PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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Agriculture.

Feeding Farm Horses.

Four years ago, being scarce of provender—having for a large portion of the year nothing but wheat straw and corn-shucks, neither of which my horses will eat kindly in their ordinary state—I determined to use meal instead of the unground corn. The shucks and straw were cut up with a good straw-cutter, and thoroughly dampened with salt water, and, after placing a sufficient quantity of provender in each horses' trough, a half gallon of meal was sprinkled over it. When I say meal, I do not mean fine meal, such as the millers will take half toll for. I found, from close observation, that the coarse was preferable to fine. When the meal is too fine, it clogs the horses' mouth by adhering to the roof, causing annoyance and fretfulness whilst feeding; and for this cause some horses eat it unkindly, and others, after a time, refuse it altogether. In the coarse meal there is sufficient dust which adheres to the wetted provender to make that palatable, and the coarser parts are masticated, and for this reason preferred by the horse, which by nature is a granivorous animal; and it appears that grain, to have its best effect, must, to some extent, be masticated. In feeding with meal, it should never be mixed with the cut stuff before it is put into the feed troughs. Each horse's allowance should be spread over his feed in the manger, and in this way there is no loss, and the animal gets his quantity. This experiment in feeding with straw and shucks for an entire year was so satisfactory, both as regards the condition of my horses and economy in grain, that I determined to continue it. There was a saving of at least one-third of the grain required when fed in the ear. This fact was easily ascertainable, because the grain was ground at my own mill, where there is a record kept for every customer; so that the quantity of corn consumed by my horses was known to the bushel. I have continued this method of feeding (wheat and oat straw, and corn shucks with meal) for four years, and my teams have always been in excellent condition, notwithstanding there has been scarcely a day (Sundays excepted) when they have not been in the plow or wagon. I have found, too, that a meal made of one measure of corn and two of clean oats results in a still further saving of grain, and greatly cheapens the cost of feeding. It has, consequently, been my practice never to feed oats in the sheaf, but to thresh out the grain and use straw as cut-stuff. The quantity of meal from these mixed grains, which I have found sufficient to keep a horse in good condition under hard work, is two gallons a day, to be given as follows: Half a gallon at the morning and mid-day feeding, and one gallon at night. The cost, therefore, of the grain for one horse per day, putting corn at one dollar the bushel, and oats at fifty cents, is sixteen and two-third cents. The saving, as compared with the usual mode of feeding corn in the ear, can now readily be seen. I believe it is generally conceded that a horse cannot perform hard work with less than ten ears at a feed, which makes thirty ears per day. Taking 110 ears to the bushel, we have the day's feed equal to 3.66 parts of a bushel, which is equivalent to 28 cents; thus making a saving of 11⅓ cents per day, or $41 36 per each horse per year. These figures may be relied on as correct. The quantity of grain consumed is a matter of record in my mill book, and the method of feeding has been pursued for four years, and during this time I may put down in round numbers the average amount of grain consumed by each horse at five barrels of corn and fifty bushels of oats, and the annual cost at $40. The whole result, then, of these experiments, and my corroborating experience is, that by grinding corn alone and using it with the cut-stuff in the manner designated, there is a saving in grain of 33⅓ per cent.; and, by making a meal of corn and oats together, there is a saving in cost of 50 per cent. in grain.

To Prevent the Smoking of a Lamp.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before using. It will then burn both sweet and pleasant, giving much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

To Clean Riding-Habits.—Take a piece of woolen cloth, dip it in either spirits of wine or ammonia, and rub the marks, and they will at once disappear. This application will do to remove any grease marks. The spirits of wine are the most agreeable to use.

Effect of Depth of Soil on Vegetation.

The deeper a soil is or can be made by good tillage, provided it contains the elements of fertility, the more productive it becomes, not only by causing a large supply of actual food, but also by presenting an increased surface for the action of chemical forces to retain those valuable substances which, being in solution, would otherwise pass away in the subsoil, where, though they might be retained, the roots could not get at them. The atmosphere penetrates more freely, warming and exciting the whole mass; the roots, instead of merely throwing out laterally and creeping along just beneath the surface, as in shallow soils, push boldly out in all directions in search of food, and thus strengthen the plant. The alluvial tracts so frequently found along our principal rivers are all deep and very fertile; though generally dry, they seldom suffer from drought, owing to their powers of absorption, both from the air and subsoil. Depth being so important, we should do all in our power to increase it by artificial means when required; as frequent plowing at a uniform depth produces, even in the deepest soils, a hard bed, through which neither roots, air, nor moisture can readily penetrate, the use of the subsoil plow once in three or four years is strongly recommended. Where the subsoil consists of a stiff yellow clay, care must be taken not to bring up too much at once; for else, being sometimes of a poisonous nature, it might tend to injure the land for some length of time; until, in fact, the oxygen of the air had effected the necessary chemical changes, and sweetened the mass. Deep soils are much less injured by sudden changes of weather than shallow ones; for being open and friable, the rain-fall passes slowly through them, and after nourishing vegetation by the moisture and ammonia that it leaves, disappears in the subsoil; and during a dry time they maintain their moisture, owing to their powers of absorption and capillary attraction. Many of the most fertile loams, resting upon a gravelly and very porous subsoil, owe their fertility to their depth. Therefore it is evident that in farming, besides the mere routine of preparing the ground for the crop, we have the important business of deepening the ground to attend to. Draining, in all cases where the land requires it, will be found a most important assistant, lowering the water level to the bottom of the drains some three or four feet from the surface, enabling the atmosphere, that great fertilizer, to penetrate into the crevices formerly filled with excess of moisture, and by diminishing the tenacity, lessening the difficulties of deep cultivation.

Live and Dressed Weight of Animals.

You will greatly oblige farmers by publishing the following Rules relating to weights and prices of stock; they are so plain that every farmer can understand them. I have frequently given them to drovers and stock buyers, and they have used them ever after. They will be worth to such more than a year's subscription:

1st. For finding the net weight of stock, etc., where one-fourth is taken out, or allowed for tare.

Rule.—Multiply the gross weight by the decimal 8 tenths, and the product will be the net weight.

Example.—Suppose a farmer has a hog that weighs 345 gross, how much will he weigh net? 345 ✕ 8 = 276, 0. *Ans.*

2d. To find the gross weight, having the net weight.

Rule.—Divide the net weight, by the decimal 8 tenths, and the quotient will be the original gross weight.

Example.—What is the gross weight of a hog that weighs 345 pounds net? 345 ÷ 8 = 432½. *Ans.*

3d. To find the price per hundred net, where the price per hundred gross is given.

Rule.—Divide the price per hundred gross by the decimal 8 tenths, and the quotient will be the price per hundred net, and *vice versa.*

Example.—How much per hundred net will a farmer get for his hogs, who sells them for three dollars and forty cents per hundred gross? $3 40 ÷ 8, = $4 25. *Ans.*

To Break Vicious Horses to Ride.—Permit me to give you my experience in breaking a vicious horse to ride. In my younger days I was importuned by a friend to take a seven year old mare to break to ride, which several had tried to do but failed, as she had thrown every one who had mounted her. I consented to give her a trial. Before mounting, I took a stout cord and passed it round her body just back of her fore legs, drawing it pretty snug and making it fast. I then put a cord in like manner around her neck, and then tied the cords together between her fore legs, and also on her withers. The coupling of the cords on the withers makes an excellent place to hold on to with one hand, and very much assists the rider to retain his seat. Thus equipped, I mounted her. She made two or three attempts to part company with me, but not succeeding, gave up, completely subdued. The philosophy of the thing is this: No animals can exert themselves in rearing and pitching without expanding the body, which causes the cords to cut into the flesh, and hurts so bad that they will not, generally, make more than two or three trials before they give up.

To Wed, or Not to Wed.

To wed, or not to wed, that is the question;
Whether 'tis better all alone to suffer
The jokes and laughter of mischievous maidens,
Or take a wife, despite a thousand troubles,
And, by thus wedding, end them? To ask to wed;
Doubt o'er—and, with a wife, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the greatest natural want
That man is heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To ask—to wed—
To wed perchance a vixen—ay, there's the rub;
For in that state of joy what storm may come,
When we have shuffled off this single coil,
Must make us pause. That's a result
That makes calamity of married life;
For who could bear the jest and jeers of men,
The maiden's scorn, the widow's cruelty!
The pangs of despised love, the day's delay,
The insolence of rivals, and the slights
The doubtful lover of a fair one takes,
When he himself might his quietus make
With the first asking? Who could such burdens bear,
And groan and sigh under a single life,
But that the fear of something after marriage—
The dread connubial, from whose bourne
No bachelor returns—puzzles our wills;
And makes us rather bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of?
This prudence does make triflers of us all;
And our first intent and resolution
Are greatly weakened by our fearful thoughts;
And propositions of great doubt and torment,
By long neglect we lose the wish of making.
Hope, you know—the fair Ophelia—
Nymph, to your arms
Be all my fears surrendered.

Why is a Dandy like a Mushroom?
Because he's a regular sap-head,
His waist is remarkably slender;
His growth is exceedingly rapid,
And his top is uncommonly tender.

A FRENCH WILL STORY.

"Is she dead, then?"

"Yes, madam," replied a little gentleman in brown coat and short breeches.

"And her will?"

"Is going to be opened here immediately by her solicitor."

"Shall we inherit anything?"

"It must be supposed so; we have a claim."

"Who is that miserably dressed personage who intrudes herself here?"

"Oh, she," said the little man sneeringly, "she won't have much in the will; she is sister to the deceased."

"What, that Anne, who wedded in 1842 a man of nothing—an officer!"

"Precisely so."

"She must have no small amount of impudence to present herself here before a respectable family."

