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For the Washington Pioneer.

Education—No. 5.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION mainly depends on a knowledge of the physiology of the parts of the body and their functions.

The educator should know that the bones, joints, muscles and tendons of the body are all constructed in beautiful relation to the properties of matter, to the mechanical laws of force, resistance, gravitation and equilibrium, and susceptible of improved adaptation by proper training; that the skin is adapted to its purpose of insensible perspiration, regulation of heat, absorption, and other functions—and is likewise capable of increase of healthy action; that the lungs, heart and blood, were created in pointed relation to each other, and that disease and death are often the consequences of man's ignorance of this relation; that the stomach and alimentary canal, form a perfect chemical apparatus for digesting animal and vegetable matter, with relation to whose properties they were formed, and for absorbing and assimilating the digested and wonderfully prepared material, to the constant repair of the bodily waste, from the substance of a bone, or fibre of muscle up to the exquisite texture of the eye, and the yet more mysterious essence of the nerves, the spinal marrow and the brain. All these points of knowledge offer a fund of physical education. The organs of the body may, by judicious habits and exercise, be increased, and life improved in comfort and happiness, while the havoc made by ignorance, and the sufferings of a shortened life, by abuse of its functions, may be greatly diminished, if not prevented. The mind too, owes much of its vigor and efficiency to the power of the muscles, the energy of the nerves, the regularity of the digestion, the purity of the blood, and the soundness and sanity of the brain. Let us now advert to a few of the causes which in early age interrupt and mar this healthy organization. It being admitted that the body and mind act powerfully on each other, it is clear that long exertion of intellectual efforts, and still more, the frequent action of depressing passions, must have great influence on the condition of the body at the flexible period when instinct and growth are going on together.

A close and constant occupation of mind too long continued, lessens the action of the heart, and a languid circulation being thus induced, prevents the full growth of the body.

Depressing passions act more conspicuously. Strong emulation as a stimulus to mental exertion, is highly injurious; an anxiety to excel often becomes the prominent passion. The health, the sports, and often the friendships of youth are sacrificed to the desire of surpassing all sound. This passion is most unfriendly to physical organization, and numbers of fine constitutions are undermined by it, in both sexes.

The application of this system of rivalry to the softer sex is, in a still higher degree fraught with mischief. It inflames the imagination, fosters the passions, and poisons the happiness of the brightest days of life; and since a proper substitute can be found, it is as unnecessary as it is pernicious. Of this substitute we will speak in the next division of our subject—MORAL TRAINING.

Children are generally confined to the school room too long; six or seven hours a day, broken into many parts, are quite sufficient; young persons, however well disposed, cannot support a long restriction to one place, and one posture; nature resists such restrictions, and if enforced, they are apt to create disgust with the means and the object. The postures too, which they assume while studying, writing or drawing are not indifferent. The habit of bending the neck in study, gradually compresses the vertebra; and the elevation of the right shoulder and the action of the right arm in

writing and drawing, pull the part of the spinal column to which the muscles of the right arm are fixed, to the right, and thus cause a lateral curve. These positions are unnecessary, awkward and injurious. The desk should have a proper elevation and slope; the seat a support or lack of a few inches at its edge; the arms should be kept on the same level. The secret of posture, in short, consists in avoiding all bad positions, and avoiding the long continuance of all positions. The ordinary carriage of the body in walking should be an object of attention. How different are the impressions made on us by a man whose attitude is erect and commanding, and by one who walks with his face directed to the earth, as if fearful of encountering the glances of those he meets.

Such attentions are of great importance to the fairer sex, where we naturally look for attraction in some form or shape. If nature has not given beauty of face to all, she has given the power of acquiring a graceful movement and upright form—qualities more desirable than the other; these qualities are gained or lost at school, and to some extent, come under the control of the educator. As we have ventured to speak of the fair sex, we may, perhaps, be permitted to pursue the subject a little farther.

Ladies are compelled by fashion to adopt partial and unequal coverings of the body, and the dangers which spring from fashion are more easily pointed out than avoided. But there is one part of female dress, the dangers of which have been proved by physicians, but which still continue to be used—we mean corsets. In what notion of beauty this practice took its origin, it is difficult to discover. The angular projection formed by a tightly drawn cord, is in direct opposition to the models of Grecian or Roman beauty. In the flowing robes of the Juno, the Vesta and Diana, every part is light and graceful, nor can there be discovered in the representation of the muses or graces any habilitment which could lead us to believe that they wore stays or corsets.

The taste of the other sex is uniformly opposed to the "wasp like waist" and the boarded chest yet, strange as it seems, there is scarcely a body from fifteen upwards whose chest is not confined in such a manner as to impede the motions of respiration and the free use of the muscles of the upper extremities. It is true, we are told, that they are uncomfortable without these appendages, but this only shows what great inconveniences we can, by habit, become accustomed to. Some Indian tribes who consider the flattened forehead to be a beauty, confine the heads of their infants between two pieces of board, corded together, and the child exists under the pressure, and may grow up; yet there can be no doubt that diseases are generated by it, that some lose their lives, and others their intellects. Still the fashion continues from age to age. Nature has so constructed the human chest that there is no superfluous play of the parts composing it. Its movements are just sufficient to give such an expansion to the lungs, and such an extent of oxygenation of the blood as are adequate to the wants of the individual, under different occurrences.

The ligatures in this fashionable dress are placed precisely on that part where the motion should be greatest—the lower part of the chest. It is precisely here that in case of fracture of the ribs, a surgeon would apply a bandage to stop the movements of the chest; though rarely does he venture to make it so tight as the ordinary corsets.

The effect of such pressure begun at an early age will be understood from what we stated in regard to the lateral curvature of the spine. The lungs must yield to it—their shape becomes permanently altered—the lower part of the chest contracted—the space destined by nature for the heart and lungs diminished, and what the fatal results of all this on the tender and vital organs, medical practice finds but too many instances.

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

WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—We believe it was Elisha Burritt, who, some years since, declared that telegraphs would do away with the idea that, in the end of time, the angel Gabriel would literally appear to announce the termination of the world, for the telegraphic lightning travels so much quicker than the sound of a trumpet can go, that it would be proclaimed all round this terrestrial ball in advance of him. Just think how it would be, if a man could stand upon the top of some high mountain, and send his voice in every direction to every inhabitant of the earth at once, and you will get the exact idea of what we shall have arrived at when the telegraphic system is completed, and the operator at the great central focus can sweep round upon all the radiating lines. The very thought staggers us—the most vivid imagination is baffled—and we sink back from the conception prostrated, feeling the childhood we are in, but getting a glimpse, as Moses caught a sight of the promised land, of the strength, the perfection, the manhood of those who are to come after us.—[Illustrated News.]

Van Dieman's Land.

