PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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A JUDGE—BY CHAPMAN.

A Judge—a man so learned,
So full of equity, so noble, so notable;
In the process of his life, so innocent;
In the manage of his office, so incorrupt;
In the passages of state so wise; in
Affection of his country so religious:
In all his services to the king so
Fortunate and exploring, as envy
Itself cannot accuse, nor malice vitiate.

MANHOOD—BY E. C. LOWELL.

All that hath been majestical
In life or death, since time began,
Is native in the simple heart of all,
The angel heart of man.
And thus, among the untaught poor,
Great deeds and feelings find a home,
That cast in shadow all the golden lore
Of classic Greece and Rome.

BEAUTY—BY SPEKE B.

Compare her eyes
Not to the sun, for they do shine by night;
Not to the moon, for they are changing never;
Not to the stars, for they have purer light;
Not to the fire, for they consume not ever:
But to the Maker's self, they liken be,
Whose light doth lighten all things here we see.

HOPE—BY HOOD.

Sometimes Hope
Singeth so plaintively, 'tis like Despair.
Her smile can make dull Melancholy grow
Transparent to the secret hope below.

A Frenchman recently eloped from Paris with the pretty wife of an American, and as soon as the latter learned what had taken place, he installed himself in the chateau of his rival, and wrote to the latter a missive as follows: "You have appropriated my wife, and I have taken possession of your estate. By the time your love is squandered, I will try to have spent your fortune. I hope you will have an agreeable time in Switzerland, though December is a chilly month, I am told, in that country. I would recommend her to continue her singing lessons. I have had your orangery removed, as it intercepted my view of the pond. I dare say you will approve of my course."

At a boarding house at Milledgeville, Ga., the day on which the ordinance of secession was passed, some of the delegates, who were impatient to be out in the crowd who were shouting for the independent State of Georgia, reproached the cook for not having supper earlier.

He replied: "Well, gemmen, I hear you say dis morning, you would be out'n de 'Nited States 'fore tree 'clock to-day, and I thought 'twould be late 'fore you got back to supper." They excused him.

An absent-minded professor, in going out of the gateway of his college, ran against a cow; in the confusion of the moment, he raised his hat and exclaimed, "I beg your pardon, madam." Soon after he stumbled against a lady in the street; in sudden recollection of his former mishap, he called out, "Is that you again, you brute?"

A dancing master was taken up in Natchez for robbing a fellow-boarder. He said he commenced by cheating a printer, and after that everything rascally seemed to come easy to him!

"I think I have seen you before, sir; are you not Owen Smith?" "Oh, yes, I'm owin' Smith and I'm owin' Jones, and Brown, and owin' everybody."

It is vain to hope to please all alike. Let a man stand with his face in what direction he will, he must necessarily stand with his back to half the world.

A man was asked why he hated another. "I do not hate him," said he, "neither do I hate bedbugs, but I don't like to have them around me."

When Alexander the Great was deified by his parasites, he saw one of his wounds bleed, and perceived that after all he was but a man.

A little boy, returning from Sunday school, said to his mother, "Ma, ain't there a *kitten*-chism for little boys? This *cat*-chism is too hard."

An editor in Illinois gives notice that "there will be no paper this week," as his wife is using the scissors!

"Shrouds have no pockets,"—a capital sermon to misers, in four words.

A life of full and constant employment is the only safe and happy one.

Don't meet troubles half way, for they are not worth the compliment.

A Detective's Narrative.

Sitting in the back office of the headquarters of the Boston Police, in the City Hall, (fronting on Court Square) engaged in reading the Boston *Herald*, I heard the Chief Marshal Tukey's bell tinkle rather excitedly. It was answered by the porter.

"Send Holmes to me," next reached my ears through the half-opened door.

Before the porter could repeat the order, I had passed him and was by the side of the Marshal.

"Sit down, Mr. Holmes," he said, as he continued making some notes in his register.

I obeyed and anxiously awaited his commands.

"I have a singular case before me this morning," he began, "and I am about to try your ingenuity to unravel it."

My expectations were aroused.

"On the 19th of last month, Mr. F. gave a ball at his mansion in Mount Vernon street, which was attended by nearly all the *elite* of Boston and vicinity."

"I remember it," I said.

"Do you remember what occurred there?"

"Almost every lady in the room lost some article of jewelry," I replied.

"Exactly, for which no one can account, as the party was most select, and it would have been an outrage to have suspected any one present of stealing in such a wholesale manner."

I acknowledged the justice of his remarks. The Marshal continued—

"On the 13th of the month, a grand concert was given at the Tremont Theatre, and during the promenades in the *salon*, the same thing occurred, Mrs. T. of the Tremont House, losing a valuable diamond pin, and Mrs. O. a diamond necklace. This would not seem so singular, as there was opportunity in the jam for the professional pickpocket, of whom Boston contained a few; but the remarkable feature was that no gentlemen were robbed; all who suffered were ladies."

"That is indeed singular," I replied.

"Perhaps," replied the Marshal, in a dubious tone. "Now for the last event. Yesterday morning, as you have probably heard, Mr. C. was wedded to the daughter of Col. W., at Trinity Church, on Summer street. The assembly was large, and composed entirely of the *ton*. The bride received the congratulations of her friends, and left the church, but had not reached the carriage, when she suddenly discovered that one of her bracelets was gone. A search was immediately made in the church, but it was nowhere to be seen. Then came another and another cry from various parties—all ladies—who had lost one or another article of jewelry."

I was getting excited.

"What are your conclusions?" I asked.

"I would first have heard yours," remarked Tukey, looking at me closely, as though to test my penetration.

I reflected a moment, and could form but one opinion.

"There must be some person," said I, "figuring at present in fashionable society, who is an old practical adept in the lifting profession.

"A very proper conclusion," said the Marshal, smiling at my simplicity; "but let us determine on something. For instance, is it a man or a woman?"

"Most likely a woman," I remarked, "as none but women suffered from the thief's adroit practice."

"That would be the first conclusion," said the Marshal; "but, on the other hand, a man might perform the deed, confining his practice to females only to throw the blame upon one of them."

I acknowledged the possibility of his suggestion, though it had but little effect upon me.

"You now have the particulars," continued the Marshal. "I give you one week to solve the mystery and bring the adept to justice. Here is a list of the principal losers. You can take your own course as to what plans you shall follow. Good morning."

I knew this case had been placed in my hands as a test of my skill, and I resolved, if within human ingenuity, to compass it. It was a most singular case—occurring as it did in the very heart and centre of the first society. It was impossible to accuse any one on suspicion; there must be proof positive before a word could be uttered. How was it to be obtained?

I sat down and thought seriously, laying out my plans as I grasped each point of the case; then arose to act.

Dressing myself in the very hight of fashion, I took a carriage and drove to the house of Mr. F. I found him at home, and stating my vocation and purpose, was invited into the library.

"I fear you have assumed a fruitless task, Mr. Holmes," he said, when we were seated.

I expressed my conviction of success.

"How do you intend to proceed?" he inquired.

I remarked that I should be governed by circumstances; and desired a full list, or as near as possible, of all the guests on the evening of the ball. He went out for a few minutes, and returned, and handed me a complete list, which he had obtained from his lady. I ran my eye down the column with eager interest; and many of the persons I knew, either personally or by reputation; they were principally married men and their families. One name—a lady's—seemed to make an impression on my mind. I had never heard of her, and—though it was a hazardous move—I ventured to ask who she was.

"Oh," said Mr. F., "Madam Delauney—she is an old friend. I knew her husband, M. Delauney, when I was residing at Paris. He was Second Intendent of Police, and died during my residence there. She is an American by birth, whom he fell in love with while on a visit to Paris, with her father, a New York merchant. She is very beautiful and amiable."

This disarmed me, for I knew another question would give offence, and his report was entirely satisfactory. I next asked the names of a few persons who had lost jewelry. He put their names on paper. I took my leave with many expressions of good will, and hopes of success from the old gentleman.

My next visit was to the residence of one of the ladies who resided in Beacon street, who had been a victim to this mysterious pickpocket.

Mrs. P., with whom I was acquainted, received me kindly, and eagerly gave me all the information in her power. Her loss was a large diamond breastpin, of which she gave me a concise description; also a gold locket, taken from her daughter, containing a miniature portrait. By her kindness I was introduced to several others, who had all lost articles in the way of brooches, ear-rings, necklaces, etc. Some of these had been lost at the promenade concert, others at Trinity Church.

Having obtained all this information, I sat down to consider, and found myself about as wise as when I commenced. One of the ladies had lost a bracelet at the first mentioned ball, and had loaned me the fellow to it. This being almost the only clue, I resolved to work on it.

Taking a list of all the pawnbrokers in New York and Boston, I made a thorough inventory of their recent jewelry receipts, but could find nothing to match my bracelet, nor accord my description of the articles. What was to be done next?

I asked myself this question as I was seated in the office after my long, tiresome and fruitless search. In a moment I was in the carriage again, and off to Mrs. P.'s.

"What! have you gained a clue already?" she exclaimed, as I entered hastily.

"Not yet," I replied; "but all is not lost that is missing. Tell me who gives the next *conversatione* in your circle?"

"Mrs. Bates."

"When?"

"To-morrow evening."

"Can you get a *billet d' entree*?"

"Certainly."

"Then procure it immediately for Mr. Abbott, a Louisiana planter of your acquaintance, who is sojourning for a while at the Tremont House. If Belle, your daughter, would play my chaperone, it would be much better for our scheme."

Miss Belle P., a gay frolicking girl, with black eyes, and merry, laughing mouth, was especially fond of adventure, and being let into the secret, gave her ready assent to accept my protection—for that evening only—as the play-bills say.

That evening I received a special card of invitation to attend Mrs. Bates' soiree in Chestnut street.

At the proper hour I handed Miss Belle P. from the carriage in front of the house, and led her into the reception room. I had got myself up in tremendous style. I was supposed to be determined to make a hit. Whether I did or not will appear in time. I am afraid that if asked, I could not tell the use of the jewelry I wore. Certain it was that I had plenty of it—rings in abundance—not exactly in taste, but, like my watch chain, belted across my vest, and a very large seal dangling from my fob—spurious; thrown out as an angler throws out a single line, with a dozen hooks at the end of it. That was my cash capital, upon which I would win my fortune of success. If there was a pickpocket there, I was determined that he should have a fair chance at it, though, like the angler referred to, if he bit at the bait he would find a hook in it, for every article was fastened with a secret steel chain.

