

# PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

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

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### AGENTS.

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### EDUCATION—No. 9.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—The possibility of teaching religion in its full practical application is no longer a matter of dispute in those schools which benevolence has established for the children of the poor on the Sabbath in England; it is, however, a truth received to a very limited extent among professional educators of the upper and middle classes, and only acted out in very rare instances.

Dr. Arnold was of opinion "that from the natural imperfect state of boyhood, school boys are not susceptible of christian principles in their full development upon the practice." But religious biography establishes the converse of Dr. Arnold's opinion, with evidence strong and abundant. Cursory readers of this branch of literature must be struck with three salient facts—that there is great religious susceptibility in youthful minds—that noble decision of character, in a religious sense, in the generality of cases, has its source in EARLY piety, and lastly—the fact to which we chiefly invite attention—that in the generality of instances we find this youthful susceptibility left to itself as far as systematic professional education is concerned, or if fostered by foreign aid at all, that aid has been casual, the occasional pious ministry of a mother or sister, a companion or even a stranger.

In these facts we have sufficient matter, we think, to oppose the conclusion of the above venerated authority. Yet we cannot raise our voice in contradiction of so great a master of education, without doing him the justice to examine well his statement on the subject. Dr. Arnold, we are confident, had high views of the "full development of christian principles upon the practice." He was not a man to say scornfully of the religionist "He brings measures from heaven to measure things of earth." Dr. Arnold discovered the reciprocal bearing of the transient life that is, with the immortal life to come; he knew "the native simplicity and sovereignty of religion in a pious religious heart," and from his truthful view of the elevation of the character, appears to have inferred, that it was "beyond the natural imperfect state of boyhood," a conclusion that surprises us, seeing that he knew better than most men, that it is the newly turned soil in its freshness that best receives all good seed, and not the hard foot-trodden, weed-covered ground.

The fact is the imperfect state of boyhood is contrasted with the full development of christian principles on the practice, without regard to the admirable adaptation of christian principles to all degrees of human development. A boy's views, passions, duties, temptations, responsibilities are not those of a man; nor are the views, passions, duties, temptations, responsibilities of an old man—who may be a young christian—those of a young man whose long tried piety makes him comparatively early in life, an old christian.

The question is not, therefore, can christian principles, in the maturity which long probation gives, be reasonably looked for in childhood? but a question far more important. Is there a religion for boyhood, a religion adapted to the intellectual, moral, social and physical development of that age? Our bold answer must be, There is, or christianity is naught.

But we hasten to the few serious words we meant to write on this occasion; those words arrange themselves as follows:

The spiritual elements of man's nature—that in him which establishes his relation to God, to spiritual beings, and in which his immortality consists—is the element inviting the most earnest and constant culture. That it is precisely the element least heeded by educa-

tors generally, and regarded by professional educators either as lying beyond their province or rarely attended to in the expectation of immediate practical results.

That, nevertheless, reform in education in the general, and professional education in particular, cannot be thorough until this element takes its due place in all schemes for educating the powers of youth.

Fearing there may be something abstract in these propositions we add by way of illustration, that in educating the spiritual powers of youth, the blind will be found leading the blind, unless Christ be regarded as the great Educator, whose guidance all who presume to teach must implicitly follow; that in spiritual education we know of no educational instrument but the word of God; and that for practical results, even in childhood, we recognize nothing as satisfactory but peace with God through the atonement of our Lord and Saviour, the regeneration of the fallen spirit by the Holy Ghost.

B. CORNELIUS.

Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

FATE OF THE APOSTLES.—The following brief history of the fates of the Apostles may be new to those whose reading has not been so evangelical as to know that:

St. Mathew is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, or was slain with a sword at the city of Ethiopia.

St. Mark was dragged through the streets of Alexandria, in Egypt, till he expired.

St. Luke was hanged upon an olive tree in Greece.

St. John was put into a caldron of boiling oil, in Rome, and escaped death! He afterwards died a natural death at Ephesus, in Asia.

St. James the Great was beheaded at Jerusalem.

St. James the Less was thrown from a pinnacle or wing of the temple, and then beaten with a fuller's club.

St. Philip was hanged against a pillar at Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia.

St. Bartholomew was flayed alive by the command of a barbarous king.

St. Andrew was bound to a cross, whence he preached to the people till he expired.

St. Thomas was run through the body with a lance at Coromandel, in the East Indies.

St. Jude was shot to death with arrows.

St. Simon Zelotes was crucified in Persia.

St. Matthias was stoned to death by the Jews at Salania.

St. Paul was beheaded at Rome by the tyrant Nero.

NOR SO POOR.—Charles Jarvis, the artist, tells the following anecdote of his father's travels in the western part of Kentucky:

At the close of a day in midsummer, Mr. Jarvis and his companion rode up to one of the most dilapidated log huts they had ever seen. The window was stuffed full of rags, and the cracks between the logs were particularly choked up with the articles.

"What an awful shanty this is!" exclaimed Jarvis, as he rode up. "It is evident they are too poor to accommodate us here."

"Not so poor as you must think, stranger," said a head that showed itself among the rags, "for I don't own this place."

"Have you anything in there to eat?" said Jarvis; "any bread and ham?"

"Not a small, stranger, all gone—every smitch—not a crust left."

"Have you any feed for horses?"

"Not a corn nor an oat, stranger; hav'n't no use for none!"

"Well, can you not accommodate us for the night?"

"Well, we can't stranger. There's no floor in the house, and the straw is all out."

"Why I never heard anything like it," said Jarvis, impatiently. "Why, how do you here?"

"Purty well, I thank you," said the Kentuckian; "how's the folks down your way?"

"That was enough for them—they rode on to better quarters."

SINGULAR BIGAMY CASE.—A man was recently tried in Westchester county, for bigamy. After marrying wife No. 1, he espoused another woman as wife No. 2. Subsequently wife No. 1 died, after which he married wife No. 3. This greatly incensed wife No. 2, and she made a complaint against him for bigamy. When the trial came on, wives Nos. 2 and 3 were both present, the smile of sweet revenge playing on the countenance of No. 2, at the now immediate prospect of sending her former love to the State prison, and dreadfully disappointing No. 3, her successor in her husband's affections.—But the fellow was acquitted, on the ground that his marriage with wife No. 2 was illegal, wife No. 1 being then living. No. 3's stock immediately went up. No. 2 went off, as mad as a March hare.

ORIENTAL WIFE.—As a woman was walking, a man looked at and followed her.—"Why," said she, do you follow me?" "Because I have fallen in love with you."

"Why so? my sister, who is coming after, is much handsomer than I—go and make love to her." The man turned his back and saw a woman with an ugly face, and being really displeased, returned and said, "Why did you tell me a story?"

The woman answered, "Neither did you tell me the truth, for if you are in love with me, why did you look for another woman?"

"Johny, my son, do you know that you have broken the Sabbath?"

"Yes, dad," said his little sister, "and mother's big iron pot, too; in five or six pieces."

