superior Bedsteads—Wall Paper—Saddles—Wooden Trays and Ladders—Brooms—Hay Rakes—&c. &c. Choppling axes—extra heavy log chains—Bread axes—Bake ovens—Mill saw files—Store door locks and other Hardware—Molasses—Rice—Coffee, &c. &c. Also, Fresh Clover Seed.

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

NOTICE.
IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having demands against or rendered to the firm of the Leonesa Co., or to C. C. Terry, are requested to call and settle immediately, as the undersigned is about to leave for the Atlantic States.

CARTER & PAGETT,
DEALERS IN
PRODUCE, MERCHANDISE,
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

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL.
H. L. YESLER & CO. are now manufacturing a superior article of sawed lumber, &c. at Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PEOPLE AND DEMOCRAT.
By Williams & Waterman.

OLYMPIA, W. T. Feb. 25, 1854.

We are unable to report any change for the better during the week past, in the dullness which characterized the preceding one, or depression which we are inclined to attribute to the propitiousness of the season for agricultural purposes.

Our market at present, offers every inducement to purchasers, both in the extent of stocks which, with slight exceptions, are sufficiently full, and in the cheapness of rates at which most goods are offered.

Provisions.
Beef, fresh, per lb. 12c
Mutton, " " " 12c
Pork, fresh and salt, " " " 12c
Mesa Pork, per lb. 12c
Clear Pork, per lb. 12c
Bacon, clear, per lb. 12c
Hams, per lb. 12c
Shoulders, per lb. 12c
Salmon, per lb. 12c
Codfish, per lb. 12c
Mackerel, per lb. 12c
Butter, per lb. 12c
Lard, per lb. 12c
Eggs, per doz. 12c
Flour, per 100 lbs. 12c
Corn Meal, per 100 lbs. 12c
Salt, per bush. 12c
Sausage, per lb. 12c

CLASSICAL MATHEMATICAL, COMMERCIAL AND TRAINING SCHOOLS.
MR. BERNARD CORNELIUS, Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, Member of the College of Preceptors, London, and author of a series of articles on Education in the "Pioneer," proposes opening a school at Olympia in April next. It will consist of two departments. In the Elementary or Primary department he will give a practical and harmonious development to the child's moral, intellectual and physical nature, by exercises calculated to unfold, train and strengthen his various faculties. His senses will be exercised on objects natural and artificial. He will be led to discover for himself their several qualities, and to express his discoveries in correct and appropriate language. The school will thus be prepared, and the pupil fitted to enter the Upper School, in which the course of study will have more direct reference to the profession or pursuit of after life.

NEW GOODS AGAIN!
JUST RECEIVED ex "George Emery"
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Butter, Sausages, Soap, &c. &c. by the same firm. Assortment of Hats: Black Felt Coats, Satin and silk vests.

HOLMAN HOUSE,
NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING,
SALEM, MARION COUNTY, OREGON.
Feb. 18, 1854. 24H

300 BARRELS MESS PORK;
150 Cases Table Salt;
150 Bags Rio Coffee;
250 Half Barrels Dried Apples;
320 Chests Black and Green Tea;
800 Boxes Brown Soap;

Potatoes!
JUST ARRIVED at Penn's Cove per Bark "Mary Melville," twenty tons California potatoes of superior quality, which will be sold cheap. Also, just arrived per brig "Geo. Emery" at Steilacoom, ten tons of the same kind of potatoes. Farmers wishing California potatoes for sale, can be supplied at Capt. Balch's warehouse, Steilacoom, or at B. P. Barstow & Co.'s store, Penn's Cove.
Feb. 11, 1854. 2w a a

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 nature.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
PEYTONA,
JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,
will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 20th of each month.

