

WASHINGTON PIONEER.

VOL. 2.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, SATURDAY DECEMBER 3, 1853.

NO. 13.

THE PIONEER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. W. WILEY and A. M. PERRY,
PROPRIETORS.

Terms—Invariably in Advance.

For one year, when sent by mail, or taken at the office, \$5.00; for six months \$3.00.
No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISING.
One square (twelve lines or less) three insertions, \$5.00; for every additional insertion, \$1.00. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers.
The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin, otherwise they will be continued until forbidden, and charged accordingly.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive subscriptions for the "Pioneer":

LAFAYETTE BALCH, Steilacoom;
DR. PAGETT, Cowlitz Landing;
WILEY CHAPMAN, Salem, Oregon;
J. L. BROWN, Shoal Water Bay, W. T.
HON. ROBERT THOMPSON, Portland, O.;
CHAS. C. TERRY, Alki;
A. A. DENNY, Seattle;
ANDREW MUIR, Victoria, Vancouver's Island;
GEO. B. GOUDY, Lafayette, O. T.
WM. S. CALDWELL, Hillsborough;
HENRY C. WILSON, Port Townsend;
S. S. FORD, Sen., Chickadee;
S. D. HOWE, Penn's Cove, Whidby's Island;
JOHN R. JACKSON, Jackson's Prairie, Lewis county.

Education—No. 4.

This subject has been so repeatedly and so ably discussed, that we approach it with no expectation of being able to add any thing to what is already known respecting it; nor, in truth, are we of opinion that there is much room for discovery in the theory of education. A succession of men of profound intellect, has, from the earliest times to the present day devoted the study of years—nay, of entire lives, to the elucidation of this fundamental branch of all science and art; and with such success that if, as we fear must be admitted, practical education is still in most, perhaps in all countries, either directed to wrong objects, or conducted on erroneous principles, the evil is attributable, not to the impossibility or even difficulty of arriving at sound theoretical views, but to the neglect with which the discoveries of the great men above alluded to, have hitherto been treated. Instead of being as they should be the property of all civilized men, they are the hidden possessions of comparatively few, and those truths which if spread abroad over the mental soil would enable it to bring forth the richest product of wisdom and virtue, are now heaped up and confined within so narrow a space that they have no room to exert their vivifying influence, but remain dormant and inactive. In endeavoring to remedy this evil by diffusing a knowledge of the usefulness of the philosophers who have penetrated most deeply into the recesses of the human mind, and of the practical deductions therefrom derivable, we shall enter upon a task second in importance to none.

Education in its highest and widest sense is the gradual development of all the powers of the human being, at the times and in the degrees requisite to confer upon it the nearest approach to perfection of which it is at present capable. It is the science of rendering the individual an instrument of happiness to himself and his fellow-beings, both during the period of his education and in after life. It is the art of converting the feeblest creature under heaven into the "fearless lord of animated nature," and to form out of the ignorance and helplessness of childhood the adult man, who is at once the interpreter, the adorer, and almost the representative of the Deity. Considered then as a science, education is a means, the end of which is to form a healthy, wise, virtuous and religious member of the community. Considered as an art, it is an end in itself, to which are all that concerns the development and perfection of the physical powers, the cultivation of the intellectual faculties, and the raising the moral functions to their proper dignity. Considered as it ought to be in practice, a combination of science and art, it evidently divides itself into the great branches of physical, moral, intellectual, and religious education.

How complex is the nature of man! and how needful it is that the educator understand the various component parts of that nature, and the relations in which they stand to each other! We will now endeavor to

treat the above divisions in the order stated, first premising the following propositions, which we will take for granted:—

1st. In man the physical part of his nature is the basis of the mental, and precedes the latter in development.

2nd. The mind of man, though essentially distinct from the body, is so intimately connected with it that mental manifestations are liable to be greatly modified by the condition of the body, either directly or through the operation of external objects upon it.

3rd. The mind reacts upon the body.

4th. The moral faculties of the mind acquire a fixed character much sooner than the intellectual, and are influenced less by direct instruction than by circumstances or example.

5th. The highest faculty of our nature is reason; that power by which we apprehend truth and distinguish it from error.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION, then, is of the utmost consequence, viewed as a preparation for, and auxiliary to, mental education. As this, however, is rarely entrusted, at least in the earlier years of life, to the professional educator, we will not enter very deeply into detail respecting it, and merely remark that those who have the superintendence of it, should regard themselves as laying the foundation of the being committed to their care, so that the errors into which they may fall, must, to a greater or less degree, affect the whole superstructure; and on the other hand, the educator, technically so called, must bear in mind that he neglects a most important part of his duty, when in exercising and developing the intellectual faculties of his pupil, he overlooks or disregards the influence of his training upon the body.

Physical instruction considered solely with a view to communicating grace to our ordinary gestures or movements, and, by gymnastic exercise to maintain a healthy tone of the bodily organs, has received some attention, so far as systematized exercise is conducive to a wholesome and vigorous condition of the animal economy; but no successful attempt at an estimate of the influence of physical circumstances in the culture of the mind, and in moulding or tinging the character, has yet been made, though it must be obvious that such an estimate is essential to the perfection of a course of education. This is owing, probably, to the notion that the enquiry belongs to the medical physiologist, rather than to the educator. This is a great error. The physician is required to direct the cure of actual diseases, but the conditions of preserving health, and preventing disease, are in the hands of parents and educators, who should possess a knowledge of these conditions, as far as they regard the simple requisites of air, temperature, clothing, diet, sleep, cleanliness, etc. The physical education of the infant necessarily begins at birth, and the mother, and all employed about it should be disabused of all gross absurdities, such as swathing, rocking, and the like, but should know and apply certain rules as to temperature, clothing, air, light, the avoidance of all positions and premature movements hurtful to the limbs, the spine, and the joints.

This care will occupy about two years, when the child, able to walk alone will commence a course of exercise in which he will have more to do himself than is done for him. His habits are still to be well watched and judiciously directed, in all the matters above alluded to, and the advantages of attention to these so strongly and practically impressed upon himself as to become a paramount habit for life, the contrary of which would be annoyance and deprivation.

BERNARD CORNELIUS.
VICTORIA, V. I., October 1853.

GOOD TEMPER IS GOLD.—If people generally knew what an advantage to them it was to be cheerful, there would be fewer sour faces in the world, and infinitely less ill-temper. A man never gains anything by exhibiting his annoyance in his face, much less by bursting into a passion. As it is neither manly nor wise to yield, like a child, pettishly to every cross, so it is alike foolish and absurd to allow feelings of anger to deprive us of self-control. There never was a man in any controversy, who lost his temper, that did not come near losing his cause in consequence. If ever a person plays the game of his enemies, it is when he is in a passion. Acquaintances shun men of proverbially ill temper; friends drop away from them; even wives and children gradually learn to fear them more than to love.—Thousands of men owe their want of success in life to neglecting the control of their temper. Nor have they the excuse that it is an infirmity which cannot be restrained; for Washington, though naturally of a most passionate disposition, disciplined himself until he passed for a person utterly impassive. No man who neglects his temper can be happy, any more than he can make those happy around him. Good temper is gold, is health, is everything. Bad temper is a curse to the possessor and to society.—[Phila. Ledger.]

