

Terms of Subscription:

The PIONEER is published every Friday Morning, and furnished to subscribers at the following rates, when paid in advance: For one year, \$3 00; For six months, \$2 00; Single copies, 12 1/2.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

PIONEER AND DEMOCRAT.

Devoted to the Interests of Washington Territory, Politics, Education, News, and General Intelligence.

VOL. 9.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, JAN. 18, 1861.

NO. 9.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

For one square, (12 lines or less) one insertion, \$3 00. For each subsequent insertion, \$1 00. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers. The number of insertions must be distinctly marked on the margin of advertisements sent us, or they will be continued till forbid and charged accordingly. Legal advertisements will be charged to the attorneys—at the option of the Publisher. Sheriff's sales, notices of administration, &c., will be charged to the officers ordering their publication. Job work neatly executed at this office.

L. P. FISHER, No. 171 1/2, Washington Street, San Francisco, up stairs, nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House, is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements in California.

Agricultural.

H. P. Sloan, in the Rockford Register, talks right to the point, as follows:

"If a farmer has but forty or eighty acres to cultivate, and has a stock-yard or barn, to which he draws all his grain to thrash, and there lets his stock live through the winter, converting all his straw into manure, he can make manure enough to keep the forty or eighty acres in a good condition for growing good crops from generation to generation. Also, a small farm thus managed is much more profitable, in proportion to a large farm managed in the usual way. There are fewer acres to pay taxes upon; there is less money invested; there is less fencing to make and keep in repair, leaving the owner much less expense, and a greater profit according to the capital invested and expended."

CABBAGE FOR FODDER.—There is no vegetable that can be planted after the first of July that will give so great a yield of fodder as cabbages; and no one who is likely to be short of pasturage, or winter feed, should neglect this highly important adjunct to his other crops. The notion that cabbages should only be grown by the dozen, for cooking in the kitchen, is an old, and we may add, a foolish one. Grow them by the thousand, and after pasture fails, feed them where there they are growing to every domestic animal on the farm. When the ground freezes, pull up your cabbage crop and store it in the cellar, or the barn, or under the straw, until you can feed it out.

HINTS ON COOKING.—The following are the receipts followed by the ladies who received premiums for the best bread, at the fair of the Cheungo County, New York, Agricultural Society, for 1860:

Brown Bread.—One quart of rye meal; two quarts Indian meal; two tablespoonfuls of molasses; mix thoroughly with sweet milk; let it stand one hour, then bake in a slow oven.

White Bread.—Grate one-half dozen potatoes; jam, and add one quart of water; one cup of hop yeast at night, and in the morning when light, add three teaspoonfuls of sugar, and flour to form a dough. Let rise; when light, put in tins; let rise again, and bake one-half hour.

For biscuit, take some of the bread dough in the morning, as much as would make a loaf of bread, add one cup of butter, mix well; let rise, then make into biscuits; let rise, then bake. Tea rusk; one-half pint of new milk, one cup of yeast; set the sponge at night; add flour to the above to make a batter; in the morning add one-half pint of milk, one cup of sugar, one of butter, one egg, one nutmeg, flour to make it sufficiently stiff; let rise, then roll it out and cut it out; let rise, then bake.

Molasses Cake.—Two cups molasses; two cups of butter; three eggs; one-third cup of cold water; one tablespoonful soda, and bake.

Mountain Gingerbread.—1 pound flour, 1 pound sugar, 1 pound butter, 4 eggs, 1 pound raisins, stoned. Ginger, allspice, and cinnamon to suit.

APPLES.—There is scarcely an article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally loved than apples. Why every farmer in the nation has not an apple orchard where the tree will grow at all, is one of the mysteries. Let every family lay in from two to ten or more barrels, and it will be to them the most economical investment in the whole range of culinary. A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half; white boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy dessert which can be placed on a table, is a baked apple. If taken freely at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or flesh of any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removes constipation, correcting acidities, and cooling off febrile conditions, more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute the apple—sound, ripe and luscious—for the pies, cakes, candies and other sweetmeats with which children are too often indiscreetly stuffed, there would be a diminution in the sum total of doctor's bills in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for a whole season's use.—Hall's Journal of Health.

KEEPING HORSES' FEET AND LEGS IN ORDER.—If I were asked to account for my horses' legs and feet being in better order than those of my neighbor, I should attribute it to the following circumstances: First, they are all shod with fine nails, so placed in the shoe as to permit the foot to expand every time they move; second, that they all live in boxes instead of stalls, and can move whenever they please; third, that they have two hours' daily walking exercise when they are not at work; and fourth, that I have not a headstall or trackchain in my stall. These four circumstances comprehend the whole mystery of keeping horses legs fine, and their feet in sound working condition up to a good old age.—Miles.

The Chinese measure cold by a thermometer of jackets. They dress more thickly instead of using fire. "Three jackets is a cool day; six jackets" keenly cold—from "ten" to "fifteen jackets" is dreadfully severe.

The best Prifery of the Blood.—Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Indian of Potass.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

GONE.

A silent, odor-laden air, From heavy branches drooping balm; A crowd of daisies, milky fair, That onward turn their faces calm, So rapt, a bird alone may dare To stir their rapture with its psalm.

So falls the perfect day of June, To moonlit eve from dewy dawn; With light winds rustling through the noon, And conscious roses half-withdrawn In blushing buds, that wake too soon, And haunt their hearts on every lawn.

The wide content of summer's bloom, The peaceful glory of its prime, Yet over all a brooding gloom, A desolation born of time, As distant storm-caps tower and loom And around the sun with heights sublime.

For they are vanished from the trees, And vanished from the thronging flocks, Whose tender tones thrilled every breeze, And sped with mirth the flying hours; No form nor shape my sad eye sees, No faithful spirit haunts these bowers.

Alone, alone, in sun or dew! One fled to heaven, of earth's afraid; And one to earth, with eyes untraced, And lips of faltering passion, strayed: Nor shall the strenuous years renew On any bough these leaves that fade.