"The more so, as sister Egerie, of noble birth, had never forgiven her that *mesalliance.*"

Anne moved this time across the room in which the family of the deceased were assembled. She was pale; her fine black eyes were filled with precocious wrinkles.

"What do you come here for?" said, with great haughtiness, Madame de Villeboys, the lady who, a moment before, had been interrogating the little man who inherited with her.

"Madam," the poor lady replied with humility, "I did not come here to claim a part of what does not belong to me; I came solely to see M. Dubois, my poor sister's solicitor, to inquire if she spoke of me in her last hours."

"What! do you think people busy themselves about you?" arrogantly observed Madam de Villeboys; "the disgrace of a great house—you wedded a man of nothing, a soldier of Bonaparte's."

"Madame, my husband, although a child of the people, was a brave soldier, and, what is better, an honest man," observed Anne.

At this moment a venerable personage, the notary Dubois, made his appearance.

"Cease," he said "to reproach Anne with a union which her sister has long forgiven her. Anne loved a brave, generous and good man, who had no other crime to reproach himself with than his poverty, and the obscurity of his name. Nevertheless, had he lived, and his family had known him as I knew him—I, his old friend—Anne would be at this time happy and respected."

"But why is this woman here?"

"Because it is her place to be here," said the notary, gravely; "I myself requested her to attend here."

M. Dubois then proceeded to open the will:

"I, being sound in mind and heart, Egerie de Damening, retired as a boarder in the convent of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, dictate the following wishes as the expression of my formal desire and principal clause of my testament.

"After my decease there will be found two hundred thousand francs in money at my notary's, beside jewelry, clothes and furniture, as also a chateau worth two hundred thousand francs.

"In the convent where I have been residing there will only be found my book, 'Heures de Vierge,' holy volume, which remains as it was when I took it with me at the time of the emigration. I desire that three objects be divided into three lots.

"The first lot, the two hundred thousand francs in money.

"The second lot, the chateau, furniture and jewels.

"The third lot, my book, 'Heures de la Vierge.'"

"I have pardoned my sister Anne the grief which she has caused to us, and I would have comforted her in her sorrows if I had known sooner of her return to France. I compromise her in my will.

"Madame de Villeboys, my much beloved cousin, shall have the first choice.

"M. Vatry, my brother-in-law, shall have the second choice.

"Anne will take the remaining lot."

"Ah! ah!" said Vatry, "Sister Egerie was a good one; that is rather clever on her part."

"Anne will only have the prayer-book," exclaimed Madame de Villeboys, laughing aloud. The notary interrupted her jocularly.

"Madame," he said, "which lot do you choose."

"The two hundred thousand francs in money."

"Have you quite made up you mind?"

"Perfectly so."

The man of law, addressing himself then to the good feeling of the lady, said: "Madame, you are rich, and Anne has nothing. Could you not leave her this lot, and take the book of prayers, which the eccentricity of the deceased has placed on a par with the other lots."

"You must be joking, M. Dubois!" exclaimed Madame de Villeboys; "you must really be very dull not to see the intentions of Sister Egerie in all this. Our honored cousin foresaw full well that her book of prayers would fall to the lot of Anne, who had the last choice."

"And what do you conclude from that?" inquired the notary.

"I conclude that she means to intimate to her sister that repentance and prayer were the only help that she had to expect in this world."

As she finished these words, Madame de Villeboys made a definite selection of the ready money for her share. M. Vatry, as may be easily imagined, selected the chateau, furniture and jewels, as his lot.

"Monsieur Vatry," said M. Dubois to that gentleman, "even suppose it had been the intention of the deceased to punish her sister, it would be noble on your part, millionaire as you are, to give up at least a portion of your share to Anne, who wants it so much."

"Thanks for your kind advice, dear sir," replied Vatry; "the mansion is situated on the very confines of my woods, and suits me admirably, all the more so that it is ready furnished. As to the jewels of Sister Egerie, they are reminiscences which one ought never to part with."

"Since it is so," said the notary, "my poor Madame Anne, here is the prayer-book that remains to you."

Anne, attended by her son, a handsome boy, with blue eyes, took her sister's old prayer-book, and, making her son kiss it after her, said:

"Hector, kiss this book, which belonged to your poor aunt, who is dead, but who would have loved you well had she known you. When you have learned to read, you will pray to Heaven to make you wise and good, as your father was, and happier than your unfortunate mother."

The eyes of those who were present were filled with tears, notwithstanding their efforts to preserve an appearance of indifference. The child embraced the old prayer-book with boyish fervor, and, opening it, exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, what pretty pictures!"

"Indeed," said the mother, happy in the gladness of her boy.

"Yes; the good Virgin, in a red dress, holding the Infant in her arms. But why, mamma, had silk paper been put upon the pictures?"

"So that they might not be injured, my dear."

"But, mamma, why are there ten silk papers to each engraving?"

The mother looked, and, uttering a sudden shriek, she fell into the arms of M. Dubois, the notary, who, addressing those present, said;

"Leave her alone; it won't be much; people don't die of these shocks. As for you, little one," addressing Hector, "give me that prayer-book, you will tear the engravings."

The inheritors withdrew, making various conjectures as to the cause of Anne's sudden illness, and the interest which the notary took in her. A month afterward they met Anne and her son exceedingly well, but not extravagantly dressed, taking an airing in a two-horse chariot. This led them to make inquiries, and they learned that Madame Anne had recently purchased a hotel, for one hundred and eighty thousand rances, and was giving a first-rate education to her son. The news came like a thunderbolt upon them. Madame de Villeboys and M. Vatry hastened to call upon the notary for explanations. The good Dubois was working at his desk.

"Perhaps we are disturbing you?" said the arrogant lady.

"No matter. I was in the act of settling a purchase in the state funds for Madame Anne."

"What!" exclaimed Vatry, "after having purchased house and equipages, she has still money to invest?"

"Undoubtedly so."

"But where did the money come from?"

"What! did you not see?"

"When?"

"When she shrieked upon seeing what the prayer book contained which she inherited."

"We observed nothing."

"Oh! I thought you saw it," said the sarcastic notary. "That prayer-book contained sixty engravings, and each engraving was covered by ten notes of a thousand francs each."

"Good Heavens!" exclaimed Vatry, thunderstruck.

"If I had only known it!" shouted Madame de Villeboys.

"You had your choice," added the notary, "and I myself urged you to take the prayer-book, but you refused."

"But who could have expected to find a fortune in a breviary."

The two baffled egotists withdrew, their hearts swollen with passionate envy.

Madame Anne is still in Paris. If you pass by the rue Lafitte on a fine summer evening, you will see a charming picture on the first floor, illuminated by the pale reflection of wax lights.

"A lady who has joined the two hands of her son, a fair child of six years of age, in prayer before an old book of "Heures de la Viege," and for which a case of gold has been made.

"Pray for me, child," said the mother.

"And for who else?" inquired the child.

"For your father, your dear father, who perished without knowing you, without being able to love you."

"Must I pray to the saints, my patron?"

"Yes, my little friend; but do not forget a saint who watches us from Heaven, and who smiles upon us from above the clouds."

"What is the name of that saint, mamma?"

The mother then, watering the fair child's head with tears, answered:

"Her name is—Sister Egerie."

An Amateur Glutton.

A curious gastronomic wager was once decided at a French tavern in the 16th century. Prince Bourbon, the son of the Great Conde, was supping there with several of his friends. Prince de Conti, who was a tremendous bore, kept hammering away at one eternal theme, the extraordinary appetite of his beagles. "My kennels absolutely ruin me," said he; "I can't tell what possesses the dogs, but they eat at least a thousand crowns worth every month!"

"Indeed!" exclaimed Prince Henry; "I'll bet you anything you please not one of them can eat at a meal so much as my servant La Guiche."

"When we are again at Versailles," returned Couti, "I will back a certain beagle of mine against him."

"Very good; but, in the meantime, I should like you to see what the fellow can do. Look here; it will soon be midnight. I will wager a thousand louis that La Guiche eats up the whole of that meat while the clock is striking twelve." Prince Henry pointed, as he spoke, to an enormous shoulder of mutton that had not been touched.

"He can't get through half of it," exclaimed Conti. "Its a bet."

"Done!" replied Henry, and La Guiche was sent for.

He was a wiry little fellow; and, when he was told of the wager, the grin he gave developed a set of teeth that a wolf might have been proud of. It wanted ten minutes to the hour, and in the interim La Guiche made his preparations. He seated himself before the shoulder of mutton, cut every particle of meat off the bone, arranged it in twelve portions, and remained, fork in hand, in an attitude of expectation. At the first stroke he swallowed two of the immense morsels; at the sixth he was one ahead, and took advantage of the fact to swallow a goblet of vin de Baune, which his master handed to him. The ninth stroke sounded, and the glutton exhibited symptoms of being beaten. The Prince de Conti shouted with exultation at the prospect of winning, for ten strokes had gone and two pieces remained.

"A hundred louis for yourself," cried Conde, "and the stewardship of my hotel in the Marais, if you gain the wager. Make another effort."

La Guiche made a superb rally: he drove his fork into the remaining pieces, and took them in at one swallow; but he fell on the floor, black in the face, and all but suffocated as the clock left off striking.

"Carry him away," said Conde, "and take every care of him; he shall have the stewardship and the money!"

La Guiche obtained both; he never, as long as he lived, touched another piece of mutton. This gluttonous adventure is recorded in a pamphlet printed at Dijon, in the year 1698, and entitled "The admirable way of La Guiche to eat methodically a joint of mutton while twelve o'clock is striking."

There is a town in France, near Beaujeu, called Villefranche, which was founded by Humbert, the fourth of Lord of Beaujeu, about the beginning of the twelfth century. This Lord Humbert let the ground at an almost nominal rent; and as an additional inducement for people to settle in this town, he granted the inhabitants several privileges, one of which was "that husbands might beat their wives until the blood flowed, provided that death did not ensue therefrom." What a paradise for wives Villefranche must have been in those days, to be sure!