### The Blind Lover.

"No, my friend; I come to see you with the most celebrated physician of Germany. He is before you; is looking at you; he is examining you; he thinks he can and will cure you!"

"Rose, is it not your hand which is now touching my forehead?"

"Do not talk, Frederick, and keep perfectly still under the hands of the doctor."

The physician lifted my eyelids, and, almost at the same moment, two dreadful punctures, two wounds from a dagger sharpened to a needle's point, extorted from me a cry of anguish. A handkerchief for a bandage was thrown over my eyes. The handkerchief belonged to Rose, perhaps, and there was nothing more to be said until the next day.

The next day at evening, the Countess lighted a small single watching lamp in my room. She came to place herself before me; the doctor was not far off undoubtedly. There were many others about me; and yet I heard nothing in this crowd, so attentive, so uneasy, and the silence of which had something alarming. Finally, the bandage fell from my eyes, and you can faintly imagine my joy, my happiness, my delirium. The blind man was born again to life and light. I saw men, women, young girls and the servants of the house, who smiled at the miracle of such a resurrection. It seemed to me that I should know the countess without ever having seen her. And I said to myself, looking in turn at the ladies who had the goodness to smile upon me—where is Rose? Where does she hide herself? O God! restore me to eternity of night, that I may recall her beauty.

"A voice whose sound made me tremble, feigned to reply to my thoughts."

"Fredrick," said the Countess to me, "after God, who has protected you, here is your saviour; thank God in the first place, and then thank Dr. Mubhoff!"

"Why should I thank the doctor? He had cured me, but the Countess alone had saved me. My first look belonged to Rose, and I had hastened to give it to her, as if to say, 'To my deliverer my grateful eye.'"

"Oh, my friend, what a surprise, what shame, what grief! This Rose so pretty, Rose, my well beloved, was a woman already faded and wrinkled by age. I confess it to you, I almost fainted as I knelt at her feet; I soon resumed my precious bandage; I became blind again by order of the doctor; and I found again in my heart with the image of the lovely person I had imagined, the illusion of my dream."

"Every evening at the same hour they accustomed me, in restoring to me my sight, to bear the light of the watching lamp."

A lamp afterwards took the place of this dim light, and I waited patiently the time when this lamp too should be replaced by the sun.

"A strange thing, a singular vision which could only be an incident of love and light. Every evening in looking closely at her, I thought I discovered in the old age of my protectress, a grace which was not too old, a smile which had a certain charm, glances which did not lack coquetry, a mysterious treasury, that love had forgotten to resume in flying away with her youth. Every day brought to my eyes a light more brilliant than that of the previous one; and at the same time, by a miracle which alarmed my reason, the days, the minutes seemed for my pleasure to make the noble face of the Countess grow younger. A secret voice murmured in the bottom of my heart, yet one magic stroke, one touch on this face which is undergoing a metamorphosis, and the wonder will be complete. The Countess of fifty will disappear, and the Rose of hardly twenty-five will reappear to remain forever."

"One fine morning, the sun illuminated the spectacle with a rare and charming prodigality. This day, for the first time I had received from the Doctor the delicious privilege of contemplating the splendors of the celestial light. I had just returned to the saloon of the Countess, after a long and magnificent walk. I approached Rose, who was alone, and perhaps expecting near her; I cast down my eyes for fear of seeing her, or rather I feared and wished at the same time to look at her."

"Fredrick," asked the Countess, "do you remember a pleasant scene that passed between us in my travelling to Berlin? You were blind, and exactly because you were so, you desired greatly to see your Antigone. Is it not true, every one adores the impossible?"

"Remember it, madam, and I am ashamed of my curiosity—of my audacity!"

"I have forgiven you. It was not easy for a blind man to see well the face of a woman. You remember in what way you sought to find it out—to discover to see it?"

"Remember, madam."

"You said to me, with a singular fatuity, I know you, I have looked at you—I have seen you!"

"I spoke the truth madam!"

"You repeated to me every moment, 'Madam, you have beautiful black hair, great blue eyes, a mouth always smiling, lips very fresh, everything most lovely, madam, your beauty is admirable!'"

"I admired you, madam."

"Alas, my dear Frederick, what are you going to do with your complainant admiration? The blind man proposes, and the clear-sighted man disposes. Look at me!"

"I looked at the Countess, 'Rose! Rose!' cried I, prostrating myself at her feet, 'there a God is who protects the blind. I know

you now—I look at you and see you again. Yes, yes, you have the beautiful black hair, the great blue eyes, the ever fresh lips, a mouth ever smiling, every thing most lovely; and I have found again all which appeared adorable to me. I understand all, madam; you have done for my sick heart what the doctor has done for my weak eyes. The doctor protected my eyes, from the strong rays of light; you have spared my love the radiant glory of your beauty."

"And now you know," continued my friend, "the wonderful story of my misfortune, of my marriage, of my happiness. You know the secret of the charitable preference which surprises many people. You know the mystery of some smiling charities which Rose and I drop into the hands of the poor blind. We give with the charity of memory. Our eyes are turned toward the light of heaven."

### Curiosities of Sleep.

There are some curious incidents on record of sleeping and waking. In Turkey, if a person happens to fall asleep in the neighborhood of a poppy-field, and the wind blows over towards him, he becomes gradually narcotized, and would die if the country-people, who are well acquainted with the circumstance did not bring him to the next well or stream, and empty pitcher after pitcher on his face and body. Dr. Oppenheim, during his residence in Turkey owed his life to this simple and efficacious treatment. Dr. Graves, from whom this anecdote is quoted, also reports the case of a gentleman, thirty years of age, who from long-continued sleepiness, was reduced to a complete living skeleton, unable to stand on his legs. It was partly owing to disease, but chiefly to the abuse of mercury and opium, until at last, unable to pursue his business, he sank into abject poverty and woe. Dr. Reid mentions a friend of his, who, whenever anything occurred to distress him, soon became drowsy, and fell asleep. A fellow-student also, at Edinburgh, upon hearing suddenly the unexpected death of a near relative, threw himself on his bed, and almost instantaneously, amidst the glare of noon-day, sunk into a profound slumber. Another person, reading aloud to one of his dearest friends stretched on his death bed, fell fast asleep, and with the book still in his hand, went on reading, utterly unconscious of what he was uttering. A woman at Henault slept seventeen or eighteen hours a day for fifteen years. Another is recorded to have slept once for forty days. A man twenty-five years of age, at Timbony, near Bath, once slept for a month, and in two years he slept again for seventeen days. Dr. Macnish mentions a woman who spent three-fourths of her life in sleep; and Dr. Elliottson, who has collected several instances of this sort, quotes the case of a young lady who slept for six weeks, and recovered. Herodotus, in "Malpoune," alludes incredulously to a race of the Scythians, or Tartars, in the extreme north, who were reported to sleep away six months of the year. "Two young men," says Dr. Graves, "college-students, went to bed in perfect health the night previous to their examination; they slept soundly; the elder one rose early in the morning, and left his younger brother still asleep; he remained so for two hours more, having slept altogether for more than ten hours, when he awoke in a state of complete insanity."

