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THE PIONEER.

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Education.—No. 8.

INTELLECTUAL EDUCATION.—We now come to what we regard as the special business of the professional educator—the intellectual development of those committed to his care.

This statement shows that we do not agree with the system commonly pursued, which looks upon the teacher's main duty as being the communication of what is called knowledge, and estimates his success by the number of the facts, in various branches of learning, impressed upon the memories of his pupils. We object to this view of education because all that it requires may be accomplished, and yet the most important object of a sound education may be utterly neglected. Where such a system prevails, the only intellectual faculty exercised is memory—a faculty which, however useful and indispensable as subservient to the higher powers of the mind, is in itself of little practical advantage. In such cases, too, it is upon mere words, to which no distinct ideas are attached, that the memory is chiefly employed, and thus its acquisitions, being little better than mechanical, are rarely permanent, but generally vanish as soon as the particular occasion for which they were made has passed away.

Relatively, even to its avowed object, therefore, this system is a complete failure, and most of those who are educated in accordance with it, quit the school room, fitted for the business of life, neither by the strength, activity or promptness of their mental powers, nor even by that thorough acquaintance with a wide circle of facts, which might, to a limited extent, compensate for the other deficiency, which is commonly looked upon as the peculiar result and advantage of an education falsely called practical. The communication of knowledge is not, we repeat, the sole end of education. It is not even the chief end. We believe the communication of knowledge to be only a secondary object in education—we speak not here of moral education. In intellectual education the first and great object is to develop and train the several faculties by exercises adapted to their growing strength, so that they may attain the highest possible degree of readiness and power—not, be it observed, the highest degree to which any one faculty may be forced at the expense of the rest; but the greatest vigor of which they are capable in harmonious co-operation, and thus to form a perfect man—perfect, we mean, in the healthy and robust condition of his whole intellectual being.

The office of education is not to make the child know many things which other children do not know, but to enable the man to apply his mind efficiently and confidently to any study, profession or business to which the duties of life may call him.—A child or a man may know, and yet have no power of the mind; except the memory, strong and active. He may be slow and inaccurate in perception; not acute in distinguishing things that differ; little sensible of resemblances which are not merely external; not ready in combining his knowl-

edge, or in deducing conclusions from experience; or in proceeding from the particular to the general; dull in seeing the consequences of an event; without a distinct consciousness of the limits of his own knowledge, or of the strength or weakness of his mental powers. Such an intellectual condition is likely to be the result, if, during the period of what has been named his education, he has been merely the recipient of knowledge poured into him as into an empty vessel, and has not been trained to make it his own by gaining it laboriously by his own efforts. The very knowledge of a person so educated, however extensive it may seem to be, is sure to be feebly impressed upon his mind, undistinct and inaccurate. On the other hand, it is quite possible for a man to possess but a limited knowledge of facts, and yet to have been trained to such mental habits as to be able to master any ordinary subject to which he may apply his mind, and if it be of a practical nature, to judge correctly in it, and to act efficiently.

It is true that the intelligent faculties can be developed only by being exercised upon their proper objects, and that in every process of education, knowledge of something must be acquired; but it is not true that the process in which the knowledge of most facts is acquired is that in which the faculties are best trained, any more than that the dinner at which most is eaten is that by which the organs of digestion are most strengthened. Nor is it true that the knowledge which comes oftenest into practice, and consequently the most useful in after life, is always the best adapted for the exercise and discipline of the immature faculties. It is possible that studies may be preferable for the purpose of training, which are of little practical utility in after life;—and that a man may have derived great and lasting benefit from the exercise of learning something, while the thing itself is afterwards forgotten. No doubt it is an important problem in education to combine the communication of useful knowledge with the discipline of the mind.

But it must ever be remembered that where the mind is well trained, practical knowledge can be readily acquired afterwards, but where the training is defective, no amount of knowledge can supply the want. Yet nothing is more common than to find parents regardless and insensible of the growing intelligence of their children, and complaining that they do not learn at school those practical processes which are to subservise the routine of their future profession. Mental health, vigor and activity are a sufficient vindication of the discipline by which they are produced, although the acquirements necessary for a business or a profession may have been delayed in the cultivation of them. There is no profession, no station in life, in which a love of intellectual exertion, a habit of attention, a retentive memory, a quick discernment, a comprehensive capacity, clearness of views and soundness of judgment, a knowledge of the use of knowledge—that habit of mind, in short, which by experience and reflection gathers wisdom, is far more valuable than any amount of mere knowledge.

* Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one and the same thing, are often widely separated. Knowledge dwells in hearts replete with thoughts of other men; Wisdom in minds attentive to their own. Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass; The mere material with which wisdom builds Till smoothed and squared and fitted to its place Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich."