The pleasures of the evening proceeded. I was introduced to several interesting ladies and gentlemen of congenial temperament, and as I conversed unconscious of any purpose, scanned carefully the face of each individual of the company.

"Belle?" in a whisper.

"What, Mr. Abbott?"

"Who is that singular looking lady in the centre of the group by the window?"

"Why do you call her singular looking?" asked Belle in a tone of serious surprise.

"Because she is so," I replied. "Her face is pale, almost to ghastliness, except where she paints, while her black eyes dance about like meteors, and her raven hair seems like an ebony coffin revealing a dead face. She is dressed in mourning, and yet she is the most gay and fascinating woman in the room."

Belle almost held her breath as I gave this description, and with her hand on my arm and a blank expression on her face, she said:

"You don't think——"

"Who is she?" I replied quickly.

"Madame Delauney."

"Madame Delauney," I murmured to myself. "The friend of Mr. F., the widow of the Assistant Intendent of the French Police. Umph?"

"Do you not think she is pretty?" inquired Belle.

"Yes, as a vulcanized de Medicis. Introduce me."

Something in my manner must have impressed my fair chaperone with the idea of an adventure, for the introduction was made with evident embarrassment on her part, and she lingered close by, gazing in the face of the lady and myself with an air of puzzled embarrassment.

As my inquiring glance met that of Madame Delauney, I thought I detected something like a start—a mere shrinking of the pupil of the eye, a double palpitation of the heart—as she seemed to read my vocation at a glance, and felt a flash of fear. This may, however, have been only the result of my own conviction. She was dressed in what is termed second mourning, consisting of a black skirt, with flounces, fringed and embroidered with green leaflets, a pink bodice cut low in the neck, and embroidered with dark velvet. The sleeves were exceedingly wide, with loose white undersleeves. A blue scarf encircled her waist. She wore no ornaments save a plain solitary diamond ring upon her middle finger.

Having made this scrutiny at a glance—during which she seemed to have done the same with me—I summoned up all my resources, and at once began an attack in French. She seemed pleased at my addressing her in that language, and whether the rest were ignorant of that tongue, or from what cause I know not, we soon found ourselves alone. The fair widow seemed quite lively, and had it not been for her white, ghastly expression of face, would have been quite handsome indeed. But, added to this, there was a wild, feverish fire burning in her black eyes, which at every varying emotion seemed to throw off sparks, like those of hardened steel when smitten.

We soon became quite intimate, and I was on the point of inviting her to a promenade, and had just turned my head to look at Mrs. P., when I heard a slight click! and felt a gentle pull about my waist. I did not start, for I had almost expected it; but looking round carelessly I met the cold features and fiery eyes of Madam Delauney turned upon me, and I thought I could perceive a purple hue rippling beneath the surface of her skin, like the waves of a lake. I did not look down; fortunately it was not necessary, for Madame Delauney's back was turned toward a large pier mirror, and as I glanced into it, I beheld my vest chain hanging from my vest pocket; one end of it had been cut!

I was now convinced. The mysterious adept at pocket-picking, who had thrown the *creme de la creme* of Boston in a fit of excitement, and made them fear to appear in public with their jewelry—the being who had caused each one of the first circles to mistrust the honesty of the other—stood before me. Yet how to proceed? It would not do to arrest her on the spot—Mrs. Bates would never forgive me for the scandal it would create, and the whole company would lose their enjoyment. I was in a dilemma, and as one of the young widow's friends approached, I made my obeisance and turned away. As I walked toward Miss Belle, her mother intercepted me, and asked what prospects I had; were there any suspicious persons in the company?

"Several, madame," I replied with mock gravity.

"Gracious me! Who are they?"

"Mr. Abbott, whom you introduced," I replied laughing.

"No jesting," said she; "have you learned anything?"

I put my hand down to show her my watch chain, but—it was gone! The fish had run away with the bait, hook and all.

The affair was getting serious.

"My dear Mrs. P.," said I, "give yourself no uneasiness; you will lose no more jewelry after to-night. Permit me to speak a word with Belle."

Hastening to the side of my fair chaperone, I whispered—

"Can you be discreet?"

"As wisdom," she said, smiling.

"And play a part?"

"Like *le grand tragedienne*."

"Then invite Madame Delauney to promenade on the rear piazza—the night is beautiful—from there stray into the garden, (which for the occasion was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns) and take a position near the gate which opens into the next street. Keep her engaged and be astonished at nothing that occurs."

Belle arched her brows understandingly, and nodded assent. I next strolled carelessly into the hall, opened the front door and looked out. Raising my finger, the driver of my own carriage approached. It is almost needless to say that he was a policeman in disguise.

"What luck?" he asked.

"Good. Drive down the narrow street, and stop at the garden gate."

When I returned to the drawing room, Belle and Madam Delauney were absent. I found them in the garden, and plucking some flowers I joined them, making some casual compliments. As soon as I had joined them, Belle started off to the house. Madam was about to follow, when I quickly arrested her.

"Madam Delauney, you are my prisoner."

"What do you mean, sir?" she gasped, recoiling from me.

"That I arrest you for theft. When you next steal a detective's watch chain, you should be more expert."

As I spoke, I opened the gate and revealed the carriage and policeman.

The scene caused her to cower before me. I then told her in hurried words that if she would go peaceably, she might save much shame and disgrace. She hesitated a moment, and then drawing herself up proudly, she replied:

"I will go with you, but you had better beware when I have proved these accusations false."

I assisted her into the carriage, and having taken a seat opposite, we were whirled rapidly away towards the suburbs.

Although the hour was late, I found the indefatigable Chief Marshal up. He smiled graciously as I led in my beautiful prisoner, and related the incidents connected with the arrest. She was of course searched, but nothing was found until, turning up the wide sleeves of her bodice, we found a number of secret pockets, in one of which was my watch chain. She evidently had not commenced her operations of the evening. The next day Madam Delauney's residence was searched, and nearly all the missing property recovered. Her house was a rare depository of jewelry of every kind and estimate.

Upon conviction she confessed that she had first learned the art of theft from her husband, who was accustomed to show her each new scheme of villainy that was revealed to him in his connection with the Paris police. The ring before noticed had a spring diamond knife for a setting, which would easily strike through any golden ligature, and she was thus easily able to secure her prize. She pleaded that poverty was the cause of her crime, as, prior to the death of her husband, she had lived honestly. She suffered a slight penalty on condition that she would leave the country.

The Cat.

A cat mania is a singular thing, yet it existed in Mrs. Griggs, of Southampton Row, who died on the 16th of January, 1792. Her executors found in her house eighty-six living and twenty-eight dead cats! Their owner, who died worth £30,000, left her black servant £150 per annum for the maintenance of the surviving cats and himself.

Pope records an instance of a famous Duchess of R——, who bequeathed considerable legacies and annuities to her cats.

In the *Mercure Galante* there may be found a record of a famous lawsuit relating to a cat of Madame Puis, a celebrated performer on the harp. This lady's will in favor of her cat made a great noise at the time. It settled a large pension upon her, and directed that so many visits should be paid her every week. MM. Weaurier and Vautier, celebrated lawyers, were engaged to sustain it, while M. de Ferriere, equally famous, was retained in the opposite interest.

But if of the gentler sex there are those who "cradle the blind offspring of their Selims, and adorn the pensive mother's neck with coral beads," some also of the remarkable among our sterner race have shown extraordinary fondness for these luxurious quadrupeds. Mohammed, for instance, had a cat to which he was so much attached that he preferred cutting off the sleeve of his garment to disturbing her repose when she had fallen asleep upon it.

Petrarch was so fond of his cat that he had it embalmed after death, and placed in a niche in his apartment.

Dr. Johnson had a feline favorite, and when it was ill, declining its usual food, but greedily seizing an oyster when it was offered, he was accustomed to bring home for her daily some of these tempting mollusca.

Mr. Peter King, who died at Islington in 1806, had two tom cats, that used to be set up at table with him at his meals; and as he was a great admirer of fine clothes richly laced, he thought his cats might like them, too. The grimalkins were accordingly measured, and wore rich liveries until death.

"In this country," says an English editor, "it is considered the height of folly for a man to get drunk and lie across a railroad with the idea of obtaining repose."

A Western editor is loudly urging an improvement in the jail and alms-house of his neighborhood. Poor fellow! he sees the course of fate.

Wilberforce, who had a great taste for horticulture, considered flowers to be the smiles of the Divine goodness.

Domestic Items.

Missouri has legalized bank suspensions within her borders.

The old Eagle gold mine in Virginia lately yielded in one week $1,020.

In almost every town in southern Illinois, companies are organized to fight for the Union.

At Utica, Ohio, Rev. W. Smith, a Presbyterian minister of excellent abilities and widespread reputation, has enlisted.

Fletcher Webster, of Boston, son of Daniel Webster, has raised a regiment to be commanded by himself.

There is a firm in Elgin, Illinois, known as Gray & Lunt. Half their letters come to them directed Lay & Grunt.

Soldiers of the war of 1812 are adopting a military organization, and offering their services for the defense of the Capital.

Gen. J. G. Swift, formerly Chief of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, at the age of 78, has tendered his services to the Government.

There is a young lady in Boston so refined in language that she never uses the word "blackguard," but substitutes "African sentinel."

The wife of Jeff. Davis, emulating the custom of the White House, is giving receptions at the "Executive Mansion" in Montgomery.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Light Infantry have adopted for a pompon a natural pine burr, which in the case of officers is gilded, and for privates is varnished.

The Lounger of *Harper's Weekly* says that in Kentucky the test of a gentleman is that he looks out of the window while you pour out your whisky.

The Charlotte (Va.) *Bulletin*, in speaking of the American flag, says: "The Yankee Buzzard will soon be plucked, gutted, dried and peppered. The sooner the better."

An attempt has been made to purchase the new steamer *Merselita* for the Confederate States; but the reply was, that there was not money enough in the seceded States to do it.

At Pittsburg the American ensign was displayed from the Catholic Cathedral of St. Pauls Church on the 19th. This is one of the largest church edifices in the United States. The Irish citizens are rapidly volunteering.

The authorities of Louisville, Ky., New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., are forming a military alliance, to preserve peaceable status between the three cities, and to sustain amicable relations in any event.