From the San Francisco Commercial Advertiser.
Since the settlement by the Americans of California, and the subsequent discovery of gold in Australia, the islands of the Pacific, and especially those adjacent to New Holland, have grown into an importance in their relations with San Francisco which entitles even the least of them to special remark. We have at times given our readers condensed descriptions of several of the most interesting, collected from intelligent ship masters, who have afforded a mass of information at once valuable and interesting.—Among the most important of these islands is that of Van Dieman's Land, lying off the southern extremity of the main land of Australia, from which it is separated by a channel about 120 miles broad, called Bass' Straits. The length of the island is about 210 miles, and its breadth 150. It was discovered in 1642 by the Dutch navigator Tasman, and received its name from him in honor of the Governor of the Dutch East India possessions. Nothing, however, resulted from his discovery, and for upwards of one hundred years the island was lost sight of. Furneau and Cook visited it in 1773-77, but it was not until 1802 that any settlement was made upon it. It was then formally taken possession of by the English and made a branch penal settlement from Port Jackson, in New South Wales. In 1819 it was thrown open to free settlers, since which time its progress has been extremely rapid. The trade of this beautiful island with California during 1850 and 1851 was very extensive. Great quantities of grain, cargoes of potatoes and other produce—the yield of its fertile valleys—supplied the demand for these articles, created by the vast influx of population into our State. After the gold discoveries in Australia the same state of affairs became prevalent in Van Dieman's Land that existed here at the same crisis. Everybody repaired at once to the mines, and few had the sagacity to remain and supply the wants of the increasing population by means of agriculture. The consequence was that the great shipments of produce to this country suddenly ceased, and what was raised went across Bass' Straits to Melbourne, Sydney and Port Jackson. This of course proved of advantage to our own farmers and shut off a powerful competition across the ocean. There is probably not a more delightful spot in the world than this island. Americans, who measure their possessions by the thousand miles, and in making a mental survey of their country, bound their gaze by the two oceans, are apt to forget that far away, many thousand miles towards the setting sun, there exists a paradise, where a community lives who imagine themselves the happiest and most favored in creation. The appearance of Van Dieman's Land from the sea is exceedingly picturesque, presenting an endless succession of lofty mountains, covered to their summits with wood, while tall rocks and precipices, glens and hills, contribute to increase the interest of this romantic island. A nearer inspection corroborates the view afforded from the sea.

On traversing the island, it is found to present a constant succession of hill and dale with occasional flats or plains, not unlike the prairies bordering on the Bay of San Francisco. The country, though not well watered, has several extensive lakes scattered throughout the interior and possesses a considerable number of rivers.—The island has also numerous splendid harbors capable of containing the combined shipping of the world. The surface is well adapted to pasturage and about one-third is fit for cultivation. Speaking of the climate of Van Dieman's Land, an English writer asserts that no part of Europe offers such an unvaried salubrity as this island. It is not subject to extreme heat or cold; the seasons are regular, mild and agreeable; the atmosphere constantly pure and elastic; the sky clear, unclouded and brilliant. The average number of days in which rain falls during the year, is from fifty to sixty. The trees are tall and straight, branching only at the top, and are all evergreens. Apples, pears, plums, and fruit, to which the warmer climate of Australia is unfavorable, are produced here in abundance, and of excellent quality. The land is fit for all the purposes of agriculture, and the waters of the bays and inlets are alive with fish. Hobart Town, the capital of the colony, is on the south end of the island, and is built on the west bank of the river Derwent, at the head of a beautiful cove or bay about twenty miles from its junction with the ocean. An immense trade is carried on between this place and other Pacific ports as well as with England. The immigration here has vastly increased in the last six months. Gold has been discovered in the interior in much the same position as in Australia and California. Two or three newspapers are published at Hobart Town, which are extensively patronized by the colonists. With the introduction of steam communication between this country and Van Dieman's Land we shall be in monthly contact, and many of the more valuable fruits and animals which the length of a sailing voyage now deprives us of, will be brought to California.

The hog crop in Indiana will be ten per cent larger this year than last.

"We'll not Quarrel about a Trifle."

We never hear men, on making a bargain, use this common phrase, without being sure that trouble is in the wind. Every contract, even one for the value of a dollar, should be explicitly stated down to its minutest particulars, so that there can be no possibility of misconstruction. If this is neglected, difficulty is certain to arise. Many an honest man has been cheated, because a bargain has not been fully stated, because the parties "would not quarrel about trifles."

Two acquaintances, for example, who have long lived in pleasant intercourse come at last to a business transaction together. One may sell the other a horse, or a carriage, or a house. Or they may make a barter in the way of a regular trade. Too often, especially if young, they will come to a general understanding, but omit to explain themselves sufficiently as to the details. When the contract is executed, they find for the first time, that they have misapprehended each other. One has expected certain minor concessions, which the other has not even imagined he would be called on to make. If the friends are wise, they perceive their mistake, and retrace their steps by having a full explanation. A compromise follows and all goes well.

But too often, they are not wise. Too often instead of coming amicably together, they charge each other with a design to cheat. "I never before knew Mr. A. wasn't a man of his word," says one. "What a knave Mr. B. is, after all," says the other, "wants to over-reach me because I didn't have an agreement written down." "Or, perhaps, it is, 'I always thought Mr. C. a man of honor, but if I ever deal with him again, I'll have every thing in black and white.'" And so they go on, until finally a law-suit is the consequence; probably each party has costs to pay that often exceed the original amount in dispute; and an alienation for life results. Every day one sees such controversies arising. Perhaps it is a house that is sold. The buyer says to the seller, "Well, if I purchase, I suppose you'll let half the price lie on mortgage, as long as I please." "Oh! there'll be no difficulty about that; replies the other, 'I'm in no hurry for the money.'" On this the deeds are drawn. Several years pass; money becomes scarce; the seller has need for his mortgage money. But on asking for it, he is told by the buyer that the mortgage was to lie. "What, not forever?" replied the other. Practically the purchaser considers it so, however, and never forgives his friend, if, compelled by circumstances, he sells the house to get his money. Instances like this are of almost daily occurrence. Similar ones, in reference to other transactions, are even more frequent.

Where one party to a bargain is honest, while the other is the reverse, it is still more dangerous not to have the contract fully and explicitly stated. There are always men ready to take advantage of any uncertainties in bargains to which they may be parties. If they wish to put off pay day, or to save interest, or to draw back from their agreement, they have in such cases, a pretence for a misunderstanding, and this is all they need in order to carry out their views. They pretend that the bargain was different from what the other party asserts: there is no written agreement, nor any witnesses; and consequently, as one man's word is as good as another's, the innocent party is victimized. All too because he was fool enough to believe that other people "would not quarrel about trifles."

On no account, therefore, should a bargain be left vague, even in the smallest particular. The best plan is to have the contract written out, if the matter is an important one; the next best is to have an intelligent witness or two; but the very worst is to trust to friendship, honor, or any other consummate nonsense of that kind, because experience teaches that they are often no safeguards at all. Be sure that he is either a knave, a fool or a greenhorn, who, in making a bargain, winds up with, "but we'll not quarrel about trifles."

The following was enclosed in a letter from Cleveland. From what paper it was clipped we don't know, but hope the sender did not suppose it hit anybody about here:

LOOKING IN A MAN'S MOUTH.—Hold up your head, old fellow! Oh, I must be more reverential; you are the grave old man who lectures me every day upon my sins—who advises me to avoid all evil, deny myself, drink no liquor, and follow the cross. However, hold up your head. Let me catch you by the nose and the chin, and now open your mouth. Now I have got you. You should have thirty good white front teeth, but there are only about nineteen, stained and decayed. You chew tobacco like a Hog. Nay, not so, for hogs will not eat so nauseous a weed. Do not preach to me about relinquishing my little partialities that do no harm to any, when you keep your mouth in this odious condition. Bah, your breath is awful—I will let you go your nose and chin, and let your contenance assume its regular longitude. But until you clean your mouth forever of this weed, I will call you as dissipated as the drunkard, whose liquor and sugar tastes infinitely better than does your dirty tobacco.

The Jewish Sabbath.

It is unlawful to ride on horseback or in a carriage—to walk more than a mile from their dwelling—to transact business of any kind—to meddle with any tool—to write—to play upon any musical instrument—to bathe—to comb the hair—and even to carry a pin in their clothes which is unnecessary. These and a great many others are complied with by the most rigid. There is one command in the law of Moses to which all Jews most scrupulously adhere, "Ye shall kindle no fire throughout your habitations upon the Sabbath day."—(Exodus xxxv, 3.) Consequently they never light a fire, lamp or candle on the Sabbath day, nor eat food prepared on that day—all must be done on Friday. As it is impossible to spend the Sabbath in cold climates without fire or light, the Jewish families who keep servants make it their point to have a Gentle in their service to do these things, and among the lumber classes a number of families generally unite in securing the service of a Gentle neighbor for the day. Nothing could wound the conscience of a Jew more than to be under the necessity of putting fuel on the fire or snuffing his candles on the Sabbath.—British Jew.