Long summer-days shall come and go,— No summer brings the dead again; I listen for that voice's flow, And ache at heart, with deepening pain; And one fair face no more I know, Still living sweet, but sweet in vain.

A CALIFORNIA MINE OF ALUM.—In alluding to the richness of the diggings on the "bluff" in the immediate vicinity of Lancha Plana, Amador county, the Dispatch says: It is perhaps not generally known that the formation of this peak consists mostly of 'alum stone'; a substance from which alum of the greatest purity is obtained. It is also found in large quantities in Tofa and Piombino, in Italy, and is great source of wealth to its owners. The ore is manufactured into alum by calcination and subsequent exposure to the air for three months; the mineral being frequently sprinkled with water in order that it may be brought to the state of a soft mass. This is leached, and the solution obtained crystallized by evaporation. In our opinion, to manufacture alum from this ore in this place, would be feasible, and very remunerative to those who embark in the enterprise.

SHORT SERMONS.—John Wesley's ordinary sermons were not more than half an hour long. We have seen the same statement made of Whitefield, though we know not on what authority, as none of his sermons were exactly reported. Many of the most eminent New England pastors, of the last two or three generations, were briefer in their public services than is now commonly supposed. It was a common practice to divide one sermon between the two parts of the day, as in the instance of Dr. Emmons. Rev. Dr. Strong, of Hartford, often preached only twenty-one minutes, and never, it is said, over half an hour. Professor Stuart, during his effective ministry in New Haven, was noted as well for the brevity as for the perspicuity and directness of his discourses. Our readers can multiply examples for themselves. We have heard it remarked by a competent judge, himself a successful pastor, that as far as he had observed, in general, the ministers who best held their place in the affections of the same congregations, had been characterized by brevity in their ministrations.—Independent.

A MAN WHOSE HEART CAN BE SEEN.—Vienna has lately been visited by a phenomenon in human nature. Here is a man who has his heart laid bare for the inspection of his fellow men. The breast bone and ribs, owing to a strange malformation, not arching over, as usual, the central organ of the body, the thin covering of the skin allows the heart to be easily discerned in its contiguous stages of action. So slight is the texture of the skin that the ebb and flow of the blood, and the regular contraction of the two chambers, are palpable to the sense both of sight and touch. Herr Eugene Groux, from Hamburg, for this is the name of the individual, has increased the experimental significance of his own corpus by the application to it of an electric apparatus, showing the time taken up in the several actions of the member in question. Each time the heart pumps up the life fluid, a bell rings. This *lusus nature* has been the object of great curiosity, not only to the members of the medical profession, but to the public in general. He has been paraded in all the hospitals and colleges.

ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPH.—The Electric Telegraphic Company in London have an air-tight tube laid between the central station and other stations at Cornhill and the Stock Exchange, from which the air is exhausted by a pump, and the documents sent through the tube by atmospheric pressure. This system has been in operation, privately, in London, for several years, and it is now proposed to lay down a complete and extended series of lines in London, on a scale which will receive not merely papers and packages, but parcels of considerable bulk, including the mail bags of the post office; and a company is now in course of formation to carry out the object.

Senator Latham on Secession.

A Washington correspondent of the Union gives the following report of Mr. Latham's speech in the U. S. Senate:

Mr. President.—It is not my purpose to address the Senate at this time upon the pending resolutions. I rise to correct a false impression upon the public mind, as I have seen it published in several leading journals of the country, as to the attitude of California in the present crisis. It has been said, and by many believed, that, in the event of the secession of several of the States of the Union, California would avail herself of the opportunity to declare her own independence, and in conjunction with the other territory of the United States on the Pacific, would form a Pacific Republic. Mr. President, there is not a word of truth in this idea, and it does great injustice to the people of that State. This Union has no more loyal subjects than the people of California; and out of her half million population, I believe there are not many who are for disunion in any shape. California will remain in the Union as it is, and as it may be. And if, as seems now to be conceded, the cotton States withdraw from the Union, and are eventually followed by all the Southern States, California, I am certain, will still remain with the great West and the North, with whom she is identified. [Symptoms of applause in the galleries.]

In addressing this body upon the 16th of April last, I foreshadowed the idea of a Pacific Republic upon the dissolution of the existing Union. I am satisfied, upon more mature reflection, to say the least, I was premature. For, whatever may be my own opinion of the right or wrong of the present agitating question—a question in which California has no present or vital interest—I feel it my bounden duty to this give, not only my own opinion, but as one of her representatives, to state what I believe to be the voice of her majority. There is but one thing which will or can alienate the affections of the people of the Pacific from the Union as it is, or as it may be, and that is, a failure to give them a Pacific Railroad, and, until this is completed, overland mail facilities. Upon this question they are clamorous, urgent, unanimous; and, since the great West and North are thoroughly committed to this material idea, their loyalty cannot be questioned. I shall, Mr. President, at some future day, with the indulgence of the Senate, submit a few reasons for this opinion, and also allude to the present condition of the country, but not until other senators are heard, who rank me in age, experience and wisdom.

Upon this speech, the New York Tribune remarks:

Senator Latham, of California, impressively declared yesterday the fidelity to the Union of that State. She will remain a part of the power which can and will build the Pacific Railroad. This manifestation of the Senator forms a pretty conclusive reply to the prophecies of an independent Pacific Confederacy, of late so current here among those who are anxious for the total destruction of the present federal government.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

Senator Latham represents California as loyal to the Union, and not willing to break allegiance with it, while Burch and Scott, of the House, think she will inevitably secede.