Judge Lynch is still potent. At Omaha, Nebraska, on the 3d ult., a man guilty of robbing a woman of $11,000 and attempting to murder her, [illegible] jail and hung by a vigilance committee.

Shootings have become so universal at Nashville, Tenn., and are so unscientifically done, that a professor has advertised that he has opened a gallery, so that with a few lessons the untutored pupil can wing his man every time.

The Charleston *Mercury* says: "We take occasion to state again that the N. Y. *Tribune* has no correspondent in Charleston, and that all letters in the *Tribune* purporting to come from Charleston are false or fictitious."

Two thousand stand of arms have been furnished the citizens at Leavenworth from the arsenal at Fort Leavenworth, and the commander at that post has accepted the services of 300 volunteers to guard the arsenal, pending the arrival of troops from Fort Kearny.

Maj. Anderson has sent to the War Department his reasons for surrendering, which are—that, after a siege of thirty-four hours, he was in danger of being blown up in the fort, and had no food upon which to subsist, had there been no danger of an explosion. They had nothing but pork to eat for two days.

The N. Y. *Herald* says that the Charleston correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* was saved by the British Consul protecting him, and threatening to send for the British fleet if he was not released, as he was an English subject. He was immediately released and furnished with a passport.

A late Quebec dispatch says that in the Canadian Parliament Mr. McDougall, one of the leaders of the Opposition from Upper Canada, stated that if the evils now existing in consequence of the union with Lower Canada were not otherwise remedied, an alliance between Upper Canada and the Northern States was likely to be formed.

At Erie, Pa., April 17th, an awful catastrophe happened on the Buchanan farm, in the oil region. The gas from a spouting well took fire and exploded, killing seven men, among whom was Mr. Rouse, an ex-member of the Legislature. The Buchanan farm, on which were over one hundred oil wells, is now in flames, and all the wells are on fire. The loss in oil, derricks, etc., is said to be immense.

The official career of Gen. Lewis Cass commenced when he was a member of the first State Legislature of Ohio, in 1803, and he has been in high public position ever since—a period of fifty-nine years. Within that time he has been Governor of a Territory, Indian Superintendent, Secretary of War, Minister to France, U. S. Senator for twelve years, candidate for President and Secretary of State.

A clergyman insured his MSS. sermons in the Ætna Insurance Co., some ten years ago. In moving into another house at Lockport, his log hut, in which the MSS. sermons were left behind, was burned; he went to the Company for the insurance money, which was refused, and an action resulted. The defense was that the sermons were valueless, and not orthodox; the old gentleman produced witnesses who testified that the sermons had done them good; the judge was unable to decide the pecuniary value of a sermon, but the jury gave a verdict of $2000.

A Boston paper mentions the following sad instance of mental and social ruin, resulting from unrestrained dissipation: Among the tenants of the lockup recently, was a man—a wreck of what he was before he became a prey to his perverted appetite—who, until within a few years, stood in the foremost rank of the medical profession, enjoying a lucrative practice in one of our suburban towns, surrounded by all the comforts which wealth and social position could give; yet, having yielded to a passion for drink, has in the space of eight years squandered a fortune of about $150,000, and descended to the lowest degree of degradation.

Foreign Items.

The bombardment of Gaeta cost twenty-five millions of francs.

Capt. Ericsson is about to obtain a patent in England for his hot air engine.

The Viceroy of Egypt has been spending five days in prayers at the tomb of Mohammed.

The London *Dispatch* says there are more British admirals than ships, more generals than regiments, more captains of artillery and engineers than guns.

Madame, the Duchess of Gallifet, went to a fancy ball, in Paris, in the costume of a tulip! A lively princess appeared on the same occasion as a butterfly.

It is proposed to enlarge the Episcopate in Great Britain; the number, with but one exception, having been increased but one since the sixteenth century.

A bridle has been invented in France, with which a runaway horse's nostrils are suddenly closed; an effectual method, it is said, to stop the animal.

Landor, the author, having dropped his spectacles, which were picked up by a young American lady, he exclaimed, "Ah, this is not the first time you have caught my eyes!"

Louis Napoleon is charged with an increasing annual expenditure of seventy millions of dollars per annum, and an annual increase of the public debt of fifty millions of dollars.

An English traveler, writing home from Russia, says of it that "its civilization is small; bribery and corruption are deemed only *finesse*, religion is superstition, and morality a myth!"

A letter from Rome says an enthusiastic young Frenchman recently had an audience to offer his sword to his Holiness. The Pope told him it was useless to attempt to defend a cause already lost.

It is said that in Denmark carriage horses are taught to step high by the substitution of magnifying glasses for blinkers. They mistake every pebble for a boulder, and lift their legs accordingly.

The famine in India is desolating the Northwestern provinces for a thousand miles in extent. Human beings were dying at the rate of 400 or 500 a day. Mothers are selling their children as slaves for 6d. each, that they may have bread, if only for a single day.

It is the etiquette in the Chinese court for the Emperor's physician to apply the same titles to his disease as to himself, and accordingly they talk of his "High and mighty stomachache," "His imperial and godlike dyspepsia," and "His eternal and never ending diptheria."

The first Prince of Travancore has called on his brother princes to unite in subscribing for a throne of solid gold, to be presented to Victoria, as the sovereign of India. He himself offers to subscribe £500. It is in Travancore that they are starving at such a fearful rate.

The Viceroy of Egypt's little son, Toussoun Pasha, at the mature age of seven years, enters upon the enjoyment of a separate establishment of his own. Toward its formation he has already been presented with a couple of Circassian female slaves, while the English nurse is discharged.

The correspondent of a New York paper, in a recent letter from Havana, says: "It may interest my fair readers to remember that Havana is the home of Signor Oviedo, the hero of the diamond wedding. Here he is known as a mulatto, at least half black, and he is said to be a Blue Beard for brutality. He is rich; but, as he and his bride are excluded from all good society, his wealth can hardly compensate her for the slights and seclusion to which her life is henceforth destined."

Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, Grand Almoner, etc., is said to have replied to suggestions of resignation of Imperial offices sent from Rome: "I am ready, in obedience to the Holy Father's will, to resign Privy Councilship, Senatorship, and Almonership, but in that case must also, in obedience to self-respect and consistency, resign Archbishop of Parisship, which, your Holiness, is giving up a very important berth in the ship to be filled by the Emperor." *So non e vero e ben trovato*, as the Italians say.

A curious affair occurred recently at Turin. A woman named Riberi went to a masked ball without her husband's consent. He followed her, and entering a cafe resorted to by masquers after a ball, supposed he had met her, but was repulsed by the Marquis de C——, who in doing so was, in fact, protecting his own wife, for so the lady was. A scuffle followed, and the Marquis suddenly seizing a sabre from an officer present, struck Riberi a blow which caused his death in twelve minutes.

The subjoined item, from a Brussels paper, may serve to give an idea of the accuracy with which affairs in this country are given to the news-loving people of the Old World. It is contained in a notice of the death of Lola Montez: "The celebrated *pecheresse* died, it is said, in a most religious spirit, deploring the scandals and extravagancies of her life. She was taken care of during the last days of her life, by Mrs. Buchanan, wife of the President of the United States, who had known her formerly, and took pity on her abandoned condition."

A letter writer from Italy says: Our papers are full of American news—with a liberal addition of editorial comments. The papers of yesterday informed us that the military forces of the State of Mobile had taken possession of the Federal forts at Havana; also, that the Republican party would prevent the inauguration of Lincoln by force of arms; also, that the slavery question was the only nominal reason for the treasonable proceedings of South Carolina, as there were very few slaves in the State. All these items are from our French papers. The native papers are, of course, much further from the truth.

The poisoned shirt of Nessus must have been green in color, and it seems that the method of its making is not one of the "Lost Arts." The foreign correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says that three young women employed by a dressmaker at Nevers were poisoned recently by particles of an arsenical dye inhaled by them in making up a dress of green tarleton. A workman in a manufactory of artificial flowers in Paris, having been poisoned in like manner by a powder he was directed to strew over some green flowers, by his employer, has obtained damages from the latter.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every THURSDAY EVENING, at $3 per annum, in advance; if paid within six months, $4; after the expiration of six months, $5; $2 for six months, in advance; single copies, 12½ cents. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Wednesday of each week.

The Herald can be found in San Francisco at the depot of J. W. Sullivan, adjoining the Post Office; at the office of our Agent, 171½ Washington street, at the Merchants' Exchange and the principal Hotels; and also at the leading Hotels in the Atlantic cities.

We shall be pleased to furnish masters of vessels and others, outward bound, with files of the Herald, on application at this office.

L. P. FISHER,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

Is authorized to act as the Agent of this paper in receiving advertisements and subscriptions in San Francisco and elsewhere, and collecting and receipting for the same.

CHAS. PROSCH.

☞ The columns of the Puget Sound Herald are open to communications on all questions of public policy and interest, and the advocacy of all sides of every question shall be freely heard; but such communications as are not of a general public nature, or are intended for the furtherance of individual ends, will be charged as advertisements. This rule will in no case be departed from.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, May 30, 1861.

Probable Negro Insurrection.—That the negroes in the Confederate States are ripe for insurrection, is apparent from several accounts given. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of a late date contains the following statement:—"A lady who arrived in this city yesterday from Charleston, which city she left on Thursday, states that the most terrible conditon of affairs existed in that city when she left there. About two hundred left for the North in the same train with herself, and the inhabitants were preparing to leave as rapidly as possible. An insurrection had broken out among the negroes upon the various plantations in the interior, and they were burning the houses and committing other depredations. She resided about three miles from Charleston, and her husband is absent from home in the secession army. He is the owner of a cotton plantation and some two hundred slaves. Her father is a captain in the United States army, and is for the Union. She pictures the state of things there as being dreadful in the extreme."

Treasure in San Francisco.—A San Francisco paper says that treasure has accumulated in that city to a surprising extent. The amount received from the interior does not diminish, while there is a falling off of one-half in that sent to the East. It is estimated that should shipments of treasure continue at a low figure to the first of July next, there will at that time, from the 20th of April, have been accumulated there, over and above ordinary accumulations, treasure to the amount of three millions of dollars. In reference to this influx of means, the same journal remarks: "Let this state of things continue for three months, and we can rejoice in rates of low rates of interest, manufactories will spring up, and public improvements be pushed forward with an energy unparalleled."