"If you're coming, why don't you come along?" So "Mose" was wont to say, aforesaid, and it embodies a "good bit" of practical philosophy. Every new engine shrieks it—every new railway is a record of it—every line of telegraph exemplifies it. The saying originated in the "Bowers" may be, but it is destined to be a cosmopolitan. It began with individuals; it is going on with nations; it will end with the world.

"If you're coming, why don't you come along?" It is uttered in almost all tongues, in almost all lands. It has rung around Christendom; the iron bedstead of Procrustes has been left behind, with the torch and the fagot. It has sounded like a siren through the political world, and the "old slogans" are among the baggage wagons and the wounded.

It has electrified the realm of literature; prose is becoming the living voice of humanity, and poetry its echo. The old Romance press has given place to the cylinders whirled by the panting engine, and thought that moved at a funeral pace now rushes to a tremendous charge. "The old Guard" and "Marion's men" were nothing to it.

"If you're coming, why don't you come along?" "Six paces to the front" is the word to everybody and everything that wants to be listened to or looked at. If you have anything to do, do it; if you wish anybody to see something, show it. "If you are coming, why don't you come along?"

It used to take six men to make a pin; now, one boy, a pull, a clip and two strokes do the business.

Once, cradles rocked the grain for the garner; now a whirlwind on wheels cuts, threshes and bags it in a breath.

Once, fathers and mothers had the precedence by a few; now, belles with dolls and pianofortes, distance the "old folks at home," and take up the cry of the world, "If you're coming, why don't you come along?"

Once they crossed the Atlantic in an hundred days; now, let them exceed ten, and somebody hails them from the land's end, as they lie in sight. "If you're coming, why don't you come along?"—New York Tribune.

THEOLOGY AND EDUCATION.—A *Table*.—One winter's night, a poor boy, worn out with cold and hunger, lay senseless before a rich man's door; and the rich man seeing him, was moved with pity, and carried him into his house. In a little while the warmth of the fire, which was blazing in the room where the boy was laid, restored him to life, and, feebly opening his eyes, and raising his head from the ground, in a faint, low voice, he cried; "I have had nothing to eat these two days: give me food, or I shall die." Bread, meat, and wine were placed before him; but as he stretched forth his hand towards the food, the rich man removed it from within his reach, saying:—"Stop, before you eat you must say grace." And he repeated a form of grace, which he ordered the boy to say after him.

But another man who was present, and who was a dissenter, interrupted him, and cried:—"Your words are wicked, the boy shall not use them; this is the grace which he must pronounce"—and then he gave another form of grace, which he would have spoken. And when he had finished talking, a third man, who was a Catholic, more vehemently than the other two, exclaimed, "Both of you are wrong, I cannot suffer the boy to sin by doing as either of you would urge. This is what he ought to say"—and he repeated in a loud voice, a third form of grace. And then all three spoke together, each one saying the grace which he alone was right. And then the boy, who had been abused one moment, and whose attention continued for more than an hour, they could come to no agreement, as they were still debating and quarrelling, they heard a groan. Then suddenly they stopped talking, and turned towards the boy, and found that he was dead.—Diogenes.

The ship Marie, with guano, bound from Lima to England, foundered at sea. The crew were picked up and landed at Pernambuco on the 21st of September.

Aaron Burr.

The quiet erection of a tombstone over his unmarked grave, in the Princeton Yard, has called to mind the name of Aaron Burr. Near fifty eventful years of our country's eventful history have come and gone since his strange and brilliant career was run, during which many things have occurred to call his memory from oblivion; but scarcely a breath of air—certainly not a regretful sigh—has borne it from the tomb. His was one of the few immortal names that were not born to die; but for the present, the world has agreed to forget him. And there are many reasons why he should have been so soon forgotten. Tradition and legend have handed down his name blackened by every crime. Long before his death, even when poor, wretched and alone in the world, he stemmed misfortune's tide, the world had resolved to forget him. No one spoke of him, nor seemed to notice him, as engaged in the duties of an arduous profession, he walked the popular streets of New York. If met in the stage coach no one addressed him; if on the ferry which conducted him to the solitary island home, he was not recognized. In some cases it might have been because of his threadbare coat; in others, like all men, he was naturally forgotten, when, his power lost, he had no more favors to give, and the once brilliant light no longer attracted the glittering motes; but it cannot be disguised that those had forgotten who should have remembered him; he was shunned in the street; his friends did not know him; if pointed out at a distance, it was as one who had the accursed mark of Cain upon him.

We do not know a sublimer picture than that presented by this celebrated man in the last hours of declining life. His early course had been peculiarly successful. He was a soldier of the revolution, distinguished for courage, and skill, and activity; his reputation had been high at the bar, as a trusty counsellor, and eloquent advocate; he had been a successful politician, admired for his tact, and loaded with the favors of the people; he had also been Vice President of the United States, and presided over the Senate with impartiality and dignity; as he concluded his farewell address, there was not a dry eye in the chamber.—Added to all these public honors, happy domestic relations were the crowning jewels of his happiness. He was proud of his descent from two of the best stocks of the country; he was the favored son of the house of Edwards and Burr. He had the choicest education that could be afforded, and his proficiency was such as to make his nearest and fondest relations rejoice.—He had also been happy in his marriage, the fruit of which was a daughter, of whom any father might have been proud. She was beautiful in person, intelligent in mind, and gifted with a lively fancy and a brilliant imagination. These natural gifts had been cultivated by the most careful education.—The conversation of the daughter, when a child, was the delight of the father; when a matron, his pride. Given to the man of her own and her father's choice, who also stood high in his native State, as a gentleman; scholar, and successful statesman, she was the mother of a beautiful son, not more the parents' joy than the grandfather's pride. This little pledge that the family should not die and become extinct, also bore the name of Aaron Burr. Thus happy in his public relations and domestic circle, connected with the past by proud and glorious remembrances; with the future by a golden link, was wanting to fill up the cup of his happiness? Nothing, perhaps, save that right judgment of Solon, who counted the poor and obscure, but pious Athenian, the happiest of men, in preference to the proud and wealthy Lydian King.

In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, all this happiness was melted down and became as dross—the golden realties that already reached through three generations, became as a vision that is past. A fearful rencontre (that fatal duel with Hamilton), drove Aaron Burr, the soldier, the statesman, an outlaw from the land. A price was set upon his head. He was hunted from town to town, city to city. He fled in disguise from the face of man. He was tried for treason, and his fair fame blackened forever. His small fortune gradually melted away—he was a wanderer and beggar upon the face of the earth. His daughter, on her way to visit him and soften his woes, was seized and barbarously murdered by pirates. His grandchild was cut down and willed in death—relatives disowned him. With all this, Aaron Burr sunk not; he walked erect at eighty years of age among those who despised him. It was Lear facing the storm.

Since the time of Capt. Cook the population of the Sandwich Islands has dwindled down from 400,000 to 80,000 souls. Can the Missionaries, who boast so much of the improved state of affairs since their advent into those islands, inform us how society can advance and retrograde at the same time?

According to a recent decision in Prussia, it is lawful for a woman to attire herself in male habiliments. In other words, women may, without let, hindrance or scandal, wear the breeches. What a glorious country for Bloomers!

THE PIONEER.

Olympia, Washington Territory,
Saturday, December 10, 1853.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR.