That aulacity, which is one of the essentials of genius, has always blighted at what the conventional world would describe as deoerum. Genius is discovery! How should it submit the training of its eyes to those by whom no discoveries have yet been made?

Intemperance—Its Origin and Prevention.

A temperate man is one whose appetites are under the control of his reason; that reason being enlightened by sound views and correct principles. The object of all temperance efforts is to produce such a character, in individual cases; and the great question involved in the reform is to inquire how it is to be done. Those who have enlisted themselves in advocacy of stringent penal laws, restraining the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, seem to carry, in all their efforts, the idea that the passage and enforcement of such a law—admitting that it can be rigidly carried into effect—will ensure, at some time or another, all that is to be desired. Yet if you should inquire, can a man be made virtuous by the operation of law? Few would be found to reply in the affirmative, without large qualification. The law deters some from crime by its threats of punishment; but it is not conclusive that they are thereby reformed. It punishes others, but the cases of decided reformation resulting from the infliction of legal penalties, are exceptional rather than common. It would seem from this that the law has its province, within which it is available for the good of mankind, and that outside of that province it has little efficiency. To invoke it illegitimately is to tax its powers to an extent to which it cannot respond, and it is not impossible that injury rather than good will be the effect.

If we go back to our definition of a temperate man, we shall find that correct principles and habits of self-control are the elements of which he is constructed. If he becomes intemperate, it is through the departure from these principles, and the loss of those habits. Reason would indicate that reform is the simple process of return to right views and practices, and that the trust of all reformatory measures are those best calculated to promote such a return.—What those measures are, is worthy of consideration, in the light of man's nature as an intellectual and moral, as well as physical being.

The question presented is a very broad one, and involves an inquiry into the causes which, during the last twenty five years, have given so terrific an impulse to the consumption of intoxicating drinks, producing so large an amount of individual crime and misery, and so perceptible and unfortunate depreciation in the public character. The philosopher will not be prone to believe that so rapid and alarming a descent into vice has occurred without an adequate cause, nor will he readily subscribe to the doctrine that the downward progress can be checked while the cause continues in operation.

There is not a single ingredient which goes to make up the collective character of the American people, or that enters into their civilization, that is not worthy of examination, if by that means we may discover from whence springs an impulse so unfortunate, or what combination of bad influences hang their malignant energies over our heads, whose effects are, in the present, so indelibly sad, and whose omens are of such terrific port for the future. A deficiency of moral force is that which opens the way to acts of indulgence. Take away the disposition to resist and the enemy enters, and a habit is planted which deprives the victim of the power of resistance. This accomplished, the particular form in which the consumption may arrive is of little comparative consequence.

It is the destiny of man to exist by the side of temptations, which assail him through every one of his senses, and seek to obtain control of him by means of each of his appetites. These appetites and senses are to remain the property of the race, so long as it exists, and under the constant pressure of their influences, the course of humanity is to be completed. To divest him of these attributes might ensure a rigid observance of the letter of the laws of the second table, and give great temperance as well as uniformity to his habits and practices; but it would, at the same time, deprive him of his free agency, and leave no opening for the exercise of his moral being.

In the struggle going on between man's moral nature, on the one hand, and his physical appetites on the other, that which is strongest will prevail. In our day, in too many instances, the passions are triumphant, and conscience, which speaks the language of the moral law, goes to the wind. A general giving way of the conscience, at the solicitation of appetite, indicates the operation of a general cause, acting upon all.—Man has, by nature, no stronger an appetite for intoxicating drinks than he had a century ago; yet the ratio of indulgence is much larger now than then. The cause of this change is not the repeal of then existing sumptuary laws, for none had been enacted; and the question is, whether the enactment of such sumptuary laws will produce a return to practices of morality?

This is a question to be answered in the light of the philosophy of man's nature.—There are men who devote their lives to the dissemination of what they call the principles of temperance. The point at which law ceases to be efficacious, is one well worthy to be ascertained; and if they will throw some light upon the subject, they will confer a benefit upon mankind.—[Cincinnati Commercial.]

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR

OF THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

Whereas, by the 4th section of an Act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, entitled "An act to establish the Territorial government of Washington," it is provided that the first election in said Territory "shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act; and the Governor shall, by his proclamation, give at least sixty days' previous notice of such apportionment, and of the time, places and manner of holding such election."

And whereas, by the 14th section of said Act it is provided "That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as have been before exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places and be conducted in such manner, as the Governor shall appoint and direct; of which and the time, place and manner of holding such elections he shall give at least sixty days' notice by proclamation."

And whereas by the 18th section of said act it is further provided "That until otherwise provided by law the Governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him."

Now, therefore, Be it known that I, ISAAC I. STEVENS, Governor of the Territory of Washington, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act, do appoint and direct, that the first election for the members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Washington and of the first Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, shall be held on Monday the 30th day of January A. D. 1854, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.,—in the county of Clarke, at Columbia City, at Cascade City and Walepta—in the county of Lewis, at Monticello, Cowlitz Landing, and Jackson's Prairie—in the county of Pacific, at Chinook City and Pacific City—in the county of Thurston, at Olympia, at Shoalwater Bay, at Chamber's Prairie, and at Ford's—in the county of Pierce, at Steilacoom, and at Tallentire's—in the county of King, at Alki, and Seattle—in the county of Island, at Penn's Cove, and at Bellingham Bay—and in the county of Jefferson, at Port Townsend and Port Ludlow.

The members to be elected to the Council to be apportioned as follows: To the counties of Island and Jefferson, one; to the counties of King and Pierce, two; to the county of Thurston, two; and to the counties of Pacific and Lewis, two; and to the county of Clarke, two.

The members to be elected to the House of Representatives to be apportioned as follows: To the county of Island, one; to the county of Jefferson, one; to the county of King, one; to the county of Pierce, three; to the county of Thurston, four; to the county of Pacific, one; to the county of Lewis, two; and to the county of Clarke, five.

The Judicial Districts to be as follows: For the First District, the counties of Pacific and Clarke; for the Second District, the counties of Lewis and Thurston; and for the Third District, the counties of Pierce, King, Island and Jefferson.

Courts to be holden in the First District, for the county of Pacific, at Chinook City, on the second Monday of January 1854; for the county of Clarke, at Columbia City, on the third Monday of January 1854. In the Second District, for the county of Lewis, at Cowlitz Landing, on the first Monday of January 1854; for the county of Thurston, at Olympia, on the fifth Monday of January 1854. In the Third District, for the county of Pierce, at Steilacoom, on the first Monday of February 1854; for the county of King, at Seattle, on the second Monday of February 1854; for the county of Island, at Cowlitz, on the third Monday of February 1854; and for the county of Jefferson, at Port Townsend, on the fourth Monday of February 1854.

There shall be three Judges of election, hereinafter appointed, who shall mutually administer oath to each other, and have power to designate the house or building where the election shall be held. In case any Judge herein appointed shall neglect or fail to attend, those attending shall have power to fill vacancies. They shall appoint two clerks, and administer oath to them,

shall by proclamation announce that the polls are open—proceed to open and hold the elections by ballot, and make returns thereof, under oath, to the Secretary of the Territory within five days after election, as provided by the laws of the Territory of Oregon.

The Judges hereby appointed for the various precincts of the Territory are as follows: In the county of Clarke, at Columbia City, William H. Dillon, Kinzie Caples, and George W. Malick; at Cascade City, S. M. Hamilton, George Griswold, and William Stevens; at Walepta, Lloyd Brook, —Bornford, and Cheruse.