Fort Pickens.—A letter from a milltary man to his friend in Atlanta, Georgia, gives a stirring picture of things in Pensacola. He says:—"Times are equally here. We have to sleep on our arms every night. Fort Pickens has 2,500 troops within her walls. There are five war steamers lying back of the island. We are now engaged in throwing up a sand battery, to be called the "Gate City Battery." Soldiering is a hard life. Hard work, fat bacon and hard crackers. My hands are blistered badly. No time to fish yet. Plenty oysters at forty cents a hundred. Martial law was declared here to-day, and everybody notified to take up arms immediately or leave. Nothing to drink here at all."

Oregon Statesman, Junior.—The second number of the Thursday edition of the *Oregon Statesman* has reached us. Though small, its appearance is prepossessing; resembling in a marked degree its prototype. It is designed to supply a want lately felt in Salem; that of placing before its readers the stirring events transpiring in the East at shorter intervals than has hitherto been done. The number before us contains intelligence in full to the 9th inst. from the East, with the usual current items of news nearer home. The subscription price is $3 a year, in advance.

Col. Baker.—This gentleman appeared at a great Union meeting in New York city, along with Daniel S. Dickinson, John A. Dix, Fernando Wood, and other celebrated orators. The crowd numbered 100,000. Baker delivered an address occupying about an hour. It was designed to arouse and inspire that vast mass to the highest pitch of ardor in defense of the country. For vigor, ingenuity and perfect adaptation to the purpose for which it was intended, it has not often been excelled.

Public Speaking.—The rival candidates for the Delegateship will address the people of this town and county to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the M. E. Church. Messrs. S. Garfielde, E. Lander, and E. Evans (the last named gentleman representing Col. Wallace) will speak in turn, each setting forth the peculiar views of the party he represents.

Special Session of Congress.—As Congress meets on the 4th of July, the question of the Speakership has begun to be agitated. The names of Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana; John N. Goodwin, of Maine; and Frank P. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, are mentioned. The chances are in favor of Blair.

Not True.—We learned last night, says the Portland *Daily Advertiser*, upon reliable authority, that the rumor of Gen. Lane's death was not true. He is reported as improving in health from his recent severe accident.

Capt. J. R. Fleming, of the steamer *Eliza Anderson*, has our thanks for continued favors.

EMIGRATION.

One result of the disturbances in the East is already apparent in the large number of people who have taken up the line of march for the Pacific, where the utmost freedom from participation in or annoyance from those troubles may be enjoyed. We learn by private and public advices of bodies of people forming in different States, and actively engaged in preparations to emigrate to our shores. The vanguard have already reached California; a few months hence, our own Territory will receive its quota, vis the Plains, and possibly not a few from California, owing to the troubles incident to the defective land titles there.

This movement has not commenced sooner than we expected. We regarded it as an inevitable consequence of the existing condition of affairs in the Atlantic States, as did also many who have carefully noted the course events have taken. Emigrants will come from the North, the East, the South, and the West; and the Plains, as well as the steamers, will swarm with them. Though we here may sincerely deplore the rupture that has taken place, and view with sorrow and fear the train of evils likely to ensue as its offspring, we cannot but rejoice at a result so devoutly to be wished as that mentioned. The great desideratum of our Territo y is population, and that we now shall obtain years sooner than we should have obtained it under ordinary circumstances. What attractions of climate, soil, and varied resources, added to cordial invitations, could not accomplish for us, ere patience was exhausted by continued disappointment, is on the eve of accomplishment by events the most lamentable of any that could have taken place in our government. People will fly from them, terror-stricken, as they would from a desolating plague. The American possessions on the Pacific present the only safe retreat and asylum to which they can turn with hope of safety.

In a San Francisco paper, received a few days since, we find the following paragraph:

"The *Senora* brought one hundred and ten children, one hundred of whom are under five years of age. The passenger list includes nearly three hundred families who have never been in California. They will be permanent settlers, and report numbers of their acquaintances preparing to come here in consequence of the civil war. Those who are trying to create civil war in California will please notice."

We may look for the steamers following this to be freighted in like manner. In relation to the overland emigration, the Jacksonville (Oregon) *Sentinel* says:

"A letter has been received in this town from Dr. L. S. Thompson, now at the East, in which the writer says he has received the appointment of surgeon-in-chief to an expedition soon to start from the States overland to Oregon, by aid of the $50,000 appropriated by Congress at the last session for the benefit of the emigrants to this State. A large number will come with the expedition, well supplied and strongly armed. At least a great portion, if not the whole of the emigration will come in by way of the Southern route to this Valley, where Dr. Thompson's commission comes. With this great start, it is not too much to hope that the immigration to this section during the ensuing year will amount to thousands. That number and more can find good homes, good farms and good mining claims here among us, and in no region can they find superior if equal inducements for settlement. The hardy immigration from the older States, with their labor as their best capital, is just what is wanted here to develop the agricultural and mining resources of the country, and bring out the latent wealth of the soil in every way. All that come will be greeted as brethren and provided for likewise with what they will most require—homes in a land where industry and prosperity go hand in hand without the chance of failure; where labor is not subject to the caprice or tyranny of capital; and where the earth yields its richest rewards to those who delve as miners or cultivate as husbandmen."

Death of Lieut. Tipton.—From the *Alta* we learn of the sudden death of Lieut. John Tipton, Third Artillery, U. S. A., attached to Capt. Ord's Light Battery. Lieut. Tipton was stricken with an apoplectic fit on the 17th inst., and died next day. He had only arrived some eight days previous with his company from Fort Vancouver, and appeared, up to the moment of the fatal attack, to be in the very best health and spirits. Himself and wife had been the guests of the family of Surgeon R. H. Coolidge, U. S. A., who were unremitting in their kindness and attention to the deceased, and all that medical skill could effect was rendered by this experienced surgeon and doctor. Lieut. Tipton was universally beloved by his brother officers and soldiers.

Weight of People.—At the Mechanics' Fair in Boston, 10,000 adult people were weighed on Howe's Standard Scales, and the average weight of the women was 116 pounds 9 ounces, and of the men 146 pounds 13 ounces. At the State Fair in Maine, about 4000 adult persons were weighed on the same scales, the women averaging 126 pounds 5 ounces, and the men 153 pounds. This shows the women of Maine to weigh 9 pounds 5 ounces and the men 5 pounds 3 ounces more than those of Massachusetts.

Telegraphing as they go.—The telegraph builders who are engaged in continuing the line of telegraph from Fort Churchill toward Salt Lake, have taken with them a portable battery, and will telegraph as they progress, communicating the Pony news wherever they receive it. This will give the news several days earlier before the summer is over.

Warm Spring Reservation.—A destructive fire occurred at the Warm Spring Reservation on the 16th inst., which destroyed the Agency building. The loss to the government in the destruction of the building and stores is estimated at $5,000.

For the Extra Session.—Senators McDougal and Latham, of California, will sail for Washington on the steamer of the 11th, to attend the extra session of Congress, which convenes on the 4th of July.

Steilacoom Library Association.—It should be borne in mind that the regular monthly meeting of this Association takes place next Monday evening.

McDOUGAL ON THE CRISIS.

A great Union demonstration was had in San Francisco on the 11th inst., at which Senators Latham and McDougal spoke. Both sustained the administration with much eloquence. Gen. McDougal made use of the following language in his speech:

The supposed want of power in our system has been the hope of traitors; and their opinions seemed justified by the treachery of the late Chief Magistrate, James Buchanan. May his name be forever execrated! [Cries and groans for the old renegade.] Our system was framed expressly to guard against the consequences of such evils. A traitor cannot succeed a traitor. Presidential traitors have no power of generation.

The present President of the United States is no traitor. I know him well. He is not, he never was of my political faith, but I know him to be an upright true man, a lover of his country, a sincere patriot, with too much manly firmness to shrink from any duty imposed upon him by the Constitution and the laws. Since the commencement of his Administration, he has not had either the time or opportunity by his direct act to test the sufficiency of the Government for this crisis. But what the President, as the head of the Government, has not been able to do, the people, who are the Government, have done. Money in argosies have been placed at his disposal, uncalled for legions of armed men have been placed subject to his command. He has in his hands to-day the power to crush out if he has not already crushed out rebellion.

What though Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the republican party; he is the constitutional President of the United States of North America. He is the head of my Government. He is my President and I am a loyal citizen. I believe he will do his duty to you and to me, to the American people, to himself, and to his high office; and I say it is the duty of all true patriots to sustain him, and, through him, the constitution and the Union, in this day of fiercest trial.

Threatened Crop Failure.—According to a Sacramento paper, the prospects of harvest this year, in the Sacramento valley, are gloomy indeed. The recent dry weather, accompanied by a con inuance of northerly winds, is said to have changed the face of the country from a healthy verdure to a dry and sickly appearance. The crops, which two weeks ago promised a bountiful yield, are now literally dried up; and unless they were soon visited by rain, the yield would not amount to half a crop. In fact, the wheat and all late grain could not possibly mature to be fit to harvest without rain, and that within a few days. A great quantity of grain on the river bottoms has been killed out by the overflow from the recent rising of the Sacramento river, and the crops on the arable lands are now being cut short for want of moisture.

Army Matters.—The following officers have resigned their commissions in the U. S. Army, vis:—Col. Robert E. Lee, Col. John B. Magruder, Lieut Cosby of 2d cavaly, Capt. Arnold Elzey of the 2d artillery, Maryland; Capt. Henry Heth of 10th infantry, Virginia; Lieut. John Mullins of 2d dragoons, Tennessee; Dr. J. M. Mullins, Assistant Surgeon, Mississippi; Lieut. Walter H. Jennifer of second cavalry, Maryland; Lieut. Lomax of 2d cavalry; Capt. Thomas Jordan.

A Coincidence.—The Massachusetts volunteers were killed by the Baltimore mob on the 16th of April, on the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, 85 years before, when the first blood was shed in the Revolutionary war. It happens also that a portion of these first victims of war in each instance were of the village of Acton, Mass.

The Coming Fourth of July.—The Californians are early in the field with preparations to celebrate the coming 4th of July. We learn by California exchanges that unusual preparations are being everywhere made in that State to make the coming anniversary of our national independence worthy of the people of California and of the occasion itself.