The only inference we shall at present draw from these premises is, that children ought to be taught nothing that is not or cannot be made intelligible to them, since the only result of such teaching is to develop the parrot-like faculty of repeating by rote words that convey no ideas to their minds, leaving the intellectual powers untrained and inactive, and engendering one of the most destructive habits that can be implanted in the spiritual constitution of man, namely—that of uttering and assenting to propositions without knowing or caring to know their import. Reason, under which term we include the logical faculty, judgment, and the power of weighing evidence, is the highest part of our nature, by which all the rest should be regulated, and any defect in which is necessarily attended with evils of the gravest kind. Its development and guidance should therefore be a leading object in education from the very first; and in no respect are the ordinary systems of education more faulty than in

their almost total neglect of this cardinal point. Degradation is their prevailing characteristic; every thing is taken for granted; evidence and argument are carefully excluded, and any attempt to obtain them met by pupils more than usually inquiring is generally repulsed at once as an unwarrantable invasion of forbidden ground. Can we wonder, then, that the great majority of the human race are the slaves of prejudices instilled into them from their infancy, and that the errors of early training are so seldom corrected by the experience of after years? No great or extensive amelioration in the moral condition of mankind can be looked for until each individual be taught to judge for himself, and by the careful cultivation of his reasoning powers be enabled to do so correctly. Unfortunately it seems to be the object of most people less to aim at truth themselves, and to aid others in doing so, than to maintain themselves in their actual opinions, and to inculcate them upon all who come within the sphere of their influence; and hence with an inconsistency that cannot but appear most strange when we consider the seeming strength of their conviction of the truth of their opinions, they will not endure any inquiry into the evidence of their belief, but practically insist upon its unquestioned adoption by all whom circumstances have put in subordination to them.

The enlightened educator will never countenance so fatal a system; seeing the true scope of his noble calling he will not be so far faithless to his trust as to surrender his highest functions, and sink down into the mechanical performer of duties that might almost as well be discharged by the merest day-drudge, or left altogether unperformed. His mission is of a widely different kind; he is to be the guide of rising generations in the path of true progress and improvement, and by accustoming his youthful charge to the independent and active exercise of their reasoning faculties upon all the subjects presented to their consideration, he will in the most effectual, though indirect way, lay the foundation of a more enlightened and enduring morality than any that can result from more abstract teaching, since it will rest upon the very being and the inmost conviction of each individual, who will thus be enabled ultimately to overcome whatever evil tendencies the faults of early training may have rendered him subject to.

BERNARD CORNELIUS,
VICTORIA, Vancouver's Island, 1853.

The War in Europe.

Our latest intelligence from the valley of the Danube and the shores of the Black Sea, comes to us heralded with shouts of joy and peana of victory for the followers of the Crescent, the Paynim worshippers of a false prophet, the blind devotees of the sensual dogmas of the Koran. We wish no harm to the Turk, we feel no sympathy with the Autocrat; but we think we can see in this collision a glimmering hope for popular liberty. How is this blessed boon to spring from the clash of semibarbaric and the roar of artillery? By what process can we expect liberal institutions to grow up in any extent out of the success of either of two rival despots?

A patient examination of the position of affairs leads us to the conclusion that these early victories of the Sultan are forerunners of good for the popular side of power in Europe. The exultant Ottoman will now fight with a still more fiery zeal for his harem, his mosque and his Mecca Shrine.

His snowy tents cover the plains of low Roudavia, and his Egyptian border, like locusts, will swarm to the northern confines of Moslem dominions. In the flush of victory, all the skill and discipline of the Turkish army will be redoubled with hope of further success. This is as it should be, the western power will withhold their early actual participation in the field, and the mastering myriads of the exasperated Czar will have their prey. When the councils of Constantinople feel that their strength is waning before the mighty conqueror, when the gilded Crescent of their banners comes trailing back to its trembling capital in the blood of conquered Mussulmans, then will come the cry for help, and that portion of the mighty drama will be enacted in which human freedom holds her stake. Then will come the great battle we wish to see fought, in which we hope to record victories enough on the side of the Cossack to shake the western thrones to their deep foundations. Here lies the hope of the people.

The old sagacious watchword "Power is ever stealing from the many to the few," which has often been used a hackneyed catch-words to suit unwholesome purposes, is in some points of view now obsolete.

Power has been stealing from the few to the many since the day of King John and the grant to the Barons at Runnymede.—Power is felt now in the flat lands of Holland, in the fertile plains of Poland, in the hills of Hungary and in the valley of Piedmont as the legitimate property of the people.

The scholars of Germany are to be found throughout Europe, and the sons of her universities have left their venerable halls with a sentiment which they have planted and are still cultivating deep in the bosom of European society. "This sentiment is the love of civil and religious liberty. Thus it smothered by strong physical jailer, who with the heavy taxes of the people in their treasury can pay for standing armies in support of their unnatural prerogatives—yet the sentiment is there, and only awaits a fitting moment of glorious sunshine for bursting into a fruitful growth.

But so long as these cold spots can rest quietly on their thrones, secure against external danger, this sentiment must languish. "Paid may plant and Apollus water," but war—terrible war, with all its horrors—war that will require general defence among these powers against a common foe—this alone can give the increase."

Heretofore we have seen the success of the Cossack as will bring these powers to the side of Republicanism against Cossack rule; then will be fought a battle in which every man in christendom will have an interest; the faith of the people against despotism.

What though the "Ottoman mother weep," and old Stamboul totter to her fall what though the Janissary and Emir are gathered, to their fathers? What though mosque and minaret kiss the dust? What though Hapsburg mourn a broken sceptre, and Saxo-Gothas a shattered crown? If the glorious godhead of "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality" shall have a widespread existence of reality, instead of the banished mockery of a name will we not all rejoice in one united pean of sympathy for redeemed nations.

Four victories have perched on the Turkish banners, and every victory is good for a hundred thousand Cossacks to be speedily added to the active forces of the enraged Nicholas. France has not yet moved—Austria is under a harsh demand of the Sultan that arms, aid and comfort shall not pass over Austrian to the Russian camp. The sympathies of Hapsburg are evidently all with the power which crushed the Hungarian revolution. If Russia shall need help, let Austrian furnish it, this will make the fight more equal among the crowns, giving a wider margin of hope in the increased balance of power to the people.