In the county of Lewis, at Monticello, Harry Huntington, Seth Catlin, and Doctor Ostrander; at Cowlitz Landing, E. D. Warbass, S. Pageff and George Drew; at Jackson's Prairie, John R. Jackson, —Davis, and A. B. Dillibough.

In the county of Pacific, at Chinook City, Washington Hall, James A. Scarborough, and G. P. Newell; at Pacific City, Jehu Scudder, J. D. Holman, and G. W. Tillotson.

In the county of Thurston, at Olympia, James K. Hurd, C. Crosby, and Edmund Sylvester; at Shoalwater Bay, John W. Champ, D. K. Welden, and John Vail; at Chamber's Prairie, Andrew Chambers, S. D. Ruddlell, and Gilmore Hays; at Ford's, Sidney Ford, J. W. Goodell, and Layton Case.

In the county of Pierce, at Steilacoom, Lafayette Balch, Nicholas Delain, and John Chapman; at Tallentire's, Thomas Tallentire, William P. Dougherty, and John Rigney; in the county of King, at Alki, C. C. Terry, Samuel W. Russell, and Hilary Butler; at Seattle, A. A. Denny, Henry L. Yealer, and D. S. Maynard.

In the county of Island, at Penn's Cove, Samuel Crockett, John Alexander, and S. D. Howe; at Bellingham Bay, William R. Pattle, Henry Roder, and J. Dickinson.

In the county of Jefferson, at Port Townsend, L. B. Hastings, F. W. Pettygrove, and Albert Briggs; at Port Ludlow, William T. Sayward, William Soule, and John Walker.

The members of the Legislature elected as herein provided will assemble at Olympia on Monday the twenty-seventh day of February A. D. 1854.

GIVEN under my hand at Olympia, this twenty-eighth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three.

By the Governor,

I. I. STEVENS.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
OLYMPIA, NOV. 28th, 1853.

The following extracts from the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish the territorial government of Washington," are furnished to the judges of the elections to take place in this territory on the 30th of January 1854, for their assistance and guidance.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every white male inhabitant above the age of 21 years who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, and shall possess the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections shall be such as shall be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly;

Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, and those above that age who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of this act: And provided further, That no officer, soldier, seaman, mariner, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote in said Territory, by reason of being on service therein, unless said Territory is, and has been for the period of six months, his permanent domicile: Provided further, That no person belonging to the army or navy of the United States shall ever be elected to, or hold any civil office or appointment in said Territory.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the laws now in force in said Territory of Washington, by virtue of the legislation of congress in reference to the Territory of Oregon, which have been enacted and passed subsequent to the first day of September eighteen hundred and forty-eight, applicable to the said Territory of Washington, together with the legislative enactments of the territory of Oregon, enacted and passed prior to the passage of, and not inconsistent with, the provisions of this act and applicable to the said Territory of Washington, be, and they are hereby, continued in force in said Territory of Washington until they shall be repealed or amended by future legislation.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs, and other judicial and ministerial officers, who shall be in office within the limits of said Territory of Washington when this act shall take effect, shall be and are hereby authorized and required to continue to ex-

ercise and perform the duties of their respective offices, as officers of said Territory until they or others shall be duly elected or appointed, and qualified to fill their places in the manner hereinafter directed, or until their offices shall be abolished.

By the Governor,

I. I. STEVENS.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory.

CHARACTER OF THE JAPANESE.—Travelers tell us that in physical attributes the Japanese men are much superior to the Chinese, possessing a most remarkable power of enduring toil and exposure. The women, handsome and well formed, are much superior to the women of other Eastern nations. There are more scholars in this empire than in any other country, and every peasant can at least read. The reciprocal affection and confidence existing between father and son is without a parallel. A Japanese home is an eminent example of domestic harmony.

A most delicate sense of honor pervades this nation, until it becomes almost a vice. Blood alone can atone for an offered insult. A love for fun is a national characteristic, and even the beggars are merry. So fond are the ladies of dress, that they display the richness of their wardrobe upon every possible occasion, often changing their entire dress two or three times during a single theatrical representation.

Social gatherings, out-door and rural amusements, and old fashioned tea parties, are their delight. Rules for behavior at these latter are reduced to a system, and must be studied by every young lady at school. Strict etiquette demands that what cannot be eaten shall be stowed away in the pocket. At grand fetes, every one takes a servant to carry off his share of the remnants. Cleanliness is with these people a virtue. Every dwelling has its warm, cold, and vapor baths, and their houses are perfect models of order and cleanliness.

In the arts they are, as a nation, well advanced. They work well in the metals and wood; manufacture glass, paper, watches, telescopes; have manufactories of silk and cotton goods, and in general are farther advanced than any other Oriental country.—Of music, painting and poetry, they are passionately fond. In the sciences they excel, but the invention or construction of any article calculated to save labor is prohibited by the government.

RETURN OF THE NORTH STAR.—The N. Y. Tribune says:

The steam yacht North Star arrived at her berth, at the foot of Corlears street, Friday, September 23, after an absence of four months and three days. It will be remembered that Mr. Vanderbilt and the members of his family sailed for Europe, in the North Star, on the 24th of May, intending to visit the principal European ports. Since that time, the European and American papers have given detailed accounts of the progress of this stupendous pleasure trip, leaving but little further to be added. On the evening of the 12th she sailed from Madeira for New York, and arrived here in 10 days and 20 hours; one-third of the distance was performed with two boilers only, consuming on the average 25 tons of coal per day.—This is said to be the quickest run ever made by any steamer. At noon, Thursday, the North Star was in the Gulf Stream, 285 miles distant; at 10 o'clock Friday morning, Sandy Hook was reached. In three hours from first sighting land, the yacht was opposite Castle Garden. The entire distance performed by the North Star, since her departure from New York, has been 15,000 miles, occupying 58 1/2 days, during 19 of which the four boilers were used, and for the remainder of the time only two. She performed 6,000 miles consuming only 500 tons of coal.

"STEAMER DAY."—Steamer day is an epoch in life in San Francisco. Go into a banker's or merchant's office on business, and the proprietor is closeted in a small coop in the back ground, labelled 'private'; no admittance to him for this day, except as a special favor. Nobody goes to the theatres, everybody is writing letters, and the ladies can't go without their lords. Ask Mr. — to pay a bill, and the answer is, "My dear sir, this is a steamer day; I have a large sum to remit, and am pushed to make it up." (By the way, the same gentleman always says after the steamer has sailed, "The steamer has just got away, and I have remitted everything; call tomorrow," &c.) In short, the departure of a steamer seems to create a universal panic—a commercial and monetary crisis—in which all trades, callings and professions are obliged to mingle. After the departure the public pulse beats calmer; every body breathes freer, and affairs flow again in their natural channel. Steamer day in San Francisco is to the community what the arrival of an Imperial ukase is to Siberia, or a pronouncement of a Mexican.—[Commercial Advertiser.]

"The birth of a child is the imprisonment of a soul. The soul must work its way out of prison, and in doing so, provide itself with wings for a future journey. It is for each of us to determine whether our wings shall be those of an angel or a grub!"

Olympia, Washington Territory, Saturday, December 3, 1853.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

Truth crushed to earth, will rise again—The eternal years of God are hers.

A Fresh Start.