Rumor.—We have a rumor that Gen. Sumner is to be recalled to the more active field of operations in the East, and that Col. Wright will receive the rank of Brigadier General and be assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific. This rumored change, which we get from the Portland *Daily Advertiser*, would give general satisfaction in this Department, and we would rejoice at its confirmation.

Resignations in the Navy.—Nearly all the navy officers stationed at the Gosport Navy Yard have resigned, with the exception of Commodore McCauley. Among the other resignations in the navy are those of Commodore Buchanan, Capt. Magruder, Commander McBlair, Lieuts. Lewis and Simms, and Paymasters Allison and Debree.

Another Union Party.—The Chairman of the Bell and Everett Committee in Tehama county, California, has written to the Red Bluff *Independent*, in which he declares the intention of that body to adhere to the old organization, and go into the coming election in that State with the title of the "Constitutional Union Party."

Departure of T. J. Dryer.—From the San Francisco papers we learn that Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Dryer took their departure from that city for Honolulu on the barque *Comet*, which sailed on the 16th inst.

Scrofula and its Cure.—It has been contended by many that this disease is incurable, that there are remedies which might mitigate the disease for a time, but that eventually it will again assume its sway. Such arguments were all very true until the discovery of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, but it has been incontestibly proved that these remedies have effected thousands of cures with the greatest ease and success. The Pills being composed entirely of vegetable substances, and the Ointment containing such powerful healing properties, the two combined act so in unison upon the system, that the old ideas of the incurability of this potent disease have been entirely set aside, and the power of these remedies universally admitted.

The best purifier of the blood, Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

Steamer Ranger, Union City, May 15, '61.

This trip around the Sound has afforded an opportunity of confirming the fact already stated, that whatever troubles may visit the General Government, the elements of prosperity and progress are with the people of this Territory.

Our citizens seem to be striving for the advancement of the interests of the Territory, as if with a view to erect a fitting asylum here for the relief and accommodation of the unhappy thousands in the land whence we came. We have our own little differences here, and I often see worthy men at variance with each other; yet, thank God, we are able to fill the heavenly mission of extending an invitation to our oppressed fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, friends, loved ones, and all desirable associates, to join us in this the land of our adoption, and partake with us of the advantages which the enterprise of our citizens surely indicates.

The Washington Mill Company are among the contributors to the progress above alluded to. In addition to the improvements at Seabeck, which I noticed not long since, Mr. Williamson has added to his steam facilities by applying a double flue boiler, thirty-two feet in length and forty inches in diameter, which enables him to run all his machinery up to its full capacity. I also noticed a new and very economical improvement in the sawing department, consisting of an extra circular saw, so arranged as to work in conjunction with the main saw, for the purpose of cutting large timber without the disadvantages of hewing heretofore labored under. The saw is so adjusted as to be raised and lowered at the option of the sawyer, and is a sure indication of Mr. Williamson's determination to conquer every obstacle which may present itself while engaged in the discharge of his duties to himself and the company in particular, and to the public in general. Mr. Williamson is a mechanic possessing acknowledged ability; and if he differs on some points with his brother mechanics or neighbor mill-owners, it arises from no selfish motive, but rather the promptings of a generous and philanthropic principle, which is not comprehended by all.

Port Madison seems to be as firm as the rock of ages. The damage sustained in consequence of the late explosion has been repaired in a very substantial manner, and with a dispatch peculiar only to G. A. Meigs's perseverance. The steamer *Ranger* has always been a welcome guest at Port Madison, and I have often partaken of the liberality of Mr. Meigs at times when he might have taken advantage, if he would. I think, if there are any who have difficulty with Mr. Meigs, it is in consequence of not knowing his true character. If we approach him as one in every way above suspicion, we shall find that, behind all the vicissitudes and changes of life, reverses and fluctuations of business transactions, dwells the principle of a true gentleman, which may be successfully appealed to under any and all circumstances. I am disposed to place G. A. Meigs second to none among the contributors to our country's progress, and if he succeeds well for a time, I will elevate him above my own class, (the unfortunate) and place him among the fortunate and prosperous.

Among all our lumbering establishments, perhaps there is none more worthy of commendation than the Puget Mill Company. They have spared no pains or expense in completing and perfecting their facilities for the manufacture of lumber, and employ many men in the different departments of their business. Mr. Walker is ever on the alert to discover how he can best promote the interests of the firm and the happiness of those who are subordinate to his dictation. The Company have erected public buildings for the benefit of those who may desire public worship, social enjoyment or fraternal communion, and also to educate children and promote the general welfare of the men.

The Port Discovery and Utsalady companies are contributing their share by building vessels, improving their mills, and in many ways exhibiting a spirit of enterprise and perseverance which denotes a growing importance worthy the commendation of every good citizen.

The Port Ludlow Company are among those who are worthy of merit, and their superior manner of doing business has so much improved the place that, after a brief absence, one would hardly know it.

The Seattle and Port Orchard companies are doing much to improve the general appearance of the Sound, while nearly every town in our midst is blessed with a good school and social advantages which indicate peace and prosperity. These are things not to be lost sight of by the oppressed friends to whom I alluded in the commencement of this letter.

Friends and fellow-citizens, let us all bear in mind that union is strength. We see the fact fully demonstrated in our national government, that a house divided against itself cannot stand. Let us all work in harmony together, ever bearing in mind that if we work against our neighbor, we shall destroy all, or nearly all, the good he can do, while he will naturally retaliate, thus destroying the efforts of both, and perverting the great and wise purpose for which man was created. If we blend our efforts in one common channel, for the good of our common country, I see no earthly reason why we cannot prosper in all the elements of greatness and strength, developing hidden resources and maturing beneficent designs which become a wise and prosperous people.

William G. Grant.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

Much of the happiness which is here permitted to man arises from the exercise of kindly feelings. When benevolence leads us to seek the welfare of others, and our hearts are enlarged in good will and charity, our condition of mind is unquestionably one of pleasure to ourselves. Again: when the objects of our purest and warmest affections are granted to us—when we enjoy their company and conversation—when our kindness towards them is met by an equal return—this is a source of unrivalled temporal joy: nor can it be denied that the purity and hight of this joy are just in proportion to the moral excellence of the objects of our love. J. H. M.

Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, lately pardoned by mistake a man confined in the State Penitentiary. An application was made to him in behalf of a convict named Miller, and he promised to comply with it; but when he came to make out the papers, he confounded him with Mitchell, and set the latter free instead. It is said that Mitchell has conducted himself with marked propriety since his release, but the question is, what shall be done with Miller.

A majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Maine, it is now declared, will unite in an opinion that the Personal Liberty law of that State is unconstitutional.

VERY LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

St. Louis, May 9th.

The cause of an affair at Camp Jackson to-day is thus stated:

Last fall, six pieces of artillery were borrowed by Gen. Frost from the U. S. Arsenal. They were not returned, when Capt. Lyon sent Gen. Frost a note requesting him to return them. Frost replied that he would not, and if Lyon wanted them he could come and take them.

This morning, Capt. Lyon called out four regiments of U. S. troops, and marched to within a few yards of Frost's camp, and told him he would give him thirty minutes to deliver up the guns. At the expiration of thirty minutes—Gen. Frost not complying with Capt. Lyon's request—the latter marched his forces into Frost's camp, and compelled him and all his forces (1500 men) to surrender their arms and munitions of war, which were turned over to the Federal troops. The report is that Gen. Frost and his command are still held as prisoners of war, although many are allowed out on parole.

The city was in a fever of excitement for a few hours, but it is getting more quiet.

The War Department has learned that 50,000 men are within two days' march of Richmond. Orders have been given by Gen. Scott for the speedy transfer of forces to Washington.

The Surveyor of Customs has been instructed to prevent the shipment of arms, munitions of war and provisions to the seceded States, including Tennessee, North Carolina and Arkansas, and to intercept such shipments going or passing through Louisville.

St. Louis, May 18th.

The Government has determined to put down rebellion. All the important points are being strengthened by troops.

Battles are hourly expected at Harper's Ferry, Richmond, and several other places.

The most important affair last week was the capture of Camp Jackson, of St. Louis, by the U. S. troops. There was a fight between the troops and the mob, which resulted in the killing of several troops and citizens. Great excitement prevailed in consequence. Eight persons in all were killed, and twelve wounded. Saturday was a most exciting day in St. Louis. Mobs paraded the streets, threatening death and destruction to the Germans. Saturday afternoon a corps of U. S. troops marched up Walnut street towards their armory, when they were attacked by a mob and three of their number were killed. The soldiers wheeled and returned the fire, killing three and wounding several. After half an hour's severe fighting the mob was dispersed. Crowds paraded the streets on Saturday night, with the avowed purpose of destroying the lives of the Germans.

It is reported that six Germans were killed on Franklin Avenue.

Gen. Harney arrived at St. Louis on Saturday and assumed command of the Military Department West. He immediately issued a proclamation, calling upon citizens to preserve the peace, and threatend to declare martial law if the municipal authorities were not sufficient.

Gen. Frost and command, who were taken prisoners, have been released on parole, by taking an oath not to fight against the Government.

The Missouri Legislature passed several bills on Saturday, the nature of which is not known. It is thought a secession ordinance was passed.

The Governor and Legislature are greatly excited for fear the U. S troops would march upon Jefferson city.

The bridges were burned on the Osage river, to prevent the passage of troops.

The city of St. Louis is comparatively quiet to-day.

It is reported that the Government of the Confederate States have asked for an amistice of sixty days.

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by me at this office until 12 o'clock M., the 15th day of June, 1861, for the supply of FRESH BEEF to the United States Troops stationed at Fort Steilacoom, W. T.

The Beef to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such times and days (ordinarily three times each week) as may be required by the A. C. S.

The amount required at present is about 800 pounds per week; this amount to be increased or diminished, according to the number of soldiers at the post.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

Two responsible names, as sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The A. C. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should he think the interests of the service require it.

FRED. MYERS,
Captain, Assistant Quartermaster, and
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

Acting Commissary Subsistence Office,
Fort Steilacoom, W. T., May 17th, 1861. 2:4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISsued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed, I have levied upon, seized, and taken into execution, and shall sell at public auction, on the premises, at the dwelling house now occupied by Patrick Fowler, in the County of Pierce and Territory of Washington, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of June, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described premises:

All those certain lots or tracts of land, with the improvements thereon, and situated in Pierce County, Washington Territory, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at Harrison's southeast corner, near the border of a lake, and running west 366 rods to a stake on the prairie; thence south 140 rods to a stake near a clump of cottonwood trees; thence east 366 rods across a small lake, and thence across a large lake to Smith's claim; thence north across said lake 140 rods to the place of beginning, containing 320 acres, more or less, and known as Minson's Donation Claim.