"Grandpa, did you know that the United States have been in the habit of encouraging and acknowledging tories?" "Certainly not; what kind of tories?" "Terri-tories. Now give me some peanuts, or I'll catch the measles, and make you pay for 'em."

Variety.

"How did you like that clam song?" asked an old lady of her daughter, as they stepped with the crowd out into the open air, after a popular concert.

"Clam song?" exclaimed the young lady, in astonishment. "Why, what do you refer to, mother? Oh, you mean 'Shells of the Ocean,' don't you, mother?"

"Well, yes," said the old lady, "I do think that was it; it was something about clams, any way, and you know I like clams so well! Didn't you like it?"

The Chinese are queer people to go to market. A Canton friend writes that a neighbor of his had just laid in his winter's provisions—a hind quarter of a horse and two barrels of bull dog, the latter salted to keep.

One of the toasts drank at a recent celebration was—"Woman! she requires no eulogy—she *speaks for herself.*

A man in Schenectady advertises a clock for sale, which "keeps time like a tax gatherer."

In courtship, three hard squeezes are better than fifty soft words.

Punch gives forth a proverb for all ages thus—"Sorrows grow less and less every time they are told, just like the age of a woman."—Humph.

If you observe a gentleman with his arm around the waist of a young lady, it is morally certain that they are not married.

An Old Scotch Preacher said of a young opponent that he had a great deal of the young man, not a little of the old man, very little of the new man.

Why does a lady with immensely wealthy lovers around her hear more music than anybody else? Because she hears several million*aires* at once.

At a Colored Ball the following notice was posted on the door-post: "Ticketa fifty cents.—No gemman admitted unless he comes himself."

Who are the most wicked people in church on Sunday? The organist and bellows-boy; for one plays and the other blows it.

An Irishman tells of a fight in which there was but one whole nose left in the crowd, "and that belonged to the ta-kettle!"

A Muff—A thing that holds a young lady's hand without squeezing it.

An impertinent Editor in Alabama, says the Louisville Journal, wants to know when we intend to pay "the debt of nature." We are inclined to think that when nature gets her dues from him, it will be by an *execution.*

The Spirit of Daniel Webster was called up lately in a spiritual circle in Northampton, Mass. He confessed he had made many mistakes in his social and political life while on earth and in his *Dictionary.*

We lately heard a vulgar politician boast upon the stump that he and Daniel Webster once staid over night at the same public house. It must have been a house of "entertainment for man and beast."

Why can a person cook eggs sooner in England than in America? Because in England all that he has to do is to steal them, and they immediately become poached.

"William, can you tell why the sun rises in the east?" Pupil, (looking demure)—"Don't know, sir, 'cept it be that east makes everything rise."

"Why, Mrs. Jenkins, if your husband persists in getting drunk and smashing crockery, why do you not remonstrate with him against the folly of such a practice?" "Well, I did remonstrate with him last night." "And to what effect?" "Well, I don't know to what effect, but two stove griddles were broke, and the poker bent."

"What do you think of whisky, Dr. Johnson?" hiccoughed Boswell, after emptying a sixth tumbler of toddy. "Sir," said the doctor, "it penetrates my soul like the still, small voice of conscience, and doubtless the worm of the still is the worm that never dies."

An ill-humored wife, abusing her husband for his mercenary disposition, said, if she was dead, he would marry the d—l's eldest daughter, if he could get anything by it. "That is true," replied the husband; but the worst of it is, I cannot marry two sisters!"

"Amelia, for thee—yes, at thy command, I'd pluck the stars from the firmament—I'd pluck the sun, that oriental god of day that traverses the blue arch of heaven in such majestic splendor—I'd tear him from the sky and—" "Don't, Henry! It would be so very dark!"

An old lady on Long Island said her idea of a nice man was: "A man what is keerful of his clothes, don't drink no spirits, kin read the Bible without spellin' the words, and eat a cold dinner on wash day, to save the wimmin folks from cookin'."

E. DETRICK,
Corner of Market and Second streets,
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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

"Pledged to no party's arbitrary sway,
We follow Truth where'er she leads the way."

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1858.

"YUSEF."

We have not until now been placed in possession of J. Ross Browne's report upon "Indian affairs in the Territories of Oregon and Washington." We have read several very favorable notices of this document, and anticipated that Yusef's visit might be of great service to the inhabitants of the two Territories. A careful investigation of his report, however, has made us rather doubtful on that point. One impression that we gather from the forty-eight pages before us, is, that either the time allotted or taken up in the investigation, or else his capacity, was not equal to the task assigned to him; for he seems to have done it all in a few weeks, and what he has done is exceedingly unsatisfactory.

The whole tenor of the report is, that every thing that has been done, is radically wrong; that no good can be anticipated from what has been done; and that, so far as the Indians are concerned, nothing ever can be done for them: because the white population is so degraded, and the Indian Agents are only office-holders. Indian reservations and military posts are generally out of place, and should have been located elsewhere. The whole Indian Department is lamentably inefficient and corrupt; the agents, have no control over the Indians; they do not, and cannot disburse the public money for the objects appropriated, and contractors are allowed to violate their obligations in the most nefarious ways. Altogether, the entire picture presented conveys the impression of a state of affairs so full of error, inefficiency and corruptness, that we may well doubt the beneficial influence of his visit. Add to this the gross misstatements, numerous errors, and the mistakes of the printer, and we have, altogether, a document which certainly reflects no great credit upon the author.

The report is dated San Francisco, November 17th, 1857, and Yusef says, he was instructed to "examine into the condition of the Indian affairs in the Territories of Oregon and Washington," and proceeded to do so "on the 15th of August, ultimo." He traced a connection between almost everything he saw, and the particular duty on which he had come. The murder of Col. Ebey, the consequent excitement, the movements of the people, the state of the country, condition of the farms, fences, stock, fields, crops, block-houses, in short, everything he saw, seems to have had some connection with Indian affairs. Because a few settlers between Cowlitz and Olympia have found their claims exceedingly sterile, and abandoned them because they could make more money elsewhere, he deduces the "disastrous effects of the late Indian war," "notwithstanding this region was exempt from any actual collison with the Indians."

As an illustration of the accuracy with which he states things, he says of the Post at Muckleshute: "At that station were collected some three hundred of the most troublesome Indians, consisting of the upper Puyallups, the Nooscopes, and Green River Indians. These tribes still reside in that vicinity; but it has been deemed unnecessary to continue the military force at the post, and, by direction of Col. Casey, the commanding officer of the division, it has been abandoned." "The valley of the Muckleshoot is admirably situated for a local agency." He continues:

"Two claims had been taken at Muckleshoot when the post was established. The claimants were bought off. But when the post was abandoned they came back and took new claims, and now they hold that they have acquired a legal right to the land, of which they cannot be deprived. Of course this is a mere speculation, and the position assumed by the claimants is altogether untenable."

As no three hundred Indians have ever been near that post since it was established; as the Nooscopes and Green River Indians are the same; as all the Indians in the vicinity do not exceed one hundred; and as the post has never been abandoned, the value of this information to the Department may readily be inferred. J. Ross Browne recommends that this post be turned over to the Indian Department; a ceremony that we think unnecessary with a post he considers abandoned. As Muckleshute is a prairie, on table-land, between White and Green rivers, we have looked in vain for the "valley" on the map. Two claims had been abandoned; the settlers have never been bought off, nor have they ever returned and taken new claims. Yusef is correct in saying, "of course, this is a mere speculation," but his position, and not theirs, "is altogether untenable."

On the 25th, he rode ten miles over a "rough" trail, tied his horses, "and took a foot trail that led him a round of five miles," to the Puyallup Reservation. Here he seems to have made a minute inspection, considering that he returned the same day. On the 26th, he made a similar visit to the Nesqually Reservation, riding twelve miles and returning; the result of which he sums up thus: "I do not anticipate any beneficial results either from this or the Puyallup Reservation."

The "Special Agent" next visits the various other agencies on the Sound, and seems to have arrived at the same conclusions at all of them. At Port Townsend, however, he enlarges upon his subject, and draws comparisons between the whites and Indians of that place. After placing the Chief of the Clalm tribe, the Duke of York, exceedingly low in the scale of humanity, viz: "stretched on a rough bed, so drunk that he was incapable of noticing even the endearments of his wives, Queen Victoria and Jenny Lind, who were sitting beside him beating him as a demonstration of affection," for having "given Jenny a black eye and knocked a few teeth out of the Queen's mouth;" he says that it is "a sad commentary upon the morals of the white population of Port Townsend." From what he saw, he formed the opinion "that the Duke of York and his amiable family were not below the average of the white citizens residing at that benighted place." He is otherwise complimentary. We have noticed in the *Alta California*, of April 6th, that some of the citizens of Port Townsend have dissented from his judgment of them.

The Army is not overlooked. Fort Townsend, in the opinion of Yusef, "is of no use whatever, and merely an unnecessary expense to Government," and "might as well be fifty miles from the town as five." As Yusef has never exhibited any great intuitive military talent to our knowledge, we prefer to rely upon the judgment of those belonging to the profession, and trust that some such small considerations as the subsistence, health and convenience of the troops, influenced its selection for a Post; particularly as, in the judgment of sensible persons, Port Townsend has never had anything to fear from Northern Indians, as the place is seldom without two or three large vessels in port, which, if they are not always provided to blow their canoes out of water, the Indians themselves are not aware of the fact.