In presenting the present number of this paper to the public, we have the satisfaction of saying that the "COLUMBIAN" has become the WASHINGTON PIONEER—that it, having purchased, "body and boots," from whig influence and interest—has been paid for—that its present editor is half owner of the establishment, and as long as he continues as such, that the paper will continue to be a straight, radical democratic journal, an uncompromising political opponent to everything that wears the garb or assumes the form of whiggery, "soft-shellism," faction, and in short all things opposed to the true interests of the people, or the democratic party.

As the pioneer press of this territory, in our connection with it, one year ago, we exerted all our energies to procure a division of the Territory. We then fought for a union of parties to secure that object. Propitious circumstances at home, with the prompt and efficient influence of our then delegate to congress, carried the project triumphantly through, and we sincerely hope our first delegate to Congress, whoever he may be, may be a man whom old Jo Luce will suffer without hesitation to jump right into the traces with him, and pull together for the advancement of the great interests of the Pacific coast.

Although now connected with a party paper, we pledge ourselves to exert all the ability we possess, to the advancement of every species of industry—the reform of all abuses, and an explanation of the necessities of the different portions of the territory. The making of roads, the establishment of schools, and the just rewarding of the laborer, will be subjects of frequent discussion. That the "laborer is worthy of his hire," comes to us from high authority, and through our columns will be ever heard, and his murmurings given to the public.

We desire to pursue a fair, open, courteous but determined course of policy toward the opposition party, and trust to meet a manly and dignified return—courting no favors and shrinking from no responsibility.

Amongst our political friends, we will use all honorable means to secure harmony and unanimity of action, and as far as consistent, endeavor to allay all bickering which may arise from localities, entertaining the firm conviction, that as far as our federal authorities are concerned, equal and exact justice will be done to all parts of the territory; and presuming that our first legislature will be largely democratic, we have full hope and every reason to believe, that that body will take warning by the example furnished by Oregon—come to a direct and proper understanding in its legislative action—concede, where concessions are honorable and necessary, and transact the business of the session on a permanent basis, with an eye single to the interests of the whole territory.

Personal quarrels of political friends, espoused in advance of the issue of this paper, we will not espouse, further than we conceive absolute justice may imperatively demand, but would most seriously enjoin the admonition—"brethren, be ye all of one mind," the long looked for Governor has arrived—the territory has been organized, and if democrats are desirous of success, they must organize the party; and how can that object be successfully consummated unless we live in peace? and act in union?

As firm advocates of conventions, and aided by their decisions, we cannot too strongly urge upon the several counties the propriety of prompt action and organization.

Aside from a lively participation in party affairs—a careful caring for the general interests of the people in every essential particular, and the wants of the territory at large, the PIONEER will use all honorable means to PIONEER THE PROJECTED GREAT PACIFIC RAILWAY FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES, BY THE NORTHERN ROUTE TO THE SOUND, and we will devote a due share of time to the procuring of such available information as can be obtained from the report of the survey just completed by Gov-

ern Stevens, and give the result to the public. The bright and glorious future for Washington is already gleaming in the east, and we have full hopes that when the report referred to becomes thoroughly investigated by congress, the sun of her destiny will be reflected on our shores in full meridian splendor.

In conclusion we would say that we are perfectly willing to submit to the people of the territory, with our original connection with the "Columbian," as a neutral paper, tended to the advancement of the interests of the territory, and give the result, as an earnest for the future of the Pioneer as a party paper.

Territorial Democratic Convention.

In another column it will be observed that the Democratic Central Committee of Thurston county have designated Cowlitz Landing, Lewis county, as the proper place, and the 2nd day of January as the proper time, for holding a Democratic Territorial Convention for the nominating of a Delegate to Congress. The democracy of Clark, Lewis, Pierce and King have responded to the suggestion. Island, Jefferson and Pacific will no doubt cheerfully accede to the proposition, and all that remains to be done is for the several counties to call their conventions—appoint their delegates, and see that those delegates attend the convention. We must have a delegate to Congress of the right stripe; to do which, the representatives of the people must be heard from, and their decision heard. The place of meeting should be no objection, as it is as near the centre of the voting population as could have been consistently agreed upon. Last year, serious objections were urged by many persons along the Sound against meeting at Monticello for the purpose of holding a Territorial Convention, memorializing congress for a division of the territory. And yet that convention met, and we are now an independent territory, in consequence. This year the representatives of the democracy are called upon to meet at Cowlitz Landing—a place equally inconvenient to many of the delegates to be chosen, but central in its character, to nominate a candidate to represent us in congress—virtually important to the future welfare of our territory, and what good democrat is there amongst us who will refuse or neglect to obey the call. We have now a new territory, and we want that territory properly represented. Whatever individual preference we may have as to the choice of the convention, we are pledged willingly to abide its decision—fairly and honorably made, and will give it our undivided support. Our doctrine now is—county conventions first—a Territorial convention next—a democratic government throughout. AND THEN, THE PACIFIC RAILROAD!

To Our Democratic Friends.

In another column of to-day's paper we have taken occasion to urge upon the democracy the necessity of party organization for the sake of success in the approaching election. There is another thing, however, absolutely necessary, and that is, that the organ—the medium through which that party is to be heard, be adequately sustained—that it should be endowed with the "sinews of war," by the democracy walking up, becoming subscribers, and giving a substantial evidence of patronage. If, heretofore, there has been a personal feeling of political difference, tending to create unpleasant feelings between ourselves and any members of the party, we are willing to forget the past, take "fresh start," and require the same in return. Let all cease quarreling and come up and subscribe for the PIONEER. How many copies, gentlemen?

"The North-West Democrat."

In another column will be found the prospectus for a paper bearing the above name, the first number of which is proposed to be issued some time about the first of January next, by Doyle & Co.

We think we have authority, and write understandingly, when we say that that press will be united with the Pioneer on its arrival here. Just concessions on our part are all that will be necessary to produce a satisfactory arrangement. We are willing, on our part, to accede to any honorable terms or sacrifice for the benefit of the party and triumph of democratic principles. The WASHINGTON PIONEER AND NORTH-WEST DEMOCRAT, (or vice versa), would be an excellent title for a paper.

FILLED.—We learn from Capt. Slater of the ship Sarah Stone that a man by the name of Kennard, formerly of Gardiner, Maine, was killed on Wednesday of last week at Port Madison. He was engaged in getting out piles—and while cutting off one that had been fallen, it broke so near that he expected, killing him instantly.

GLORIOUS NEWS FOR WASHINGTON!

ARRIVAL OF GOV. STEVENS!

Complete Success of the Expedition!!!

Quick Feasibility of the Northern Railway Route!!!

Governor Stevens arrived at this place on Saturday last, through a drenching rain, having completed one of the most arduous and triumphantly successful explorations ever performed since the organization of the federal government. Six months devoted to incessant toil, danger, and the overcoming of what seemed to be almost insuperable obstacles, has brought to our new territory a Governor, and with him, as we believe, the groundwork of the Pacific Railway. Other routes may be repaired, but we believe Gov. Stevens can illustrate the Northern route to be doubly so. No pains have been spared by him to ascertain all the facts connected with the country over which he has traversed, and it is to be expected that congress will deliberately and impartially weigh all the claims and advantages of the route embodied in the report of Gov. Stevens, and act according to the evidence before it in the premises. A new Territory, set apart and organized within one year, and a favorable report for a railway from the Atlantic States to the Sound! Who can anticipate the future for our territory?