FLOUR!
JUST RECEIVED 250 sacks superfine Chili flour in original packages and for sale by
WILLIAMS & WATERMAN.
Olympia, 11, 1854. 3w

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.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted by the Probate Court of King county, W. T., to the undersigned on the estate of H. V. Keith, deceased, bearing date of February 6th, 1854. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified and required to exhibit them before me for allowance within one year after said date, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
D. S. MAYNARD, Adm'r.
Seattle, Feb. 7, 1854. 2w

P. KEACH & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED per brig "G. W. Kendall," a large and extensive assortment of choice goods, which they offer for sale, in their new and spacious store, at lower rates than any other house on Puget Sound. Their supply consists in part of

FLOUR, PORK, BUTTER,
TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR,
Dried apples, preserved fruit, molasses, honey, &c.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
Heavy Beaver and Broadcloth Overcoats, Frock and Sack Dress Coats; Fancy Cassimere and business coats; Monkey Jackets, &c. Cloth, Cassimere, Silk and Satin Vests. Sateen, Calicoe, and Doe skin Pants. Red lined and grey flannel over shirts; fine white, Jersey Blue, calicoe, linen, check and hickory shirts; gray, mixed and white flannel under shirts and drawers.

Fancy prints, calicoes, linseys, alpaccas, mou de lains, shirtings and sheeting, ticking, red and white flannel, cassimere, velvets, muslins, tape, lace, linen and cotton thread, silk, twist, &c.

WASHING TON HOTEL,
(THE LONG LINK TAKE IN FRONT.)
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

MANSSION HOUSE.
MR. F. KENNEDY having located himself in the large and commodious frame house on Fourth street, is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His table will be laid at all times with the best the country affords. His motto is, "Live and let live." Call and examine for yourselves. Prices reasonable. He can accommodate a few more boarders. F. KENNEDY.
Olympia, Dec. 17, 1853. 15H

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 from Olympia, at a very great sacrifice for ready money.

NEW ARRIVAL!
NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
OUR FINEST AND BEST MERCHANDISE!
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.

EX TARQUINA,
FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, BACON,
SUGAR, SOAP, CANDLES,
COFFEE, MOLASSES,
TEA.

EX TARQUINA,
LIQUORS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO, PICKLES, PRESERVES,
SARDINES, RAISINS, RICE, DRIED FRUIT,
BOOTS & BLANKETS.

EX TARQUINA,
THE UNDERSIGNED have received, in addition to their former stock, the following desirable goods, which are offered at low prices, viz:

FOR SAN FRANCISCO!
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
PEYTONA,
JAS. S. NASH, COMMANDER,
will leave Portland for Port Orford and San Francisco, touching at Rainier, on or about the 14th and 20th of each month.

"BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY THE CHEAPEST!"
JUST RECEIVED, Ex Leonesa, a full and general assortment of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, LIQUORS, STOVES, &c., &c., &c.

E. D. WARBASS,
DEALER IN
PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE,
COWLITZ FARM, W. T.
Sept 18, 1853.

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

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STELLACOOM, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 2H

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, TIN-WARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.
OLYMPIA, W. T.
Nov. 5, 1853. 2H

I. N. EBEL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.
Office at the Custom House.
Sept. 20, 1853. 4H

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

F. A. CHENOWETH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon.
Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1853.

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
MERCHANT,
STELLACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Oct. 1853. 5H

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

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

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.
Caregives of Square timber, Piles, Shingles and other lumber furnished at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 10, 1853. 1H

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
123 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
Allan, McKinlay & Co. Oregon City and Umpqua, Oregon.
June 25, 1853. 6m 42

WOODFORD C. HOLMAN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
FIRST CLASS FIRE BRICK BUILDING, SACRAMENTO STREET, BETWEEN BATTERY AND SANBOME, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Consignments Solicited.

WANTED.
A MAN with a family is preferred, to take charge of cutting, hauling and rafting Saw Logs. A good team will be furnished for a term of months. A good situation is offered. Inquire of
C. C. TERRY, Aikl.
Aikl, Feb. 1, 1854. 3w 22

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

B. P. BARSTOW & CO.
WILL keep constantly on hand Provisions and Groceries of all kinds; also Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Cooking Stoves, &c. &c. They are receiving by each of their vessels, from San Francisco large supplies, and sell to the people and merchants of the Sound, goods lower than they can be procured at any other point.
Feb. 10, 1854. 23