The same author likewise relates the case of a gentleman who fell asleep with his head resting on his hands, folded together before him on the table, after dinner. On awaking, one arm was paralyzed, and remained paralyzed to the day of his death, which followed not long afterwards. The celebrated General Elliott, Frederick the Great, and John Hunter, seldom slept more than four or five hours in the twenty-four. Dr. Macnish mentions a lady, in perfect health, who never slept more than four or five hours in the twenty-four, and then only half an hour at a time. General Pichegru, according to Sir Gilbert Baime, had only one hour's sleep in the same space of time in the whole year. The venerable St. Augustine, of Hippo, prudently divided his hours into three parts; eight he devoted to sleep, eight to recreation, and eight to converse with the world. De Moivre slept twenty hours out of twenty-four. Quin, the celebrated player, could at his pleasure slumber twenty-four hours in succession; and Dr. Reid, could when he liked, take as much food and as much sleep as would serve him for a couple of days. Theodosius, falling asleep in the morning watch of his last great battle, saw in his dreams an apparition that assured him of his victory over his desperate foe Eugenius; and the issue of the forth-coming day verified, or coincided with, this strange presentiment.

The Daupin, son of the unfortunate Louis XIV., the descendant of the Sovereigns of France and Navarre, shut up in a loathsome nook, with a hole in the wall, through which his scanty rations were thrust, was killed for the want of sleep. His feverish temples were scarcely laid upon the pallet, when a stern voice pealed round the walls,

"CAPET, OUS TU? DORS TU?" By a refinement of cruelty of this description, his ductile and confiding spirit, drawn out to the last gasp, silently gave up the ghost, on the 8th of June, in his tenth year, 1795. The famous St. Domie never reposed except on the floor, or the bare boards, which one of the first Franciscans, made use of a common stone of some size, instead of a pillow; and St. Peter of Alcantara slept but one hour and a half in the twenty-four

hours forty years together, either kneeling or standing, with his head leaning aside, on a little piece of wood fastened for that purpose on the wall. He usually ate but once in three days; yet he lived to be old, though his body was so attenuated and weak, that it seemed to be composed of the roots of trees, and his skin so parched that it resembled the dry bark of a tree, rather than flesh. People may sleep in all sorts of postures.—According to Mr. Wilkinson, the ancient Egyptians, who, as everybody knows, shaved their scalps, slept with their heads resting on an iron prong, like that of a pitchfork, wetted with something soft.—This they did for the sake of keeping their heads cool, which they supposed, strengthened their wits. The postilion will sleep on horseback, and the sentinel at his post. An entire battalion of infantry have been known to sleep on the march. It is about three or four o'clock in the morning, that this propensity of sleep is the most overpowered,—the moment seized upon by troops for driving in the enemy's outposts and taking the bivouac by surprise. Maniacs are reported, particularly in the eastern hemisphere, to become furiously vigilant during the full of the moon, more especially when the deteriorating ray of its polarized light is permitted to fall into their apartment; hence the name LUNATICS. There certainly is a greater proneness to disease during sleep than in the waking state; for those who pass the night in the Campagna di Roma inevitably become infected with its noxious air, while travelers who go through without stopping escape the miasma. Intense cold induces sleep, and they who perish in the snow sleep on till they sleep the sleep of death.—Journal of Physiological Medicine.

NAPOLEON'S LAST YEAR.—About a year before his death a sudden change took place in the daily habits of Napoleon. His better angel had whispered into his ear, and carried solace and contentment to his heart. He went among his fellows as a man should mix with them, and as an Emperor might. There is work going on in his garden. The gardeners are very busy, especially the Chinese—an industrious race. Napoleon takes his place among them. He uses his spade with the rest, and the children of Count Bertrand are playing around him while he digs. Fowls trespass on the grounds, and make free with the favorite flower beds.—The Imperial gardener sends for his gun, shoots the trespassers dead, and then proceeds with his work—superintending the raising of soil walls in this place, the formation of reservoirs in another. Visions of the old time come across him while he labors, and he traces out on the ground of his little garden, plans and fieldworks for defensive operations, to the edification of his officers and attendants, who group about him as he explains his ideas. Day after day, for a brief but happy interval, the gardening continues. Every man in the house has a spade in his hand, and Napoleon is very busy putting in seeds. He breakfasts in his garden, sends messages to his orderly for carts, shovels and spades, and when the orderly officer looks in late in the evening, he finds the great man still busy with his innocent and healthy occupation; and he sure he will be in good time next morning, for the said officer writes to the Governor in his daily report of the 9th of May, 1820—"General Bonaparte has got a great bell, which he rings, and immediately upon this signal, all the servants turn out to work in the gardens." In less than a year after this sentence was written, Napoleon died. Where he was first buried, and where he now lies, the world knows. Had he maintained, during the whole of his six years' banishment, the dignified and simple bearing which he assumed for a few weeks in his little garden, Mr. Forsyth's book would not have been necessary, and there would have been a sanctity in our recollections of the last days of the still immortal Napoleon.—London Times.

WHAT IS MAN?—Philosophers, from Plato down to Dr. Alphabet Mellon, have always been asking and endeavoring to unravel this question. The answer don't seem to come up and face the music—at least, not such a one as satisfies all mankind, his country cousin, and the rest of the world. Some have said that he is a thing of hats, trousers, jack knives, patent leather boots, and other earthly vanities. Others, looking through chemical spectacles, that he is seven parts water, four blood, three rum, two and a half bone, and the rest the shabbiest of ruff-suff refuse. Others, that he is an institution made to love the girls, eat champagne suppers, "do the polka," and go to meeting when the weather is pleasant. Others, that he was cut out to steal umbrellas, swear at chambermaids, talk nonsense, and get in debt with the tailor and grocer.—What is man? is a puzzle—almost as much as woman. If we find out before our next, we shall issue an extra, with full particulars, on rose paper, gilt-edge, and perfumed with something quite delicious.

RATHER TOUGH.—Sam Jones lived up in Oxford county. Now Sam was an enormous eater, and it happened that he was one day hauling a load of "shocks" to the nearest village, when his team was stuck in a sand hill. Well, did Sam fret and scold his oxen, or unload his team? Not he. He very coolly took down his dinner from the load, sat down and ate it, when his exertions started off with the remainder of the load without further trouble!

QUESTIONS BY A LANDSMAN.—Has the mouth of a river real or artificial teeth? Does Beachy Head wear its own hair, or a wig? Are the Needles of the Isle of Wright furnished with gold eyes? Who is Portland Bill? Is the Calf of a Man real flesh, or only padded? Are the Memai Straits the abode of persons in difficulty?

Gems of Thought.

Malice drinks one half of its own poison. Physic, for the most part, is nothing but the substitute of exercise or temperance.

Love is but another name for that inscrutable presence by which the soul is connected with humanity.

It is always a sign of poverty of mind, when men are ever aiming to appear great; for they who are really great never seem to know it.

Some characters are like some bodies in chemistry; good, perhaps, in themselves yet fly off and refuse the least conjunction with each other.