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

Abuses in the Lumbering Business—Proposed Remedy—what our Farmers should do

It is a duty we owe to the industrial portion of the community of this Territory, to enter into a short examination of one of two miserable abuses practiced upon our lumbermen and farmers, from which, if not checked and reformed, it is unnecessary to conceal the fact, most fearful and lamentable consequences will inevitably ensue in the shape of bankruptcy and ruin to many engaged in the, at present, two great interests of this Territory—LUMBERING and FARMING.

In the infant condition of the fisheries within our borders, as well as the tardy progress attending the development of our magnificent coal mines, and also from the fact that our farmers neither produce bread-stuffs nor pork sufficient for home consumption, we are rendered most emphatically an importing community. Dry goods, groceries—every luxury, and many necessities of life—very many agricultural and mechanical implements—all are introduced here and paid for from a foreign market.—And what are we dependent upon for the payment of all these things? What resources have we for obtaining the money necessary for the purchase of these imported articles, and at the same time have a sufficiency to answer the purposes of every-day business transactions? We reply—LUMBERING—lumbering, almost exclusively has, and, for the present, must be made to foot the entire bill.

Are the people of this Territory, generally, advised as to the MANNER in which our lumbering interest is controlled? Are they aware that, to a very undue extent, it is controlled by irresponsible SHARERS and SPECULATORS, resident in Sacramento, San Francisco and elsewhere along the coast? Singular as such a suggestion may seem, it is nevertheless too true.

To illustrate the manner in which this is accomplished, we will suppose an individual arriving here from San Francisco for the purpose of procuring a certain amount of lumber. He advances a certain amount of money on the contract, and through a PAPER reputation, closes the engagement by furnishing a draft on some house in that city. He is then furnished with bills of lading—hurries to San Francisco, and disposes of the cargo, to arrive—thus securing a good round ADVANCE on the transaction. But suppose on his arrival there, the price of lumber should be below the figure at which a profit is to be derived, and the house upon which the draft had been given and accepted should prove irresponsible? How is our lumberman to be indemnified? He is obliged to await the caprice of the market or the individual contracting, or perhaps suffer himself, without remedy, to be swindled entirely out of his honest dues; and this robbery is felt, not only by the persons directly interested in the lumber business here, but by the operatives in its production, as well as the entire community. We do not pretend to say that the above supposed case would truthfully apply to the trade generally. But we do pretend to say, that instead of our lumber and timber dealers controlling that market themselves, it is superintended too much, and prejudicially, by the class of persons referred to, and the business is conducted entirely too extensively on paper. To be sure, a due proportion of drafts would prove advantageous to our business men in their transactions with California and elsewhere; but SPECIE and not drafts should be the basis in all our operations. A vessel arriving here for a cargo of lumber should be prepared to furnish either MONEY or drafts, in payment, to suit the convenience of both proprietor and operator, and not require TIME at San Francisco, to make sales, and enrich themselves at the expense of the labor of this country; and above all, when drafts are taken here on houses in that city, it should be fully ascertained whether or not those houses are solvent—ready and willing to pay on DEMAND. But if houses in California really are good for all their liabilities, why introduce the DRAFT system at all, further than the convenience of our business men may require? Why do not masters of vessels require their owners to furnish the money at once for their cargoes—comply with, and follow out the cash system adopted by a few regular companies trading between the Sound and San Francisco, and thus benefit all parties concerned? By

pursuing the course of policy at present sought to be introduced, the groundwork is being laid for bringing about that miserable credit, "order" and "truck" system which for years has weighed so heavily upon the interests and rising greatness of many of the western States; and which, if persisted in here, will eventually entail upon us all the evils consequent upon its practice elsewhere—make us subservient to the interests of the people of another State—make us "hewers of wood and drawers of water," with but an uncertain, and at all events with but a very inadequate reward. Let it forever be discontinued.

But it may be asked, what remedy have we to propose for the apparently growing evil? We would simply reply,—let our lumbermen take their own business into their own hands. Either purchase or charter vessels to carry their lumber to a market, or else combine—enter into an agreement not to dispose of it until the money is paid down therefor. By pursuing either course, a healthy and reliable state of trade will ensue—adequate prices will be maintained—labor will be as suitably and as certainly rewarded, and all the advantages of the trade will be in the hands and purses of citizens of our own territory. Speculators would then soon be compelled to become operators; and instead of our citizens receiving their pay by pieces-meal, or perhaps not at all, for the labor of their hands, they would receive it at once, and be thus enabled to pursue a legitimate and certain business.

In this connection, we have a few words to say about our agricultural interests. As lumber, timber, &c., are about the only articles of export which we can at present rely upon for the purpose of bringing specie into this Territory, and as our farmers, mechanics, &c., are forced to pay extravagant prices for many articles that they are necessarily compelled to procure, what little money accrues to our citizens from an export trade, passes at once into the hands of our merchants, which again disappears for fresh supplies, never to return. Now, to obviate this evil, let our farmers make our lumber pay for their goods; and wherever it can be done advantageously by a neighborhood, let them purchase or charter vessels—freight her themselves, and with the proceeds of the sales, purchase such articles as they may require—establish a "community" mercantile establishment, and thus retain, to a considerable extent, the money that reaches us through our export trade. A ruinous tariff would thus be avoided on articles which they are now compelled to purchase, which, in connection with the reform suggested in our lumber business, would, we think, greatly enhance the prosperity and wealth of our new Territory.

Unless a speedy and radical revolution takes place in the manner of conducting our foreign and domestic business transactions, an inevitable and dangerous crisis, we fear, will present itself, the consequences of which may be felt for years to come. LESS SPECIE, AND MORE LUMBER MUST BE EXPORTED FOR GOODS, AND MORE MONEY MUST BE ADVANCED ON LUMBER, or every avenue to industry will soon be seriously blocked. Let our farmers do their own trading direct to San Francisco, and our lumbermen control their own business, and we feel fully assured that our merchants, mechanics and laborers will, in the end, be signally benefited thereby.

The Territorial Convention.

The time for the meeting of the Territorial Convention at Cowlitz Landing is growing short, and in order that due preparation be made by the several counties in the appointment of delegates, we would again urge the importance of immediate organization through county meetings, in order that every portion of our Territory may be represented. That the counties bordering the Columbia river will give a prompt and full attendance we have no doubt, and it is the counties north of Thurston, particularly Island and Jefferson, that will experience the most serious inconvenience in being represented. But let it be borne in mind that had the convention been required to assemble at Olympia, Steilacoom or elsewhere in this part of the Territory, the same inconvenience would have been experienced by the county of Clark and parts of Lewis and Pacific. Pierce and King, we are assured, will overlook all difficulties, and come nobly up to the work, and we are much mistaken if the Democracy of Island and Jefferson is not made of sterner stuff than to allow distance, obstacles or locality to deter delegates from the discharge of a duty so important to the party, and so essential to the Territory. No time is to be lost in making preliminary arrangements, and we earnestly urge the voice of every county may be heard in the convention.

The ship "Anson," noticed in the Columbian, a few weeks since, as having gone ashore at Point Wilson, we are informed has since turned over, and drifted into Bellingham Bay. It is the opinion of her master that she can yet be saved, without material injury.

Democrats, are You Ready?