Yusef pitches into the Navy. The act of the *Massachusetts*, which took place nine months previous, is designated as an event "two years ago," and "there can be no doubt that it was the immediate cause of the murder" of Col. Ebey. We beg leave to suggest, however, that there is a "doubt," as we have been informed, on good authority, that the murderers of Col. Ebey were neither the same nor relatives of the same Indians. He administers an inaccurate but still very sarcastic blow thus, in speaking of the policy of our Government:

"It sends up a war steamer to the Sound; this vessel drives out a few Indians, fires several rounds of ammunition into the trees back of Seattle, causes a general reverberation of large and small guns around the shores of the Sound, winds up by killing some four or five Indians, informs the settlers that there is no use in staying any longer, as the enemy have all left, gets up a head of steam, and paddles back to Mare island, where she rests from her labors for the space of one or two years."

This terrible right-hander is immediately followed by a severe left-hander at the military, thus:

"But, then, military posts are established; pickets and block-houses are erected; officers and soldiers' quarters are constructed; daily parades take place. All this is done without doubt. But the country is impassable; the woods and undergrowth form a barrier to land operations along the shores of the Sound more impregnable than the great Chinese Wall. I consider, therefore, that, so far as any beneficial result is concerned, this expensive system of operations is worse than useless. One war steamer, of suitable size, and well armed and equipped, would do more good than the whole military force united, as it is now situated."

A war steamer "of suitable size," &c., that can protect the settlers fifteen or twenty miles back from salt water, and that could have performed the laborious scouts, and traversed the innumerable swamps, and performed the other arduous duties of the military during the late Indian war, would no doubt be a great acquisition. Yusef makes no distinction between the defenses on land and those required on the water. We would suggest, however, that the military have never been in the habit of moving on the water for the defense of the country.

He takes every opportunity to enlarge upon the degenerate state of affairs. The Indians are "in a condition worse than barbarism;" "no advance is being made by any of them towards civilization;" "affording a profitable trade for the worst possible class of white men that can infest any country." "The large appropriations are resulting in no practical good, either to the Indians" or the people. "Nor is the lust for office, which is engendered by the large number of employees in the district, more advantageous to the unhappy race whose welfare it is the object of the Government to subserve, than to the interests of the Territory." Yet, notwithstanding, "in stating the actual condition of the agencies, it will be understood that the blame does not necessarily fall upon the agents." We think, however, from his way of stating matters, that the reverse will be understood.

We will venture a few words in defence of the Indians here. Although Yusef may have seen a great deal more of that class than we have, we are disposed to differ with him about the condition of our Indians being so much worse than that of Indians elsewhere. Instead of regarding them as in a condition "worse than barbarism," they are in reality half civilized. They wear the same clothing, and dress like the whites; they work and are employed at almost everything that is done on the Sound. They are sailors, farmers, wood-choppers, laborers, &c.; and there is scarcely a small craft on the water, or a mill, or a farmer, or lumber establishment, that has not one or more Indians employed, and some could not get along without them. As this country is certainly quite new, we may look forward to a complete change from their former habits in the next generation. Such a disposition to civilization is certainly not evinced by the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains, if we except the Cherokees and Choctaws.

Yusef approves "of the policy of Gov. Stevens, of concentrating the Indians on one large reservation;" a policy which the Governor has as yet not attempted. He apologizes for the Governor, and says that, "from the general testimony of disinterested parties," he believes "Gov. Stevens acted conscientiously, and with a sincere regard for the public interests." He finds the accounts in a horrible state of complexity, and confesses his "inability to understand the details of the expenditures made in Washington Territory, except upon the general principle that the Superintendent took the responsibility of applying the moneys transmitted to him in such manner as he deemed most advantageous to the Indians, without regard to funds, forms, or instructions. He offers several reasons for this state of things, and concludes with—

"The bitterest opponent of Gov. Stevens has never charged him with the application of public moneys to his own emolument, or to pecuniary speculation of any kind; and I trust the department, in the adjustment of these accounts, will view the circumstances from which the suspicions have arisen."

We should like to follow Yusef to Oregon, where he finds even a worse state of things than he did here. His visit there, however, was quite as rapid as his journey through our Territory, and for that reason his report thereof is quite as accurate, no doubt. Our space will not admit it, however. He travels too rapid for us, and he certainly has done a great deal of work in a very short time; but, like all things done in a hurry, it is not well done. If we were to make a voyage around the world, we might make a very good map, considering the time and the places visited, but we doubt whether it would be a very valuable map, after all.

But this is not all that he has done. He has not confined himself to his particular duties, but promises a report of the Indian war. He says he "has collected valuable data, and contemplates reporting fully" upon the subject. He previously stated that "the assertion that the war difficulties resulted from the dissatisfaction of the Indians, in consequence of the treaties made with them, is wholly without foundation." "The true causes of the war existed long prior to the arrival of Gov. Stevens in the Territory, as I shall be enabled to show in a future report on the subject, by testimony of the most conclusive character." Without prejudging, these two sentences give us an insight into the character of his contemplated report. We sincerely hope that it will be less open to criticism than the report we have just closed.

From Mr. George Jones, who arrived here on Thursday last from Gray's Harbor, we learn that the section of country bordering on the Chehalis river is being rapidly settled with families from the Willamette Valley; some ten or more families having taken up farms during the past season. Mr. Jones states that parties intend making a road from the Chehalis to a point on the Sound, probably Skookum Bay. The Chehalis country can be reached in about a day and a half from Steilacoom, when this road is completed.

On Friday last, as the barque *Dan* was coming to off Balch & Webber's Mill, at Segwalitchew, a seaman on board fell from the foretopsail yard down the fore hatchway, upon the ballast, a distance of some sixty feet. The man was picked up insensible, severely bruised; but, through the attention of Dr. Tolmie, of the Hudson Bay Co., who kindly offered his services, we are happy to state that he is rapidly recovering. Strange to say, no bones were broken by the fall.

The late cheering news from the Mines has had a sad effect upon our lumbering interests. Already has the contagion infected the logging camps in this section, and hands are leaving daily for the gold region. Two or three logging gangs in this neighborhood have been broken up by reason of the men going to the mines.

Our town during the past week has been somewhat enlivened by the presence of large numbers of men *en route* for the newly discovered Mines on Frazer's River. The *Sea Bird*, on her last trip down, took some forty or fifty passengers for the Mines. The schooner *Mary Dunn* left on Sunday morning last with a party of twelve of our townsmen, who go to seek their fortunes in the hitherto unknown regions of the Suswap.

We understand that great excitement existed in San Francisco, at last advices, relative to the Frazer's River Gold Mines. Several vessels are advertised to sail for these Mines, and the general impression is that they will be well laden with passengers.

The barque *Ork*, Capt. Trask, sailed on last Wednesday for San Francisco, with 180,000 feet of lumber.

See third page for laws relating to pre-emption claims.

It is reported that the purpose, once entertained, of the joint admission of Minnesota and Kansas has been abandoned, and that the plan now is to admit Minnesota first, on an understanding that her Representatives in the House will vote for the Lecompton constitution.

The Washington *Star* says that the venerable St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, which was recently destroyed by fire at Annapolis, Maryland, would have been two hundred years old on the 10th of April. The large bell, which was rung every hour in that city, was melted; it was the gift of Queen Anne.

It is reported in Augusta, that the agent of two of the South Carolina banks, at Memphis, Tenn., had disappeared, leaving $80,000 of cash unaccounted for, and $200,000 in bills of very doubtful character taken for their account—every part of which that has fallen due has been protested.

SECOND EDITION.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'SEA BIRD.'

FROM THE GOLD DIGGINGS!

The steamer *Sea Bird* brings still later and more definite news from the gold mines on Thompson's and Frazier's rivers. Miners are at work, and in many well known cases, taking out almost fabulous amounts. An Indian belonging to the Spokane country comes as passenger on the *Sea Bird*. He is direct from Frazier's river, where he has been mining during the past winter; he reports that for six days in succession, he dug One Hundred Dollars worth of gold dust each day—many days $30 or $40,—and that at no time, did make less than $5 per day. Mr. Peabody, of Whatcom, is also a passenger by the *Sea Bird*, he has lately returned from the mining country and very nearly corroborates all former reports. He picked up gold in many places, and found the miners doing well, although the season is not the most favorable; the rivers being too high at present. He reports the miners making from 5 to $6 per day, per man each, in many cases—30, 40 and $50. In fact the question is settled beyond a doubt that gold can be found on Frazier's and Thompson's rivers in as large quantities as ever found in California. All it wants is energy to get there—and so soon as the road from Whatcom is completed, which will be in about one week—the most difficult portion of the journey is avoided. Mr. Peabody was on a visit to the mining country on business connected with the Boundary Commission, and not for the purpose of mining or discovering mines.

ADDITIONAL ATLANTIC NEWS.

About half-past one o'clock, on the morning of March 3d, the Vine Street Mills in the town of Des Moines, Iowa, owned by Messrs. Stanton & Zeigler, caught fire. In a very vew minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames. Nothing could be done to subdue the devouring element. Before daybreak the mills were a mass of smouldering ruins. The work of months—the enterprising labor of years, was in a few hours converted to a desolate heap of ashes. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

James Lusk, Esq., for many years editor of the Jefferson City, (Missouri,) *Enquirer*, died in that city lately. Mr. Lusk was, for a number of years, Printer to the State, and in that capacity accumulated a handsome property. As the editor of the *Enquirer*, he exercised considerable influence in the Benton party. In the social relations of life, he was regarded as an amiable man, and there are many who will regret his death.

Commodore T. Ap. Catesby Jones is lying very ill at his residence, a short distance above Georgetown, D. C. His health has not been good for some months past.

The Navy Department has received advices from Commander Page of the ship *Germantown*, dated Bombay, January 9. He learned from the American Consul, Dr. Ely, that our commercial affairs were in a happy condition in all respects. The latter expressed himself much gratified at the appearance of one of our national vessels there, after an interval of fifteen years. Commander Page says that our trade was large, and that fifteen ships were loading and discharging at Bombay.