A STRAY COW.
THERE has been a stray cow running amongst my land of cattle since some time about the latter part of last summer, and taken up by the undersigned, living on Ginnity Prairie, about four miles north of the big mound, Thurston county, W. T., on the 26th day of January, 1854. The following is a description of said cow: She is about the ordinary size, and supposed to be seven or eight years old—mostly red, some white in her face, white tail, some white about her hips and flanks, a small white spot on the top of her shoulder, her horns having once evidently been punched or bored with a small gimlet,—no other marks or brands perceivable. The owner is expected to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise the provisions of law in reference to strays, (if there are any such laws in existence in the Territory), will be complied with.
ASHER SARGENT.
Feb. 4, 1854. 4w 22 pr. fee pl. 15.

WATCHES! WATCHES!
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. 17, 1853. 10H

GEORGE L. STORY,
DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL the following articles:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
50 doz Sand's Sarsaparilla;
50 doz S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;
75 doz Dr. Jacob do Roy's Sarsaparilla;
30 " Jayne's Expecto-rant;
20 " Jayne's Alterative;
40 " Moffatt's Phrenic Bitters;
50 " do Life Pills;
24 " Osgood's Indian Cholagogue;
30 " Thompson's Eye Water;
24 " Nerve and Bone Lintiment;
15 " Dr. Falmesbeck's Vermifuge;
30 " British Oil;
36 " Harlem do;
40 " Godfrey's Cordial;
50 " Bateman's Drops;
12 " Ayer's C. pecto-rant;
50 boxes Davis' Pain Killer;
300 gross toilet cork; 50 lbs Indigo, Bengal;
70 cases Sarsap. syrup; 30 lbs Opium (new crop)
25 " Lemon syrup; 20 lbs Pruss. Polash;
25 " Raspberry do; 2 lbs Sassafras bark;
500 lbs Herbs, assorted; 200 lbs Eucalyptus;
100 ozs Quinine; 125 ozs Flory Benzoin;
20 " Strichnine; 15 lbs Dyewood;

Paints, Oils, &c., &c.
1200 lbs Putty; 2000 lbs White Lead;
500 gals copal Varnish; 800 lbs Litharge;
75 " Japan do; 300 lbs B. do;
400 " Styrac Turpentine; 800 lbs Venetian Red;
200 " Linseed Oil; 400 lbs Spanish Brown;
100 lbs essential Oils; 200 lbs Light Glue;

RECIPIES.
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 at present over the Store of Bettman & Brand.
G. O. LATIROFF, M. D.
June 25, 1853. 42-ly

"GIVE US MONEY"
I HAVE made arrangements with Parker, Colter & Co's Express to forward watches and Jewellery, to be repaired. Persons in Washington Territory desirous of having their WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, can now have their wishes complied with by sending them to the office of Parker, Colter & Co's Express Office. They will be returned as early as possible.
G. C. ROBBINS.
Portland, Oregon, Sept. 1, 1853.

FOR COWLETS LANDS.
THE undersigned desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Land, in the county of Lewis and Clark, has been instructed by the Surveyor General of the Territory, to call on the Columbia Hotel, Olympia, or calling on the farm of Judge M. 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. 43H.

Surveying.
THE subscriber will attend to any calls which may be made for surveying. Possessing a Solar Compass, he is able to run lines in perfect accordance with the government surveys. He is also prepared with brackets from the Surveyor General's office, and will fill out the settler's notice of application, in accordance with the act of last Congress.
Sept. 27, 1853. 4H
J. W. GOODELL.

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" to call before making their purchases.
A word to the wise is sufficient.
G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853.—1y 1.

THE PUGET MILL CO.,
At Port Gamble, Hood's Canal, W. T.,
AND SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
ARE now erecting, at Port Gamble, a steam mill and single saw mill, and will soon be prepared to manufacture lumber of every description, including planed and grooved boards, to order; will contract for dimension framing timber of any kind.