All those things that are now held to be of the greatest antiquity, were, at one time, new; what we to-day hold up by example, will rank hereafter as precedent.

Associate with men of good judgment; for judgment is found in conversation. And we make another man's judgment ours by frequenting his company.

With many readers, brilliancy of style passes for affluence of thought; they mistake buttercups in the grass for immeasurable gold mines under the ground.

As ceremony is the invention of wise men to keep fools at a distance, so good breeding is an expedient to make fools and wise men equals.

BACKING OUT OF A BAD BARGAIN.—There were several persons in a house where there were several children, and among them a little bright eyed boy of some four summers. When the grandmother soon after came in, with a young babe in her arms, he was particularly pleased with it, and evinced every symptom of delight; asked his aunt where she got it, and was told she bought it of Dr. Adams; he then asked how much she gave for it. She told him she paid ten dollars. He then stood by her lap, on which the child was lying asleep, his eyes beaming with intense satisfaction. The babe soon awoke and squallied vociferously. Instantly his countenance fell; and with almost disgust pictured on his beautiful face, he turned around and said 'Aunt, if I was you, I'd take it back to Dr. Adams, and get my ten dollars!—making such a noise as this!'

The London Times concludes a leading article upon the subject of the surplus in the American treasury in the following complimentary strain to our country:

"It is refreshing to turn from the contemplation of the worn-out and effete despotisms of the Old World, where the revenues of the state are absorbed by profitless standing armies, and squandered in the maintenance of a policy employed to suppress thought, and of spies organized to detect it—where the annual deficit threatens to absorb in its ponderous jaws all, and more than all, which can be wrung from the exhausted peasantry—to this new and vigorous country, actually bowed by the weight of its own prosperity, and embarrassed in selecting those burdens which it is actually compelled by the force of circumstances to remit. With us, when a little surplus gives us the opportunity of remission, there are always so many injustices to remedy, so many grievances to redress, that the difficulty of selection is extreme, and every remission gives almost as much pain as pleasure, by the disappointments it inflicts on the advocates of other remissions. In the United States the difficulty seems not to choose which of a number of pressing cases is the most urgent, but to find any pressing case at all. We congratulate our transatlantic brethren on the exuberance of their resources, and sincerely hope that this difficulty of finding a tax to remit may be the only one which their chancellor of the exchequer will ever have to encounter."

Swamp lands have been donated bountifully by recent Congresses to the western States. As the public has probably very little idea of the extent of the national generosity towards the vigorous young commonwealths of the West, it may be of interest to many to know that, according to the report of the U. S. Surveyor-General for Missouri and Illinois, the total number of acres of swamp land given to Missouri, is 3,765,871, and the number given to Illinois is 2,360,655. According to the St. Louis Republican, much of this land may, and will be reclaimed, and, in general, the soil is so rich as to make it very valuable.

The tomato is a native of South America, and was first introduced to cultivation in Europe in 1596. The French and Italians are said to have been the first to adopt its extensive use, and during the early part of the present century, there were fields of the crops growing in the vicinity of Rome and Naples.

The Charleston Courier has come to the conclusion, "after due deliberation, that the British love for the negro, and the Russian longing after Constantinople, are nothing more than an epicurian predilection for Ham and Turkey."

QUESTIONS BY A LANDSMAN.—Has the mouth of a river real or artificial teeth? Does Beachy Head wear its own hair, or a wig? Are the Needles of the Isle of Wright furnished with gold eyes? Who is Portland Bill? Is the Calf of a Man real flesh, or only padded? Are the Memai Straits the abode of persons in difficulty?

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

The Result.

Although but partial returns have been as yet obtained from the election which closed on Monday evening last, sufficient has been ascertained to determine with considerable accuracy that Judge Lancaster has been elected delegate to Congress by a majority that will range between one and two hundred, with every prospect of the democratic party being in the majority in both branches of the legislative assembly, with a decided majority on joint ballot. Such a result fills every hope, and renews every prospect, that all departments of government in which this territory has an interest can co-operate and harmonize with mutual good understanding, for the general prosperity of all the people interested. And it is certainly a matter in which both political parties can congratulate themselves that all the efforts of the timid and designing to prevent organization have been met and successfully overcome, and that hereafter all humbuggery about "union," "people's party," "no-party," &c., will be discontinued, and a healthy and determined course of policy will be sought after and pursued in the future, having its origin in the doctrines and measures which have separated and been at war with the encroachments sought to be introduced by the federal party, antagonistic to the rights and interests of a free and democratic people.

Composed, as the population of Washington territory is, of people from almost every state in the Union, accustomed to, and prejudiced in favor of the different localities from whence they emigrated, it is natural to suppose that more or less rivalry and prejudice will be engendered in party organization, no less than in the enactment of general laws or in the establishment of a commendable reciprocity of feeling in common society. All these objectionable considerations have been overcome; and in connexion with a common blending together of all views, on all subjects which heretofore might have been at variance, and the creating of a community of interest, new, local and peculiarly adapted to this portion of the Pacific coast, ancient political differences have assumed their proper ground and will not hereafter be known but by their proper names. By the time it will be necessary to hold another election it is confidently believed that the popular vote, or delegate system of making nominations will be adopted by both parties in every county in the territory, which cannot fail to be productive of more general satisfaction than can probably be acquired by the holding of mass conventions, which have determined the candidates at the election just held. All precincts and portions of counties can then be represented equitably and fairly.

As heretofore suggested, and for the reasons advanced, we do not believe the legislature will locate permanently, at the approaching session, the seat of government, or localities be assigned for the penitentiary or university. However that may be, the peculiar geographical position of the territory is such, that justice will require one to be located advantageously to the Columbia river interest on the south, another to satisfy the demands of the counties along the Sound on the north, and the third as near the common centre, as common sense and practicability may direct. But the approaching legislature will be called upon to transact a vast amount of valuable business in which the whole territory has a deep and abiding interest. The creation of one or more new counties will be petitioned for, and a modification in some of the county lines will be expected. Plans will be suggested for the development of our valuable coal fields, and guarding more advantageously our rapidly increasing lumbering and fishing interests. It is expected that Congress will be memorialized in the strongest terms in reference to the Pacific railway, the establishment at once of a mail steamer to connect with San Francisco—the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay Company—the total extinguishment of the Indian title to all their lands within the territory. And as one of the most important measures which it is expected will engage the attention of the legislature, the granting of a charter to a company for the building of a railroad to connect the Columbia river with the Sound, will be urged with that force which the importance of the subject so imperatively demands. A Territorial road, too, for a similar object, will require attention and location.

The people of the territory have elected a delegate to Congress in whom all parties can place the utmost confidence—the government at Washington have provided us with territorial officers of the highest order of activity, integrity and force of character,

and if the legislature fails to co-operate with them and our delegate in advancing and facilitating the common interests of the territory, which all should have at heart, they would be unworthy the confidence of the people who placed them in office, and should be held to a reasonable accountability by them.

The Successful Candidates.