But a "still small voice—a harbinger of good hopes has come from Poland, poor Poland! How the blood boils in memory of her wrongs. A proclamation has been sent to the people in all directions appealing to them to remain at home, bide their time, and not to rush to the Turkish lines, and a similar document is in the hands of Polish exiles in this country, emanating from Polish leaders in New York. Let the people wait; the hour will come. Hungary and Poland and Germany will have work enough to do, but when they strike let them strike on the side where every blow will bring a franchise to them and expiate a prerogative of their tyrants.—San Francisco Pacific.

SAM AND LUCY.—Well, just as I was ready to start away, down comes Lucy to the "keepin'" room, with arms behind her head, a firm of the looks and eyes.—"Man alive," says she, are you here yet?—"I thought you was off gunnin' an hour ago; who'd thought you were here?"—"Gunnin'?" says I, "Lucy, my gunnin' is over, I shan't go no more now—I shan't go home; I agree with you shigerin' alone under a wet bush for hours is no fun, but if Lucy was there—"—"Get out," says she, "don't talk nonsense Sam, and just fast in the other hook and eye of my frock, will you?" She turned round her back to me. Well, I took the hook in one hand and the eye in the other; but arth and seas! my eyes fairly snapped again. I never did see such a nuck since I was raised.—"It sprung right out o' breast and shoulder, full round, and then tapered up to the head like a swan's, the complexion would beat the most delicate white and red rose that was ever seen. Liek, it made me all eyes! I just stood stock still—I couldn't move a finger, if I was to die for it. "What ails you Sam," says she, "that you don't hook it?"—"Why," says I, "Lucy dear, my fingers is all thumbs, that's a fact; I can't handle such little things as you can."—"Well, come," says she; "make haste,—mother will be comin' directly;" and at last I shut too both my eyes and fastened it; and when I had done, says I, "there is one thing I must say, Lucy."—"What's that?" says she. "That you stump all Connecticut to show an ang-liforous neck as you have—I never saw the heat of it in all my born days—it's the most—"—"And you may stump the State, too," says she, "to produce such another bold, forward, impudent, unmannerly tongue as you have! So there now—so get along with you!"

The New York Herald states that Maj. S. R. Hobbs, First Assistant Postmaster General, is in bad health, and fears are entertained that he will not recover.

The Turkish Question.

The London correspondent of the New York Herald says the telegraphic intelligence forwarded by last mail, of the crossing of the Danube by the Turks, commanded by Omar Pasha, has been fully confirmed. That war has now actually commenced, no reasonably man can doubt. It is very likely that the Emperor of Russia would now be glad to back out of it. He never expected that France and England would have acted together as they have done; and Austria and Prussia have the proper to hold back and remain neutral, to prevent a general rising in Europe. Austria's position is a very ticklish one. Diplomatic relations have ceased between her and Sardinia ever since the sequestration of the property of Sardinian subjects by order of Radetzky, after the last attempt at an insurrection at Milan, in February of this year, and she stands on the same unpleasant footing towards Switzerland, in consequence of the expulsion of upwards of 10,000 Ticinese from the Lombard States. Since the 21st April, when Count Karvicki, the Austrian Charge at Rome, demanded his passports, a rupture of relations has existed between Austria and Switzerland.—Fancy Sardinia, Switzerland, France and England lending their support by land and sea to a rising in Lombardy and in Hungary, in the Roman States and in Naples.

It may at the same time be observed that it is not the wish of either England or France to declare war to Russia; but they are resolved to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire. It seems also true that the Sultan had actually sent instructions to Omar Pasha to adjourn the commencement of hostilities, as further negotiations of a more satisfactory nature have been proposed; but before the Tartar bearing the despatches reached him the affair at Isatchi had taken place, and the turbulent soldiers of Abdal Medjid were crossing the Danube.

Hostilities have moreover commenced in Asia. A telegraphic despatch from an authentic source has been received here, stating that a serious conflict took place on the 31st. Details are wanting.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—The Danubian principalities are declared in a state of seige.—Martial law is proclaimed. All intercourse with the Turks is prohibited on pain of death. A conflict is expected to take place at Krajava, capital of Little Wallachia; 6,000 Russian cavalry have arrived there.

By the papers the news is confirmed that the Turks have crossed the Danube, and that fighting is begun in earnest in Circassia.

Omer Pasha, on his part, has kept his word. He informed the Russian Commander Gontschok, that if the Russians did not evacuate the principalities before October 24, he would cross the river and put him out. The brief time that intervened between the summons and the date allowed for its fulfillment Omer employed in transporting detachments of his troops to certain islands of the Danube, from which points they would cross with little further obstacle, to the bank held by the Russians.

October 24th having passed and gone without any move on the part of the Russians to show that they intended to retreat, the Turkish commander waited only for a suitable opportunity, which, on the 27th October, he found, and immediately threw across a strong body of both infantry and cavalry into the town or village of Kulefat—a position recently evacuated by the Russians. The crossing was made in front of, and under cover of the sort of Widin, and although the previous occupation of the islands rendered the movement more easily accomplished, there was still a distance of 500 to 600 yards in-width of rapid stream between the most outlying of the islands and the Russian bank.