GROCEERIES
AND
PROVISIONS.
A CHOICE AND WELL SELECTION STOCK just received and for sale by
PARKER & COLTER.
Feb. 4, 1854. 22H

GRIST MILL FOR SALE.
A PATENT CONICAL GRIST MILL, and a first horse power, can be seen on the Kendall Co.'s Wharf. For terms apply at their store.
Feb. 4, 1854. 3w 22

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Catholic Church holds a grant of 640 acres of land, under the law organizing the Territories of Oregon and Washington, at the old Mission Station on Whidbey's Island adjoining Col. Elby's land.
All persons are therefore forbid trespassing on said land.
Nov. 25, 1854. 4w 22
M. BLANCHET,
Bishop of Nisqually.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.
ALL persons interested will take notice that WILLIAM B. HAYES and PETER W. BURTON, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1853, sued out a writ of attachment from the United States District Court and for Pierce county, in the Territory of Washington, against H. V. Keith for the sum of two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty cents, together with interest and costs of suit; which writ has been served and returned.
J. M. CHAPMAN, Clerk.
Dated at office, this 20th January, 1854—6H.

We come now to the second proposition: namely:

That the spiritual elements of a man's nature is precisely the element least heed by educators generally, and regarded by professional educators either as lying beyond their province, or rarely attended to in the expectation of immediate results.

It would be grossly unjust to charge the profession with absolute neglect. Public opinion secures it from falling into that stage of degeneracy. An irreligious school could not exist. Religious schools, so called and self called, abound. In all, whatever the mode or degree of religious profession, a machinery is kept in play having religion for the professed result. It may also be alleged that in all, the machinery and the result correspond—the means answer the end. Spiritual education, nevertheless, is not attained.

Herein lies the exact neglect with which the profession is chargeable. Religious instruction is provided, but spiritual education is not attained.

To this extent we accuse the profession without reserve or exception; for we are sure those who have most thought of spiritual education as the result of their efforts will be the first to admit themselves open to the charge of negligence.

It is an omission lying as closely at the door of every educator's heart, as the neglect of his own soul.

The one depends upon the other; a man cannot be an educator, but the spiritual development of his charge will keep pace with his own. The pupil is the talent he has in trust.

But the child has a parent at home, and a minister at church; are not these the responsible parties? Is not the work of the professional educator assuredly done, when the daily devotions are attended to, the formularies of religion learnt, the house of God frequented and the Sabbath observed?

In these particulars his work is often over-done, and yet enough is not done. The "tithing of mint and anise and cummin" is laboriously paid, but the weightier matter omitted. The memory is exercised, decorum taught, the sectarian spirit imbibed, and in this result the professional educator's work terminates: what more is wanting to produce religion is conceived to lie beyond his province and to be no concern of his. On what grounds can the professional educator prove himself exempt from this duty? Will the age of the pupil furnish him with an excuse? Most certainly when he can find a pupil whose intelligence cannot apprehend the story of Christ Jesus, and who cannot be brought to understand his interest in the sacred facts, the love they express and inculcate, and as it were instil; when he can find a pupil who has not read fewer years than his own, numbered on a grave stone, and has not felt in his own young heart the turbulence which religion is appointed to restrain and quell. Until it is the unhappiness of the teacher to meet with such a pupil let him not claim exemption on the ground of age.

Has the church, the ecclesiastical polity which the educator recognizes, given him this immunity? Is it not the reiterated complaint of faithful pastors that their labors in the pulpit are unsupported by the efforts of those who have the charge of the young? Ministers of religion look round helplessly, too often as far as their personal influence is concerned, on the most interesting part of their flock and perceive with sorrow that they are inaccessible, that the teaching of the pulpit does not reach the youthful worshipper in plainness and power, and that no amount of physical labor would serve to bring the pastor into close and familiar intercourse with the little ones whom his master has taught him tenderly to love. Whatever peculiarity of spiritual function may devolve on the minister of religion, there is no restriction to exclude others from the work of spiritual education; on the contrary, those who faithfully discharge the duties of the pastor, recognize as valuable coadjutors all who assist them in the great object of their labors. Society also concedes no exception. It is true, indeed, that society often protests against the ascetic and sectarian tone with which a genuine spiritual development is unhappily sometimes encumbered, but the principles of Christianity too strongly pervade the social system as it exists among us to allow the professional educator even the countenance of society to sanction his negligence. The vicious condition of the profession may have taught society to forget that spiritual education is the first item in the list of her requirements from the teacher, but she is not so apathetic to her own interests as not to visit heavily on the educator those moral delinquencies in her children which have their rise, beyond all question, in the neglect we are attempting to expose.