We have delayed the issue of to-day's paper to a late hour with the object of giving returns from as many counties as possible, as well as the names of as many of the successful legislative candidates as we could ascertain. In King county Judge Lancaster has received a majority of seventeen votes, and Col. G. N. McConaha and Mr. A. A. Denny have been successfully supported for the council and house—Mr. L. Balch of Pierce, leading W. P. Dougherty twenty-four votes, which has effected the election of Mr. B. to the council.

In Pierce county the majority for Col. Wallace is fifty-two; Balch leading Dougherty five votes. McConaha, L. F. Thompson, John M. Chapman, and H. C. Moseley, democrats, receiving very respectable majorities for the house and council. Enough has been ascertained in this county to insure the election of at least three of the six regular democratic nominees—Messrs. Bigelow, Durgin and Shelton, and strong hopes are entertained that the Shoalwater Bay precinct will secure the election of two others when the returns are received. It is very certain, at all events, that Judge Lancaster will be our delegate to Congress—that the democrats will be in the majority on joint ballot in the legislature, and that there has been a decided triumph of the democracy over all whig and "fillibustering" operations in this county and the territory generally.

Our New Dress.

We have the pleasure this week of presenting the PIONEER, with the word DEMOCRAT attached to it, in an entire new dress, enlarged, and with a decidedly improved appearance; and having now got through with the first political contest in the territory, will hereafter endeavor to devote more time and attention to the general interests of the whole territory, in which task we hope to receive the aid of correspondents on all subjects of general importance to the people at large, but hope not to be troubled very considerably with contributions of that low and vulgar character which has brought merited reproach upon the press of our sister territory.

Every avenue to the obtaining of correct information on all subjects of interest to the people, will be carefully examined and presented, and no effort will be spared to make the "Pioneer and Democrat" a welcome and acceptable visitor, at the houses of all, and to both political parties. A carefully collected summary of the proceedings of the approaching legislature may be confidently expected, and accurate statistical reports on all subjects.

THE ROADS, &c.—The roads between this place and Steilacoom, as also in the direction of Cowlitz Landing, are now said to be in a much more miserable condition than they have been before during the present winter; and the blocking up of the Columbia and Cowlitz rivers with ice, has rendered communication almost out of the question with Oregon, and prevented transport of mails, &c., for the last three weeks. Our able and resolute Attorney General, Mr. J. S. CLENDENIN, returned to this place, a few days since, from an attendance on the courts in the first judicial district, to attend to professional engagements at court here, and came very near losing his life from exposure incurred. He was compelled to pass one of the coldest and most stormy nights of the winter, without a shelter, fire, or even a blanket! He "made the rifle," however, and arrived here in due time by travelling day and night—a greater part of the distance on foot—having lost his horse in fording one of the streams.

NO MAIL YET!—Six weeks without a mail from the States, and three without one even from Oregon! The President's Message will be printed at Bombay, and read by the subjects of the Czar, about as soon as the people of this portion of the Pacific will be permitted to give it a perusal, and all because the United States government will continue to permit the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to humbug it and the people, under a license of more than half a million per annum. We apprehend however, that there is a day of reckoning, and final settlement at hand, between the government and Company, whereby justice will be obtained for the Government and people.

The District Court for Thurston county, adjourned this morning after a session of six days. Several cases were continued over, and business promptly dispatched by His Honor, our able and efficient Chief Justice Lander. We understand the grand jury found a number of cases to take recognisance of.

Arrival of Mr. Tinkham.

Since our last issue, Mr. Tinkham, one of the civil engineers of the northern Pacific railroad exploration, has reached this place, having, since the 10th of October, crossed the Rocky mountains for the second and third times, (the first crossing was made in September with the main party,) passed over the Cœur d'Alene or Bitter Root range of mountains from the St. Mary's valley to Walla-wallah, and the Cascade mountains, from Walla-wallah to Seattle by the Snoqual-me pass. The second crossing of the Rocky mountains was made in October, the third in November, that by the Cœur d'Alene mountains in December, and by the Cascades in January. Mr. Tinkham with his party, consisting of an Indian guide and three men, were fifteen days making their way on snow-shoes thro' the Cœur d'Alene mountains, carrying on their backs fifty to seventy pounds each, and living mostly on flour and salt. He crossed the Cascades simply accompanied by five Yakima Indians. This winter route of Mr. Tinkham for hardihood and success has never been surpassed on the continent; and besides adding greatly to the question of route, has furnished information indispensable to remove the doubts which have existed as to the obstructions to be anticipated from snow. The following notes furnished from the archives of the exploration will give an adequate view of this question of obstructions from snow on the northern route:

The difficulties to be apprehended from the snows in interfering with the regular passage of trains on our Northern railroad route was early made the subject of consideration in the conduct of the recent survey by Gov. Stevens. Far south of us the passage of the great mountain ranges in winter by different explorers, had shown that there, at least, was some cause of apprehension that snow in the mountain passes would prove to be a serious obstruction in the regular operations of a railway; and while with those best informed, and best qualified to judge of the real extent of the difficulties to be overcome, there was but little or no fear; still, with the multitude, these immense snows, "20 and 40 feet deep"—snows which buried tall trees under them, so that the adventurous individuals who experimented in those cold regions, passed high up over their tops—were obstacles of serious moment. It has been no new thing to find in the papers of the United States, intelligence from our great unknown interior furnished by guides, Indians, and others, and stating the winter snows of the different mountain passes to be as noted above. The southern routes for a railway, could not claim to be free from this difficulty what then was to become of our northern route, traversing a country between the 46th and 49th parallels? These objections, the cold and the snow, have been a prolific source of argument to the opponents of this route, and were freely urged before the starting of the expedition which has now reached the waters of the Sound—proving at least, that aside from these obstacles, we have a railroad route feasible in all respects, and singular for its directness, its economy of construction, and its facilities for cheap operation when the locomotive shall take its place upon it.

Before the passage of the Rocky Mountains by the main body of the expedition, and when even at that early day of the waning year, were one to believe the reports and rumors freely thrown out by guides and Indians, snow was to obstruct its passage of the mountains, and perhaps prevent it,—before this time Gov. Stevens had seen the necessity of fully investigating the question of snows, and of knowing exactly the extent of evil to be apprehended from them.

With this view, an expedition was planned by which, in mid-winter, the Rocky Mountains were to be traversed, and thenceforward, the country between here and the Rocky Mountains passed over—the party reaching here probably in the end of winter, or the opening of spring. This examination is entrusted to Lieut. Grover, an active, energetic officer.

In addition to this it was arranged that the Bitter Root range of mountains should be known at a period when they were said to be heavy with snow; and, finally, that our Cascade range should be traversed in mid-winter, that if impassable snows were to lie in our way, we should at least be informed in regard to them. This latter examination was confided to Mr. Tinkham, and who on Tuesday evening last reported himself here at headquarters, having nearly four months since separated from the expedition; when, turning northwesterly, he recrossed the Rocky mountains to the eastern prairies, and again a third time made their passage near the middle of November.