The passage was however, effected without opposition. It remained to be seen whether Omer would further keep his word by passing the 1st of November in Bucharest. The reason assigned for the evacuation of Kulefat by the Russians, was the mortality prevailing in their camp.

Previous to crossing the Danube, Omer Pasha issued the following proclamation, which is calculated to inspire the fanaticism of his troops:

SOLDIERS OF THE IMPERIAL ARMY: When firm and courageous we shall engage the enemy, we will not fly, but sacrifice body and soul to be avenged! Look to the Koran! On the Koran we have sworn! You ate Moslems, and I doubt not you are ready to sacrifice body and soul for your religion and your country. But if there be a single man among you afraid of war let him say so, for it is dangerous to face the enemy with such men. He who is under the feeling of fear should be employed in the hospitals, or other occupations; but he who remains with us and turns his back on the enemy shall be shot! Let courageous men, who long to manifest their devotedness to their religion and the throne, remain.—Their hearts are united with God, and if faithful to religion they prove themselves brave. God will assuredly give them the victory. Soldiers, let us purify our hearts, and then put confidence in the aid of God. Let us do battle and sacrifice ourselves like our fathers, and as they bequeathed our country and our religion to us, we ought to bequeath them to our children. You are

all aware that the great object of this life is to serve God and the Sultan worthily and thus win heaven! Soldiers, may God protect all who have the honor to believe and to serve in these principles."

The main force of the Russians is near Bucharest, where they have some hundred heavy cannon posted. A steamer which reached Daurdzu on the 13th brought information to the Russians that a strong force of Turks, under the personal superintendence of Omar Pasha stood opposite Kulefat. The same arrival reports that the Russians were working day and night, by relays, at intrenchments which extend from Smirida to Daurdzu. These tidings strengthen the probabilities that a collision has ere now taken place.

A MODEL DEED.—A Pennsylvania Yankee publishes the following advertisement in the Doylestown Intelligencer. We copy it without charges:

TO MONEY LENDERS AND SPECULATORS! I want to pay my debts, and as the only means I can devise to get money without suing, I have resolved to expose to public sale, at the Court House, on Tuesday the second week of Court, (when there will be a good many politicians about), a large number of Unsettled Book Accounts, and a like number of Notes, of various dates and amounts. Many of them against nice young men who wear good clothes, drive fast horses, and pay particular attention to the ladies—and of course are A No. 1. Some against men who think they do you a favor if they buy your goods and never pay for them—they are No. 2. Some against men who promise to pay to-morrow. They are not quite so good. But a full and complete printed catalogue of the names, dates, and amounts, will be distributed on the day of sale. Conditions, cash. R. Thornton.

N. B. The above accounts will be open for settlement until the day of sale.

TO MAKE A CANDLE BURN ALL NIGHT.—A correspondent of an eastern paper gives the following information on the "economy of candles" which may be new and useful to many of our readers:

When, as in cases of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put finely powdered salt on the candle till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night, by a small piece of candle.

News from the States.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE WINFIELD SCOTT.—On Friday night, December 2d, at 12 o'clock, the Winfield Scott struck upon a rock on the Island of Anacapa, off the coast of Santa Barbara about 35 miles. She first struck her bow on, then her stern, and then on her side, carrying away her rudder. A great deal of confusion was created on board. The fog was dense but the weather calm, and by half-past one the boats were lowered and full of women and children, who were safely landed—the beach being but a short distance off. In this way all on board were taken ashore, and were amply provided with provisions from the wreck. The California brought off five passengers, two children, and the Pursar. The remainder were left on the Island, there being but one tent. The wreck of the steamer was left hanging on the rock by her bow, her stern being in 8 fathoms of water. She will be a total loss, and must go to pieces in the next storm.—The passengers had experienced no suffering except of the mind. Treasures and valuables all saved.

The above particulars were obtained from one of the passengers who returned from the wreck on the California. From another source we learn that the females all returned to this city. It was also stated yesterday that several of the mail bags had been lost, although we heard the report contradicted.—[S. F. Herald.]

The Eastern question relative to was between Russia and Turkey, remains in uncertainty. Omar Pasha had ordered the Russian troops out of his Principalities in fifteen days, and was making preparation to enforce his order. What the Czar of Russia will do is not known. His General informed the Turkish Government that he had neither power to commence hostilities, conclude peace, or remove his forces.

The clipper ship Eclipse was wrecked in the bay of Ypala, near San Blas, where she was taking in a cargo of Brazil wood on charter from New York to Europe. She encountered a hurricane, went ashore, and broke in pieces. The captain and crew were all saved.

Col. Mannypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has just returned from a visit to the Indian tribes in Nebraska. He reports that the Nebraska country has been over-estimated in the public mind. Some of the tribes were willing to sell their lands to government, and some refused.

We see there is quite a lively controversy being carried on by the Ohio press, in regard to Judge McLean's order of Court excluding reporters from the Circuit Court room, on the trial of the Martha Washington case. The Columbus Statesman and other democratic papers, sustain Judge McLean.

THE PIONEER. Olympia, Washington Territory, Saturday, January 7, 1854.

J. W. WILEY, EDITOR. "Truth crush'd to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are hers."

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS, COLUMBIA LANCASTER, OF CLARK COUNTY, THURSTON COUNTY Democratic Nominations.