A JAPANESE DAMSEL DESCRIBED.—A face of classical beauty, according to Japanese notions, combined with great modesty of expression, black hair, turned up and ornamented with long pins and scarlet crepe flowers, an outer robe of the most costly silk, embroidered in gold, and confined at the waist by a scarf upon which the highest female art had been expended in ornament, and tied in a large bow behind, the ends flowing over, a long train formed by seven or eight silk petticoats, each longer and richer than the other. She must be accomplished in music, embroidery, singing, and above all, in skillfully improvising verses for the delectation of her future lord. Duty, a bundle of keys, weekly accounts, and good housewifery are all very well.—They are expected—the Japanese gentlemen require all that; but he wishes—may insist upon the marriage yoke being entwined with roses, and padded with the softest silk—it must not chafe; if it does, off he goes to his club, or, what is nearly as bad, his tea house. The law allows him to do so, and he is not lord of the land.—The consequence is that Japanese ladies are very accomplished, very beautiful, and bear high characters in all that constitutes charming women; and their admirers, touched with their many attractions, declare in metaphor, that for such love as theirs the world were indeed well lost.—Once a Week.

It is to affectation the world owes its whole race of coxcombs. Nature in her whole drama never drew such a part; she has sometimes made a fool, but a coxcomb is always of his own making.

It is the infirmity of little minds to be taken with every appearance, and dazed with everything that sparkles; but great minds have but little admiration, because few things appear new to them.

THE PRESS AND DEAD HEADS.—Railroad

Stage coaches and steamboats complain of dead heading, that is to say, of preachers, editors and brethren of the craft, riding so much without pay. The news paper press endures more of this dead-heading than all three of those modes of conveyance combined. The Pulpit, the Bar and the Theatre; corporations, legislative assemblies, societies, religious, benevolent, agricultural, mercantile establishments, vendors of quack medicines, railroad companies, omnibuses, stage lines, and every variety of individuals, including political parties, and politicians, draw largely upon the liberality of the press. The press is expected to yield to all these interests, it is required to give strength to all weak institutions and enterprises; it is asked to puff small preachers into overshadowing pulpit orators, to puff small politicians and unprincipled demagogues into great men and patriots; to magnify incompetent railroad kings; it is expected to herald abroad the fame of quacks of all classes, bolster up dull orators, immortalize weak congressional speeches; it is required to give sight to the hungry, talents to fools, and honor to thieves and robbers; it is asked to cover up the infirmities of the weak, to hide the faults of guilty scoundrels; to pay respect to the vain, to extol the merits of those who deserve nothing but the scorn and contempt of all good citizens; it is required, in a word, of the newspaper press, that it become all things to all men; and if it look for subscriptions and advertising, it is denounced as mean and sordid, and its conductors as wanting in liberality. There is no interest on the face of this green earth that is expected to give as much to society, without pay or thanks, as the newspaper press of the country. The little souled man who inserts in your columns a fifteen shilling advertisement, expects you to write him out at least five dollars worth of editorial notices. And the obscure and niggardly man you have written into a position of importance, far beyond his merit, considers that his name adorns your columns, and gives circulation to your journal.—Brownlow.

LINCOLN AND THE REPUBLICAN PRESS OF THE EAST.—Those of your readers who are

as *conscientious* with the tone of the Republican press of the Atlantic States, with regard to the secession plans of the Cotton States, are doubtless aware of the wide difference in the various attitudes severally recommended by them to the Republican party in reference to this issue. While the more conservative organs, and even those that were heretofore looked upon as the most advanced, advise the taking of conciliatory steps by Congress, State Legislatures, and the party they represent. The most influential journals urge absolute passiveness, both as to the concessions demanded from the North by the South, and the contemplated actual secession. The former desire to see preventives employed; the latter pronounce all such undignified and useless, as the Cotton States were bound to go out of the Union at all hazards.—Strange as it may sound, such papers as the Albany Evening Journal and the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, are found to advocate the first mentioned programme. Without pretending to speak by authority, I venture to say, that Mr. Lincoln, although conservative in his intentions, does not agree with the proposed attempts at pacification and reconciliation—not from any feeling of defiance, but from a conviction that they will be scorned by the Southern ultraists, who are bent on severing the ties of their several States to the "accursed Union," notwithstanding all offers of concessions, compromises, etc. In this respect, he comes very near the views of the New York Tribune. The motives of Thurlow Weed in shooting off from his customary position of the head of progressive political journalism, are well understood here, as well as the fact that in this matter he is not the exponent of Mr. Seward's ideas. The above-mentioned divergences in the Republican press have excited the fear of imminent disruption of their party in many of Mr. Lincoln's most intelligent and reflecting friends.—Correspondence San Francisco Bulletin.

A NOBLE ACTION.—On Wednesday, the 21st, the steambot Broadway, on her usual passage up the Hudson, touched at the Amos street dock. A lady of Haverstraw attempting to pass on board with a child of about a year old in her arms, was so suddenly checked in her descent, that the child was thrown into the river between the boat and the dock. Instantly a deck hand threw himself into the river, seized the child before it had sunk much below the surface of the water, and was soon able to hold it up to the arms that were anxiously held out to receive it, and it was restored unhurt to its alarmed and agitated mother, when he was himself drawn upon the boat, both thoroughly drenched. This prompt and manly act, which, with the tide running between the boat and the dock, was not without peril, was witnessed by the passengers, who quickly made up a handsome purse, to which nearly every one contributed, and it was presented to him as a testimonial of their admiration of the gallant manner in which he came to the rescue of the child.

Real estate has considerably declined at Washington, on account of the political troubles. He is a brave man who is not afraid to wear his old clothes until he is able to buy new ones.