The business men of Baltimore withstood the late financial panic better than those of the commercial cities of Philadelphia, New York and Boston. With its 2000 business houses, Baltimore showed 58 failures to 915 in New York, 280 in Philadelphia, and 253 in Boston.

The active militia of the State of New York comprises 241 companies of infantry, having 8779 officers and men; 79 companies of artillery, with 3188 officers and men; 41 companies of cavalry, numbering 1712, rank and file; 41 rifle companies, with 1835 officers and men; 36 general officers; 190 regimental field officers; and 694 staff and non-commissioned staff officers. Total rank and file, 16,434.

The Janesville, (Wisconsin,) *Standard* gives an account of the elopement of an educated and aristocratic young lady from that place with a young Irishman, and their subsequent marriage. The young lady is said to be the daughter of a Director of the Suffolk Bank, Boston, who was visiting some friends at Janesville, and was smitten with Pat, ran away, was married, and is now enjoying "love in a cottage," greatly to the mortification and dismay of her friends.

By the annual statement, just printed, it appears that in forty-seven colleges of the land there are 8540 students, of whom 3082 are professors of religion. There were, during the last year, 429 hopeful conversions, and 987 who intend to become ministers. According to the fullest report we have ever seen, there were 122 Colleges in the United States, of which 113 are Protestant and 9 Roman Catholic. Of the Protestant Colleges, 16 are controlled by the Baptists, 13 by the Methodists, 8 by the Episcopalians, some 11 by the Congregationalists, 2 by the Unitarians, 1 by the Universalists, and the remainder by the various branches of the Presbyterians. Of all the Colleges, 15, or about one-eighth of the whole, are situated in New England. The free States have 65 of the colleges, and the slave States 57.

Lieuts. Williams and Bell, of the U. S. Army, fought a duel at Bladensburg, Feb. 23d, at half-past 8 A.M. Shots were exchanged; the ball from Bell passing through Williams's hat. Williams, reserving his fire, lowered his pistol and fired into the ground. The friends of the parties then interposed, and the affair was adjusted on terms satisfactory to both parties. The principals were Lieut. David Bell, 1st Cavalry, and Lieut. Robert Williams, 1st Dragoons. Capt. James McIntosh, 1st Cavalry, acted as second for Bell, and Col. Hardee and Lieut. Hill for Williams. Dr. W. H. Berry was the surgeon of both parties. This is the second duel only that has taken place between graduates of the West Point Military Academy. The first was between Capt. W. M. Graham (who was subsequently killed at Molino del Rey) and Lieut. F. Paige. Capt. Graham was wounded slightly. They were both of the 4th Infantry.

MARRIED.

In Oregon, March 18th, Mr. George M. Woodward to Miss Martha Ellen, daughter of Mr. Isaac Headrick, all of Marion.

In Oregon, March 22d, Mr. Joshua Bowen to Miss Louisa Elizabeth Cox, both of Marion.

In Oregon, March 28th, Mr. H. D. Mount, of Eugene City, to Miss Rebecca Stevens, of Marion.

In Canemah, Oregon, April 4th, S. K. Barlow, Esq., to Mrs. Elizabeth Barlow, both of Canemah.

In Oregon, March 27th, Capt. Richard Williams to Miss Sarah Hazeltine Salsbury, adopted daughter of Captain and Mrs. C. C. Norton.

DIED.

At Forest Grove, Oregon, March 24th, of consumption, Rev. Harvey Clarke, aged 51 years. In the death of Rev. Harvey Clarke, Oregon has lost one of her earliest and most valuable citizens.

In Harrisburg, March 20th, Theodore Albert, eldest son of J. A. and S. E. Ripperton, of inflammation of the brain, aged 3 years, 9 months and 15 days.

Puget Sound Shipping List.

STEILACOOM, W. T., APRIL 23, 1858.

Arrived.

April 17—Schr Eclipse, Barrington, fm Olympia.

Sailed.

April 16—Stmr Sea Bird, Connor, Ports on the Sound.
17—Schr Eclipse, Barrington, Oak Harbor.
17—Schr Mary Dunn, Stevens, Frazer's River.
21—Bque Ork, Trask, San Francisco.

In Port.

April 22—Bque Dan, Haagensen, ldg for Valparaiso.

Memoranda.

Per Mary Dunn—The schr Wild Pigeon, Jones, for Victoria, went ashore last week on Point No-Point, but was got off without damage.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
THE BEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages Consumption, &c.

In short, this Balsam is peculiarly adapted to every disease of the Lungs and Liver.

Wild Cherry has long been known to possess important medicinal properties. This fact is familiar to every matron in our land, and Physicians often prescribe it in different forms for a variety of complaints. Tar also has been equally noted for its virtues; and some physicians, whose fame is familiar to the whole country, have gone so far as to declare that even Consumption could be cured by that alone. In other hands, again, it was nearly valueless, owing, no doubt, to their ignorance in preparing and administering it; a difficulty now entirely obviated by patient experience and long experiment.

The extraordinary medicinal powers possessed by these two substances are now, for the first time, combined and embodied in DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. By a nice chemical process, everything deleterious or useless is rejected so that what remains is the most extraordinary and truly efficacious remedy for all kinds of pulmonary and liver diseases ever known to man.

CAUTION.—As there are many *Counterfeits*, look well at the signature before purchasing; take none unless the name of Sanford & Park is engraved on the outside wrapper—all others are *base imitations*.

Sold by all Druggists and country merchants.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed, 132 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, Importers and Wholesale Agents for all GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, which are offered to the trade at reduced rates for cash. 1-3m

☞ **Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters** for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous or Chronic Debility, are very pleasant in taste and smell, and can be taken under any circumstances. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the check and brightness to the eye. In all cases of diseases of the stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Nervous Tremors, Relaxation, Debility, etc., are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time, and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure. Every family should have Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. No article is so peculiarly adapted to our climate. Sold by Druggists, Hotels, and first-class saloons throughout California and Oregon.

CAUTION.—Buyers are particularly requested to beware of a spurious article manufactured and represented to be Hostetter's Bitters, which all who sell or use the genuine article can detect, as it is never sold by the gallon, but in square bottles containing a full quart, with the cork covered with a metallic cap, and name on cap and bottle, with directions for use.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed, 132 Washington st., San Francisco. 1-3m

New Advertisements.

GRAND BALL.

MESSRS. McFARLAND & PICKERING would respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Steilacoom and vicinity that their LAST BALL will take place on

TUESDAY EVENING, May 4th.

Every attention will be paid to the wishes of the ladies and gentlemen.

Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock, and terminate at 5 in the morning.

Admission, Supper included, - - - - - - - $4

FOWLER & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
TINWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
CROCKERYWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
FURNITURE,
SHIP CHANDLERY AND STORES,
MINING TOOLS, &c.
Port Townsend, W. T. 7 tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned was appointed by the Judge of Probate for Jefferson County, on the 21st instant, Administrator upon the Estate of CHARLES GALLAGHER, deceased, late of said county.

All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons holding claims against said Estate are requested to present them within one year from date.

JOHN F. BURNS, Administrator.
Port Townsend, April 21st, 1858. 7-4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned was appointed by the Judge of Probate for Pierce county, W. T., on the 12th instant, Administrator upon the estate of P. B. STONE, deceased, late of said county. Persons having claims against this estate are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date; and those who are indebted to the estate are expected to make immediate settlement therefor.

E. A. LIGHT, Administrator.
Dated Steilacoom, April 12th, 1858. 6-4

Special Notices.

☞ **All persons knowing themselves indebted** to the firm of Balch & Webber prior to the 1st of January, 1858, are hereby notified to call and settle immediately, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. 3-tf

To our Patrons.

WE would say to our patrons, that in consequence of some changes in our business, we are desirous of a settlement with all who have running accounts with us, more especially those of long standing. We propose to close all accounts up to the 25th February of the present year, and those indebted to us would confer a great favor by promptly coming to a settlement.

Grateful for past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. We are in receipt of new goods by nearly every vessel, and we will spare no endeavors to please our customers. Our prices shall be as low as practicable with the times.
1-tf S. McCAW & CO.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 8,

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend. S. McCAW, S. W.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 5,

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. G. C. BLANKENSHIP, Sec'y.

Miscellaneous.

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as

Pork, Bacon, Hams, Salmon, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Beans, Rice, Peas, Potatoes, Salt, fine, Salt, coarse, Tobacco, Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar, Nails, Glass, Axes, Buckets, Brooms, White Lead, Oil, Turpentine, Lamp Oil, Olive Oil, Coffee, Tea,

Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Soap, Starch, Sugar, Crushed do, Adamantine Candles, Saleratus, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Mustard, Capers, Table Sauces, Can Oysters, Can Lobsters, Can Chickens, Can Beef, Can Peaches, Bottled Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Can Apples, Can Strawberries, Can Pie Fruits, Bottled Pie Fruits, Ex. Lemon, Ex. Vanilla, Ex. Orange, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.

Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

PORK—20 bbls Eastern packed Pork;
Also Domestic do do;
For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

PLOWS—Boston Steel Clipper and Eagle Cast Iron Plows, on hand and for sale by S. McCAW & CO.

CHOPPED FEED—Nourse & Mason's Patent Hay Cutters on hand and for sale by S. McCAW & CO.

CALICOS—5000 yards of Calicos of the latest styles and fast colors, suited to the Indian trade,
For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.
BALCH & WEBBER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

☞ In connection with the store there is a commodious WHARF, at which vessels of any class can lay at low tide.
Store corner of Clickatat and Snoqualmoo streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

NOTICE.