Before the next number of this paper will reach any considerable number of its numerous readers, the Democrat of Thurston county will have met in convention at Olympia, and nominated candidates for representatives and Councilmen to the Legislative Assembly, as also Delegates to attend the Territorial Convention to meet at Cowlitz Landing for the nomination of a Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress. Is the party throughout the county fully awake to the importance of the business about to be transacted? Are the farmers ready and willing to assemble from all parts, take their proper place, and require their voice to be heard, and their influence felt in the deliberations of the convention?—Will they for one day stop the plow in the furrow, and attend to a business, the neglect of which may hereafter cause genuine repentance and bitter self reproach? Are our party friends in the country aware that the opposition are silently perfecting a whig organization, and true to the ancient instincts of that party, will be unscrupulous as to the means employed, so that victory may be won, crown their efforts? We are assured that no effort will be spared—no scheme will remain untried, not only in this county, but throughout the Territory, to distract the Democracy on local and sectional issues, to the end that federal whiggery may triumph in our legislative halls, and in the selection of a Delegate to Congress.

Democrats of the county! if you are anxious that the whole county be properly represented in the Legislative Assembly—if you are anxious that representatives be chosen from the various sections of the county, you must attend and so express yourselves. If you fail to do this the fault will be your own, and you will be in duty bound to abide whatever selections may be made. We all, no doubt, desire the nomination of the best men of our party, and with such a selection, if Democrats will but present an unbroken front, we can elect the entire six against any opposition.

No less important is it that the people of the county attend to the nomination of proper persons to fill the legislative offices, but equally so, that they see that suitable persons be sent to represent them in the general convention above referred to. They should look well to it, that men be chosen who will attend, and who will act with an eye to harmony instead of discord; men in whose fidelity to Democratic principles they can safely confide, and whose unswerving integrity should be above suspicion.

The character of our first Legislature, and the impression made upon Congress by our first Delegate, are matters of the greatest moment, and we adjure the Democracy of the county as they have at heart the best interests of our new Territory, that they attend the Convention. Will you do it?

The Difference.

About one year ago a party of bachelors, of which we were one, assembled in our "sanctum" to devise ways and means for getting up a Christmas or New-Year's dancing party; and after mature deliberation, decided upon the practicability of the measure, in the event that we could procure the attendance of all the ladies within the boundaries of the Skookum Chuck and the Neaqually rivers; distant from us twenty and thirty miles. Now, what a change! We had the pleasure on Friday evening last, of attending a Cotillon party, given at Mr. Sylvester's new building, and found an elegant party of ladies assembled, from within comparatively, the immediate vicinity of Olympia. Beauty, fashion and intelligence seemed to have usurped the place, which one year ago might have been considered forbidden ground. Our old bachelor friends seemed to "shake" from off their feet the dust of centuries, and renewed youth supplanted the blight of years. It was a gay party, and what a commentary on the past! The shade of Byron, we trust, will forgive us for the harsh interpolation, when we say in connection with "a sound of revelry by night," that "Washington's capital had gathered there its beauty and its chivalry."

"Many hearts beat happily; and when Music arose with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes look'd love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage bell."

S. D. RUELLE, Esq., brought to the office last week, two magnificent Swedish or Russia turnips, weighing fourteen and fifteen pounds. The "Squire is a model farmer, and, naturally enough, a first rate democrat.

No mails last week, and consequently no news. The waters, however, having fallen considerably between this place and Cowlitz Landing, is now hourly expected.

The Census.

We will furnish the census returns of this Territory just as soon as Marshal Anderson can possibly find time to furnish us with his report. Our Territorial officers, from the Governor down, are at work day and night, in the dispatch of business imperatively required; and we will venture the assertion, that more labor has been performed in the executive office here, within the last two weeks, than has ever before been accomplished during the same length of time by any similar department, under ordinary circumstances, on the Pacific coast. We have, emphatically, a WORKING Governor, and one, who we believe, is well sustained by his official associates. Washington territory may well feel proud of the judicious selection made by President Pierce, and proud in the consciousness that the persons so selected will discharge their respective duties with energy, ability and faithfulness—true to the interests of the territory, with an undivided regard to the prosperity of the people. May the people sustain them in the election of the legislative assembly.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR FOR OREGON.—We understand that the vacancy in the gubernatorial chair of Oregon has been supplied by the arrival, on the last mail steamer, of JOHN W. DAVIS, who has successively occupied the positions of Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and Commissioner to China. Gov. Davis hails from the glorious democratic state of Indiana; and being himself an unswerving democrat, and possessed of the highest order of abilities, we congratulate the people of that territory on the judicious appointment of President Pierce. No "Enfermationism" about him.

TURN OUT!—TURN OUT!—We are authorized to announce that Governor STEVENS will address the citizens of this county, should they desire it, on Saturday, the 17th day of December, inst., on the subject of the survey just concluded by him in reference to the practicability of the Northern Railroad route. All those desirous of obtaining reliable information in relation thereto, will take due notice thereof, and assemble at Olympia, as proscribed.

STABBING.—A rumor reached this place some weeks ago, that in a difficulty with some Indians at Bellingham Bay, a man by the name of Brown was killed, and Mr. A. M. Poe, formerly of this place, mortally wounded. We have since learned that the disturbance took place between other parties, and was not of so serious a character as at first reported.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of "Hal, jr.," we conceive to be altogether too bitter for insertion in the "Pioneer." Your suggestions would create discord, instead of harmony, at our territorial convention. "No more of that, Hal, and thou lovest me." "Paul Jones" will do—"with an onion"—rather a strong scented doctrine, to appear without some neutralizing qualification. The motto of "Don't tread on me," is applicable to many, aside from our correspondent. Do you *cantuz*?

For the "Pioneer."
MR. EDITOR:—As the proclamation has issued for our first election, it is becoming a matter of deep interest to the people of our territory to enquire and know who there is amongst our citizens that would be the most efficient Delegate to Congress. Since the organization of our territorial government, we have sprung into new life, and with the great natural advantages we possess, we have a prospect before us, brighter, by a hundred fold, than has any other of the territories, or than had any of the new states during their most prosperous territorial existence. In order then that we may improve our advantages; let us in good faith to the great interests of our territory, and with perfect freedom from all personal bias or predilection, send the man who knows well our wants, and who will with energy and ability discharge, when elected, the duties that will devolve upon the first delegate of this rising star of the west.

There are many very respectable names mentioned in connection with this office, either of which would do credit to the territory, but in the opinion of the largest portion of the people of this as well as of other counties, there is none whose knowledge of our wants and our interests, and whose complete qualifications in every respect so eminently fits him for the office as Col. J. PATTIN ANDERSON, our present worthy Marshal. Col. Anderson is a democrat of the purest kind—is a young man of the highest moral worth—possessing fine order of talents, and who in discharge of his first duty as Marshal, in taking the census, has learned the character of our territory, its interests and its wants.

Should he be the nominee of the democratic convention, his election of course will be certain, and our people could at once congratulate themselves upon their wise choice. VOX POPULI.
Clark County, Nov. 30th, 1853.

Of Interest to All!

THE GREAT QUESTION OF THE DAY CONCERNING THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY!