The Bitter Root range of mountains was passed over in December by the southern Nez Perce trail. In the high, open valley of the St. Mary's river there was no snow then, the weather was mild, and the grass very fine. Should it eventually be found desirable to carry the railroad line through

the Bitter Root range of mountains instead of turning them at the north, as is practicable, it will be found that even here the depth of snows will be found no more serious than in our northern Atlantic states.—Leaving the valleys of the streams down which the railroad if constructed must follow, the trail to avoid the trees and brush and the side hills, passes over the high and steep but more open hill tops for nearly an hundred miles, occasionally touching the head waters of some small tributary of the Kooos-kooos-ki-a. Here in the middle of December on the high grounds occupied by the trail, at least six thousand and even seven thousand feet above the sea was there snow three feet deep, occasionally for a short distance four feet deep, and in spots of a few hundred feet extent, six feet deep. But this was on the high grounds, while the railroad line far below, following the valley of the Kooos-kooos-ki-a would at that period of the year, be free from snow.

Emerging into the open valley of the Kooos-kooos-ki-a when Christmas was close at hand, the grass was green and high; the pea vines of the Indians were several inches high, and their horses and cattle were thriving with the excellent pasturage. Passing onward down the Columbia, and following up the Yakemah river towards the Cascade Mountains, there was to the middle of January, an interval of over 200 miles, where there was not the least snow.

Mr. Tinkham brought his horses from Walla-walla to the head waters of the Yakemah river, about 140 miles, and distant from the summit of the Pass in the mountains called the Snoqual-me pass, about 35 miles. Here, on the 18th of January, the snow was but from 1½ to 2 feet deep. Beyond this point the snows rapidly deepen until the summit is attained, and exchanging to snow-shoes, the balance of the examination was made on foot. Heavily wooded and still, rarely does a disturbing wind affect the snow from the time of its deposit, and branch and bush are bowed earthward under their load of the successive falls—and the earth is evenly covered with this light dry mass, easily displaced, and too light to afford good snow-shoe travelling.

Without other company than the Yakemah Indians whom he took with him, Mr. Tinkham crossed the divide called the Snoqual-me pass, on the 21st of January, after a deep fall of snow, and the depth was then on the summit, no greater than from six to seven feet; the accumulated snows up to that period, and which, taken in their successive deposits, would be an insignificant obstruction to a road properly equipped. The railroads of our northern and eastern States, especially the railroads of Maine, encounter much worse snows without breaking the regularity of their running time.

Fourteen miles this side of the Pass, the snow is only eight inches deep, and then gradually fades away as the descent is made towards the Sound; so that the whole extent of country covered by a snow over 2 feet deep, is only some 45 miles broad, while the deep snow of six feet depth, extends for only some half dozen miles.

It is a fact not unworthy of notice, that an express, which left Walla-walla three or four days before Mr. Tinkham, reached here by way of the Columbia, the same day that he did, notwithstanding his many detentions from the difficulty of procuring suitable Indian guides, their laborious and slow method of travelling, &c.

It is expected that Lt. Grover will also pass over the Cascade Mountains, in his route to this place, and should he do this as supposed, near the first of March, the necessary winter examinations of the railroad route will be complete.

It may not be known that on the prairies east of the Rocky Mountains no trouble is to be apprehended from the snow. The snow does not accumulate there—the falls are not heavy, and travelling with horses continues throughout the year between the different posts of the American Fur Company on the upper Missouri. Sleds are rarely if ever used, and the transportation of their robes, goods and supplies is with carts.

HURRA FOR LEWIS COUNTY!—We have just received returns from two precincts in Lewis county, which strongly indicate that the whole democratic ticket will be elected. The majority for Lancaster thus far there, is six. Jno. R. Jackson, Esq., and F. A. Clark are tied at 49.—Miles and Judge Catlin stand 50 and 64 for the Council. For the house, Huntington received 24 votes, Drew 33, and Davis 25.

Col. W. H. WALLACE, of Steilacoom, Pierce county, returned through this place from the pilgrimage upon which he entered, in endeavoring to secure his election as delegate to Congress. He has had a rough time of it, but appears in good health, and looks upon his defeat with as good humor, and as much philosophy as could be expected. If he is satisfied, the people certainly ought to be.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.—The report of the Postmaster General is very long and we have room only for the following digest:

The army of Postmasters in the United States, on the last of June, 1853, was 22,320 strong—there ought to have been 366 more, since the offices numbered that figure. During the year one-eleventh of the whole number were established. The number of Postmasters appointed during the year was 8,567—225 of these were to fill vacancies created by death, 2,221 to replace the deceased.

The aggregate length of mail routes in operation was 217,743 miles, the transportation over which costs seven cents and two mills per mile. The annual transportation of mails over these routes was 61,882,542. The transportation in California has increased one-sixth, and that of Oregon is equal to one-fifth of that of California.

The Postmaster General alludes to the grievous suffering of the poor people whenever the government insists on fair, instead of extortionate payment to railroad companies. Sundry companies, not being used to such treatment, throw down the mail and invite the Department to carry it cheaper if they can.

The present cost of transportation in steamboats in California is about thirteen cents eight mills per mile; in cahoes, about twenty cents per mile; and in modes not specified, about thirty-four cents six mills per mile; while the cost of similar service in the United States, excluding Oregon, New Mexico and Utah, is in steamboats, about nine cents per mile, in stage coaches about five cents and five mills per mile. The prices paid for mail service in California are thus pretty fair; prices charged for mail matter are low enough. The Postmaster mourns the existence of another vice. Hear him:

"Notwithstanding the Government incurs a heavy unrefunded expenditure in supplying the citizens of that State, with his letters, newspapers, and other mail matters, the citizen himself employs other facilities for the conveyance of his letters, and pays therefor at a rate from 20 to 40 fold greater than the Government charges for a similar service. The facilities referred to are the expresses. Government has not been able to keep pace, in its organized mail arrangements, with the movements of the minor. His settlement is suddenly made and rapidly extended—long before the mail contractor and postmaster can be provided. The expressmen are at hand, and the wants of the miner are immediate. His orders are all sent by them to the central post-office, to which, not knowing where his eventual location will be in the gold region, he has directed his letters to be addressed. The postmaster has favored the expressmen in the prompt delivery of his letters, and has received in return a compensation much larger per letter than any commission ever allowed him by the Government. The express charge is \$1 per letter, \$2, and so on, rising, in some instances, to \$5 according to distance. Once commenced, the habit of the miner of relying on the expresses is continued, long after the post office and mail routes have reached the neighborhood."

He tells the reasons why. The upshot of all of them is that Uncle Sam is slower and not half so trusty as the express man. We are not all fools. When the Department does its business as well for us at sixpence as a private company does for a dollar, then—not before—the Department will get the carrying business.

Great hopes are entertained that the \$50,000 worth of special agents lately appointed will do much service in preventing mail depredations.