In this matter, neither society, nor the church, nor the capacity of the pupil exempt the professional educator. It is unquestionably his province to promote the

highest interests of his charge. While we attribute the prevailing neglect to the cause considered above, we know that much is zealously done without effect, because it is not done in the expectation of immediate practical results. We reflect with much respect and gratitude on the efforts that are daily made, with exemplary constancy, in the cause of religion by many unostentatious but faithful professional educators.

We think of the morning and evening gatherings for prayer in our schools, on the decorous attendance on public worship, the scripture readings, and catechetical instruction; and there is but one regret in the pleasurable reflection that in most instances, all this is done in the hope that it will have influence in the formation of character, and in after years produce christian men. We fear this object is too remote. It should be nearer, much nearer. Why is not all this done to make christian boys? Is there not a perilous age between boyhood and manhood? Is it easy to calculate the consequences of misconduct in that interval? Do we estimate justly the mischief that flows from that aimless, unstable state which few escape, and for which the French supply us with a graphic name—*adolescere*? The aspirations of developed spiritual powers are wanting to regulate the intellectual fervor and physical energy of that dangerous age. The christian boy escapes the peril; the christian man is too frequently one who has escaped from it, leaving all the havoc of the shipwreck about him. It is the mode in which spiritual education is attempted that leads to this remoteness of aim.

Devotional practices and formularies are the means employed. Means not to be dispensed with, but insufficient of themselves. Half the time spent in learning formularies by heart, as the mnemonic exercise is mis- termed, would suffice to give the young pupil an intelligent acquaintance with the facts of the christian religion; and half the time spent in the repetition of formularies, would suffice to make him acquainted with the historical evidence of the facts, and their practical bearing on his state and prospects. The usual course is the reverse; the formularies—unintelligible, in many cases, to children—are given them as a provision for riper years, and the facts, the great facts which speak to the simplest hearts, and satisfy the most acute minds, are withheld, or brought before them with such indifference of manner or carelessness of routine, that for all immediate purposes they fall powerless on the soul. Devotional exercises also are deprived of effect from the want of intelligent management.

It is strange how wearisome and meaningless an intelligent mode of worship may be rendered to childhood, if the state and requirements of that age be lost sight of. It is the reformatory principle of intellectual culture to secure the attention of the pupil. The same principle applies to spiritual culture. In that great work devotion is the exercise, as the facts of christianity are the lesson, and both for lesson and exercise the pupil's attention must be secured. When this is done, when the mode of instruction corresponds to the object, spiritual education will be carefully attended to by the professional educator, and immediate results, the most gratifying of recompense, be attained.

In these remarks we have considered man as an agent in educating the spiritual faculty of his fellows; but we cannot close without recalling the great truth, that in spiritual education the agency of the Holy Spirit must be secured, and the word of God faithfully employed.

B. CORNELIUS.

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

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Stollacoom city and vicinity, that he has prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing at lower rates than at any other establishment on Puget Sound.

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

HENRY JOHNSON & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, 116, Washington Street, near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale and retail 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, Essences, Teas, Limes, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glass-ware, 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 Towns' Sarsaparilla, Moffatt'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.

PUGET MILL CO., AT PORT GAMBLE, BOOTH'S CANAL. HAVE JUST RECEIVED, direct from Boston, by their packet Scht., "L. P. Foster."

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.

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.

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY! G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKER & JEWELER, (LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.) TAKES pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Oregon and Washington that he has permanently located in Portland, where he is prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry.

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.