THE HOSPITAL STEWARD AT FORT Steilacoom has on hand a quantity of Medicines and Drugs, which he will sell to citizens.

Prescriptions for Syphilis and Gonorrhœa carefully compounded.

Inquire at the Hospital Steward's room, Hospital building.
4-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

J. PETERSON & CO.,
BAKERS,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO the Merchants of Puget Sound, and the public generally, that they are now ready to furnish them with
CRACKERS,
HARD BREAD,
PILOT BREAD,
NAVY BREAD, &c., &c.,
Which they can and will sell at prices to make it an object to buy of them, instead of importing.
Pies, Cakes, Bread, Fruit, Candies, Confectionery, Family Groceries, &c.,
Are also kept constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail, by
J. PETERSON & CO.
Port Townsend, March 26th, 1858. 4-3m

SANDWICH ISLAND'S PRODUCE,
AND a general assortment of Provisions, &c., may be found at the store of the PUGET MILL CO., at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal) W. T.
1-tf Apply to J. P. KELLER.

NAILS—On hand, an assortment of Cut Nails,
For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

OLD TOM—200 gallons Old Tom on hand and for sale cheap, by S. McCAW & CO.

COARSE SALT—In bbls and for sale by S. McCAW & CO.

SALMON—30 bbls Salmon in store and
For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

NO. 1 FAMILY FLOUR constantly on hand.
J. R. MEEKER & SONS,
1-3m* Steilacoom, W. T.

GEORGE C. JOHNSON. GEORGE W. GIBBS.
GEORGE C. JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
IRON AND STEEL,
Nos. 36 and 38 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BAR IRON; Swedish and Norwegian Bar Iron; Sanderson's and Naylor's Cast Steel;

Penn Boiler Plate; Low Moor Boiler Plate; English Sheet Iron; Shutter Iron; Pig Iron; Iron Axles; Steel Springs; Blacksmiths' Tools; Griffin Horse Nails; Band and Hoop Iron; Boiler Tubes; Borax; Boiler and Shutter Rivets;

Norway Shoe Shapes; English Shoe Shapes; Plow Steel; Sheer Steel; Blister Steel; Mousehole Anvils; Wright's do; Smiths' Bellows; Wright's Solid Box Vices; Nuts and Washers; Tire Benders; Carriage Bolts; &c., &c., &c. 1-3dp3m

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., APRIL 23, 1858.

Death of Commodore Perry.

Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, brother of that heroic Perry whose name is inseparably connected with the victory on Lake Erie in the War of 1812, died at his residence in New York, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of March. His life has been a period of continued toil in the service of his country, from his entry into the Navy in 1809 as a midshipman, up to the time of his decease.

A native of the State of Rhode Island, he was born at South Kingston in 1795. He made his first cruise in the schooner *Revenge*, and at the age of eighteen was transferred to the frigate *United States*, and after five months duty returned to the *President*, commanded by the gallant Decatur, with whom he served for eight months.

In 1815 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and stationed for two years at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It will be seen that his novitiate was passed amid the concluding scenes of that war which gave the finishing blow to British oppression on our waters. Tutored amid such stirring events, his whole after life retained the martial culture which they afforded, and developed those qualities of a commander which subsequently attained for him the first honors of the American Navy.

To him as much as any one, the Colonization Society are indebted for the selection of the Liberian settlement, whither he was sent with Com. Robert F. Stockton and others in the ship *Cyane*. He served in this vessel till 1821, from whence he was ordered to the command of the schooner *Shark*, in which he visited the colony of the Mesurado, and afterwards the West Indies in search of pirates. In 1824 he was with Com. Rodgers, on board the ship-of-the-line *North Carolina*, during her whole cruise. He was promoted to the rank of Commander, and in 1830 returned to Boston, where he was engaged in the recruiting service.

In the corvette *Concord*, he was appointed to convey the eccentric Virginian, John Randolph, our Russian Minister, to St. Petersburgh, and during the next three years chiefly passed his time in the Mediterranean sea.

On his return to the United States in 1833, he was again stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard as Superintendent of Gunnery Practice, and was here indefatigable in his efforts to perfect our Naval organization. To him we are indebted for many of the useful improvements in the present system. Advanced to the post of Captain in 1837, he was transferred to the steamer *Fulton*, and for nearly a year cruised on the eastern coast of the United States.

In 1838 he was dispatched to Europe for the purpose of investigating the dockyards and light-houses, on which subjects he prepared a valuable report. After serving for three years in the African squadron engaged in suppressing the slave trade, he was in 1846 ordered to New York, where he superintended for some time, the construction of Government docks and steamers.

Upon the breaking out of the Mexican War, as second in command to Commodore Conner, he sailed for the Gulf of Mexico. Here, in 1847, he was appointed chief officer of the Home Squadron, and history records no more brilliant naval achievement than the bombardment of Vera Cruz, which was conducted under his management. But the last was the crowning act of his whole career. On the 24th of March, 1852, he sailed from the United States on a mission, whose successful consummation will hand down the name of Com. Perry with abiding honors to a distant posterity. We allude to the Japan Expedition, which terminated so creditably by the treaty entered into between that Empire and our Government, signed on the 31st of March, 1854.

Com. Perry had closed his official life with this negotiation, and returned to New York, where he resided until an attack of the gout finished his course on earth on the 4th of March. A widow and six children remain to mourn their loss, which a sympathising country and an admiring age alike deplore.

Religious Revivals.—A revival of religion has sprung up in the Methodist and other churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., and now exercises are held daily and every evening in the churches. Placards are posted about the streets inviting passers-by to call at the churches between 12 and 1 o'clock at noon, and spend the time in prayer. Large accessions are made to the churches, members being daily admitted. The same religious commotion pervades the whole country; and not the United States only, but every part of Great Britain. These revivals are not confined to one or two denominations, but extend to all churches. Probably no period of the world's history has ever exhibited a religious revival so widespread as that now taking place.

There appears to be great dissatisfaction in Arkansas and Texas, on account of the withdrawal of the troops from the Western frontier, made necessary by the expedition to the Mormon country. The whole line west of Arkansas and Texas is to be left unprotected. The forts are all to be vacated, and a distance of one thousand miles of the frontier of these two states, with the largest Indian population on their borders in the United States, is left entirely defenceless.

The Steam Frigate *Niagara* is all ready for sea at New York. She goes out for the purpose of assisting in laying the Atlantic telegraph cable.

In Washington city, recently, in a riot, John Rawlings (a boy) was shot dead, Dink King badly wounded, and G. W. McElfresh slightly wounded.

It is said that the Government of Florida is calling out volunteers for the war against the Indians.

Pre-emption Laws.

From the *Pioneer and Democrat* of the 9th instant we copy the following laws and regulations under which pre-emption claims are taken in this Territory. As these are laws in which all the settlers are interested, we offer no apology for the space they occupy, to the exclusion of perhaps more readable matter:—

An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights:

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every person, being the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws, who, since the first day of June, A.D. 1840, has made, or shall hereafter make, a settlement in person on the public lands to which the Indian title had been, at the time of such settlement, extinguished, and which has been, or shall have been, surveyed prior thereto, and who shall inhabit and improve the same, and who has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be and is hereby authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office for the district in which such land may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject, however, to the following limitations and exceptions: No person shall be entitled to more than one pre-emptive right by virtue of this act; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and *no person who shall quit or abandon* his residence on his own land to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory, shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act; no lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines or for other purposes; no lands reserved for the support of schools, nor the land acquired by * * * * * [any] Indian reservation to which the title has been or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of this act; * * * * and no lands on which are situated any known salines or mines. * * * * *

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That when two or more persons shall have settled on the same quarter section of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in him or her who made the first settlement, provided such person shall conform to the other provisions of this act; and all questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers shall be settled by the Register and Receiver of the district within which the land is situated, subject to an appeal to and a revision by the Secretary of the Treasury [Interior] of the United States.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That prior to any entries being made under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, proof of the settlement and improvement thereby required shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land district in which such land may lie, agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, [Interior] who shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents from each applicant for his services to be rendered as aforesaid; and all assignments and transfers of the right hereby secured prior to the issuing of the patent shall be null and void.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such land, he or she shall make oath before the Receiver or Register of the land district in which the land is situated, (who are hereby authorized to administer the same) that he or she has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under this act; that he or she is not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor hath he or she settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his or her own exclusive use or benefit; and that he or she has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself or herself; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he or she may have paid for said land, and all right and title to the same; and any grant or conveyance which he or she may have made, except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void. And it shall be the duty of the officer administering such oath to file a certificate thereof in the public land office of such district, and to transmit a duplicate copy to the General Land Office; either of which shall be good and sufficient evidence that such oath was administered according to law.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States beyond the time which has been or may be appointed by the proclamation of the President; nor shall the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons who shall fail to make proof and payment, and file the affidavit required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales aforesaid.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person has settled or shall settle and improve a tract of land, subject at the time of settlement to private entry, and shall intend to purchase the same under the provisions of this act, such person shall, in the first case, within three months after the passage of the same, and in the last, within thirty days next after the date of such settlement, file with the Register of the proper district a written statement describing the lands settled upon, and declaring the intention of such person to claim the same under the provisions of this act; and shall, where such settlement is already made, within twelve months after the passage of this act, and when it shall hereafter be made, within the same period after the date of such settlement, make the proof, affidavit and payment herein required; and if he or she shall fail to file such written statement as aforesaid, and make such affidavit, proof and payment, within the twelve months aforesaid, the tract of land so settled and improved shall be subject to the entry of any other purchaser.

Approved September 4, 1841.