Also—All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in Washington Plains, in the County of Pierce and Territory of Washington, being south of Minson's land claim and commonly called Murty Fahy's land claim, and bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stake near the middle of a dry lake, and running thence west 40 chains to a stake; thence south 40 chains to a stake on the prairie, a few rods beyond a white oak tree that is marked; thence east 40 chains to a stake; thence north 40 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 160 acres more or less. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining thereto.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Patrick Fowler, and sufficient thereof to be sold to satisfy the judgment of foreclosure of the said District Court at its March term, 1861, in favor of Johnson Mulkey, plaintiff, against Patrick Fowler, amounting to One Thousand and Nineteen Dollars and Twenty Cents, with interest at the rate of two per cent. per month from the 5th day of May, 1860, together with costs taxed at Sixty-one Dollars and Fifty Cents and accruing costs.

EGBERT H. TUCKER,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.
Steilacoom, W. T., May 8th, 1861. 3:2 td

STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND
Provision Markets.

HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET AT Port Townsend, in connection with the old stand in Steilacoom, the undersigned is now prepared to supply the communities of both towns with a superior quality of

FRESH MEATS

On reasonable terms.

Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Stores supplied at short notice, and of best quality.

VEGETABLES of all kinds kept in their season.

MILK COWS and WORK CATTLE always on hand for sale.

N.B.—No meat will be sold after 8½ o'clock A. M. on Sundays. E. MEEKER,
Balch st, Steilacoom, and
Water st, Port Townsend.
3-46:tf

NOTICE DOWN SOUND.—The undersigned is prepared to supply Hotels, Mill, Ship or Steamboat owners with Beef, Mutton, or Pork, by the carcase, of the best quality Oxen, fresh Milk Cows, and Stock Cattle always on hand, and for sale at prices according to quality.

Beef packed to order; quality warranted.

Sight drafts on San Francisco will be taken at par.
3-46:tf E. MEEKER.

AMBROTYPES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING LATELY completed and fitted up a magnificent Gallery in the rear of H. G. Williamson's store, in Steilacoom, is now prepared to take PICTURES in all the latest styles.

G. FORD.

N.B.—Farm Produce taken in exchange for Pictures.

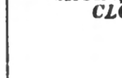
Special Notices.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass

Is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass; admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter, removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin, cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists,
33:3m 143 and 145 Clay st, San Francisco.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.



Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of H., holds its Stellacoom every Monday evening.

All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

JOHN LATHAM, W. S.

Independent Order of Knighthood—Vancouver Camp No. 2, I. O. of K., holds every THURSDAY Evening, in Vancouver, W. T. All Worthy Companions are invited to attend.

J. H. NEYCE, C. K.
C. Austin, Sec'y.

☞ "Revelation."—Stated meetings of the Steilacoom Circle of the Order of S. S. S. will be held "back of the vail within the Temple," in the first and third phases of the moon. All members in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the P. C.

G. G. Q., Sec'y.
Steilacoom, June 14th, 1860.

I. O. of O. F.

THE regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are held on Saturday evening of each week, at 6½ o'clock, in Barnes's new Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend. BARW CALLAGHAN, R. S.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 2,

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.

PHILIP KEACH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

Liquors, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

ALSO,

BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
BLANKETS,
PRINTS,
SILKS,
PLAIDS,
MERINOS,
DOMESTICS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
CLOTHS,
HOSIERY, &c.,

Together with all kinds of staple Dry Goods.

ALSO,

GROCERIES

Of every description, from a barrel of Pork down to a Sardine.

TOGETHER WITH

HARDWARE,
WOODENWARE,
CROCKERYWARE,
GLASSWARE,
POCKET CUTLERY, &c

I have also, in connection with my store, a good YARD for herding Cattle, which runs down to the head of my wharf, affording the greatest facilities to drovers and shippers of cattle. There is also a fine stream of pure fresh water running through the yard constantly, and a good

WATER TANK

On the wharf, which contains SEVENTEEN THOUSAND gallons of water, for the accommodation of steamers and sailing vessels.

A supply of good baled HAY is kept constantly on hand, and furnished to shippers on the most reasonable terms.

I will also attend to the purchase of Cattle of all kinds, to fill orders, for a reasonable per centage, and ship them free of wharfage.

CORD WOOD, SHINGLES, LUMBER, &c.,

For sale on the wharf in lots to suit purchasers.

☞ Drafts cashed at a small discount. Money received on deposit, general or special.

PHILIP KEACH.
Steilacoom, Feb. 5th, 1861. 3-29:tf

W. BEDINGTON

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that, Balch & Webber having relinquished the Retail part of their business, he has taken to it, and will continue to carry it on at the old stand, where he solicits a share of the patronage.

He intends to keep up a general supply of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

Which he proposes to sell on the most reasonable terms.
3-46:tf

M. J. WEST

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC GENERally that he has constantly on hand and for sale the very best assorted lot of

IRON AND STEEL

Foreign and Domestic,

At prices to suit the hard times.

ALSO,

CHAINS

Of all sizes, made of the best Norway Iron.

48:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

STEILACOOM
Drug Store.

JUST OPENED, A COMPLETE ASSORTment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ALSO—Every variety of

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Extracts, Perfumery, Oils, &c.

All the superior Patent Medicines, also Alcohol, Camphene, Turpentine, Varnishes, &c., constantly on hand.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced apothecary.

3-1:tf WM. BEDINGTON & CO.

NEW STORE!

P. LARSON

RESPECTFULLY INVITES THE ATTENtion of the public of Steilacoom to the fact that he has opened a store at Philip Keach's old stand, where he will keep on hand every kind of

GROCERIES,

from a Sardine to a glass of Swedish Punch or Toddy. Give him a call.

3-46:tf

BEEF! BEEF!

BEEF EATERS

WILL TAKE NOTICE THAT FROM AND after the 1st of April there will be a reduction of retail rates corresponding with the price of Beef, and that no pains will be spared to furnish the very best the country affords, and a regular supply.

Persons wishing choice cuts on Sunday will have to apply previous to half-past 8 A. M.

☞ Positively no credit.

3-46:tf E. MEEKER.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, May 30, 1861.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, May 4th.

The Police Commissioners of this city have notified Capt. Lyon, commander of the Arsenal, to remove the soldiers stationed outside the Arsenal walls on property within the city limits. For U. S. soldiers to occupy such property, the Commissioners think, is a violation of the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

Capt. Lyon replied that he did not consider such occupancy in conflict with law, as he had leased the property. Before taking any action on the subject, he will consult the Government at Washington.

The Commissioners intimate that there will be trouble if the soldiers are not removed, and have referred the matter to the Legislature.

Another requisition has been made upon Pennsylvania for troops to proceed to Washington immediately.

It is said that dissensions are frequent in the Confederate camp. Southern troops demand an attack on Washington, but Virginia opposes it.

All travel South from Philadelphia was stopped to-day.

Commander Gregory has tendered his services to the Government.

Four companies of volunteers left Buffalo yesterday for the rendezvous at Elmira, N. Y. A splendid banner was presented to them by the ladies. They were escorted to the depot by the Home Guards, commanded by Maj. ex-President Fillmore, and the streets were thronged with people.

Capt. Theodore Fink, U. S. A., died at Detroit yesterday, of apoplexy.

Gov. Magoffin of Kentucky has issued a proclamation to order an election for Representatives to Congress, on 31st June.

In Delaware, three companies have been sworn in under the Governor's proclamation. He has issued a requisition for one thousand rifles, which, added to the arms already on hand, will suffice to place the State in a condition of defense. The Knights of the Golden Circle are plenty, but quiet.

The Union feeling is gaining ground in Kentucky, where disloyalty has been most marked.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.

Baltimore is quiet. At Fort Monroe, an earthwork fortification, commanding the city and harbor, is in possession of Government troops.

The steamer *Maryland* landed some Massachusetts troops at Annapolis, and large quantities of stores at Fort McHenry, yesterday.

The intelligence from Richmond is important. Considerable alarm is said to exist there in consequence of the activity of the U. S. Government, and the unexpected unity of the North.

It is believed at Richmond that President Davis had just notified the Governors of the Border States, now acting in hostility to the Government, to assemble at Montgomery, there to confer with the Confederate Government.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on the 1st instant to the 12th of June, by which time it was expected that the returns of the popular vote on the Ordinance of Secession would be received.

Gen. Harney has prepared an address to the people of Maryland, urging them to stay in the Union, and declaring that for them to secede would be the ruin of their State; that for himself, he is ready to stand to the last by the flag to which twenty States have been added since he entered the service.

Washington advices of last night are to the effect that the war will be vigorously opened in a few days, by demonstrations upon Alexandria and Norfolk.

A movement on Havre de Grace was ordered to take place yesterday from Perrysville. Three or four companies will cross the Susquehanna with a battery of artillery, and occupy Havre de Grace. Troops will be sent forward ten miles, to Bush river. The last movement may not be made for two days. A strong force of carpenters and builders will be sent forward to Bush river, to rebuild the bridge there. The bridges over the Big and Little Gunpowder will be rebuilt as soon as a sufficient military force is sent forward to protect the workmen.

It was stated upon reliable authority, in Washington yesterday, that there are only 1,500 Virginians at Harper's Ferry; that they are not half armed and are very short of provisions.

A Boston dispatch says orders have been issued for four new regiments of Infantry. Col. Fletcher Webster's regiment will proceed to Fort Warren next Monday.

It is contemplated to suspend all Southern mails next week.

A corps of telegraph operators is being organized to be attached to the army.

The N. Y. *Times* says that the Federal forces are moving toward Baltimore, and Fort McHenry has been well reinforced.

The *Cumberland*, *Monticello*, *Yankee*, and several other steamers, are strictly blockading Hampton Roads and James River.

Letters from Boston say that $5,000,000 of the new loan will be taken there.

The Navy Department is to charter ten more steamers at New York, five at Philadelphia, and five at Boston, to be added to the Navy.

The *Alleghany* was towed from Fort McHenry yesterday. She will be heavily armed as a guard-ship for Annapolis harbor.