FOR COUNCILMEN, DANIEL R. BIGELOW, STEPHEN D. RUDELL. FOR REPRESENTATIVES, LEONARD D. DURGIN, GEORGE GALLAGHER, DAVID SHELTON, ANDREW J. CHAMBERS.

PIERCE COUNTY Democratic Nominations. FOR COUNCILMEN, W. P. DOUGHERTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, L. F. THOMPSON, THOMAS TALLENTIRE, JOHN M. CHAPMAN.

KING COUNTY Democratic Nominations. FOR COUNCILMAN, G. N. McCONAHA.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, WM. HEBNER.

Lewis County Nominations. FOR COUNCILMEN, SETH CATLIN, H. MILES.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, H. D. HUNTINGTON, F. A. CLARKE.

NOMINATIONS FOR JEFFERSON COUNTY. FOR COUNCILMAN, W. T. SAYWARD.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, H. H. McNAIR.

Whig Nomination for Congress—Position of Parties—Anticipated Result of the Election.

By reference to the proceedings in another column it will be perceived that the Whig party of Washington have held a convention at this place, and nominated a candidate for Delegate to Congress.

Without a knowledge at the present writing as to who may be the fortunate gentleman selected by the Democratic convention at Cowlitz Landing as our first Delegate, we would observe, that whoever he may be, his position on Territorial and National policies must and will be "clear and unquestionable."

Without the fear of successful contradiction we assert, that the convention that nominated Col. WALLACE established no platform—assumed no tangible ground—made no direct issue of principles by which the party may be made responsible, but contented itself, through the addresses delivered, of casting unjust and unmerited censure upon the Governor and Marshal for the manner in which the election precincts of the Territory have been established—falsely attributing impure and selfish motives to those functionaries for the manner in which the precincts have been arranged in a single county—taking no definite ground as to the manner in which the party will advocate the construction of the Pacific railway, and without advancing a solitary affirmative position.

In advance of a knowledge of the action of the Democratic convention, we will venture to affirm that the candidate will be required to acquiesce not only in the essential doctrines of the Democratic party generally, but especially will be called upon to take correct and positive ground with regard to the possessory rights of the Hudson Bay

Company in this Territory—favor all honorable means which the United States government may assume for the purchase of the Sandwich Islands, and fearlessly oppose the construction of the Pacific railway as purely a project for which government will be made responsible, but favor, with his utmost exertions a route to terminate at the Sound, to be constructed by private enterprise with the aid of government in the grants of lands, &c.

There can be no equivocation as to the position the Democratic candidate will be called upon to maintain in the contest, and we have an abiding confidence that the democracy will rally around him, and signally rebuke the non-committal action of the opposition. Whig, and worse than Whig—self-constituted, independent candidates may crowd the field and endeavor to thwart the wish of the majority, but what advantage could possibly accrue to our Territory by sending to Congress any other than an unmistakable Democrat.

With a Democratic administration in power at Washington—with an overwhelming majority in both branches of Congress—with Democratic Territorial officials, and the prospect of our party being largely in the majority in the Legislative Assembly, what motives could induce the people to select a Delegate who would be everywhere, in his official position, in the minority; what could he accomplish—what weight would he have in Congress?

What influence could he have with the administration—how would he be sustained at home or abroad? It were not only folly, but imbecility to suppose that the interests of the Territory could be advanced equally by a Democratic or Whig delegate to Congress; and as a favorable alternative we would infinitely prefer to have no delegate at all, and trust to the voluntary exertions of Gen. Lane in our behalf, than send a man whose only endeavors would necessarily have a tendency to cripple the influence, and retard the favorable action which Congress might otherwise feel obligated to pursue towards our Territory, through the influence of the delegate from Oregon.

Appropriations for Territorial buildings—the entire extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within our Territory—a proper definition of the rights, under treaty stipulations, of the Hudson Bay Company within our borders—a modification and radical change in the general features of the land law, and the manner which may be adopted for the building of the Pacific railway, are matters which will claim the attention of our delegate, and drive him to a direct avowal of the principles which will govern his official action in the premises.

Evasion may be tolerated and recommended as a means of success, for the Whig party here, but will not succeed in Congress. There the mask will be required to be thrown off, and if, upon investigation, it is found that the people here have willfully misrepresented themselves, they will be required to shoulder the responsibility, and perhaps reap the bitter reward of their indiscretion.

Rather than a Whig or opposition candidate, give us none at all and trust to Gen. Lane and a Democratic Congress and administration.

We look upon the election of our first delegate as a matter of the most vital importance, and trust that the Democracy will arouse and faithfully discharge its duty by dividing into merited obscurity any Whig or self-styled independent candidate that may be presented for their suffrages.

THE WEATHER.—For a few days past we have had a very respectable sprinkling of bona fide winter; the ground has been slightly frozen and carpeted with a light covering of snow. On Thursday morning last at 7 o'clock the thermometer stood at 14 degrees above zero.

OBLIGATIONS.—PARKER, COLTER & Co. have placed us under obligations by furnishing us through their Express late papers from Oregon through in four days.

ADAMS & Co.'s Express, through Parker, Colter & Co., and J. W. Sullivan, San Francisco, will also receive our thanks for favors, timely and useful.

JUDGE LANCASTER, the democratic nominee for delegate to congress arrived at this place last evening, and will proceed down the Sound immediately, with the intention of placing himself right before the people on grounds otherwise objectionable to his election for the position to which his friends have placed him in nomination.

The schooner "Alice," Capt. Vine, arrived at the Kendall Co.'s wharf on Tuesday last from Vancouver's Island with a cargo of potatoes.