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of urgent matters at present involving the Executive Department of this Territory, the Governor has taken the trouble to embody and furnish us the following article on a subject which has occupied his undivided attention since his departure from Washington City. Thankful for the favor, and knowing the people of the Territory will feel grateful for the information afforded, we will presume to add nothing in comment, but hope to be able, from time to time, to draw upon the same source for such additional valuable information as may be available:

"The geographical importance of the region of country between the Basin of the St. Lawrence, the head waters of the Mississippi and Puget Sound, its adaptation to settlement, its railroad routes, its emigrant roads and the nomadic tribes within its borders will be the subject of the following articles. Resting on the two great rivers of the Eastern and Western coast, the Missouri and Columbia, it connects by a navigable stream with Hudson's Bay and the Arctic Ocean. Between the upper tributaries of these two rivers, the Rocky mountains are broken into spurs, filled with beautiful and fertile valleys, furnishing several good passes much lower than the Southern passes and one being by barometric measurement more than one thousand five hundred feet below the South Pass. The head of navigation of the Missouri is only about seven hundred miles from the waters of Puget Sound, inexhaustible in its lumber, its coal and its fisheries, and in this distance there is one long reach of the Columbia navigable for steamers. From this head of navigation in two hundred miles and in ten days, the emigrant reaches that beautiful valley in Washington Territory at the base of the mountains, which even the honest and simple minded Flathead Indians have filled with cattle, and raised wheat and potatoes for their own use. Through this valley, all the Indians from the Cascades to the Rocky mountains pass on their way to the vast buffalo plains between the Missouri and Yellowstone where with the Crows and Blackfeet they lay in their stores of meat and robes, and which has been the scene of many sanguinary conflicts. The best natural wagon roads connect the head of navigation of the Missouri with the fertile valleys along all the streams issuing from the Rocky mountains to the head of the Yellowstone—valleys so mild, cattle need not shelter in winter—rich in buffalo grass—abounding in wood—and the water of the purest quality—and game, buffalo, elk, deer, bighorn, antelope, black bear, in the greatest abundance. The passes are yearly traversed by the Flathead Indians between Christmas and New Year's on horseback and March is the favorite month for the breaking up of the Buffalo hunt by the Washington Territory Indians and their return across the mountains to their homes on the plains and in the valleys of the Columbia river and its tributaries. From the head of navigation of the Missouri to the head of navigation of the Missouri through the Territory of Minnesota and the region occupied by the Asseniboines, the Grosventres and the Blackfeet, the emigrants will find grass over every mile of the route, and water never at greater distances than fifteen and scarcely ever at greater distances than ten miles. Myriads of buffalo occupy this vast region, and their numbers have not sensibly diminished though two thousand Red river hunters, each on his fast buffalo horse, four months each year, pour death into their ranks, and they are almost the only subsistence of some twenty-five thousand Indians.

"Four routes within the Territory of Washington are pursued by the Indians in passing from the valley at the western base of the Rocky Mountains to the plains and valleys between the Couer d'Eleine and Cascade mountains. The Couer d'Eleine mountains, an extension of the Blue mountains to Clark's Fork of the Columbia, north of which the range is known as the Kouteny mountains, occupy the whole width of the Territory for a distance of from one hundred to one hundred and twenty miles, is covered with heavy timber and has numerous well grassed though narrow valleys. The Nez Perce, the Spokanes, the Peude D'Oeilles, the Couer d'Eleines, and other tribes, in crossing these mountains have three to four horses for each man, woman and child, and even children of a year and a half old will be seen guiding their horses, on hand only on the rein, entirely unconscious they were exciting the wonder and admiration of the passer by.

"The Cascade mountains have two good passes, and on Puget Sound is found a climate of extraordinary salubrity, milder than that of Virginia, and of the same average temperature, though more equable than that of San Francisco, and a soil which yields rich returns to the husbandman. The Strawberry is often in blossom in December and February, and ice has to be imported from the colder regions of the north.

"The country between the Cascades and the Couer d'Eleine mountains is generally well adapted to grazing or tillage, and much of it is exceedingly well watered. Many of the Indian tribes are known to be rich in horses, and they have made considerable advances in the cultivation of the soil.

"Such is the general character of the country connecting Puget Sound, the great roadstead of the Northern Pacific, with

the great basin of the St. Lawrence.—Tapping the magnificent valley of the upper Mississippi, having within its borders the Missouri and Columbia, the tributaries of its wagon roads and its railroads, and themselves great channels of communication, the Rocky mountains broken into spurs and filled with valleys, the other mountains having practicable passes, it adds not a little to its interest that it was the scene of the labors of our first, our most successful and our most dauntless explorers, Lewis and Clarke. The sagacity of Jefferson saw that here was a great natural route, and he placed the men at the work who made it known to the nation. Public attention has now become fixed upon this field of the country's first great exploration, accomplished nearly half a century ago. This field we will examine and describe in a series of articles."

Road Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country held at the Washington Hotel, on Wednesday evening, December 7th, 1853, to take into consideration the propriety of opening a new wagon road from Olympia to the falls of Deshutes river,

On motion of J. K. Hurd, Wm. Cook, Esq., was called to the chair, and on motion of J. W. Wiley, Mr. L. Ensign was appointed secretary.

On motion, Mr. J. K. Hurd was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, which was done by a statement on his part of the present deplorable state of the road between Olympia and the plains, coupled with the assurance that the sum of \$315 had been appropriated by responsible citizens for the purpose of opening a good wagon road from Olympia to the falls of Deshutes river, and recommending that a board of three commissioners be appointed for the purpose of receiving bids until Wednesday the 15th inst., (by the lowest responsible bidder), for the object of opening said road; that it be made incumbent on the board of commissioners so appointed to review and locate said road on the survey by the authorized and legally constituted road running between Olympia and the falls, or as near thereby as may be expedient, to be sixty feet wide, and all fallen timber to be cleared out, and all the timber of 18 inches and under be cleared entirely out of the way, and that a good wagon road be located and established over said ground.

On motion of J. W. Wiley, it was Resolved, That J. K. Hurd, J. Williams, and L. Ensign be appointed a committee to duly discharge the duties of commissioners on said road—collect the money subscribed and appropriate the same in the manner recognized by the meeting.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers thereof, and published in the Washington Pioneer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.
WM. COCK, President.
L. ENSIGN, Secretary.

DEMOCRATS AHOY!

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
November 28th, 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 apportioned per proclamation of the Governor of Washington Territory)—throughout the several counties.

By order of the Democratic Central Committee
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 Supt. 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
Supt. of Indian Affairs.
St. Mary's Village,
Washington Territory.

AN ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Friday evening the 2nd inst., the lodging room of Messrs. Etheridge and Taylor of this place, was entered in their absence, and two trunks taken out, their locks forced, and the contents ransacked. But as neither money or valuable were found which it would be safe to extract, nothing was taken. This, we believe, is the first attempted robbery which has occurred in our midst, and it should put the citizens on their guard against suspicious characters.

PARKER, COLTER & Co's Express for Oregon, California, and the Atlantic States, connecting with Adams & Co's, will close on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19th.

A Nun.

BY WINTHROP MACWORTH FRANK. She was a very pretty nun. Sad, delicate and five feet one. Her face was oval, and her eye looked like the heaven in Italy—

Two of the more prominent feminine actors in the recent "Whole World's Convention," in New York, are thus graphically described by one of the papers of that city:

"The Rev. Mrs Brown is one of the best specimens of the human beings who have of late years broken out of the sphere for which they are destined by nature, and who have aspired, not only to the stations occupied by the sterner sex, but to the important privilege of wearing similar garments."

She has a very pleasing expression of face, and a remarkably sweet and musical voice. Her style of speaking is occasionally forcible, abounds with figures, and very seldom wears the listener. Unlike the generality of Temperance speakers, of both sexes, she scarcely ever indulges in anecdote to illustrate her arguments, but instead thereof she embellishes her speeches with quotations from the Scripture—very natural that, for a divine. Our revered orator dresses very neatly, but unfortunately there is nothing in her style that marks the profession to which she belongs.

Miss Stone was dressed in the plainest and neatest style. She wore a striped silk dress the skirts of which reached a little below the knees, leaving the distinctive bloomer pants visible. For the gratification of the curious in such matters, we may state here that Miss Stone does not wear them gathered in the Turkish fashion. She never wears any jewelry, and her head is never set off by any kind of head-dress, her hair falling upon her shoulders, except a small lock on each side of the head which is turned up under each ear.

All were Athiests. Prosperity kept them company long. Their ships sailed in safety. Their orchards were never blighted. Sickness tainted not their beauty; care and disappointment left their hearts alone. But to-day where are they, with the wealth and glory of prosperity? Ay! it is true. 'The mill of God grinds late, but it grinds to powder.'