The Secretary of Gov. Hicks says the appointment of the Board of Safety must precipitate that State into civil war. The majority of the Board are sworn to secession, and are men of desperate political fortunes. The Governor soon may have to resort to Washington or the Pennsylvania line. The great seal of the State is in Annapolis, and will be thrown into the Chesapeake, sooner than be placed on an ordinance of secession. The absence of the seal is a veto.

ST. LOUIS, May 6th.

The steamer *Columbia*, with the Albany Burgess Corps, Salem Guards, a detachment of the 71st Regiment, and two 12-pound howitzers for the 7th Regiment, sailed Saturday afternoon.

The N. Y. *Post's* special Washington correspondent relates, on good authority, that the Secessionists have planned for a fierce conflict with the Federal troops that may attempt passing through Baltimore.

Gen. Patterson has prepared a flying railroad artillery battery for use on the Annapolis and Washington railroad.

Capt. Engle has been ordered to the command of the frigate *Cumberland*.

A letter from the interior of South Carolina says that while the writer was absent at Charleston, a fight with negroes occurred in his town. They burned four buildings and eight stores in the town, and four more in the vicinity. Eight negroes were hung. A dozen more would be hung.

The Secretary of the Interior instructed the Collector of the Port of New York not to grant leave of absence to employees volunteering; they must resign or not volunteer.

The Jersey City Coast Guard have seized two schooners loaded with 3,800 kegs and 1,100 barrels of powder.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad has offered the Government the use of their rolling stock.

The Government has been officially advised that at the latest dates no Commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves to the French Court.

The State Department has instructed the new Minister to Paris, Mr. Dayton, to explicitly make known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, any or the least idea entertained by this Government of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

The Maryland Senate Act, providing for a Committee of Safety, is considered to be as good as lost. The Union feeling is gaining throughout the State.

Workmen are actively engaged repairing the Northern Central Railroad. They meet with no opposition. The people rejoice at the speedy opening of trade.

The Government has seized the steamer that has been running between Baltimore and Havre de Grace.

A Cairo (Ill.) dispatch of the 4th says that Gens. Pillow and Ely, and other promoted officers of the Confederate army, and a large number of Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee troops are at Memphis. Heavy guns are arriving there daily.

Col. Prentiss, the commanding officer at Cairo, has received the following dispatch from three of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati: "Gen. Pillow has several steamers ready at Memphis. He meditates an attack on Cairo." Col. Prentiss replied: "Let him come. He will learn to dig a ditch on the right side; and we are ready."

A great Union meeting was held at Springfield, Missouri, on Saturday, the 4th, which was addressed by Hon. John S. Phelps, Judge Orr, and others. A. M. Bedford, of Arkansas, a Secessionists, afterwards addressed the meeting.

From the latest accounts, it appears that the Union men have been victorious in Kentucky. The vote of Louisville, in favor of the Union candidate to the Border State Convention, is from six to eight thousand. The Secession ticket was some time since withdrawn. The Union vote of that city, it is supposed, will be larger than any aggregate vote ever polled there. Maysville gives 820 majority for the Union. The stars and stripes float from every building in town. Paris precinct gives 375 majority for the Union. Bell's majority was 365.

The U. S. Marshal of Philadelphia has given notice to the Presidents of railroads running South of that city, that no more provisions for the revolted States can be shipped.

Gen. Scott thinks the concentration of Secession forces in Virginia is intended only for the defense of the State, and no longer for aggressive demonstrations.

Valparaiso advices, April 8d, say that an earthquake destroyed the city of Mendoza; 8,000 killed. San Juan reported destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, May 7th, 1861.

The Government had advices that there were 30,000 Virginia troops at Fairfax Court House, and within two days 70,000 available men were expected to be quartered at Washington.

A gentleman at Butler's camp informed him that a battery was planted on the other side of Petapsko river to rake him. Butler made preparations to take it.

The War Department has informed the Governors of States that it was desirable to enroll all who had not yet been enrolled for three years.

The people of Virginia declare they never intended to attack Washington, but should their soil be invaded, she will fight the North to the bitter end, and, if possible, burn Washington. The forces at the Relay House have been augmented. There were 2,000 men there on the 7th. On the same day eight companies of Sappers and Miners were mustered into service. A Kentucky battalion is expected to move there.

At New York five companies were mustered into Col. Bakers regiment.

Mob spirit is reported to have subsided in Baltimore. Loyalists are prepared to welcome New York troops.

There will be thirteen regiments of 1,000 men each raised in Baltimore to be accepted by the Government.

Richmond papers announce the marching of military companies towards Harper's Ferry to support the Government.

Secretary Chase has ordered the stoppage at Cairo of all supplies for rebellious States.

The Union demonstration at Frederick, Maryland, was a great affair. Reverdy Johnson made a strong Union speech, and declared that if the South had the right it had not power to wage a war against the general Goverhment, and rebellion must be crushed out.

Three regiments of Kentucky volunteers have offered their services to the General Government, and will be commanded by Major Anderson.

Gen. Patterson will move the troops through Baltimore as soon as the railroads are mended.

Maj. Hunter, of the U. S. Army, is made a Colonel.

Fourteen hundred Tennessee troops and a battalion of Alabama troops have reached Lynchburg.

At Norfolk, there are about 4000 troops, including two companies from Georgia.

Secretary Seward declares that the Government will use its power to put down rebellion and retake property belonging to it.

It is understood that the Government has received from Minister Dallas an account of his interview with Palmerston, with a result which justifies the assertion that there is no indication or pro pect of the recognition of the Confederate States by any foreign power against the protest of the Administration.

It is said that the Virginia forces have abandoned Alexandria.

The Court House at Frederick, Md., was burned and destroyed by fire on the 8th inst.

Gen. Harney has written to his friend, Col. O. Fallon, at St. Louis, declaring his fealty to the Union. He says Missouri will commit suicide if she goes out.

Gen. Lane, who was dispatched some days ago to Kansas to raise three regiments and go to Arkansas to retake Government property, holds himself in readiness to meet whatever emergencies may arise in Missouri.

Mr. Preston's next dispatch from Spain, in reply to a demand for explanation relative to St. Domingo, and also the recent recognition of the Southern Confederacy, is looked for with much interest.

Government is considering the policy of constructing flying batteries on the Mississippi.

A fire broke out in Washington, May 8th, and was put out by the Zouave corps. The fire was started in several places, and it was supposed to be an attempt to burn the city.

The Missouri Legislature is still in secret session. Military bill probably passed, compelling all to take up arms and serve in the State militia or pay a fine of $150; and all persons to take an oath to support the Constitution and laws of the State, and obey the Governor or be punished for treason. It is supposed a secession ordinance will pass in some shape.

Twelve thousand mounted men are under arms at St. Louis, and more are enrolling. The State militia is encamped near St. Louis.

It is said that 2000 stand of arms, mortars and Columbiads, were received from Baton Rouge yesterday on the steamer *Scion*.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE.

BALCH & WEBBER

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public generally, and Cattle Shippers and Sea Captains in particular, that they have a good WHARF, with everything convenient attached which may be desired, such as a

FOUNTAIN

OF THE BEST OF SPRING WATER,

Sufficient to supply any ship or steamer; STOREHOUSES to receive any amount of goods which may be desired; and a good CORRAL attached for herding cattle, with plenty of good Hay, which we sell for $16 per ton. Wharfage on Cattle and Horses, 12½ cents per head, and a liberal discount made to regular shippers.

The steamer Eliza Anderson leaves our Wharf every Thursday for Olympia, and every Monday for ports down the Sound, and is now taking cattle to any place desired at a very low rate.

Parties wishing to purchase goods will find a large and desirable assortment at our old stand.

Drafts cashed at a small percentage, if the amount should not exceed ten dollars.

☞ No money received on deposit, general or special without the consent of the party or parties wishing to make the same.

BALCH & WEBBER.

Steilacoom, Feb. 14th, 1861. 8:40-tf

CARPENTERING.

DOORS, WINDOW SASHES, BLINDS, ETC.,

MADE TO ORDER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING COMPLETED the furnishing of his establishment with the requisite machinery, is now prepared to execute with dispatch, in the most workmanlike manner, all orders in his line. The machinery in my establishment gives me facilities for executing work such as are possessed by no one else on the Sound. Parties desiring Doors, Window Sashes, Blinds, Brackets, Scroll work, etc., can obtain them on short notice at reasonable rates.

Contracts will be entered into for the erection of buildings in whole or in part, and every variety of Carpenter work done.

Orders from all parts of the Sound respectfully solicited and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT GOODBURN,
8-18:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

ADVICE GRATIS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

TO Purify the Blood.

These Pills have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of all remedies for removing obnoxious poisons from the blood, and cleansing all the tissues of the body. They have saved thousands, year after year, from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, constipation, liver complaints, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. Excessive weakness and debility, the warnings of decreasing organic energy and vital decay, are restored and reanimated with vigor and healthful action in every organ throughout the system, by the restorative and exhilarating influence of this medicine.

Female Complaints.

All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every crisis perilous to the life and health of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, may be radically and quickly cured, without risk or trouble, by a few doses of these Pills, taken according to the printed directions.

Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

When taking these Pills rub Holloway's celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and over the regions of the liver, on the right side under the ribs, and you will at once experience a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

DROPSY.

The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in Dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits, and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels.

Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver. If bilious attacks be allowed to continue, serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. In all disorders of the kidneys, the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back once or twice a day; and the Pills, acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

Puff ---Shortness of Breath with Weakness.

Very bad symptoms, which, if not corrected, may tend to some serious disorders of the heart or other vital organs. Eat moderately of solids, take six Pills nightly for some little time; take plenty of fresh air with moderate exercise, and the human machinery will be quickly restored to health and vigor. Try this but for three days only, and the result will be marvellous.

Complaints incident to Children.

All complaints of children may soon be cured if care be taken to purify their blood correct the action of the liver, and cleanse the stomach and bowels. A few doses of these famous Pills will immediately have the desired effect, particularly if parents be careful in not allowing them to eat of things which they know would be injurious to themselves.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throats
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice	Stone and Gravel
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago	Tic Douloureux
Bowel Compl'ts	Fevers of all kinds	Piles	Tumors
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine	Venereal affections
Consumption	Headache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Worms, all kinds
Debility	Indigestion		Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each Box.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
Victoria, V. I.,
Agents for Holloway.