The brig "G. W. Kendall," Capt. Gilroy, arrived at the Kendall Co.'s wharf on Tuesday last, 16 days from San Francisco.

The "One Horse" Ticket.

At the special request of, and for a valuable consideration from Col. M. T. SIMMONS, we have been induced to press at his request for delegate and representative officers for our legislative assembly. We give the ticket to the public, the more willingly from the conviction that it will not only be disapproved by the democracy of the county, but as also in opposition to the known and expressed will of the gentlemen named by Col. S. The following is the ticket:

For Delegate to Congress—M. T. SIMMONS.

For Councilmen—B. F. SHAW.

One of the gentlemen comprising Col. Simmons' ticket for councilmen, on learning the unwarrantable use about to be made of his name, requested it to be withheld, as he could not consent to be a candidate on the "one horse" ticket, and we expect all the balance will feel equally indignant, and come and do likewise before the election takes place.

For Representatives—ORINGTON CUSHMAN, CHARLES EATON, THOMAS W. GLASGOW, S. S. FORD.

From our knowledge of the above named gentlemen, a more wanton or barefaced insult could not be offered to them, as democrats, than to connect their names with the offices of councilmen or representatives, after a convention, duly assembled, has decided upon its choice, and we conceive a double purpose at the bottom of recommending the above ticket:—first, to divide the democracy of the county, and secondly, to incur for us, by giving publicity to the names of Col. S.'s candidates as above, the reproach and censure which is expected to be an accompaniment. In either event we are forewarned, and will now take occasion to forewarn the democracy of the precipitated injury sought to be done to the cause here, as also the gentlemen whose names the Col. has seen proper to bring before the public, that he alone is responsible for the liberty taken—not wishing to shrink from any censure or accountability which it may be considered we are answerable for.

We believe that every man whose name is suggested on the above ticket is a genuine democrat, and as such that they will give an undivided support to the regularly nominated ticket—assured that if, peradventure, they had been chosen instead of those whose names appear at our mast-head—they would have given to them a willing and cheerful support. A political traitor as well as a deserter from his own reward's standard, in time will meet his own reward, and it is a miserable presumption upon common intelligence for any man or set of men to profess one code of principles and act in an opposite direction. A general convention of the people of this county is sought to be set aside by one man, because he was unable to be here, participate in its deliberations, and have his own peculiar views and feelings gratified in the result.—A beautiful, sweet scented state of "one horse" assumption, modesty and democratic propriety!

The question as it is now presented is, whether the democratic, whig or Col. Simmons' ticket shall succeed—whether Col. S. as a professed democrat shall dictate to the people of the county who that party shall select as legislators, or whether the party cannot manage its own affairs without his protest, assistance or advice being sought for or entertained? It is unnecessary to conceal a fact that must be evident to all, that every vote cast for the ticket presented above will count in favor of the whig, and in opposition to the regular democratic nominees. Those who now desire to join the enemy have a most favorable opportunity, and it is to be trusted that they will go—bag and baggage—never to return. It might as well be understood now as at any future time who compose our party, and we are decidedly opposed to the sacrifice of a friend for the purpose of conciliating an enemy. We have probably taken a more extended and serious view of this matter than circumstances would seem to warrant, yet while we see a man about falling from grace manifest an anxiety of dragging with him personal friends to political ruin, we cannot but present the matter in such a shape that an explanation may follow.

RESULT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—We have barely time and room in this week to announce the choice of the convention held at Cowlitz Landing for the next delegate to Congress. On the fourth ballot Judge COLUMBIA LANCASTER of Clark county, having received a majority of all the votes was declared duly elected.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of Col. G. N. McConaha of King county, chairman, and U. E. Hicks of Thurston, a secretary. It is a matter of general remark by the delegates in attendance that the deliberations of the convention were conducted with the most perfect harmony, and the general satisfaction which seems to exist amongst the delegates as to the result, is an earnest of the triumphant election of the nominee. We will publish the proceedings in full next week as also the circular of the democratic committee to the people of the territory.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—We have now received intelligence from all the counties in the Territory except Clark, Pacific and Island relative to the legislative nominations which have been made, and feel perfectly satisfied that the democratic selections will be readily and manfully sustained. Let the democracy but spin no connection with whiggery—enter into no coalitions in any shape or upon any terms, and they will come out of the approaching contest strengthened and victorious. Every independent candidate will, if elected, act with the opposition. Beware of them—be not contaminated by an unholy alliance.

The British brig "Maid of Japha," Capt. Beauvais, has arrived at Port Townsend, consigned to Capt. Wm. Webber, for a cargo of lumber for Port Philip, Australia, and to make arrangements to open an extensive trade between here and the colonies. They have no pine timber in Australia or Van Dieman's Land, and have been supplied for many years with that article from the islands of New Zealand, but in consequence of the discovery of gold in Australia the greater portion of the laborers have left that island, and but small quantities of timber at high prices can now be obtained. We are informed that this is the nearest market where they can be supplied from.

COLUMBIA LANCASTER, the Democratic nominee for Delegate to Congress will address his fellow citizens generally, and the democracy in particular, at the following places, and at the times specified: At Soledad on Tuesday 12 m. 10 h inst. At Seattle on Friday 12 m 1 h. At Penn's Cove on Saturday 12 m 17 h. At Port Townsend Thursday 12 m 14 h. At Olympia Friday 12 m 7 h. At Cowlitz Landing on Monday 12 m 30 h.