A committee of arrangements had made some preparation to receive the Governor in something like a formal manner, which to some extent was superseded by his sudden, and at the time, unexpected advent. On the announcement of his arrival, however, a national salute was fired—the national banner at once was drawn to the top of the Liberty pole—the flag of the Kendall Co. was made to flutter in the breeze, and waiving all ceremony the Governor was received almost literally into the arms of a warm-hearted, patriotic people, in the rough garb of a bold and adventurous American freeman.

The large room of the Washington Hotel (whither he had been conducted), was soon crowded, and to relieve him from the embarrassment of conversing with all individually, it was suggested that he be specially welcomed to this territory, as our future Governor; which duty was performed in a few words by the editor of this paper, upon which the Governor replied as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE TOWN OF OLYMPIA: I have been mingling freely with you since my arrival here one half hour since, and can in reply to your warm expressions of welcome, do little else than repeat what I have stated in conversation. After my six months experience of the plains and the mountains, I feel that I have now reached home—a home soon to be cheered by the presence of my wife and children—and to be the scene of the labors of my future life. You have reason to complain of the great delays which have occurred in the organization of your territory, and I was prepared to bear patiently any expression of dissatisfaction which you might think proper to indulge in. I did not doubt you would recognize the general bearing of my labors upon your own prosperity, and that on the whole it would be conceded that the territory would be a gainer by my coming overland in charge of the railroad exploration. I did not look forward, however, to the universal policy which I have found wherever I have been that no serious detriment had occurred to the public service, and your best interests had been most effectively promoted by my course. It is my pleasant duty to be able to report the complete success of the exploration, and that a railroad is eminently practicable from the head of navigation of the Mississippi to your magnificent Sound. The exploration has covered a wide range of territory and has developed at least two passes in each of the three mountain ranges—the Rocky mountains, the Bitter Root mountains, and the Cascade mountains. Good routes connect these passes. The country passed over is well watered and abounds in grass. A small expense will open excellent wagon roads. The mountains abound in granite and marble, and are covered with a luxuriant forest growth. I have been favored with associates of unsurpassed zeal, energy and ability and with a most admirable body of employees. No serious difficulty has occurred on the whole route, and the Indian tribes have welcomed us into their country and assisted us in our march. The parties are now at Vancouver and will in a few days reach this place.

Gentlemen, I have now seen much of our territory, and am convinced that it is to play no secondary part in the future progress of our country. Its position on the northern Pacific is august and makes it the great outpost of the western coast. Its fisheries of cod yet to be developed, and its fisheries of salmon will be a nursery of the leaven of its future commerce. Its resources in lumber are inexhaustible. Much of its soil on both sides of the Cascades is rich and well adapted to cultivation. I can speak advantageously of the beautiful St. Mary's valley just west of the Rocky mountains, and stretching across the whole breadth of the territory; of the plain fifty miles wide bordering the south bank of the Spokane river; of the valley

extending from the Spokane river to Cowlitz; of the Great Salmon prairie of six hundred square miles; the Wallah Wallah valley. The New Pacific country is said to be rich as well as the country bordering on the Yakima river.

All we citizens, we have every thing to encourage us to do our part in establishing the solid foundations of the future prosperity of our territory. Ours is the great railroad, which the vessels engaged in the commerce and the protection of the commerce of the world, can rely on as anchor. This great roadstead is on the route of Asiatic commerce, and with the known practicality of the railroad route thence to the St. Lawrence valley, and the upper Mississippi, it must become a great emporium of trade. I have come here, not as an official for mere station, but as a citizen as well as your chief magistrate to do my part towards the development of the resources of this territory, and combining the elements of national organization and strength on the western coast. A great field opens to our view, and we can labor with the conviction that for our hands as the pioneers on the Northern Pacific, an imperial domain will descend to our children, and an accession of power result to our country; all too in the cause of freedom and humanity.

As no report of the speeches which followed has been furnished us, and as no notes had been taken, it would be folly for us to attempt to do justice, or give even a synopsis of the able manner in which the several gentlemen acquitted themselves.

Judge Monro was immediately called for at the conclusion of the speech of the Governor, and, in a well conceived address of some length, welcomed the Governor to the theatre of his future labors—assured him of the confidence an intelligent and patriotic people would place in him as their Governor—regretted that it had not been his lot to have been permitted to have shared with him the dangers and privations of the long and perilous journey just concluded—congratulated him that he had now reached his home, and closed by assuring the audience that the report of Governor Stevens would have more weight in congress than that of any other party of exploration in the field, having in view the same object—a practicable railroad route to the Pacific.

Col. Anderson, Marshal of the territory, was then called for, who, in response, congratulated the Governor on his safe arrival in the territory, no less than the intelligent, noble-hearted character of the people over which he was called to preside; that it had been his duty to visit almost every portion of the territory, and that he had invariably found the principles of hospitality and genuine worth disseminated throughout. He alluded to the favorable report of the survey just concluded in terms of the highest satisfaction, and expressed the conviction that congress could not be blind to the advantages of the route from the evidence which the report of Gov. Stevens would afford.

Col. W. H. WALLACE, of Steilacoon, next succeeded, in accordance with the desire of the meeting, and in his peculiar style, entertained the audience at some length with marked attention and evident satisfaction.

Loud calls were then given for Judge Lander, who, in reply, remarked that he did not know that he could add anything to what had already been said, but proceeded to observe, that the question of a Pacific Railway was the great question of the day, and was most happy to be assured that Gov. Stevens would be able to make a favorable report of a Northern route. He referred to the immense advantages such a work be, not only to our territory, but to the whole Pacific coast. He illustrated the unrivalled advantages the Sound would afford as a terminus, and in an able manner, took a comprehensive view of our relationship with China, Japan, the Indies and Islands of the Pacific, and with the Atlantic States and Europe, closing with the hope that congress would act the part of wisdom in the matter by determining upon the Northern route. When he had concluded—

Cries of "Mason," and "Mason," came from all parts of the room, and in reply, Secretary Mason—last, though not least—closed the proceedings, so far as speaking was concerned, in a neat, pithy, forcible and eloquent address, which his friends in the States, who understand his ready, off hand and matter-of-fact manner of delivery, would readily appreciate, and which was interrupted, at intervals, with loud applause.

The meeting of the federal officers with the Governor was of the most cordial character; and without disparagement to the authorities of our sister state and territory, we confidently assume that Washington Territory has the best corps of federal officers on the Pacific coast, and a model Governor—one who will be a Governor of the whole people.

Are You all Agreed?

All the parties attached to the expedition of Gov. Stevens, (except one which will not probably be here before March) be in within two or three weeks. The one under the command of Capt. McClellan and Lieut. Donelson, some time next week.—The one under Lieut. Arnold, Dr. Loukly, and Mr. Tinkham within two or three weeks. We would suggest the propriety of giving to Capt. McClellan's party, a public reception, and such an one as a party of men deserve who have endured the privations incident to the duty in which they have been engaged.

Ourself—The Past and Present.

We must confess that we feel a reasonable amount of honest pride and satisfaction, that we again occupy the ground on which we stood some nine months ago; and we know that we shall this week be read by many warm and devoted personal friends, of all political parties, who have stood by us, as well in our past as in our present, and who, we are assured, will bid us a hearty welcome to the "chair editorial," not as a NEUTRAL, but POLITICAL editor.