TEN YEARS.—The changes which have

taken place between 1850 and 1860 in the economic condition of our country are very great. In that period, the gold mines have been discovered in California and Australia. In 1840 we had \$4 paper circulation to \$1 of specie; in 1850, only 3 to 1; in 1860, less than 2 to 1. In 1849 the product of precious metals was \$95,000,000; in 1859 it was \$264,000,000. The whole amount now in the world is estimated at \$10,000,000,000, of which six-tenths is silver. It was always supposed that a sudden increase in the quantity of money increases prices.—This has not proved true, for in spite of the influx of gold, and in spite of the repeal of the English corn laws, which has enabled us to export immense quantities of flour and grain, prices in general are lower, and wages higher than they were ever before. Tables show that prices generally, during 40 years, were highest in 1857, and lowest about 1843. Flour was so scarce in 1847, that we imported \$5,000,000 worth; its average price for 40 years has been \$6 54 per bbl. The sale of tea has increased in 25 years from 13,000,000 to 36,000,000 lbs.; the average price for that period has been forty-eight cents. The cotton crop has increased in 40 years from 180,000,000 lbs. to 1,800,000,000 lbs. A great demand for breadstuffs from 1856 to 1857, occasioned by railway labor, and the repeal of the British corn laws, kept prices generally on the advance; but in 1857, on account of the abundant crops, the slackening of the shipping and railway interests, and a glutted cotton market, a downward tendency prevailed. Prices don't seem generally to be affected by the fluctuations of paper currency. In 1849, the bank-note circulation was \$119,000,000; in 1852, \$173,000,000; in March, 1858, it was \$120,000,000, shortly after which it rose to \$156,000,000. The balance of trade in favor of the United States in the last ten years is \$62,058,884, although our coffee, tea and sugar cost us \$40,000,000 annually. The consumption of coffee in 1834 was 3 lbs. per head; it is now 8 lbs. per head. Our exports of breadstuffs from 1850 to '60, were \$480,000,000.

MILITARY FRENCH HEROES IN A FIX.—Here is a slight proof of what personal

dignity has fallen to in France: A few weeks ago, a stout, elderly gentleman got into a rail-way carriage at Paris to go to St. Germain; four officers in uniform were already seated. They were smoking. The elderly gentleman found a corner empty, and took it. Not liking the smoke he lowered the window next him.—The officer opposite drew it up. A few minutes elapsed; the *civilian* let down the window a second time; a second time the amiable son of Mars drew it up. "Don't like the smoke, eh?" said another of these worthies, in a jeering tone; "well, you will run some risk of being smoked here like a ham." The elderly gentleman looked at them steadily, and then, doubling his fist, took a deliberate aim at the window glass and shattered it. The four officers were all afloat. "Monsieur," blustered the former spokesman, "it's a duel you seek; here is my card!" "And mine!" "And mine!" "And mine!" burst from the other three. "Volunteers," was the reply of the stout party in the corner, and taking out his own card in turn—"And here is mine!" The four smokers bent forward to read their adversary's name. Oh! horror and consternation, it was M. Delangle, Minister of Justice. All the bluster was gone, all the swagger had deserted the "heroes," and they were noisily eager in tendering their excuses—and the burden of all was: "If we could have known!" "If we could have guessed!" M. Delangle, however, gave these "gentlemen" a sharp reprimand, bringing to their knowledge the fact that for not having behaved decently to a fellow-traveler whom they did not know, he meant to report them to the War Office. This he did, and the poor offenders came in for a fortnight's arrest.—Paris Correspondence.

A CHIROGRAPHIC CURIOSITY.—A pen and ink portrait of the Prince, in uniform as a British Colonel, was presented to him by David Davidson, the artist. The peculiarity of the picture is that the Prince's figure is composed of Washington's farewell address, distinctly readable with a microscope, and that the frame of the picture is formed by the Prince's genealogy fully written out. The whole affair is in the Lord's Prayer; written in the circumference of a sixpence, and is very ingenious. The Prince was delighted with it and sent for the Duke of Newcastle and General Bruce, and all three examined it with the greatest interest and attention. It is to be sent on to London by the request of the Prince.

NEWSPAPERS IN PARIS.—Paris possesses at present 503 newspapers; 43 of these, as treating of politics and national economy, have to deposit a security in the hands of the Government; 460 are devoted to art, science, literature, industry, commerce and agriculture. The most ancient of the latter is the *Journal des Savans*, and dates from the year 1665.

MENTAL DISCIPLINE.—The highest and most important object of intellectual education, is mental discipline, or the power of using the mind to the best advantage. The price of this discipline is labor. No scholar ever yet made intellectual progress without intellectual labor. It is this alone that can strengthen and invigorate the noble faculties with which we are endowed. We are not to look for any new discovery or invention that shall supersede the necessity of mental toil; we are not to desire it. If we had but to supplicate some kind genius, and he would at once endow us with all the knowledge in the universe, the gift would prove a curse to us and not a blessing. We must have the discipline of acquiring knowledge in the manner established by the author of our being, and without this discipline our intellectual stores would be worse than useless.

A young man in Paris, who wants to get into society, offers to pay twenty francs per month for the loan of a diamond ring worth five hundred francs.

Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning a rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful and not mistake potatoes for principles.

Fortune may find a pot, but your own industry must make it boil.

Sherrad Clemens on the Crisis.

To the People of the Whaling District in Virginia:—Before the late Congressional election I announced to you my desire to retire from public life. In repeating now that determination, I have to declare to you my deep and unqualified thanks for your kindness extended to me upon so many occasions in the past, and to assure you that, whatever my future fate may be, your favor shall not be forgotten.

As a border people you have peculiar interest in the integrity of the Federal Government. The result of the recent Presidential election is made the pretext for an assault upon the Constitution, under the forms of which it has been decided.

The hot and indecent haste of South Carolina meets with my unqualified condemnation. It perils whatever of merit there may have been hitherto in the cause of the South. It affords no remedy for alleged grievances, but will intensify every one of them. It may precipitate a revolution, which will end in a return to colonial dependence under the Crown of England, or in making the cotton States mere stipendiaries upon the despotism of France.

It is not necessary now to enlarge upon these considerations. I thank God I have lived to do you some service in this crisis. I shall resume my seat at the commencement of the session, and, by my vote and by my voice, I shall resist the consummation of this great wrong against the Constitution and the laws.