The expenses of the department for the year crowded \$8,000,000. Here are a few items: Compensation to Postmasters, \$1,400,000; wrapping paper, \$41,453; mailbags, \$49,308; stamped envelopes, \$10,391. The revenue of the year was \$5,940,724, of which letter postage was four and a half millions. Thus the gross revenue of the year ending June 30, 1853, fell short of the expenditures during the year by the sum of \$2,042,031.

It is recommended to amend the law, so as to increase the remuneration of postmasters. Absolute pre-payment is recommended. It would save time and labor, and lighten the burdens of half-paid deputies. The quarterly returns need simplification. It is estimated that the expenditures of the current fiscal year will amount to \$8,716,601.

The cost of service between New York and Aspinwall was \$284,510; between Aspinwall and Panama, \$85,853,14; Astoria, via San Francisco, to Panama, \$346,680. The number of letters sent by the New York, New Orleans, Aspinwall and Pacific mail steamship lines was 2,707,533. Treble the number of letters were sent to this country by the Cunard than the Collins steamers, from England, a partiality which is not evident in the mails dispatched in the United States for England. Great Britain is rich enough not to be so mean.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.—The report commences by stating that the authorized strength of the army, as now posted, is 13,821, officers and men, but the actual strength only 10,417. Of this number 8,378 are employed on the frontiers, or are on the way to them; and the Secretary derives pleasure from being able to say that the measures taken for the protection of the inhabitants of our frontiers of late have been more than usually successful. The Indian depredations have been comparatively unimportant, and except in California and Oregon, have not attained more local importance. It is his opinion that with an army three times as great as ours, it would be impracticable so to guard all points of our extended frontier as entirely to prevent Indian depredations. It is therefore, the intention to post the troops in large bodies on important points and reduce the number of small detachments.

The appropriations for the erection and improvement of permanent fortifications, for three years past, have either been refused

or greatly reduced, under the impression that they depended upon the prosecution of a system of fortifications. This, the Secretary suggests, is the case, and remarks that however it may be hereafter viewed, the armament for important posts in Texas and on the Pacific coast, should be sent at the earliest period possible. After speaking at length concerning increased requirements for the transportation of stores, it is estimated that 4,600 recruits will be required for the service of the ensuing year.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—The Report of the Department of the Interior has been received, but we are unable to do more this morning than to present the briefest abstract of its contents.

During the year the survey of the public lands has been steadily prosecuted, large bodies of new lands brought into market, the wants of the emigrant fully met, and choice selections offered to the hardy pioneer.

The land system is nearly correct in principle. Its details need but little modification. During the year, 9,819,411 acres have been surveyed, 10,363,891 acres brought into market, and 1,083,495 acres sold. The number of land warrants issued up to the 30th September last was 266,042, of which there were then outstanding, 66,947.

The entire area of the public domain is estimated at 1,584,000,000 acres. Its purchase was effected at the rate of 14.41 ct. per acre, amounting to \$67,999,700. Add to the Indian Reservation, valued at \$4,250,906, and adding the cost of selling lands sold previous to June last, the entire cost, excluding surveying, amounts to \$88,984,015. The whole amount accruing from sales up to June 30, 1853, was \$142,283,478, being \$53,299,465 more than the cost of the whole. It is estimated that the net amount which will have been realized for them, is the sum of \$331,181,369.

The policy of bringing the lands into market at the earliest possible day is urged.

Early attention is called to the disposition of the mineral lands of California, the unsettled business of the Pension office, and the frauds upon the same. The clerical force of the Bureau of Patents needs to be increased. The Indians have been unusually peaceful through the year. Their present number in the United States is estimated at 400,000—10,000 east of the Mississippi.

Puget Sound.

"I verily believe this is the healthiest region of the habitable globe. I have traveled all over Washington Territory, and I have not seen or heard of a sick man, woman or child, except a case or two of chills or mumps on the Columbia river, about 150 miles south of Olympia, and one case of consumption in this vicinity. The geographical position, the commercial advantages and internal resources of the Puget Sound country, are such as to give it a prominent position in the affairs of the Pacific coast at a very early day. I have been traveling since the 5th of July up to yesterday, and have seen all of the country west of the Cascade mountains and north of the Columbia, and I am satisfied that the resources of the country will make this (Olympia) a very important point.—The agricultural advantages of the country are about equal to the best New England States, except that produce of all kinds does now, and will for many years to come, command much better prices, (governed by San Francisco.) I think, though, it will be a commercial State. To-day there are five vessels in sight just from San Francisco, bringing goods and produce, and will take out lumber. The population of the whole Territory does not exceed five thousand at this time, but every day adds more to the new comers. Oregon and California furnish their quota in this general supply. Everything is carried on in a style very different from that which we have been accustomed to—the people all seem to be Yankees turned spendthrifts.—Many hardships have to be encountered in the way of living at home, particularly by the ladies. No servants, no houses, and no contrivances to do without them."—Correspondence of the Stockton Journal.

Maine Liquor Law.

To the Honorable the Council, and House of Representatives of the Territory of Washington, in General Assembly met:

The petition of the subscribers, citizens of the Territory of Washington, respectfully sheweth: That your petitioners, believing that the vending of ardent spirits has a baneful influence upon society, and that a prohibitory Liquor Law would advance the prosperity of the Territory, respectfully ask that your honorable body enact such a law, (based upon that known as the "Maine Liquor Law") as would wholly prohibit the vending of ardent spirits in Washington Territory. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Mr. Edron:—The above is the form of a petition left at the Postoffice in Olympia, for signatures. In order that the public may be apprised thereof, I beg that you will have the goodness to give the same an insertion in your paper, and oblige, Yours respectfully, JOHN C. FORY.

Olympia, Feb. 1, 1854.

The election having now passed off, "B. jr." will excuse us for withholding the publication of his communication. Keep a sharp eye on the movements of political tricksters there, and you will be all right hereafter.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Capt. A. B. GOVE, of the "Kendall Company," has just returned from San Francisco, and furnished us with files of late papers from that city. Thank you, Captain.

The man of "vaulting ambition" has joined the circus.



Prominent incidents in the life of the present ruler of Mexico are recited in the subjoined extract from the New Orleans Picayune.

A sketch is also given of the character of one who is certainly to be regarded among the most notable men in particular of the present political era.

There are probably few men living whose histories will exhibit a web of so strikingly varied and contrasted colors, who have been so high and so low as the ex-President.

The success which had hitherto invariably attended the military movements of Santa Anna failed him in the efforts he made for their subjugation.

Santa Anna is a man possessed of some positive traits and qualities. He may be a liar, a rascal, a gambler, and assassin.

ANECDOTE. Professor Sillman, in his "Visit to Europe," just published, relates the following anecdote:

In the year 1558, Henry Cole, Dean of St. Paul's, stopped at Chester on his way to Ireland, commissioned by Queen Mary to persecute the Protestants, and exultingly showed his commission, which he replaced in his bag; but as soon as he left the room the good lady of the house took out the commission and replaced it with a pack of cards.

Our minds are so constituted that we can learn but one thing at a time, and the attention must grasp it fully in order to comprehend and remember it.