In our former capacity, we were called upon to discharge a duty to a people, whose interests were involved in the procurement of a new Territory. That object having been attained, as a sentinel on the watch tower of their rights, we have now a double duty to perform, in procuring the triumph of PARTY to defend those rights, guard the interests of the people, and such as will discharge its duty faithfully, through their representatives. If success has smiled upon our labors in the first capacity, we believe a furtherance of beneficial results will attach to the triumph of the party—the Democracy. One thing, at all events, we dare assume, (whether our future labors will be productive of good or not,) we have never proved recreant in the discharge of any public duty imposed upon us—and we never will. Friends, give us your hands on that.

Our County Convention.

The democracy of Thurston county will bear in mind that they are called upon to meet in Olympia on Saturday, December 17th, for the purpose of nominating representatives in the legislative assembly, and also delegates to attend the territorial convention at Cowlitz Landing. We cannot too strongly urge upon the attention of the members of our party, the importance of this assemblage. Selections are about to be made for men to fill our congressional and legislative offices, which, if they are tried and true, will mould our future destiny for good—but if bad, discord and anarchy will stamp their impress upon our infant territory. We call upon the residents throughout the county, that as they value its future good, and the welfare of Washington, they turn out to the convention, and make themselves not only heard but felt in its deliberations. The people of the country—the tillers of the soil, should not be neglectful of a matter so vital to them. Let every farmer then give his attendance, and we will pledge ourselves in advance, that we shall be able to chronicle at the close of the convention—"Order reigns in Warsaw."

Vol. 2nd, No. 13.

It will be perceived that we continue the old series in the first issue of the PIONEER. This we will explain to be a matter of convenience. The proprietors purchased the "Columbian" establishment, including subscriptions paid in and due, together with all book accounts, after the close of the first volume; and this number being the close of the first quarter of the second volume, it would seriously embarrass the settlement of accounts by commencing a new series.

The PIONEER will be sent to all the subscribers of the "Columbian" until we receive orders to discontinue. Our list has "walked up" considerably within the past week. Mr. T. W. GLASGOW, of the Tenalquet Plains, has just furnished us a list of eight new subscribers, and promises many more. He is a democrat as is a democrat. How many more like him are there in the Territory?

Arrangements have been perfected in San Francisco, for a considerable quantity of additional printing material, which is expected to arrive in about two months, and by which we expect materially to improve the mechanical execution of the PIONEER. On the receipt of which almost every kind of job work will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

We regret to learn that Mr. Gosnell & Co.'s saw-mill, at Skookum Bay, has been seriously injured by the late freshet, and that the dam has been entirely washed away.

Also, that the saw-mill of Mr. Cushman, of the Kendall Co., of Olympia, has been seriously injured from the same cause.

Notwithstanding the heavy head winds which prevailed last week, the clipper yacht "Francis Ann," Capt. DAVID B. GRANT, made the trip from Seattle to this place in 14 hours.

We are this week indebted to Adams & Co., through Parker, Colter & Co., for files of San Francisco papers twelve days in advance of the mail.

Brig John Davis, Capt. Pray, which has been loading at Alki was to sail this week for San Francisco. Bark Brontes, Capt. Rand, loading at Seattle will sail in a few days for the same port.

DEMOCRAT'S AHOY!

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, November 25th, 1853.

The Democratic Central Committee of Thurston County, would respectfully urge upon the attention of the Democratic party throughout the several Counties, the necessity and importance of immediately calling County Conventions, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend a General Territorial Convention, to be held at Cowlitz Landing, (the County Seat of Lewis County) ON THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, (1854) for the purpose of nominating a DEMOCRATIC candidate as Delegate to Congress—suggesting the propriety, that each county elect one delegate, for each member of the House of Representatives, and two delegates for each member of the Council, (as appointed per proclamation of the Governor of Washington Territory)—throughout the several Counties.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee of Thurston County.

PROCLAMATION.

In addition to the precincts of election for Members of the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislature of the Territory of Washington, and of the first Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to be held on the 30th day of January A. D. 1854, as directed and appointed by Proclamation bearing date Nov. 25th, 1853, Be it known, that in the county of Thurston, Skookum—Point Johnson—and Yelm Prairie—are hereby made places of election.

The following are appointed judges of election; at Skookum, M. T. Simmons, James Graham, and Haucock—at Point Johnson, A. C. Simmons, H. R. Woodward, and J. C. Kellogg; and at Yelm Prairie, James Earnard, Geo. Hugh, and Wm. Packwood.

Given under my hand at Olympia, this first day of December A. D. 1853.

By the Governor, I. I. STEVENS.

C. H. MASON, Secretary of the Territory.

PROCLAMATION.

The undersigned having been duly qualified according to law and having entered the Territory of Washington on the twenty-fourth instant, will proceed to organize the same according to the provisions and the Act approved March 2nd 1853, and ex officio will discharge the duties of Sup. of Indian Affairs.

Given under my hand and seal this twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

ISAAC I. STEVENS, Gov. Wash. Ter. and Sup. of Indian Affairs.

St. Mary's Village, Washington Territory.

The Road from Olympia to Rainier.

At the request of many persons who are desirous of knowing something about the state of the road, at this season of the year, between Olympia and Rainier, we have deemed it proper to say a word on the subject through the columns of your paper. An expression we are on the road regularly and ought to know something about it. It is, at present, in exceedingly bad order, and the late freshet has even made it dangerous to strangers who travel the road without a thorough understanding of it. Let us take a slight glance at the road, in detail, from this point to Rainier.

From Olympia to Skookum Chook the road is in pretty good condition with the exception of the first mile from town and through the timber from Skookum Chook to Mr. Hodgkins. There are several small creeks to cross before reaching Skookum Chook, but all of them are fordable. An general class travelers ride as far as Judge Fall's or Mr. Goodell's the first day, and at either place they get well attended to. Skookum Chook which is thirty miles from Olympia, and the Skookum on the other side of it, are neither of them fordable. Indians however are employed in the vicinity for the purpose of conveying travellers in their canoes and swim wing horses, over both streams Indian Prairie comes next, and then West Prairie which, one week ago, was covered with water to the depth of nearly three feet. The wagon crosses a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road is obstructed. Passing Mr. Saunders' you come to the "Burnt Woods," where the road passes over a bottom of rich blue clay. This is one of the worst places a horse sinks to his shoulder nearly every day. When over this part, three miles farther on, you come to a creek or slough, over which you must cross your horse, and after travelling four miles of the road, through mud above your horse's knees, you come out of the woods to Mr. Saunders'. Last year travellers avoided West Prairie and the slough by taking the "Mountain Trail," but now account of the windfalls that road

The Old Grist Mill.

BY M. H. STODDARD.

The grist mill stands beside the stream,
With bending roof and leaning wall;
So old, that when the winds are wild,
The miller trembles lest it fall;
The moss and ivy, never seen,
Beside it o'er from year to year.

The dam is steep and weeded green;
The grates are raised, the waters pour,
And thread the old wheel's slippery steps,
(The lowest round for evermore,
Methinks they have a sound of ire,
Because they cannot climb it higher.)

From morn till night in autumn time,
When yellow harvest loads the plains,
Up drive the farmers to the mill,
And back anon, with loaded wains;
They bring a heap of golden grain,
And take it home in meal again.