I shall obey no command except that which comes from you. If you should differ in opinion with me; if you should think that treason to the confederacy should be dignified with the name of patriotism, let your instructions meet me at Washington, and I will at once resign into your hands all the official power you have so generously conferred upon me.

Your obliged fellow-citizen, SHERRAD CLEMENS, New Orleans, Nov. 25, 1860.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.—Nature, truth and history, all point to labor, both mental and physical, as the dignity and hope of social culture, and the only means by which the great purpose of life can be fulfilled. It is the great law of human improvement which ennobles and dignifies human nature; it is the dispensation of time which sways the sceptre of power and influence over the world; it connects the secular resources and moral sensibilities of morality, in concordant harmony with the issues of eternity. All history is but the record of labor—all antiquities but the reminiscences of its ruins, it stamps the face of nature with the impress of man's superior intelligence; it determines the law of character; invigorates and elevates man, and is at once the interest, the order, and welfare of society; it supplies the highest as well as the lowest wants of humanity, achieves individual and social good, diffuses the elements of happiness everywhere, and gathers around it the enviable distinctions of manly worth and moral virtue.—Montgomery (Ala.) Post.

OVER-WORKED WOMEN.—An over-worked woman is always a sad sight—sadder a great deal than an over-worked man, because she is so much more fertile in capacities of suffering than a man. She has so many varieties of headache—sometimes as if Jael were driving the nail that killed Sisera into her temples—sometimes letting her work with half her brain, while the other half throbs as if it would go to pieces—sometimes tightening around the brows as if her cap-band were Luke's iron crown—and then her neuralgias, and her back-aches, and her fits of depression, in which she thinks she is nothing, and less than nothing, and those paroxysms which men speak slightly of as hysterical—convulsions, that is all, only not commonly fatal ones—so many trials which belong to her fine and noble structure, that she is always entitled to pity, when she is placed in conditions which develop her nervous tendencies.—O. W. Holmes.

MENTAL DISCIPLINE.—The highest and most important object of intellectual education, is mental discipline, or the power of using the mind to the best advantage. The price of this discipline is labor. No scholar ever yet made intellectual progress without intellectual labor. It is this alone that can strengthen and invigorate the noble faculties with which we are endowed. We are not to look for any new discovery or invention that shall supersede the necessity of mental toil; we are not to desire it. If we had but to supplicate some kind genius, and he would at once endow us with all the knowledge in the universe, the gift would prove a curse to us and not a blessing. We must have the discipline of acquiring knowledge in the manner established by the author of our being, and without this discipline our intellectual stores would be worse than useless.

A young man in Paris, who wants to get into society, offers to pay twenty francs per month for the loan of a diamond ring worth five hundred francs.

Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning a rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful and not mistake potatoes for principles.

Fortune may find a pot, but your own industry must make it boil.

Pioneer and Democrat.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1861.

JAMES LODGE, EDITOR.

Our Policy.

In a former article we took occasion to attack the theory of a Pacific Republic, showing its fallacy, and asserting it to be merely a glittering idea, incapable of enlisting a single person on the shores of Puget Sound in its support.

The Union is drifting upon a lee shore, and will soon go to pieces; what shall we do? We must do something; some course of action will be forced upon us; what will be our policy? Our duty is plain—the path is straight—go with the North and West, or the confederacy formed by them.

Our policy and interest dictate that the orphan Territory should go with the North when the divorce takes place. No arguments in favor of this are needed, other than those that nature presents to us.

Gov. DOUGLAS' PROCLAMATION.—We are indebted to the kindness of Gov. McCall for a copy of the proclamation of Governor Douglas, establishing higher duties upon importations into British Columbia from the United States.

At the same time, however, that this measure is inaugurated, the Hudson Bay Company are allowed to take goods from Fort Nisqually, in our Territory, to that country without hindrance.

Our new mines.—The news from the mines, lately discovered in the Nez Perce county, are very favorable. It has taken generally, however, about one year to determine the character of a mining country.

A letter from Orens Flat, to a gentleman in this place, has a very encouraging tone. It is dated 3d December. The location of the miners, about forty in number, is ten days' travel from the village of Walla Walla.

The deepest snow was six inches. The party crossed none on their route. The country is flatter than has been supposed, so much so, indeed, as to interfere very seriously with the working by water.

The prospects yield three cents per pan; and it is estimated that one thousand men can find employment at five, eight, ten, and in some cases, thirty or forty dollars per day.

To the far North, near our boundary, gold discoveries are being constantly made, developing a widely extended gold bearing country. The miners on Rock Creek were somewhat apprehensive of trouble with the Indians.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—The President's Message is an able and conservative document. Its tone gives satisfaction to neither of the extremes, because he takes no direct action in relation to the terrible political troubles; and why should he? His official position leaves him powerless, unless supported by Congress; all that he can do now is to advise and give official information of the state of the Union.

His want of action has been unfairly compared with Gen. Jackson's decisive energy, but the circumstances do not warrant the contrast that is sought to be drawn. The trouble in Jackson's day was merely a local one, confined to one small, weak State; his measures and policy were supported by all the other States.

Before these Northern oppositionists can condemn Mr. Buchanan, with a clear conscience, let them first look at home and repudiate the rebellion of the North—the section that has now turned to be such a strict constructionist of the Constitution, when she finds it to her advantage.

The North by accepting a higher law than the Constitution, have completely nullified that instrument for the last ten years; and until now have been "insensible to the cry of anguish" from the South, that its iron frame had been so distorted that it was crushing them. Return to the Constitution.

NORTHERN RIOTS.—While our people throughout the Territory are troubled and distressed at the appearance of the political heavens, yet we have many reasons to be devoutly thankful. The secession movement, in countermanding the southern orders for northern manufactures, is telling with fearful effect upon the business of the North, especially in New England, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose, judging from the disclosures made in Massachusetts during the Lynn strike, that the poorer classes will meet with much sympathy from the leaders there, who have deceived them at the late election.