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

Determine with yourself to employ a certain stated time, in order to acquire the virtue to which you are least disposed.

J. B. WEIR, PROVISION MERCHANT, OFFERS FOR SALE, 600 FIRKINS Choice Orange County BUTTER.

Moses & Evans, Attorneys & Counselors at Law, SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, AND Practitioners in Admiralty.

Columbian Hotel, PORTLAND, OREGON. The travelling public will find at this house tables as well furnished and at good accommodations as any in the country.

Attention! ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned are requested to call at Johnson's Point forthwith and settle with Chas. E. Weed, who is my only and sole authorized agent.

Wanted, BY the Whatcom Milling Company, at Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, a man, or men, with cattle, to furnish two saws with logs during this winter, or for one year.

PUBLIC NOTICE. THE public are cautioned against trading or negotiating with Q. A. Brooks for any land or parcels of land adjacent to the town of Olympia, and for which he professes to hold a deed from me.

STRAYED OR STOLEN. FROM the subscriber whilst on a visit to Olympia, about the 25th December last, a large white horse with grey mane and tail, six or seven years of age—the tail rather short, and a very hard trotter.

PARKER & COLTER, —ON THE CASH SYSTEM— WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES,

NEW STORE. LATELY received and for sale cheap, a large assortment of Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery Ware, DRY GOODS, LADIES "FIXINGS,"

Ready-Made Clothing, BOOTS AND SHOES, and a large assortment of things too tedious to mention.

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

BIGELOW & BROOKS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OLYMPIA, THURSTON COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Dissolution! THE co-partnership existing under the name and style of Parker, Colter & Co. expires this day by limitation.

FOR SALE! I WILL SELL the Columbian Hotel (the best property in Olympia) and a cottage on the corner of Franklin and Third streets, also a land claim, on which there is a splendid Oyster bed.

WANTED! TWENTY COAL MINERS, at "Marmosa," Bellingham Bay, wanted immediately. Wages from Sixty to Seventy dollars per month, or one dollar per ton and found.

THE OFFICE OF JNO. B. PRESTON, IS over PRESTON, O'NEILL & CO'S store, Main street, OREGON CITY, where he is prepared to attend to any business pertaining to Land or Land laws in Oregon.

600 BUSHELS POTATOES.—For sale by G. A. BARNES. Olympia, Jan. 12, '54. 19 2m

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

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.

PORTLAND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, First Street, opposite the California House, PORTLAND, OREGON.

TURNBULL, MONASTES & 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.

Henry C. Temple, District Court, Pierce County. Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Henry C. Temple, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant.

Philip Keach, District Court, Pierce County. Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 19th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Philip Keach, plaintiff, against William Campbell, defendant.

Frederic Rabjohns, District Court, Pierce County. Attachment: A WRIT of Attachment issued from the District court of said county, on the 9th day of December, 1853, at the instance of Frederic Rabjohns, plaintiff, against William B. Bolton and Peter S. Wilson, defendants.

THE subscriber will attend to any calls which may be made for SURVEYING. Possessing a Solar Compass, he is able to run lines in perfect accordance with the government surveys.

Co-partnership. THE undersigned have entered into partnership, and will continue the business under the name of Parker & Colter.

Watches! Watches!! C. TURNER will inform the public that he has opened a shop in Olympia, and is now prepared to REPAIR WATCHES & JEWELRY in a neat and workmanlike manner, and on short notice.

Stoves! Stoves! Stoves! JUST RECEIVED ex brig Tarquins, A large and splendid assortment of PARLOR AND COOK STOVES.

CABINET SHOP, JUST opened in Olympia for the purpose of supplying the people of Washington Territory with TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEPS, STANDS, BUREAUS, CUPBOARDS, &c.

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.

SAYWARD'S LINE OF PACKETS, consisting of the ship Sarah Parker, Brig Merchantman, and schooner Willamette will run regu-

Bounty Land & General Agency CHAS. C. TUCKER, Washington, D. C. Will give prompt attention to Bounty Land Claims for services in all the wars in which the United States have been engaged.

NEW MUSIC STORE, PILLLOW & DREW, Watchmakers & Jewelers, HAVE in connection with their regular business, opened a music room and have on hand Piano Forte of the most celebrated makers.

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

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

OREGON TERRITORY: 12700 From Astoria, by Cathlamet, Oak Point, Rainier, St. Helen's, Columbia City, and Sauvie's Island, to Portland, 120 miles and back, once a week.

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

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

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

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

12705 From Olympia to Seattle, by Washington, to Cascades, 50 miles and back, once a week.

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

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

12708 From Portland, by Milwaukie, to Oregon City, 13 miles and back, twice a week.

12709 From Portland, by Harris' Ferry, Chehalis, Lafayette, Forest's, Rickard, and La ville's Store, to Marysville, 100 miles and back, once a week.

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

12711 From Olympia to Seattle, by Washington, to Cascades, 50 miles and back, once a week.

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

12713 From Oregon City, by Willamette, Buteville, Champagne, Fairfield, Salem, Cincinnati, Independence, Bloomington, and New Albany, to Marysville, 150 miles and back, once a week.

12714 From Linn City, by Mountzavia, to Hillsboro', 22 miles and back, once a week.

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

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

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

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

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

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

12720 From Marysville, by Yoncalla, Starr's Point, and Sinslaw, to Yoncalla, 75 miles and back, once a week.

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL OFFICES. Proposals will be received for supplying the following offices at a sum to be specified by the bidder, and limited to their next revenue:

Chenook, from Astoria, 6 miles, once a week; Clackamas, from Oregon city, 9 miles, once a week;

Lexington, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week; Pacific city, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week; Parkersville, from Fairfield, 8 miles, once a week;

Port Townsend, from Olympia, — miles, once a week; Port Clatsop, from Astoria, 9 miles, once a week;

Salt Creek, from Salem Yamhill, once a week; Sublimity, from South, 15 miles, once a week; Washington Butte, from Santiam City, 15 miles, once a week.

FORM FOR A BID. Where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"(Or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. —, from — to — as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals for the same, dated October 13, 1853, requires, in the time stated in the schedule contained in said advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed, for the annual sum of (here write out the sum in words at full length.) Dated (Signed.)

Form of a Guaranty. The undersigned undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. — be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the first day of July next, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient securities. Dated (Signed by two guarantors.) Form of Certificate. The undersigned (postmaster, judge, or a clerk of a court of record, as the case may be) certifies that he is well acquainted with the above guarantors and their property, and that they are men of property and able to make good their guaranty. Dated (Signed.) INSTRUCTIONS. Embracing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

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

6. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for disobeying the post office laws, or the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express, or conveying mail, or for transporting persons or packages conveying mail, or for conveying mail on the mail.

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

8. Drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

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

10. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform any consideration, whatever, to do or not to do anything whatsoever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

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

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

13. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

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

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

16. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the Department by or before the 1st of July, 1854.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. Present officers and persons known to the Department must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, a judge, or clerk of a court of record.

Post Office Department, Oct. 13, 1853.