The fifth section of the act approved March 3d, 1843, is as follows:

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That claimants under the late pre-emption law for land not yet proclaimed for sale are required to make known their claims, in writing, to the Register of the proper land office, within three months from the date of this act, when the settlement has been already made, and within three months from the time of the settlement, where such settlement shall hereafter be made, giving the designation of the tract and the time of settlement; otherwise his claim to be forfeited, and the tract awarded to the next settler, in the order of time, on the same tract of land, who shall have given such notice and otherwise complied with the conditions of the law.

The following is the form of a pre-emption declaratory statement:

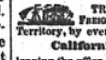
I, , of , being , have, on the day of , A.D. 18 , settled and improved the quarter of section number , in township number , of range number , in the district of lands subject to sale at the Land Office at Olympia, W. T., and containing acres, which land has *not yet been offered at public sale, and thus rendered subject to private entry;* and I do hereby declare my intention to claim the said tract of land as a pre-emption right, under the provisions of said act of 4th September, 1841.

Given under my hand, this day of , A.D. 18 .

In presence of

Shipping.

FOR BELLINGHAM BAY,
THE NEAREST AND MOST DIRECT POINT TO THE
FRAZER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!



The U. S. Mail Steamer
SEA BIRD,
FRANCIS CONNOR, Commander,

Will leave Olympia every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., touching at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend and Whidby's Island.

For Passage or Freight, at reduced rates, apply to the captain on board, or to

6-tf P. A. OWENS, Agent.

BALCH'S REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
PUGET SOUND
AND
SAN FRANCISCO

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORIK, 250 Tons,
A. Y. TRASK, Commander;
AND

Brig CYRUS, 213 Tons,
W. H. DIGGS, Commander.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco.

Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.

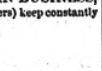
Goods from any of the Atlantic States for Puget Sound will be carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

BALCH & WEBBER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Stewart st., San Francisco.
1-tf

Miscellaneous.

CLARKE DREW,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Steilacoom, W. T.,
Will attend promptly to Repairing Watches, Clocks, &c.
Jewelry made to order. Having on hand a good assortment of material, he will do all work entrusted to him neatly and in the shortest time. 1-1y

STEILACOOM
LIVERY STABLE.



THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABlished himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.

Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.

Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.

STABLING furnished at moderate rates.
1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Main street, Olympia, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,

HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE, a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.

Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
3-1y Main st, Olympia.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s
OREGON, CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC STATES
EXPRESS COMPANY.

TREASURE, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory, by every steamer, to all parts of California, and the Atlantic States, leaving the office at Olympia about the 5th and 20th of every month.

DRAFTS procured on CALIFORNIA and all the EASTERN CITIES, and particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Accounts, &c., in all parts of the United States.

All orders for the purchase of Merchandize, Books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

J. E. & C. WILLIAMS, Agents,
At the store of J. B. Webber & Co.
Steilacoom, March 12, 1858. 1-tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RECENTLY erected and fitted up a HOTEL in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, where the proprietor will at all times take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.

WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 12, 1858. 1-tf

OLYMPIA HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ENTERED into copartnership in the HARDWARE, STOVE AND TIN BUSINESS, will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. Ayers) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, IRON, STEEL, CASTINGS, &c.

Also, constantly on hand, a large and choice assortment of Paints, Oils, Groceries, &c., &c.

All orders from a distance will be attended to with care and dispatch.

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS,
1-tf Olympia, W. T.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON,

TAKES GREAT PLEASURE IN RETURNing his thanks to his friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage.

Watches, Jewelry, &c., left with Williams's Express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders per Williams's Express will meet with prompt attention, and all Watches warranted to keep good time.

On hand and for sale low,
Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
1-tf Watchmaker, Portland.

STATIONERY—A good supply of Stationery on hand and for sale by
1-3m* J. R. MEEKER & SONS.

San Francisco.

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MUSIC FOR THE MILLION
AT
KOHLER'S,
No. 178 Washington st.

SONGS,
WALTZES,
POLKAS,
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QUADRILLES,
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SELECTIONS FROM ALL THE OPERAS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
BY THE MOST EMINENT COMPOSERS.

MUSIC BOOKS.

INSTRUCTORS—For all Instruments,
GLEE BOOKS,
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SACRED MUSIC BOOKS,
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MUSIC PAPER,
BRASS BAND MUSIC.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

TROMBONES, CORNETS,
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TUBAS.

ACCORDEONS,
FROM THE BEST FRENCH MAKERS.

SEVEN CASES, just received and now unpacking, will be sold to the trade at
25 per cent. Less than Former Prices.

GUITARS,
FROM THE BEST FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN MAKERS.

☞ Note.—A. KOHLER is Sole Agent in California for the celebrated maker,
CHARLES STUMCKE.

VIOLINS, FLUTES,
BANJOS, FIFES,
TAMBORINES, CLARIONETS,
FLAGEOLETS, PICOLOS.

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE
Of every description always on hand in large quantities.

ROMAN AND ITALIAN STRINGS.
Just received, an invoice of the famous S. S. S. Roman Strings, warranted to be unequalled in the world.

FANCY ARTICLES.
Vases, Porte-Monnaies,
Portfolios, Watchstands,
Placons, Opera-Glasses,
Lithographs, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BABY-JUMPERS,
AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF TOYS.

N.B.—Customers are requested to send their orders direct to the undersigned, either by mail or express, and they may be assured of having them filled promptly and to their satisfaction. All goods warranted perfect, or the money refunded.

WHOLESALE DEALERS
Are particularly invited to call and examine our immense stock. They will find our prices from 25 to 50 per cent.
LOWER
Than any other jobbing house in California.
A. KOHLER,
1-3m 178 Washington street.

ATWILL & CO.,
172 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND
MERCHANDISE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
AND
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders punctually attended to at the same prices as by personal application, by addressing
ATWILL & CO.,
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MILLINERY GOODS,
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HOSIERY, LINENS,
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EMBROIDERIES,
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RONCHES,
BLONDS,
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GIMPS, FRINGES,
COMBS, BRUSHES,
GALLOONS,
TAPES, THREAD,
EDGINGS,
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SKIRTS,
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TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c., &c.

Our stock is VERY LARGE, and the Goods are carefully selected, and well suited for the trade generally.
New Goods by every Steamer.
CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED SECURITY.
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WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of every one in Washington Territory to our complete stock of SCHOOL BOOKS of every description, which we are selling at a very small advance over New York prices.

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ALSO,
Every Description of School Stationery.

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Our stock of LAW BOOKS is the most complete in the State, and they are sold at New York catalogue price, and in many cases at EVEN LESS than that.

Our Blank Books, Letter-Cap and Legal Paper and Stationery of all descriptions are of the very best quality, and the prices the most moderate of any establishment on the Pacific coast.

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(Of Rodgers, Wostenholm, Crooks, Needham and Barnes manufacture)
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Southwest corner of Montgomery and Washington.

ALL KINDS OF QUARTZ WORK ON HAND and manufactured to order.

Watches Repaired and Warranted.

☞ Persons in the interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. 1-3m

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JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, A LARGE assortment of fresh Field and Garden Seeds, and will constantly receive, by every express for the season, from the best growers in the Eastern States and Europe, so that purchasers may rely with confidence on any seeds they may purchase from our store.

Among our assortments we have on hand at present—
200 lbs best White French Sugar Beet;
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200 lbs best Yellow D Onion; also White and Red Onion;
100 lbs Cabbage, of assorted kinds;
300 lbs Turnip, of assorted kinds;
300 lbs Carrot, of assorted kinds;
100 lbs Parsnip;
200 lbs Radish, assorted;
150 lbs Cucumber, assorted;
200 lbs Melon, assorted;
500 lbs Osage Orange, best quality;
1000 lbs best Timothy Grass;
2000 lbs best Red Clover;
50 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass, best quality;
30 bushels Red Top Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Rye Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Mixed Lawn Grass, best quality;
1500 lbs Millet, best quality, for seed;
800 lbs Canary, best quality, for seed;
500 lbs Hemp, best quality, for seed;
500 lbs Rape, best quality, for seed;
300 lbs Winter Vetches, for Cattle feed;
Garden Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives.

Also, a full collection of all kinds of Field, Fruit, Garden and Flower Seeds, ALL OF WHICH WE CAN WARRANT.

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, at our Seed Store.

N.B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. Sweeney & Co., Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,
1-3m 108 California st., San Francisco.

SEED WAREHOUSE,
NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET.
(Established in 1850.)

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCESSOR TO THE late firm of J. M. Moore & Co., has constantly on hand, and receives by every express and clipper ship from the Atlantic States and Europe, additions to his already large assortment of choice

Field and Garden Seeds,
Flower Seeds,
Fruit Seeds,
Tree Seeds,
Canary, Hemp, Millet,
Rape and Maw Seeds,
Herb Seeds,
French Sugar Beet Seed,
Chinese Sugar Cane Seed,
Dutch Bulbous Roots,
Other Flowering Roots,
Bulb Glasses,
Garden Tools, &c., &c.,

Which he offers to the Farmers and to the trade generally on the most liberal terms. The old and wide-spread reputation of this House, furnishing the best seeds that can be procured in the Eastern States and Europe, is a sure guarantee that every article sold will prove true to label, and will grow, if properly planted. Most of the Garden Seeds are raised and put up by the Shakers at New Lebanon, New York.

N.B.—Parties wishing small papers of Seeds for samples can have the same forwarded by mail, (postage paid) by forwarding the cash, at the rate of 25 cents per paper; also, packages of Flower Seeds forwarded through the mail at the same rates.

Catalogues furnished on application, with prices attached.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
R. W. MOORE,
1-3m Importer and Dealer in Seeds, &c., No. 110 California st., San Francisco.