At the same time, however, that this measure is inaugurated, the Hudson Bay Company are allowed to take goods from Fort Nisqually, in our Territory, to that country without hindrance. We can appreciate, from this, the motives of our neighbors in desiring a reciprocity treaty. A reciprocity treaty with British Columbia would be greatly to our disadvantage, if for no other reason than that Governor Douglas can merely, by proclamation, establish any law over that country with supreme power.

At the same time, however, that this measure is inaugurated, the Hudson Bay Company are allowed to take goods from Fort Nisqually, in our Territory, to that country without hindrance. We can appreciate, from this, the motives of our neighbors in desiring a reciprocity treaty. A reciprocity treaty with British Columbia would be greatly to our disadvantage, if for no other reason than that Governor Douglas can merely, by proclamation, establish any law over that country with supreme power.

The Legislature met in joint convention on last Saturday, and elected the following officers: George Gallagher, Public Printer; J. C. Head, Territorial Librarian and Auditor; Dr. U. G. Warbass, Territorial Treasurer; Thomas Page, of Walla Walla, Brigadier General; F. R. Stone, of Kitsap, Commissary General; Richard Lane, of Thurston, Quartermaster General; Capitol Commissioners: Messrs: J. D. Biles, of Clarke, Ferguson, of Walla Walla, and Gibson, of Clallam.

Mr. Gallagher resigned his office as Public Printer, on Tuesday. The other legislative proceedings are of no especial importance, and will be embodied in a synopsis of their acts, &c., that we intend publishing after their adjournment.

The last California steamer brought a German family of nine, relatives of Mr. Andrew Kuhn, of Tam-water. This is a direct emigration from Germany, having left the European seaport on the 22d of last November, and arriving at Olympia on the 11th inst., the voyage occupying fifty-one days.

I. O. or O. F.—The following is a list of officers elect of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, for the ensuing term: Samuel Davenport, N. G.; U. E. Hicks, V. G.; G. C. Blankenship, Secretary; Jno. K. Hall, Treasurer.

Messrs. Cushman and Peabody arrived here last week from the camp of the Northwest Boundary Commission near Fort Colville. "Devil Cosh" was heartily welcomed by his old friends, who were glad to see him so well and handsome. Both left on the Anderson last Monday for "ports down the Sound."

A resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Canady of Walla-walla, thanking Lieut. John Mullan for his energy, industry and ability in prosecuting the survey and construction of the military road from Fort Walla-walla to Fort Benton. We are glad to see this appreciation of Lieut. Mullan's services as a civil engineer and army officer.

We have received a copy of the California Mountaineer, a new monthly magazine published at Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, California, and edited by H. O. Brooks, Esq. It is a very neat work, and the contents are varied and interesting. J. W. Sullivan, news dealer in San Francisco, is agent. Terms \$2 50 per annum.

A Mr. Strong, connected with the enterprise of a telegraph line from the Columbia river to the northern boundary of California, is in Portland. The distance on the contemplated route is 350 miles,—estimated cost of construction, \$70,000. A line from here to Monticello would cost \$16,000. We hope to see both built soon. The wires are being rapidly run across the plains from the States to California, and it will not be long before the communication is complete from Atlantic to Pacific. Why shouldn't it be extended via Olympia to British Columbia?

Mr. Garfield will deliver a lecture before the Alphean Association on next Friday evening at the Methodist church. His subject is "Mental, Moral and Physical Improvement," and no doubt will be well treated, both in manner and matter.

The next debate before the Association will take place Monday evening next at the school house. Question—"Secession." Disputants—Messrs. Garfield and Reed.

We would refer our readers to the card of Mr. A. M. Poe, Land Agent, in our advertising columns. We know Mr. Poe to be a very competent and faithful person for such employment.

The schooner Grouler made the run from Oak Harbor to North Olympia mill in ten hours and twenty minutes. Capt. Barrington brought up this week a cargo of coal.

There will be a dance at Gallier's new hall on Monday evening, the 23th inst.

The "irrepressible conflict"—the Capital question.

Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, left for the States, from San Francisco, on the 1st inst.

Lieut. E. J. Harvie, late of Fort Steilacoom, was married in Virginia last November.

Yesterday was Franklin's birth day. He was born in 1706.

Flour in Portland is worth \$3 50 to \$4 00. Wheat 60 to 62 1/2 cents per bushel. Bacon 15 to 16 cents per pound.

The California Legislature convened on the 7th inst. A Senator to take Dr. Gwin's place is to be elected.

We do not purpose publishing the President's message in full, having given a brief synopsis of its contents last week.

Some Oregon capitalists are about to ship flour from that State to Liverpool. It goes from San Francisco in a clipper.

A brother of Mr. Newell's, of the Dalles Mountaineer—also an editor—was killed lately in California.

We learn that a sergeant at Fort Steilacoom shot his wife this week. We have no particulars.

The meanest thief we ever heard of was a man who hooked his wife's dress.

POGET SOUND INSTITUTE.—We are requested to state that there will be an examination of the mental improvement of the scholars of this school on Friday evening next. The exercises will consist of spelling and defining, mental and written arithmetic and the various sciences of numbers, grammar, drawing and painting, embroidery, music, and various other scientific and scholastic exercises, together with reading of the "Boquet," and "Columbian," and declamations by the young gentlemen. We would recommend all who feel any interest in the advancement of the young in educational acquirements to attend, as we doubt not the entertainment will prove highly interesting and satisfactory, while your presence will give encouragement to the school. The examination will take place in the Methodist Church.

I. O. or O. F.—The following is a list of officers elect of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, for the ensuing term: Samuel Davenport, N. G.; U. E. Hicks, V. G.; G. C. Blankenship, Secretary; Jno. K. Hall, Treasurer.