NEW STORE. I HAVE received and for sale cheap, a large assortment of Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery Ware, DRY GOODS, LADIES "FIXINGS," Ready-Made Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES,

M. LOUISSON & COS. LOUISSON, LIGHTNER, & ROSENAU Olympia, Nov. 26, 1852. 12if

Saw Logs! Saw Logs! THE undersigned will let a contract for felling his mill with saw logs on the following terms: He will allow \$6 per M, to be paid in lumber at \$20 per thousand. Application to be made immediately at his mill on the Puyallup Bay.

NEW MUSIC STORE. PILLOW & DREW, Watchmakers & Jewelers, HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Forte of the most celebrated makers. We also have on hand piano forte, flute, accordion and melodeon music and music books. All orders filled at short notice.

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, First Street, opposite the California House, PORTLAND, OREGON. Turnbull, Mounstas & Davis, ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description.

OLYMPIA BAKERY AND BEEF MARKET. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Bread, Cakes, and Pie of every description, on reasonable terms.

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SOUTHWORTH & CO., NO. 61, BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF HALLMARK, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

IMPORTERS of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, &c., Bar and sheet Iron—Portable Grist Mills, Horse Powers; Carpenters' Tools; Tinman's Tools and Machines; Together with a full and well assorted stock of goods in the Hardware Line.

In Store and Now Receiving, At the Fire-Proof Brick Building, Front Street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and well selected assortment of HARDWARE, GROCERIES, PAINTS, OILS, WINES AND LIQUORS;

Schistwoot. THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named saw 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.

PROPOSALS for Carrying the Mails. PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES, from the 1st day of July, 1854, to the 1st day of July, 1855, in Oregon, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, till 9 A. M. of the 3d of April, 1854.

OREGON TERRITORY; From Astoria, by Cathlamet, Oak Point, Rainier, St. Helen's, Columbia City, and Sauvie's Island, to Portland, 120 miles and back, once a week.

12701 From Astoria, by Hillsboro', Tualatin North Yamhill, Hampton's, Nesmith's Mills, King's Valley, Calapooia, and Yoncalla, to Shasta, (Cal.) 650 miles and back once in two weeks.

12702 From Rainier, by mouth of Cowlitz, Menloville, and Cowitz Farm, to Olympia, 75 miles and back, once a week.

12703 From Olympia to Seattle, 65 miles and back, once a week.

12704 From Olympia to Gray's harbor, 75 miles and back, once a week.

12705 From Columbia City, by Washbougat, to Cascades, 59 miles and back, once a week.

12706 From Cascades to Dalles, 45 miles and back, once a week.

12707 From Dalles, by FortBoise, and Fort Hall, to Salt Lake, in Utah, 800 miles and back once in two months.

12708 From Portland, by Milwaukie, to Oregon City, 15 miles and back, twice a week.

12709 From Portland, by Harris' Ferry, Chehalis, Lem, Lafayette, Forest's, Ricketts, and Lavelle's Store, to Marysville, 100 miles and back, once a week.

12710 From Portland by Hillsboro', Tualatin, and Wapato lake, to Lafayette, 45 miles and back, once a week.

12711 From Oregon City to Lafayette, 35 miles and back, once a week.

12712 From Oregon City, by Malilla, to Callapooia, 80 miles and back, once in two weeks.

12713 From Oregon City, by Willamette, Hillsboro', Champney, Fairfield, Salem, Ginn, Independence, Bloomington and New Albany, to Marysville, 150 miles and back, once a week.

Arrive at Hillsboro' by 12 m. Leave Hillsboro' every Saturday at 2 p m; Arrive at Linn City by 8 p m.

12715 From Lafayette, by Dayton, Spring Valley, Ricketts, and Luckenutte, to Marysville, 56 miles and back, once a week.

12716 From Salem by Dook's Ferry, to Lafayette 45 miles and back, once a week.

12717 From Salem, by Cincinnati and Ricketts, to Dalles, 17 miles and back, once a week.

12718 From Salem, by Santiam City, Central, Washington, Calapooia, Lot Shaw's Mills, Butte Willamette Forks, Skinner's, and Spencer's Butte, to Pleasant Hill, 100 miles and back, once a week.