The Cambridge Independent says that there is a tortoise at Petersburg, which has reached the patriarchal age of 220 years. Pliny informs us that there are to be found tortoises in the Indian seas so great that only one shell of them is sufficient for the roof of a dwelling house.

When a man refuses to pay a debt among the Mormons, they send three officers called WHITTLERS, who take their station in front of the debtor's house, each with a jack knife and a bundle of sticks, and whittle away, day after day, till the delinquent knocks under. It is said the remedy seldom fails.

The Gateshead Observer narrates how one Joe Smith lately went into a chandler's shop, and was served with a pound of candles. 'Arn't they d'ar?' he asks. 'They'll be dearer still,' says the shopman, 'if the Turks and Russians go to war.' 'What?' says old Joe, 'are they going to fight by candlelight?'

THE COMET.—Prof. Jewett's prediction of a collision between Mr. Comet and Mother Earth, should have been uttered across the water, where it would have found ready believers. The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says:

The Comet has been received with all the honors paid to astronomical phenomena: it has been caricatured in the "Charivari"; telescopes are directed at it from the Place de la Concorde every evening during the half hour that it is visible; gentlemen that have its biography to sell, in one sou pamphlets, draw its portrait on the pavement in chalk, with some anecdotal remarks—just enough to whet the appetites of the public for more; but in order to satisfy this desire, you must buy the pamphlet. In Spain, according to the Madrid Journals, it has excited great alarm, as it is considered "a symptom of divine wrath, and a presage of war, pestilence and affliction for humanity."

The Old Athiest.—Dead! and of all his wealth not sufficient to bury him with proper decency. Died, doubting to the last—poor old grey-headed Athiest! Years ago his home was a palace. His daughters were beautiful; his sons stately and noble. He gloried in his unbelief. "His eyes stood out with fatness." It seemed hard to the poor Christians and one was tempted to say, "It is better with the wicked than with the good."

But by those wet clouds, on which the rain drips dimly, lies his pine coffin. And the sexton strikes it with his shovel and coarse jests profane the "Garden of God."

'Poor old Athiest!' One daughter lies broken hearted in an early grave. One in a foreign land wanders under the weight of his curse. The youngest son the 'old man's darling, rots in jail; and the other died drunken.

All were Athiests. Prosperity kept them company long. Their ships sailed in safety. Their orchards were never blighted. Sickness tainted not their beauty; care and disappointment left their hearts alone. But to-day where are they, with the wealth and glory of prosperity? Ay! it is true. 'The mill of God grinds late, but it grinds to powder.'

To the People of Washington Territory.

FELLOW CITIZENS: At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends who seem deeply convinced that I can be of essential service to our Territory, I have at length consented to allow my name to be used as a candidate for Delegate to Congress at our approaching election.

M. T. SIMMONS. Olympia, W. T., May 27, 1853.

CABINET SHOP. JUST opened in Olympia for the purpose of supplying the people of Washington Territory with TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, STANDS, BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, &c. A few benches screws on hand. Turning done with neatness and dispatch, by D. C. BEATY. Olympia, July 23, 1853.

GROCERIES. WE would respectfully call the attention of the public in general to our stock of choice Family Groceries. PARKER, COLTER & CO. Sept. 27.

PARKER, COLTER & CO. GROCERS. OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Olympia, Dec 3, '53. 13f

STORY & REDINGTON, DRUGGISTS. DENNISON'S BUILDING, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, O. T., 13 6m. Dec. 3, 1853.

GEORGE GALLAGHER. DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, TIN-WARE, &c., Olympia, Washington Territory. November 5, 1853. 9f

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN General Groceries & Provisions, Olympia, W. T., and Portland, O. T. Sept. 10, 1853. 3m1

I. N. EBEL, Attorney & Counsellor at Law, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office at the Custom House. September 30 '53. n4f.

G. A. BARNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c., OLYMPIA, PUGET'S SOUND. Sept. 1852. 1f

WARBASS & TOWNSEND, GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE GENERALLY. Shipping supplied at short notice. MONTICELLO, Cowlitz River. Sept. 6, 1852. 1f

H. C. MOSELEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, STEILACOON, Pierce county, Washington Territory. July 9, 1853. 1f

Geo. Abernethy. Hiram Clark. J. R. Robb. GEO. ABERNETHY & CO. MERCHANTS, OREGON CITY, OREGON TERRITORY. Sept. 6, 1852. 1f

F. A. CHENOWETH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Will attend the several District Courts of the Territory of Oregon. Cascade City, Dec. 15, 1852. 15f

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 23, 1853. 37f

LAFAYETTE BALCH, MERCHANT, STEILACOON, Washington Territory. October 7, 1853. n3f

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. 12, 1852. 3f

E. D. WARBASS, DEALER IN PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, COWLITZ FARMS, O. T. Sept. 6, 1852. 1f

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. 36f

L. B. HASTINGS. F. W. PETTYGROVE. ALFRED A. PLUMMER. 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. 5f

P. A. MARQUAM, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, Having located permanently in the city of Portland, will practice his Profession in the various Courts of Oregon Territory. Office—in Coffin's Block, opposite the Columbian Hotel. Sept. 6, 1852 1f

ALLAN, LOWE & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 132 CLAY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO. Allan, McKinley & Co., Oregon City O. T. June 25th '53. 42 6m

CHEAP STORE! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL! THE undersigned having permanently located himself at Olympia in the mercantile business, has now on hand and is constantly receiving goods adapted to the wants of the country. Among his assortment may be found Dry Goods, Groceries, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, CLOTHING &c. All of which will be sold "Cheaper than the cheapest." Persons desirous of purchasing goods will do well to call before making their purchases. "A word to the wise is sufficient." G. A. BARNES. Olympia, Sept. 7, 1853 1y1

OREGON PRODUCE CO. RAINIER, O. T. THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand and for sale at their New Store, a large variety of Goods, which they offer for sale at Portland prices: Dry Goods, viz: Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Beans, Molasses, Pork, Flour, Liqueurs, Fruit, Window glass, Linseed oil, Powder, Shot, Cigars, Tobacco, Prints, Domestic, Drills, Coats, Pantaloons, Waistcoats, Shirts, &c. And a great variety of other articles, the whole comprising a complete assortment of all requisite for this market. TOOMY, HARPER & CO. July 1, 1853. 46f

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 "notifications" 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, 1852. 51f

D. R. Bigelow, Quincy A. Brooks. 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 instructions issued from the General Land office, April 30, 1853, to wit: "Settlers on surveyed public lands in the Territories 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 December 1853. Failure to file such notice as aforesaid will operate as a forfeiture of the claim." Sept. 10, '53. 5m1

W. C. Holman. Wm. M. Cargenter. Woodford C. Holman & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS, FIRST CLASS FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDING Sacramento Street, (between Battery and Sansome) 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. Patterson, Port Townsend. George A. Barnes, Olympia, W. T. N. B. Strict attention will be given to consignments of Lumber, Salmon, Flour, and every variety of produce. Sept. 6, 1852. 1f

SAYWARD'S LINE OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner WILLAMETTE will run regularly between Puget Sound and San Francisco—All orders for freight will be promptly attended to. July 30, 1853. 47f

SEATTLE STEAM SAW MILL! H. L. YESLER & Co. are now manufacturing a superior article of wood lumber. H. L. YESLER & Co. Seattle, Sept. 3, 1853. 1f

BLACKSMITHING AT PORT LUDLOW, W. T. THE SUBSCRIBER has a large shop in connection with his steam machinery, with good workmen, and all materials for mill and ship work, and every thing in that line; and will guarantee all work to give satisfaction. Cast steel plows made to order. W. T. SAYWARD. Port Ludlow, July 30, 1853. 47f

MEDICINE. THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has opened an office at the above place, for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches; and will hold himself in readiness at all times, to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted. Office at present at the Store of Bettman & Brand. G. A. LATHROP, M. D. June 25th, 1853. 42 6m

Copartnership Notice. THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into Copartnership for the transaction of a general merchandise business. P. BEACH, W. C. RICHMOND, H. C. PERKINS. Steilacoom City, Nov. 1, 1853. 10f

Winter Arrangements. THE NEW STEAMER Lot Whitcomb. J. C. AINSWORTH, Master will leave Portland every Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for Astoria, touching at all the intermediate points going down and returning. Arrangements have been made by which freight for Oregon city will be forwarded by steamer Multnomah. The Multnomah will convey the Whitcomb's passengers to Oregon City. Passengers for the Whitcomb will leave Oregon City Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and Monday morning at half past seven, on the Multnomah. The Whitcomb will tow vessels up and down as heretofore. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or at the brick store, Oregon City. sept 18 53 G. ABERNETHY, Agent.