The mill inside is dim and dark,
But peeping in the open door,
You see the miller flitting round,
And dusty bags along the floor.
And by the shaft and down the spout,
The yellow meal comes pouring out.

And all day long the winnowed chaff
Floats round it on the sultry breeze,
And shineth like a settling swarm
Of golden-winged and belted bees;
Or sparks around a blacksmith's door,
When bellows blow and forges roar.

I love my pleasant, quaint old mill;
It minds me of my early prime;
'Tis changed since then, but not so much
As I am by decay and time;
Its wrecks are mossed from year to year,
But mine all dark and bare appear.

I stand beside the stream of life.
The mighty current sweeps along,
Lifting the flood gates of my heart,
It turns the magic wheel of song—
And grinds the ripened harvest brought
From out the golden field of thought.

The Atmospheric Telegraph.

We live in an age of improvement—
Scarcely a month passes but the world is
surprised by some wonderful invention,
stealing upon the mind like the dawn, and
only causing us to wonder that the thing
had never before been thought of. In rapid
succession have appeared the Daguerrotype,
the Phalanx Gun, the Railroad, the
Magnetic Telegraph, the Sewing Machine,
the Ericsson Engine, Stereoscope, and
numerous mechanical and chemical discover-
ies; and now appears one equally valua-
ble, though not requiring the inventive
faculty demanded in the production of the
others—we refer to the atmospheric telegraph.

We learn from the Boston Traveler, that at
the late Annual Mechanics' Fair, held every
September, in that city, over the Fanueil
Hall and Market, that the success of the
experiment in transmitting packages from
one point to another by means of Richard-
son's Atmospheric Telegraph, was quite
complete. We cannot discover, after hav-
ing examined its operation carefully, any
reason why packages may not be eventually,
and before long, transmitted in this man-
ner from one city to another with all the
certainty with which they are now carried
by railroad and at a rate almost equal to
that of the magnetic telegraph, or as Mr. Rich-
ardson states, 1,000 miles per hour. In all
atmospheric telegraphs heretofore proposed,
the motion of a long column of air behind
the plunger or ball, has presented an insur-
mountable obstacle to its operating effectively.

The feasibility of the plan seems to be es-
tablished. A company is now being formed,
with a capital of \$500,000, for the purpose
of constructing a line of telegraph from
Boston to New York, having a cylinder two
feet in diameter, by means of which it is
believed that packages can be transmitted
from one city to the other in fifteen min-
utes. It has been objected by some that
the power to exhaust the tube for so long a
distance, would be so great that no reason-
able number of pumps would be able to ac-
complish it. But this objection is answered
by the fact that it is not proposed by the
plan of Mr. R. to exhaust the air through
the whole length of the tube at once; but
as a portion of the air is exhausted, and
the plunger rushes through the tube, the air
is cut off behind it, and a new column of
air commences to act upon it. The scheme
is entirely practicable, and will soon be
in common use in the Eastern States, though
in California it would hardly prove benefi-
cial for some years, owing to the sparsely
settled portions of country lying between
the principal towns.—[San Francisco Com-
mercial Advertiser.]

Poverty is necessarily feeble; but it
does not follow that riches afford strength.
We may, if we please, make wings of them
which will carry us to heaven; but we may
also as certainly make them oppressive bur-
dens, which would sink the most hop-ful
soul into the deepest perdition.

The vulgar mind fancies that judg-
ment is implied chiefly in the capacity of
censure; and yet there is no judgment so
exquisite as that which knows properly how
to approve.

FARM ACCOUNTS.—No person can be
come a thoroughly skillful and successful
farmer who does not keep accurate accounts
of all his farming operations, that he may
know precisely the amount of profit or loss
of each of his experiments, and consequent-
ly, which to adopt in his future movements.
It is true he may, by shrewd guessing and
a keen memory, form some estimation of the
most profitable crops; but to comprehend
accurately at a glance the precise amount
of expenditure through all the multifarious
operations of a whole season, for even a sin-
gle crop, would be almost as difficult as to
undertake to decide, by means of the mem-
ory solely, the profits of a bank or railroad,
and to divide the proceeds by guessing
among the stockholders.

To feel oppressed by obligation, is
only to prove that we are incapable of a
proper sentiment of gratitude. To receive
favours from the unworthy, is simply to
admit that our selfishness is superior to our
pride. Most men remember obligations,
but not often to be grateful for them. The
proud are made sour by the remembrance,
and the vain silent.

The effect of character is always to
command consideration. We sport and toy,
and laugh, with men or women who have
none; but we never confide in them.

Many persons fancy themselves friendly,
when they are only officious. They coun-
sel, not so much that you should become
wise, as that they should be recognised as
teachers of wisdom.

Justice is the great, but simple princi-
ple, and the whole secret of success in all
government; as absolutely necessary to the
training of an infant, as to the control of a
mighty nation.

NOTICE

To Settlers on Unsurveyed Lands.

THE UNDERSIGNED is now prepared to
survey those claims occupied by settlers
which have not been surveyed by the General
Government; and he will prepare the "notifica-
tions" necessary under the provisions of the act
of Congress approved February 14, 1853, entitled
"An act to amend an act entitled 'an act to make
donations to the settlers of the public lands in
Oregon Territory,' approved September 27th,
1850.

Failure to file such notification with the
Surveyor General prior to the 2d of December, 1853,
will operate as a forfeiture of the claim.
H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH.
Olympia, Aug. 27, 1853. 511f

For Cowlit Landing.

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

Travelers overland from Oregon will also find
good horses at the Cowlitz Landing by calling at
the residence of
P. A. CLARKE.
Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 431f

BLACKSMITHING AT

PORT LUDLOW, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER has a large shop in con-
nection with his steam machinery, with
good workmen, and all materials for mill and ship
work, and every thing in that line; and will guar-
antee all work to give satisfaction. Cast steel
plows made to order.
W. T. SAYWARD.
Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 471f

ALLAN, LOWE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

132 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Allan, McKim & Co., Oregon City O. T.
June 25th '53. 42 6m

MEDICAL NOTICE.

J. R. JOHNSON, M. D.,
ABOUT Fifteen miles below Olympia, on
Puget Sound, has opened for the benefit
of the sick and afflicted a

HOSPITAL

at his "point," where he will be in readiness
at all times to attend with counsel and medical as-
sistance all who may make application.
March 26, 1853.—291f

PORTLAND

IRON FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP,

First Street, (opposite the California House.)
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Turnbull, Monnaster & Davis,
ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon
that they have just opened an Establish-
ment of the above description, and are now pre-
pared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and
CASTINGS of every description.
Orders from all parts of the Territory will be
promptly attended to.
April 9, 1853.—311f

WATCHES & JEWELRY!

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
(LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.)

TAKE pleasure in announc-
ing to the citizens of Oregon
that he has permanently located
in Portland, where he is prepared
to

REPAIR ALL KINDS OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G. C. R. hopes by strict attention to business
and a desire to please, to merit a share of the
patronage of the public.
Front street, next door to Ladd & Co's. Third
Door below the Columbian Hotel,
April 23, 1853. 331f

CHEAP STORE!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

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

Dry Goods, Groceries,

HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES,

TIN WARE, CUTLERY,

CLOTHING &c.