KANSAS IN GRIEF.—Kansas—as fair a land, with its rich rolling prairie, its meandering silver streams, its park-like scenery, as the sun ever rises upon—seems to have been accursed. For years it was a battle field,—the gleaming steel of the assassin, the lurid flames of the settlers cabin, lighting the midnight sky, and the sharp and deadly conflict of strong and well armed guerrilla bands, were no unfamiliar sights. Just as these troubles had died away, the reign of murder having seemingly become exhausted by its own violence,—just as the dawn of peace commenced to brighten the sweet hills and vales, starvation threw its black pall over the land. Stout hearts, that had stood unquailing before the deadly fire of the rifle, grew sick when the cries of their famishing wives and children rose to the heavens in agony of mercy, anguish and despair. And now the bandit Montgomery, with his infamous band of midnight assassins, has arisen again to renew his career of crime, plundering alike friend and foe. Regular forces have been dispatched to the scene of his operations, and we have hope that he will soon be exterminated.

It was for this man and for John Brown, that the Free States contributed an "emigration fund," sending what Henry Ward Beecher was pleased to term Kansas Missionaries or Sharp's Rifles.

It is but justice to the republicans of Kansas, however, to state, that they do not at this time, endorse this man, but on the contrary are now bitterly opposed to him. The St. Louis Democrat, the leading republican paper of Missouri, is severe in its denunciations, and says that no mercy must be shown Montgomery.

In a late issue, the British Colonist took occasion to refer to a speech of Mr. Hyatt's, upon the San Juan question, in a manner totally uncalled for. Its article intimating that the author of the speech was trying merely to make himself notorious and attract political attention. We have been assured that Mr. Hyatt's remarks were many, sensible and temperate, being exclusively confined to a legitimate discussion of the question, while at the same time, in accordance with the sentiment of every American, he advocated and defended our right to the disputed territory.

"THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES."—The daily of the Times—we mean the Portland Daily—are very good. The typographical appearance is as neat and in as good taste as that of any paper on the coast. Mr. Lealand is an able editor, treating his subjects with force and ability.

A letter from Mr. Joseph Cushman has been received, giving satisfactory information as to his state of health. It is dated Plymouth, Nov. 25th. We would like to see him return with a good fat of face.

The steamer Eliza Anderson had not arrived up to the time of our going to press. She has probably experienced some heavy weather.

Mr. A. J. Cain, Indian Agent in the Walla-walla country, has arrived in Portland, and will probably be here before long.

Lieut. Mullan has gone to the States. He purposes returning in the spring to resume his work on the road from Walla-walla to Fort Benton.

FLIGHT OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The "Brother of the Sun" has fled into Tartary after the taking of his Capitol by the Allies. His palaces were sacked and immense plunder obtained. The Allies were to winter in Peking.

MORE FILLIBUSTERING.—The San Francisco Herald learns through a private letter from Arizona, that a fillibuster movement of formidable proportions is in progress in that region for the conquest of Sonora. The organization is a secret one, but nearly all the restless and adventurous spirits of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona are concerned in it. The fillibusters, the letter says, are anxious for a Southern confederacy, believing that they would have greater license in their proposed adventure than they can expect under the government as at present organized. Gen. Bickley, commander of the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and who is now in Texas, has some connection with the movement.

GOLD IN NEW MEXICO.—New gold mines are said to have been developed in New Mexico, of surpassing richness, and many of the restless spirits of the Pike's Peak region are quietly "folding their tents" and "stealing away" to the auriferous deposits in the South. They go by the name of the San Juan mines, but as yet nothing definite is known respecting them, owing to the mysterious silence preserved by parties interested. The whole may prove a swindle, instigated for the purpose of attracting emigration.

The wool product of Santa Cruz county, California, the present year, is 17,635 pounds; the amount of lime shipped, 20,000 barrels. The population of the county is nearly 6,000.

BY EXPRESS AND OVERLAND MAIL. DATES FROM ST. LOUIS TO DEC. 21!

Proceedings in Congress.

Miscellaneous Items. The steamer Pacific arrived at Portland on Saturday last, bringing dates from San Francisco to 8th inst.

The following summary of news we copy from the Portland Daily Advertiser of the 14th inst.:

St. Louis, Dec. 20.—P. M. The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that conservative men find very little cause for confidence in the speech of Crittenden, and hold that the manner in which it was received furnishes no indication of a disposition on the part of the Republicans to accede to the terms proposed; though some Southern Senators expressed the opinion that it would be satisfactory to moderate Southern States.

The messenger with the vote of Louisiana reports that the Legislature of that State refused almost unanimously to appoint Commissioners to the other States, being determined to act without consultation.

Mr. Hamlin, Vice-President elect, had a long conference with General Scott. The General expressed the hope that the present difficulties would be overcome and settled. Hamlin and Cass also had an interview.

An article in the Richmond Enquirer recommends the seceding States to take Washington City, with the public buildings. It is laughed at in Washington City by Southern men, and Virginians express themselves ashamed of such puerile stuff.

The New York World learns that the British and French Consuls at Charleston have been approached by the Secessionists, with a view to secure their co-operation, but they replied "that any communication to them would be transmitted to the State Department at Washington."

In the Georgia Legislature one of the ablest Secessionists, (Hill) in a blaze of eloquence characterized separate action as the right way of accomplishing its own defeat—liberty forging its own chains; happiness poisoning its own cup, and prosperity committing suicide. Resolutions in favor of co-operation were accordingly adopted. The Mississippi Commissioner was courteously received by the Georgia Legislature and made a speech, of which a thousand copies were ordered printed.

At a quarterly meeting of the Irish Charitable Society, of Boston, on the night of the 17th, after the transaction of business, strong Union resolutions were unanimously adopted. Several patriotic addresses were delivered.

Private advices from New York, published, represent the feeling prevailing there, if possible, worse than in Boston; the writer would not be surprised to see blood shed in those cities before long.

The Postmaster General will stop the South Carolina mails; the Postmaster at Charleston having signified his intention to resign after secession takes place, there can be no distribution there.