Winter Arrangements. STEAMER FASHION. THE FASHION is now plying and will continue to ply regularly between MONTICELLO AND PORTLAND, twice a week, connecting with the boats and canoes on the Cowlitz river, and with the PEYTONA, Capt. Hatch, from Portland to Oregon City. Passengers may confidently expect to meet the Fashion at Portland every Monday and Thursday mornings, and at Monticello on the evenings of the same days. J. O. VAN BERGEN, Master. December 1, 1853.

WEBBER & SLATER'S EXPRESS. THE A 1 fast sailing sloop "Sarah Stone," running between Olympia, 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 passage apply on board, or to PARKER, COLTER & CO.

SCHICTWOOT! THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that the above named schooner has been finished, and put in readiness to convey goods from points below 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

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 KEACH, Esq., Steilacoom City. August 12, 1853. 50f

WATCHES & JEWELRY! G. COLLIER ROBBINS, WATCH MAKE AND JEWELER, (LATE OF ST. LOUIS, MO.) TAKES pleasure in announcing 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. 3 ly

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. First Street, (opposite the California House,) PORTLAND, OREGON. Turnbull, Monnastics & Davis. ARE happy to inform the citizens of Oregon that they have just opened an Establishment of the above description, and are now prepared to execute with dispatch FORGINGS and CASTINGS of every description. Orders from all parts of the Territory will be promptly attended to. April 9, 1853.—31f

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, saleratus, dried apples and peaches, starch, beans, &c. Wine glasses, tumblers and bar decanters. Wines and liquors in five, ten and twenty gallon packages. White, black and red lead, raw and boiled oil, spirits turpentine, sperm oil, window glass, &c. W. S. LADD & CO. Portland, June 20, 1853.—43f

For Cowlitz Landing. PERSONS desirous of procuring good horses to ride to the Cowlitz Landing can be accommodated by leaving orders at the Columbian Hotel, Olympia, or calling 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 F. A. CLARKE. Cowlitz Landing, July 2, 1853. 43f

DOCTOR L. C. BROY. French Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE—Portland Hospital Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON TERRITORY. Dec 11, 1852—14ly

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 sets; Gold and Silver Pencil Cases; Ladies and Gentlemen's Breast Pins; Gold Pens in Gold and Silver Holders; Fob Chains, Vest Chains, Gold Guard Chains; Silver Tea and Table Spoons; Gold and Silver plated Spectacles; Gold Bracelets with sets; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Gold Neck ornaments for Ladies, Silk Purse, 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 sold at Low Prices. Portland, Sept. 13, 1852. 3f

Female Education. THE undersigned, Trustees of CLACKAMAS COUNTY FEMALE SEMINARY, are gratified that they can still commend this Institution to the patronage of the public. The recent examination, held August 10th, evinces the faithfulness and success of the Teachers, to the patronage of the public. MR. & MRS. E. D. SHATTUCK. They seem to have gained the love and confidence of the pupils generally, while their strict discipline secures that order and regularity in the exercises of the school which are so essential to educate and train the youthful mind. We were pleased with the readiness with which the little girls of six and eight years answered their questions in geography and mental arithmetic. The exercises of the higher classes on the Blackboard, in grammar and physiology, were highly creditable, both to themselves and to the teachers. It is unnecessary for us to specify all the studies thus honorably reviewed. The general impression on our minds, and we believe on the minds of all who were present, was that our Daughters may here obtain a thorough Mental Education, combined with the best Moral Training. We rejoice to feel that the Institution is thus gaining to realize more fully the idea of its founders, and that it promises to be a rich and permanent blessing to this community and to the Territory. We are happy also to know that the departments of the Seminary are to be more definitely separated during the succeeding terms. The primary department will be under the care of a teacher who will devote herself entirely to it. HEZEKIAH JOHNSON, A. L. LOVEJOY, E. HAMILTON, J. R. ROBB, GEO. H. ATKINSON. Oregon City, August 10th, 1853. 3f

Henry Johnson & Co., Importers and Wholesale Druggists 146, Washington Street, near Montgomery, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. OFFER for sale, for cash, at the lowest wholesale prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European Drugs and Medicines; French, English and American Chemicals of all kinds; also, an extensive variety of Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Yankee Soaps, Brushes, Paints and Oils, Eye Drops, Labels, Window Glass, Extracts, Bronzes, Trusses, Leeches, Surgical Instruments, Druggists' Glassware, Hatters' Goods, Shakers' Herbs and Roots, &c., together with every article comprised in the stock of a Druggist or Physician. H. J. & Co., are the proprietors' Wholesale Agents for Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Sarsaparilla, Old Toonson's Sarsaparilla, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Congress Spring Water, &c., &c. Henry Johnson & Co., have made such arrangements in New York, Boston and Philadelphia as will enable them to purchase their stock at the lowest rates, and they are determined to give their customers the benefit of low prices, and at the same time the best quality of goods. July 23, 1853—46ly

WANT! DO YOU WANT A GOOD WATCH? If so, you cannot do better than buy one of a man, who, in case it does not KEEP GOOD TIME, will take it back; and give you another—and keep on so doing until you are satisfied you have a GOOD WATCH! No man ever heard me say one thing and use another, for I am determined to deal on the square with all mankind. The Makers of my Watches are well known to all dealers, and embrace nearly all the celebrated manufacturers. Here are some of the names: David Taylor, Charles Taylor, M. I. Tobias, T. F. Cooper, French, Dent, Roskill, Mather Bros, together with thirteen Geneva and Paris Makers. ALSO, Chronometer Watches, BY SEVEN DIFFERENT MAKERS. GOLD CHAINS, Weighing from Three to Nine Ounces. Also, a few DIAMOND STUDS, and almost every article manufactured in the Gold and Silver line can be procured cheaper than at any other respectable establishment in California. JOHN W. TUCKER. 125 Montgomery street, San Francisco. Aug. 27, '53. 3m

Piles, Square Timber. R. BRUNN having located at Gray's Harbor, is now prepared to receive orders for pile and square timber, at reasonable rates. He is also prepared to furnish a superior article of SALMON and HERRING prepared for family use. Orders from the interior promptly attended to. N. B. Four or five Coopers can obtain employment at the highest wages. Apply at my office in Dr. Roundtree's Establishment. R. BRUNN. Gray's Harbor, May 26th, 1853. 40f

Lightering DONE BY THE SUBSCRIBER at Steilacoom, upon the most reasonable terms—Always on hand to execute orders with promptness and dispatch. I. F. MUEL, BILLS. Steilacoom, Aug. 11, 1853. 50f