WILLIAM JORRES,
SUCCESSOR TO
JACOB STRAHLE & BROTHER,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,
No. 123 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTment of BILLIARD TABLES of all styles, manufactured of Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Citron Wood. Slate, Marble or Wooden Beds, always on hand. All necessary

FIXTURES FOR BILLIARD SALOONS

Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Fresh supplies received from the East by every steamer. All goods purchased at my establishment warranted of the best quality.

☞ Orders from the Interior, or from any portion of the Pacific Coast, promptly attended to.

REPAIRING OF TABLES AND UTENSILS

Done in the neatest manner. Attention is particularly requested to my large assortment of BILLIARD INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS—a new invention. Persons requiring them can have them sent to any part of the State by forwarding old cushions, or sending exact measures.

☞ I would inform the public, that having employed Mr. GOTTLIEB STRAHLE, (formerly of the firm of J. Strahle & Bro.) I am able to compete with any other Billiard Manufacturer in the State. 1-3m

J. W. SULLIVAN,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Washington street, adjoining the Post Office,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

WOULD call the attention of all Booksellers, Expressmen and News Agents to a large list of Newspapers and Magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with Books, Stationery, and all the Cheap Publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they *can be supplied in advance of any other house.* All orders will be answered *promptly.*

Business Cards.

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Office—Two doors north of the Washington Hotel.
Olympia, March 19, 1858. C. E. WILLARD. 1-tf

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., APRIL 23, 1858.

Miscellany.

The Yankee's Fox Skin.

"Mornin', Squire," said a down easter, giving a nod and a wink to Lyman & Towle, as those gentlemen stood in their store one morning, 'up and dressed' for business.

"How are you, sir?" said the merchants.

"Pooty well, considering the state of things in general. I say, yeou sell skins here, don't yeou?"

"We do, occasionally," was the response.

"Wall, so I calkelated; buy fox skins teou, I reckon?"

"Sometimes. Why, have you got some for sale?"

"Some. Yes, I guess I hev one; its *some* teou, I tell yeou."

"Let's look at it," said one of the merchants.

The owner of the skin tugged at the capacious pocket of his old yellow overcoat a few minutes, and out came a pretty considerable sized bang-up of a venerab'e reynard.

"There it is; a perfect beuty it is, too. Ain't it?"

"Seen some finer ones," says Towle.

"P'raps yeou hev, and p'raps yeou haint; but I dew think its a rale bewty, slick and shiny as a bran new hat."

"When did you get this skin?" asked the merchant.

"When did I get it? Why, when I killed the darned critter, of course."

"Yes, we know, but was it in the fall or summer, or when?"

"Oh! yes; well I reckon 'twarnt fur from the Fourth of July, any way, fur I'd just cleaned up my old shootin' piece fur p'rade on the glorious anniversity, and along comes the old critter, and I just give him a rip in the gizzard that settled his hash mighty sudden, I tell yeou."

"Fox skins," said the merchant, "are not very good when taken in hot weather; the fur and hair is thin, and not fit for much in summer."

"Wal, neow I reckon, since I come to think it over, 'twarnt hot weather when I shot the critter; no, I'll be darned of it was; maden thunderin' mistake 'bout that, for 'twas nigh onto Christmas, was by golly, fur I and Seth Peurkins wur goin' to a frolic; I remember it like a book, cold as sixty, snowin' awful—was by ginger."

"Well," says the merchant, "was the fox very fat?"

"F-a-t! Oh! Molly, warn't it fat! Never did see such a fat feller in all my born days. Why yeou, the fat came clean through the critter's hide, run down his legs, till the very airth was greasy where the darned vermint crawled around. Did, by Peurkins!"

"Too fat, then, we guess, to be good," said Towle. "Fat skins, sir, are not so good as those taken from an animal not more than ordinary fat."

"Well, guess 'twarnt so darned fat, nuther; come to think about it, 'twas anuther fox our Sish shot last fall; this critter warnt so *darned* fat, not overly fat; fact, I guess it was *rayther lean; kinder lean*, tree-menjous lean; poor old varmint was about to die of pure starvation; never did see such a darned eternal, starved, lean, lank, famished live critter on the Lord's airth before!"

"Very poor, eh?" said Lyman.

"Very poor? I guess it was; so almighty poor that the old critter's bones stuck clean eout, almost threough his skin; hadn't killed it just when I did, 'twould hev died afore it got ten rods further along. Fact, by golly!"

"Ah! well," said the merchants, "we see the skin is poor; the fur is thin and loose, and would not suit us."

"Wunt suit yeou? Now, look ahere, yeou," says the yankee, folding up his *versatile* skin, "I don't kind o' like such dealin' as that, noheow, and I'll be darned to darnation, ef yeou catch me tradin' fox skins with yeou agin, there ain't no lumber in the State of Maine."

And the holder of the skin vamosed.

Vingt-Un.

We have a friend—or, with the emphasis of the inimitable Toodles, we "*have*" a friend, who for the nonce we shall call the Major, though his right to the prefix is somewhat questionable. Now the Major has had through life one besetting sin, and that is an unconquerable love of a certain game known as *vingt-un*. This well known game, a fat wife and a large family, are about the only weaknesses that can be laid to the Major's charge. How often he has been married the record sayeth not, nor is it important. Suffice it that during over thirty years of the Major's wedded life, as his wealth increased and his hairs became gray, one after another, in regular succession, his board was honored with the presence of miniature editions of himself until the number had reached twenty, when the Major concluded things had gone far enough, and should be stopped. But they did not, as the Major in due time found out, for he had calculated without consulting his wife. There were indications of another bond of union and well-spring of happiness. The Major became nervous, for his nomenclature was exhausted. In his desperation he finally declared that the coming heir to his name and fortunes, whether boy or girl, should be named *Vingt-un*.

In vain did the old woman remonstrate. The Major was inexorable. The new comer, being the twenty-first, should wag his way through life with that appropriate title. In an ante-room the Major awaited the announcement of the little stranger's sex. The nurse appeared, and to the Major's horror, whispered the terrible little word—*twins!* "Busted, by thunder!" said the Major, "*why didn't I stand on twenty?*"

Canadian Yankeeism.

Over the line, in Canada, they are quite as inquisitive as their Yankee neighbors, (probably the south wind carries the infection over) and they are certainly more in danger than the Jersey farmers would be of yellow fever with the quarantine at Sandy Hook. Some years since, writes a Canadian friend, the Receiver-General was traveling on a steamboat with considerable funds for the government, and, for the sake of safety and privacy, he engaged the whole of the ladies' cabin. The passengers were all alive to ascertain the reason of this arrangement, and especially to know what business the great man could have on hand to require so much room and money. At length one of them, more bold than the rest, ventured to introduce the subject as the Receiver walked the deck, and approaching him, asked if he was on a government contract.

"Yes," was the gruff reply.

"A very large one?"

"Yes, very large."

"May I ask what it is?"

"Yes."

"Well, pray, sir, what is it?"

"Why, you see," said the Receiver-General, with great seriousness, "the King of England has made a present to the King of Siam of his half of Lake Ontario, and I am engaged to bottle it off!"

No more questions were asked.

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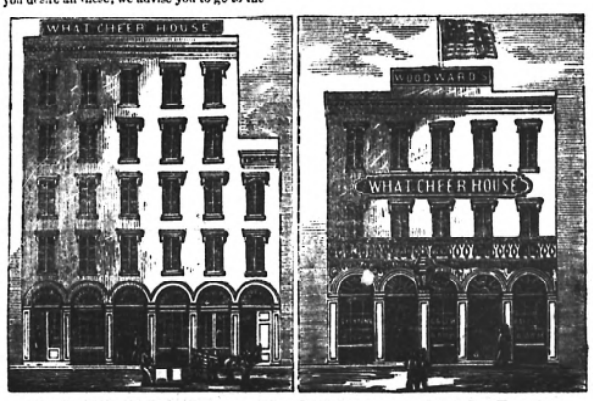

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San Francisco, Dec. 26 1857 1 3m

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Beyond the scope of all writers merely indifferent upon the subject of religion, there is a wide field for the beneficial exercise of the influences which the spread of Catholic literature fails not to foster and maintain. The communion of sentiment and sympathy in the cause of religion and morality which actuate the members of the church demand that the progress of events—which, though of no import to the political or secular press, tend to animate and enliven the faithful—should be made known to them.

The struggles and progress of the church in our own State are unknown to the great body of Catholics here, because we are unrepresented at the press; and, for the same reason, our brethren in other parts of the Union and Christendom know nothing of us as members of the "Household of the Faith."

But the desolating dogmas and pernicious immorality of a class of writing which obtains extensive circulation because it is cheap, and served up in a fashion to create and cater to a diseased appetite in the reading public, call upon all good men to assist with their best energies in counteracting their baleful results, and displacing the cause of influences so malign; and to this branch of its duty The Monitor shall devote itself with a hearty zeal and unfaltering fidelity.

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For the rest, we hope to furnish a Journal which will amuse as well as instruct; which, neither in advertisements nor any other department, shall contain anything which a judicious parent would be unwilling to place before his child; though our columns will be seasoned with mirth, and a good joke will be as welcome, *nearly*, as a subscription.

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MARKS, THOMAS & CO.
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Hoes, (Tuttle No. 1) assorted sizes; California and Planters' Hoes;
Steel grain and coal Scoops; Hay Knives;
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Barley Forks, large; Manure and Straw Forks;
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Seed sowers; Cultivators, with steel and cast iron teeth;
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Self-abuse, Nervous Debility, Syphilis in all its stages, Strictures, Gleets, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones and Ankles, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose and Eyes Ulcers upon the Body or Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus's Dance, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the Sexual Organs,

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CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby that Dr. L. J. Czapkay has served during the contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance—whereof I have given him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self sacrifice and undeserved misfortune.

KOSSUTH LAJOS,
Governor of Hungary.

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