The St. Louis Democrat announced on the authority of both Lincoln and Bates, that the latter will occupy a place in the new Cabinet, probably Secretary of the Interior.

A large meeting was held last night at Norfolk. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a National State Convention, opposing coercion in favor of arming the State, and declaring against the re-opening of the African slave trade.

The Methodist Conference of Walla-walla county, on the 18th, passed resolutions favoring secession.

About eighteen young ladies seceded from the seminaries of New York and Pennsylvania, and passed through Washington yesterday.

The Governor of Alabama, in consequence of the present crisis, has assumed the responsibility of advising the banks to suspend, and all have done so but three.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

At a meeting of the Committee of Thirty-Three, the proposition of Davis, of Maryland, requesting the several State Legislatures to revise their laws, and if any were found conflicting with the Constitution or laws of the United States to repeal them, was adopted, with but two dissenting voices.

Davis, of Mississippi, unsuccessfully attempted to have the question of the Territories first disposed of.

A proposition of Davis, of Maryland, previously submitted, embodying a bill which requires the Marshal to deliver fugitives to the District Judge in the District of the State from which the fugitives escaped, for trial by jury, was referred to a sub-committee of the members from the border States.

The Postoffice Committee have the Pony Express matter under consideration for a contract with Russell & Co. to transmit dispatches. It is thought that it will pass, as the existence of the Express, it is said, depends on it.

In the Senate to-day the Pacific Railroad bill was received from the House.—Gwin moved to make it the special order for the 2d of January. Bragg moved to refer it to a special committee.

St. Louis, via Fort Kearny, Dec. 24. On the 21st, the House was not in session.

The Senate, on the 21st, reconsidered the vote excusing Jefferson Davis upon the Committee of Thirteen. On the motion, Davis said that owing to the solicitations of Southern friends, he would consent to serve.

At a meeting of the Committee of Thirty-

held on the 21st, Douglas said he was ready for any amendment to take slavery out of Congress, without regard to his previous action and as if he had never made a speech or given a vote on the subject.

At a meeting of the Committee of Thirty-Three, a proposition was discussed for the admission of Kansas and New Mexico, which settle the difficulties in these territories. Nothing was done, and the Committee adjourned till Thursday next.

Subsequently, the Republican members had a caucus, and concluded that no proposition satisfactory to the Constitution, could be adopted by the people; therefore it was necessary to prepare.

In the House to-day, Cochrane introduced an Union-saving resolution, to which Haskin proposed to substitute an inquiry into South Carolina affairs. Nothing was done, and the House adjourned till Thursday.

THE VERY LATEST.

St. Louis, Dec. 21.

In the House to-day, (Monday) the Speaker presented a letter from the South Carolina delegation, dissolving their connection with the House, since that State had assumed her sovereign capacity.

The Commissioners from South Carolina received their credentials on Saturday, on their way to Washington. The President will send a special message to Congress on their arrival.

Cushing had returned to Washington, and reports that South Carolina was acting with the view of the co-operation with all the slave States.

Toombs had telegraphed to Georgia that all his propositions of compromise were treated with derision and contempt by the Republican members of the committee of Thirteen; that every Republican member had voted against each of Crittenden's propositions, and that the majority then declared that they had no guarantees to offer, which was silently acquiesced in by other members.

The Union Committee of New York received a letter from Fillmore, not yet permitted to be published.

Senator Johnson was burned in effigy at Memphis, on Saturday night.

Seward spoke on Saturday night at a banquet of the Newfoundland Society, N. York. He counselled fraternal forbearance, and said that the Secession feeling had been getting weaker since the election day. Within sixty days the trouble would pass away.

In the Senate to-day, Pugh and Douglas submitted amendments to the Constitution, which were referred to a committee of Thirteen.

Nicolson had a speech on the Southern side; he had scarcely a hope that the demands of the South would be granted by the North.

Davis submitted an amendment to the Constitution, declaring the rights of slave property.

Two defalcations have been discovered in the Interior Department—one in Indian Trust Bonds, and the other \$8,000 in cash.

In the South Carolina Convention, to-day, nothing was done of a definite nature.

Intense excitement ensued to-day at quarters, on the discovery that the U. S. Quartermaster was about shipping 125 guns from Alleghany Arsenal at Galveston and the Balize, supposed for the purpose of stripping the Arsenal, and placing the guns where the Seceders could get them. Maj. Lytteltington, in command, declined to give any positive information on the subject. Leading Democrats telegraphed to Washington to have the orders countermanded, saying that the people would not suffer the guns to be removed.

The South Carolina Convention, on the 21st, was in secret session most of the day.

The Convention adopted the Revenue and Postal laws of the United States, requiring the moneys collected to be deposited in the Bank of South Carolina, subject to the Assembly; and that said officers retain it as public property, for the disposal of the Assembly, till the final settlement with the United States.

In the South Carolina Legislature, on the 21st, the House entertained resolutions for the feeding and transportation of troops, and establishing telegraphic lines to exposed points, under authority of the Governor, in case of war or apprehended invasion.

Another slaver, with 900 Africans on board, has been captured.

Col. Rudler has been pardoned.

In Baltimore, secession has produced no sensation, one way or the other. People are cheerful, business is better, and the impression is, that if the North will make honorable concessions, and repeal obnoxious laws, the Southern States will cheerfully meet them.

The Governor of Maryland, in his reply to the Mississippi Commissioners, says that, not until all honorable constitutional and lawful efforts fail, will Maryland consent to a dissolution. He is now waiting with anxious solicitude the result of his correspondence with the Governors of the border States relative to the course to be pursued by them.

The Supreme Court of the United States has granted a mandamus against the Governor of Ohio, on application of Kentucky, returnable on the 11th January.

The N. Y. Tribune says positively that Lincoln is entirely opposed to any concessions or compromise, and will not yield one iota of the position occupied by the Republican party on the subject of slavery in the Territories.