JUDGE LANCASTER, late of Indiana, the newly appointed Chief Justice for Washington Territory, arrived here on the last steamer, en route for Olympia. Judge L. appears to be an affable and intelligent gentleman, well calculated to be useful in a new country; and we congratulate the people of Washington upon their having received so gentlemanly and competent men for their federal officers.—[Oregonian, Portland, O. T. Sept. 17.]

Judge Lander is a native of Salem, in this State. He graduated at Harvard University, in 1836, and soon after entered the Law School at Cambridge. He commenced practice in Essex county, but removed to Indiana in 1841, where, in a year, and to an Eastern man, somewhat difficult to find, he pursued his profession with such gain and success, that he was soon appointed Prosecuting Attorney for several counties, and subsequently Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in that State. The integrity of his character, his correct habits, his dignified and polished address, together with his literary and legal attainments, eminently qualify him for an impartial, enlightened and acceptable performance of the duties of the important office to which he has been recently appointed in the new territory.—[Boston Times.]

FALLS OF MISSOURI.—In the St. Louis Republican of Nov. 17th, Lieut. Sax on's report of Gov. Stevens' expedition as far as Fort Benton, is published and contains the following notice of the great falls of the Missouri: "Mr. Tevis and one or two of his friends visited the Falls of the Missouri, distant thirty miles from Fort Benton. The Falls present a splendid appearance. At this point the river is about four hundred yards wide—the fall is about forty feet, into an apparently bottomless chasm. Long before you reach it, the spray is seen from the prairie, ascending to the skies; and the mountains in the distance, on every side, give the whole scene a most magnificent appearance. Very few white men have ever visited these Falls, but the time will come when they will become objects of curiosity, and thousands find their way to them."

The Delegate to Congress from Nebraska, i. e. Hudley D. Johnson. The papers have generally stated that the Rev. Thomas Johnson was elected. It appears there was three candidates, Mr. Galtree, Thos. Johnson and H. D. Johnson. At the lower precincts only Galtree and F. Johnson were voted for, and the latter was to be chosen; but in the upper part of the Territory H. D. Johnson received all the votes, was elected, and has proceeded to Washington to take his seat.

SHIPMENTS FROM ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA.—At our last dates from England, the great number of shipments from Australia continued. No less than seventeen vessels sailed thither from London within a single week of an average burthen of 14 tons. The number advertised to sail in November was seventy-eight; the number which sailed in October was one hundred and fourteen, of a burthen of 67,717 tons.

The sloop "Sarah Sion," Capt. Slater, arrived at the port of Olympia on Wednesday evening last, making a speedy passage from Bellingham Bay.

The brig "Frank Adams," Capt. Collins, arrived at Seattle on the 24th ult., 29 days from San Francisco; cargo consigned to the Capt.

Whig Territorial Convention.

Pursuant to public call of the Whig committee of Thurston county, a Territorial Convention, to nominate a Whig candidate for Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, met at Olympia on the 2d January, 1854, and was called to order at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the appointment of J. M. BACHELDER, of Pierce, as chairman, and ELWOOD EVANS, of Thurston, secretary.

Delegates were present from Pierce, Thurston, Jefferson and King—a representative from Island, and Hon. Wm. Strong from Lewis county.

On motion of C. C. Hewitt, Esq. of Thurston, a committee of three of credentials was appointed; said committee consisted of Messrs. Hewitt, Martin, of Pierce and Terry, of King. On their retiring, the convention adjourned till 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The committee on credentials reported representatives of four counties, to wit: Pierce, Thurston, Jefferson and King. On motion of C. C. Hewitt, Esq. the Hon. Wm. Strong was unanimously requested to express the views of the Whigs of Lewis and the Columbia river counties. He read a resolution adopted by a convention of Whigs of Lewis county advising that "it was inexpedient at present to nominate a Whig candidate for delegate to Congress." He was repeatedly cheered in the course of his remarks, and expressed his belief in the necessity of the present organization, and assuring his intention to support the nominee of the convention.

An informal ballot being had, the following gentlemen were placed in nomination as suitable persons to represent this Territory as delegate: Hon. Wm. Strong, of Lewis, Hon. Gilmore Hays, of Thurston, and Col. W. H. Wallace, of Pierce. The convention then took a recess for an hour for conference among the delegates. On again coming together, C. C. Hewitt, Esq. withdrew the name of Judge Hays as a candidate, and moved that Col. W. H. Wallace, of Pierce, be nominated by acclamation, which being carried, Col. Wallace responded in a neat speech, and at its conclusion received three hearty cheers.

A Central Committee, consisting of Judge Hays, Dr. G. A. Lathrop, Geo. A. Barns, J. M. Bacheelder and Abner Martin, were appointed.

The thanks of the convention were voted Messrs. Parker & Colter for their room in which the sessions of the convention were held, to the officers of the convention, and to J. W. Wiley, Esq., editor of the Washington Pioneer, for his kind offer to publish our proceedings.

On motion, the secretary was ordered to furnish the proceedings to the Washington Pioneer and Oregonian for publication.

On motion, adjourned sine die. J. M. BACHELDER, Chm'n. ELWOOD EVANS, Sec'y.

To the Voters of Pierce County.

At a mass meeting of the citizens of Pierce county, called together without distinction of party at Bales's Ware-house, Steilacoom, Dec. 24th, on motion of Capt. Bacheelder, T. M. Chambers was called to the chair, and John O. Cole appointed secretary.