All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the
cheapest."
Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do
well to call before making their purchases.
"A word to the wise is sufficient."
G. A. BARNES.
Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853. 1y1

PUYALLUP

Salmon Fishery.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared to
enter into contract with persons desirous of
packing Salmon—deliverable on the beach, from
the net—in any quantity to suit. Apply to
RILEY & SWAN, Puyallup,
or to PHILIP REAGAN, Steilacoom City,
August 12, 1853. 501f

SCHICTWOOT!

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform
the public that the above named scow has
been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods
from points below to this city. She is capable of
carrying a large amount of freight, and is perfectly
water-tight. Orders from all parts received and
promptly attended to, at the lowest rates.
EDMUND SYLVESTER.
Olympia, April 23, 1853. 1f

W. C. Holman.

Woodford C. Holman & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIPPING AGENTS,

FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING,
Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansone)
San Francisco, California.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES:
Ex-Gov. Burnett, }
Maj. William L. Smith, } San Francisco.
Page, Bacon & Co. }
Geo. Abernethy & Co., Oregon Territory.
F. W. Pettygrove, Port Townsend.
George A. Barnes, Olympia, W. T.
N. B. Strict attention will be given to con-
signments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every
variety of produce.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

G. H. GERRISH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WEST INDIA

GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, GUNS, PICKLED

FISH, SQUARE TIMBER,

FILES, &c.

New Dungeness, Washington Territory.
Emigrants intending to locate at New Dungeness
will do well to call at their store where every
information will be given them.
May 14, 1852. 361f

D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brook.

BIGELOW & BROOKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY,

Washington Territory.

D. R. Bigelow, one of the firm, has just returned
from the Land office, at Oregon city, and we
are now prepared to advise and assist settlers in
filing "notifications" of their claims.
Settlers will do well to keep in remembrance
the following clause of section third of the in-
structions issued from the General Land office,
April 30, 1853, to wit:

"Settlers on surveyed public lands in the Ter-
ritories of Oregon and Washington, are required to
give notice thereof to the Surveyor General,
according to the prescriptions in the act of 27th
September 1850, concerning which instructions
have heretofore been given; but under the late
amended act settlers on lands not yet surveyed
must file their 'notifications' of the same with
the Surveyor General on, or prior to, the 1st De-
cember 1853.

Failure to file such notice as aforesaid will op-
erate as a forfeiture of the claim."
Sept. 10, '53. 5m1

MEDICINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of inform-
ing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding
country, that he has opened an office at the above
place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its vari-
ous 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 at the Store of Nettman &
Brand.
G. A. LATHROP, M. D.
June 25th, 1853. 42-6m

WEBBER & SLATER'S

EXPRESS.

THE A 1 fast sailing sloop "Sarah
Stone," running between Olym-
pia, Port Townsend and Whidby's
Island, leaves Olympia the first, tenth
and twentieth of each month. Returning, leaves
Port Townsend the fifth, fifteenth and twenty-
fifth of each month, landing passengers and freight
at all intermediate landings. For freight and pas-
sage apply on board, or to
PARKER, COLTER & CO.

IN STORE

And now Receiving,

AT the Fire-Proof Brick building, Front
street, Portland, Oregon, a choice and
well selected assortment of Hardware, Groceries,
Paints, Oils, Wines and Liquors; among which
are—nails, horse shoes, horse shoe nails, bar lead,
steel and iron squares, try squares, board rules,
Collins' and Simmons' axes, hand saws, buck
saws, draw knives, spirit levels, hand saw files,
mill saw files, bench planes, and a fine assortment
of cutlery. Also, sugar, coffee, tea, rice, syrup,
tobacco, candles, soap, sardinas, dried apples and
peaches, starch, beans, &c. Wine and liquors in
tubers and bar decanters. Wines and liquors in
five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White,
black and red lead, raw and boiled oil, spirits
turpentine, sperm oil, window glass, &c., &c.
W. S. LADD & CO.
Portland June 29, 1853.—121f

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN STOVES, HARD-WARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

TIN-WARE, &c.,

Olympia, Washington Territory.

November 5, 1853. 91f

SEATTLE

STEAM SAW MILL!

H. J. YESLER & Co. are now manufac-
turing a superior article of sawed lumber.
H. L. YESLER & Co.
Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 11f

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN

General Groceries & Provisions,

Olympia, W. T., and Portland, O. T.

Sept. 10, 1853. 3m1

Lightner, Rosenau & Co.

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS.

OLYMPIA, PUGET SOUND.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
dry goods, boots, shoes, groceries and clothing. 41f

I. N. EBEBY,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office at the Custom House.

September 30 '53. 111f

G. A. BARNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND.
Sept. 1852. 11f

H. C. MOSELEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Steilacoom, Pierce county,

Washington Territory.

July 9, 1853. 1f

DAVID LOGAN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,

Portland, Oregon.

Will practice in the various courts of the Territory.
April 28, 1853. 371f

PILLOW & DREW,

Watch Makers & Working Jewelers,

Front, between Stark and Oak sts.,

NEAR THE WARREN HOUSE,

PORTLAND, O. T.

Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in a
workmanlike manner, and Warranted.
Rings and Pins made to order, of California Gold.
Portland, Sept. 13, 1853. 31f

DOCTOR L. C. BROY,

French Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE—Portland Hospital Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY.

Dec. 11, 1852—141f

F. D. WARBASS,

DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE,

COWLITZ FARMS, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

L. B. HASTINGS & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE,

PORT TOWNSEND,

Washington Territory.

Cargoes of Square Timber, Piles, Shingles, and
other lumber furnished at short notice,
and on reasonable terms.
Sept. 25, 1852. 31f

WARBASS & TOWNSEND,

GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE

GENERALLY.

Shipping supplied at short notice.
MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

P. A. MARQUAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Having located permanently in the city of Port-
land, will practice his Profession in the vari-
ous Courts of Oregon Territory.
Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Colum-
bian Hotel.
Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

WM. SETON OGDEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PORTLAND, O. T.

Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

ANDREW J. MOSES

KEEPS constantly on hand a general assort-

ment of Merchandise.

Olympia, Aug. 26, 1852. 11f

Law Notice.

E. HAMILTON, WILL PRACTICE LAW,

in the several Courts of the Territory of

Oregon.

Office in Morrison's Building,
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY,
sept 18 1f

GEORGE H. FLANDERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND DEALER IN MERCHANDISE,

sept 18 1f

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Geo. Abernethy. Hiram Clark. J. R. Robb

GEO. ABERNETHY & CO.

MERCHANTS,

OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY.

Sept. 6, 1852. 11f

F. A. CHENOWETH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will attend the several District Courts of the

Territory of Oregon.

Cascade City, Dec. 13, 1852. 111f

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

PILLOW & DREW have just received direct from
New York, a large and rich
assortment of WATCHES
and JEWELRY, consisting
of Gold and Silver Hunting
Watches, Plain do. do.
Gold and Silver Thimbles; Gold Rings with
setts; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases;
Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins;
Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders;
Fork Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains;
Silver Tea and Table Spoons;
Silver and Silver-plated Spectacles;
Gold Bracelets with setts;
Shell, Side and Tuck Combs;
Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Porces;
Solar, Hanging and Table Lamps;
Britannia Tea Pots and Pitchers;
Beads and Fancy Head ornaments;
Looking Glass and Mantle Clocks;
Pocket Knives;
Willard's Time Pieces, &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be