12719 From Marysville, by Jennyopolis, Star's Point, and Sindaw, to Yoncalla, 75 miles and back, once a week.

12720 From Marysville, by Middle Ferry, on Rogue river, Dardanelles, Jackson ville, and Tamath, Cal., to Yreka, 140 miles and back, once in two weeks.

12721 From North Canyonville, by Middle Ferry, on Rogue river, Dardanelles, Jackson ville, and Tamath, Cal., to Yreka, 140 miles and back, once in two weeks.

12722 From Yoncalla, by Elkton, Mouth of Umpqua, Scottsburg, and Gardiner, to Umpqua City, 60 miles and back, once in two weeks.

12723 From Yoncalla, by Oakland, Deer Creek, and Winchester, to North Canyonville, 60 miles and back, once a week.

12724 From Port Orford to Shasta, Cal., 100 miles and back, once in two weeks.

12725 From Port Townsend, from Olympia, — miles, once a week.

12726 From Salt Creek, from South Yamhill, once a week.

12727 From Washington Butte, from Santiam City, 15 miles, once a week.

FORM FOR A BID. Proposals will be received for supplying the following offices at a sum to be specified by the bidder, and limited to their net revenue:

Chenook, from Astoria, 6 miles, once a week; Clackamas, from Oregon City, 9 miles, once a week; Lexington, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week; Pacific City, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week; Parkersville, from Fairfield, 8 miles, one week.

12728 From Portland, by Milwaukie, to Oregon City, 15 miles and back, twice a week.

12729 From Portland, by Harris' Ferry, Chehalis, Lem, Lafayette, Forest's, Ricketts, and Lavelle's Store, to Marysville, 100 miles and back, once a week.

12730 From Portland by Hillsboro', Tualatin, and Wapato lake, to Lafayette, 45 miles and back, once a week.

12731 From Oregon City to Lafayette, 35 miles and back, once a week.

convey the mail as frequently as the contractor, or is concerned in running, a coach or steamboat on a route.

6. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run according to the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as a steamer; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mail matter out of the mail.

7. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on the route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may also order an increase of speed, a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the Department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect.

8. The Postmaster General may also cut off or discontinue the service, at pro rata decrease of pay, if he allow one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever in his opinion the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation. He may also change the times of arrival and departure (provided he does not curtail the running time) without increasing the pay.

9. Through drafts will be made for the service through points on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best allowed; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to do or perform, any consideration, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 25th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time, viz: 9 a. m. of the 3d of April, 1854, or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for by the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an inaccessible office, or one not on the stage or railroad, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute an inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different times of arrival and departure, provided no more running time is asked, and no mail connection prejudiced. He may ask additional running time for the trip, during a specified number of days, in seasons of very bad roads, but beyond these changes a proposal for service differing from that called for by the advertisement will not be considered in competition with a regular bid reasonable in amount. When a bid contains any such alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

14. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder; and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated, also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended.

15. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, superscribed "Mail Proposals, in the State of ———." It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors certified. (See forms) and should be dispatched in time to be received by or before 9 A. M. of the 3d of April, 1854.

16. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st of July, 1855.

17. Under the act of March 3, 1845, the routes are to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties, without other references to the mode of transportation than may be necessary for the due certainty, security, and safety of such transportation. When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance inadequate to the due certainty, security, and safety of the mails, it will not be accepted.

18. When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also, when it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, "by the stage," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

19. Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the route and to carry with certainty, security, and safety, using the terms in which they are styled, from the names of the routes, and which they are designated on the books of the Department, "star bids." The experience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not as large as to require two-horse coach conveyance, a star bid, if the lowest, will always be preferred to the specific bid.

When the mails are of such size and weight as to render it necessary, in reference to them alone, to provide two-horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, for coach service, if adjudged to be entirely sufficient for the route, will be preferred to the star bid, in case the difference is not such as to interfere with the policy of the law of 1845, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed where the star bid is made by the owner of the stock now used on the route in the performance of coach service.

On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, and the specific bid is adjudged sufficient for the route, the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes.

20. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

21. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bid, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

22. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices.

23. Present contractors and persons known to the Department must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or a judge, or clerk of a court of record. JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Oct. 13, 1853.