Col. Wallace was called upon to state the object of the meeting, viz: the nomination of candidates for the Legislature, irrespective of party—a union ticket that should comprise the strength of the county.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Abner Martin, J. B. Webber, J. P. Ledy, Wm. B. Wilton and L. J. Keach, to make nominations. After mature deliberation the committee presented the following list of candidates:

For the Council—CAPT. LAFAYETTE BALCH. For Representatives—J. M. CHAPMAN, L. F. THOMPSON, W. P. DOUGHERTY.

The nominations received the unanimous approval of the meeting, and on motion it was resolved that they should receive the entire support of Pierce county.

On motion, these proceedings were ordered to be published in the Washington Pioneer.

T. M. CHAMBERS, Chm'n. JOHN O. COLE, Sec'y.

Jefferson County Convention.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the delegates of the several precincts of Jefferson county was held on the 31st Dec. 1853, at the store of L. B. Hastings & Co., in Port Townsend, for the purpose of nominating candidates for election to represent said county in the Council and House of Representatives, but as no delegates appeared except for Port Townsend precinct, it was thought proper to go into general convention; whereupon F. W. Pettygrove was called to the chair, and T. M. Hammond chosen secretary.

After the object of the meeting was stated by the chair, it was ordered that the convention proceed to ballot for a candidate for the Council.

W. T. Seywa d having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the convention.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Representative; H. H. McNear received a majority of all the votes cast, and was declared duly nominated.

On motion, adjourned. F. W. PETTYGROVE, Chm'n. T. M. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

The ship "Sarah Parker," Captain Gardiner, laden with piles, square timber and lumber, will sail from Port Ludlow for San Francisco in a few days.

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE "PIONEER" BY J. & C. E. WILLIAMS. Olympia, Jan. 7, 1854.

We are gratified to be enabled again to present full market reports and to direct attention to the recent supplies of those articles which have lately been in request. We note an improvement in the demand for goods since the late arrivals.

Flour—The market is now well supplied with a good article in quarter sacks. Receipts during the week amount to 250 sacks.

Pugar, brown—in limited supply at an advance from previous rates. Refined sugars abundant. Boots and Shoes—receipts per G. W. Kendall amount to twenty cases assorted. Owing to the wide latitude in quality of these articles, we are unable to report rates in detail. Most staples of dry goods and provisions are now in sufficient supply at rates, as will be seen below, not varying materially from those hitherto reported:

Table of retail prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities.

Flour, Sugar, Candles.

THIS DAY received per brig "G. W. Kendall" from San Francisco a full supply of Groceries and Provisions,

among which are the following— Flour—133 quarter sacks, sweet and good. Clear Bacon—the very best. S. I. Sugar No. 1—crystal and powder sugars. Adamantine Candles. Syrup in kegs, genuine Sugar House. Molasses in half bbls—Chili beans. Corn Meal—fine and coarse rock salt. Hams and shoulders, sugar cured. Corned Beef and Mince per lb. Mackerel No. 1 in half bbls. Butter, Raisins, Dried Currants, Soap, English and American. Salsarats, Pickles, Sardines. Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. &c. Olympia Jan. 6. 41 J. & C. E. WILLIAMS.

Store at Tumwater.

J. & C. E. WILLIAMS have just opened a New Store at Tumwater.

near the sawmill of Messrs. Ward & Hays, an entirely fresh and desirable assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which being designed to accommodate the farmers of Thurston county in particular, is respectfully offered to their notice. Their stock comprises every article of groceries and provisions of superior quality, at prices uniform with those of Olympia and will, as soon as practicable, comprise a full assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, &c. &c. Olympia, January 7, 41.

P. KEACH & CO.

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

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

LIQUORS. Of every variety and quality, in case and cask. Dry Goods and Clothing. Heavy dress and broadcloth overcoats, frock and sack dress coats—fancy cassimere and business coats monkey jackets—cloth, cassimere, silk, and satin vests—metret, cassimere and de skin pants. Red blue and gray flannel over shirts; fine white, Jenny Lind, calico, linen, check and hickory shirts; gray, mixed and white flannel, under shirts and drawers—fancy prints, calicoes, linseys, alpaca, muslin de lanes, shirting and sheeting, tickling, red and white flannel, cassimere, velvets, mousings, tape, lace, linen and cotton thread, silk, twist, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES. For gents, ladies, boys and misses, children and babies, wear and fine.

Hats and Caps. Mole skin, Kosuth, Mexican, Irish and cassimere hats, navy and Boston glazed caps, childrens fancy hats.

A Very Large Supply of cooking stoves premium new, and western world of different sizes, office and parlor stoves.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of hardware, cutlery and carpenters tools, tin, wood and glass ware of every description, powder, shot, tobacco, pipes, knives and forks, besides hundreds of articles not mentioned above.

The Substitutes of W. T. are solicited to call and see P. Keach & Co., at their new store in Steilacoom City.

Steilacoom City, Jan. 7, '54.

1,000 bushels Potatoes.

I have on hand one thousand bushels of potatoes, which will be disposed of cheap for cash, on limited application.

Olympia, Jan. 5. ABEL VINE.

NOTICE is hereby given not to trespass upon the claim formerly occupied as a MISSIONARY STATION, on Whitty's Island adjoining Mr. Peay's claim.