STAGE

AND

LIVERY STABLE,

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

3 49:tf WINSOR & LAMAN, *Proprietors.*

Miscellaneous.

Puget Sound DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESsary for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.

No charge made except for price of the medicines.

Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.

3:5-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

DR. O. ROWLND' BEGS LEAVE TO INform the citizens of Pierce County that he has opened an office at FITZGERALD'S DRUG STORE, Steilacoom, and that he will attend to calls on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of each week. 26:tf

MRS. F. PARKINSON

WISHES TO INFORM HER FRIENDS AND the public generally that she has now on hand, for ladies, the choicest selection of

Fancy Dry Goods,

Comprising all the latest styles, such as

Dress Trimmings, Hats,
Artificial Flowers, Ribbons,
Fine French Poplins, Chalil Robes,
All wool Delaines, French Barages,
Plaid Alpaccas, Plain Swiss,
Dotted Swiss, Tarletons,
Ladies' Corsets, Hoop Skirts,
Plain Satin and Fancy Silks,
Fine Ballendale Flannel,
Thread and Cotton Laces,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Calicos and Cambrics,
Gentlemen's fine Linen Collars,
Lambswool and English Cotton Hose,
Satin and Silk Neckties,
Alexandre's Kid Gloves,
Linen Hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c,

All of which she will sell at reduced prices. Call early and get bargains. 40:tf

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINKUS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALers in CLOTHING of every variety, have added to their stock, by recent arrivals, a large assortment of

HATS,
CAPS.
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
FRENCH CASSIMERES FOR GENT'S PANTS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,
CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND
PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c;
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND

Will be sold at prices to suit all who may favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINKUS & CO.,
Commercial st., near Balch,
8-31:1y Steilacoom, W. T.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent, the Stationery business will continue to be conducted, as heretofore, by E. A. Light alone, at the old stand, Post Office building.

Both parties will settle claims in favor of or against the late firm.

E. A. LIGHT,
J. A. PACKARD.
Steilacoom, May 6th, 1861. 8:32-4

Bank Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROprietor of the

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON.

It has been thoroughly refitted by him, and the bar supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars that the market affords. The Billiard and Reading Rooms have been fitted up in a superior style. Two as fine tables as can be found in San Francisco are kept in good order in the one, and files of all the late papers and publications in the other.

If unremitting attention to my business will do it, I promise my friends and patrons to make the BANK EXCHANGE an attractive and pleasant place of amusement for them. May they be numerous. It maketh John glad to see them at the Bank Exchange.

17:tf JOHN C. NEWELL, *Proprietor.*

NOTICE! NOTICE!

I TAKE THIS METHOD TO INFORM THE public generally that in future I will not endorse for any one, and hope to escape further annoyance.

44:tf PHILIP KEACH.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT they desire all persons indebted to them to call and make settlement. With reference to prompt payment, wheat, oats, rye and cattle will be bought on account.

We further give notice that we desire to stop giving credit to customers, and that, while we regret our inability to accommodate them, we feel it would be unjust to ourselves to continue the system longer.

Hence, we hope none will solicit credit hereafter.

S. McCAW & CO.
Steilacoom, Sept. 21, 1860. 20:tf

H. G. WILLIAMSON,

LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT THE old stand of H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO., all the finest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
ALSO,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

BACON,
HAMS,
LARD,
TOBACCO,
CANDLES,
CAN FRUITS,
HONEY,
OYSTERS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

50:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

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

Pork, Dried Apples,
Bacon, Dried Peaches,
Hams, Soap,
Salmon, Starch,
Butter, Sugar,
Cheese, Crushed do,
Flour, Adamantine Candle
Beans, Saleratus,
Rice, Pepper,
Peas, Alspice,
Potatoes, Cloves,
Salt, fine, Mustard,
Salt, coarse, Capers,
Tobacco, Table Sauces,
Molasses, Can Oysters,
Syrup, Can Lobsters,
Vinegar, Can Chickens,
Nails, Can Beef,
Glass, Can Peaches,
Axes, Bottled Peaches,
Buckets, Brandy Peaches,
Brooms, Can Apples,
White Lead, Can Strawberries,
Oil, Can Pie Fruits,
Turpentine, Bottled Pie Fruits,
Lamp Oil, Ex. Lemon,
Olive Oil, Ex. Vanilla,
Coffee, Ex. Orange,
Tea, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community

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

Shipping.

U. S. MAIL LINE

FROM

OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER
ELIZA ANDERSON,
THOMAS WRIGHT, Commander,

Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, for

STEILACOOM, SEATTLE,
PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE,
PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND,
WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS,
BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,
AND VICTORIA, V. I.

The ELIZA ANDERSON has been recently refitted, and now offers superior accommodations for passengers. Her freighting capacity has been enlarged, and cattle, produce, &c., will be carried at reduced prices.

For further particulars, address

JOHN H. SCRANTON.
Olympia, May 4, 1860. 8-2:tf

BALCH & WEBBER'S

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS

BETWEEN

Puget Sound

AND

San Francisco

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORK, 300 Tons,
A. T. TRASK, Commander;

Ship MASSACHUSETTS, 500 Tons,
FREEMAN TRASK, Commander;

And other vessels as the trade requires.

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 carrying Freight and Passengers.

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

Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

BALCH & WEBBER, Pier 20, Steuart street, San Francisco. | BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T. 1:tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

EXPRESS

AND

EXCHANGE COMPANY.

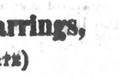
CAPITAL : : : : : : $600,000

D. N. BARNEY, President. | T. M. JANES, Treasurer.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE
IN SUMS TO SUIT,
ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA; UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for assay, and receive deposits, general and special.

EXPRESS FORWARDERS



AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure under our own open policies held with the best English Companies, viz:

Indemnity Mutual Marine; | Royal Exchange Insurance;
Marine Insurance; | London Assurance.

Forward Freight and Parcels

To all parts of the United States and Canadas, and, through the American and European Express and Exchange Company, to all parts of Europe; execute commissions, make collections and purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

Forward Daily Expresses,

In charge of experienced and faithful messengers, to all the towns and mining camps in California.

Semi-monthly Express

To Oregon and intermediate points on the Northern coast, Port Townsend, Steilacoom and Olympia, San Diego and intermediate points on the Southern coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

☞ For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territory are furnished with appointments or commissions, specifying their powers as our agents. Each appointment they are requested to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.

Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st., corner of Balch.
9:tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Breastpins and Earrings,

(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)

Finger-Rings,

(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)

CALIFORNIA BUCKLES

For Ladies or Gentlemen,

Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,

LOCKETS,

(OF ALL SIZES)

GOLD AND SILVER

Pens and Pencils,

PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES

In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames,

Striking and Alarm

CLOCKS,

Eight Day and Thirty Hour,

Of the most approved patterns and best manufacture, in metallic cases for ships, &c.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of superior

TABLE AND POCKET

CUTLERY,

AND

FISHING TACKLE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

JUST RECEIVED AND KEPT CONstantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business.

Repairs thorough and warranted.

☞ Work from the adjoining towns received and remitted free of express charges.

JAS. E. D. JESTER,
Practical Watchmaker,
Commercial st., near Balch, Steilacoom.

P.S.—The standard time of Washington Territory kept constantly on hand for the benefit of the public. 26:tf

San Francisco.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERchandise and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.

A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are REFERRED TO

Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co., "
D. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co, "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co, "
J. Anthony & Co, Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.

N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent judges.

L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st., up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW STYLE

OF

IMPROVED

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER

OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

No Leather Pad used on

NEW STYLE MACHINE.

The New Style Hemmer

AND

Transparent Cloth Presser

Are attached to the

IMPROVED MACHINE!

PRICES GREATLY

REDUCED!

☞ Send for a Circular.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.

☞ The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 4-1:tf

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANnouncing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a

FIRST PREMIUM

FOR THEIR

UNRIVALLED AXLE-GREASE!

Also, that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their

FIRST CLASS PREMIUM

for the same. But, however gratifying to the advertisers to have their

HOME MANUFACTURE

thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East assuming their title) the demand for the

Now Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease

has more than doubled during the present season.

And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE

who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired, of being the

Best Still Cheapest Lubricating Medium for Carriage-Wheels, etc.,

EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
8:52-9m Natoma street, San Francisco.

WIRE ROPE,

BY ITS GREAT DURABILITY, IS

Less than One-fourth the Cost of any other kind of

ROPE.

IT IS 40 PER CENT. LIGHTER, LESS THAN one half the diameter, and is unaffected by change of weather.

It is specially adapted for hoisting and winding purposes for Gin Ropes, Ferry Ropes, Long Pump Ropes, &c., &c., and three years trial, under all circumstances, has proved the immense economy of its application.

Scales of strengths and weights, and circulars forwarded by addressing the manufacturers,

A. S. HALIDIE & CO.,
6:41:3m 418 Clay street, San Francisco.

JOHN T. DALY'S

OLD "Q" BRANDY!

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY IS put up in cases of one dozen bottles each. It is a

PURE ARTICLE OF

FRENCH BRANDY

And is unsurpassed in quality.

THE EXTENSIVE SALE OF THIS BRANDY IN CALIFORNIA

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

SUFFICIENTLY TESTS ITS REPUTATION.

The cases are branded

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

Each bottle has an additional label with the fac simile signature of "*Wm. H. Daly.*"

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
41:3mis San Francisco, Sole Agents.

Agriculture.

The Curculio.

The New York *Observer* thinks it has an effective remedy for the extirpation of this pest to the gardener and fruit grower. In some parts of the country, plums can hardly be raised; and other stone fruits suffer greatly. Not only the curculio, but other destructive insects yield to the remedy. The *Observer* says:

If any one doubts the efficacy of this remedy against any species of the worm or caterpillar, let him try it on a small scale, and put the cost of failure to our account.

THE MIXTURE.—To one pound of whale oil soap, add four ounces of sulphur. Mix thoroughly, and dissolve in twelve gallons of water.

Take one-half peck of quick lime, and when well-slacked, add four gallons of water, and stir well together. When settled and clear, pour off the transparent part and add it to the soap and sulphur mixture.

To this mixture, add four gallons of strong tobacco water. Apply this compound when thus incorporated with a garden syringe to your plum or other fruit trees, so as to drench all parts of the foliage. If no rains succeed for three weeks, one application will be sufficient. If washed by rains, it should be renewed. (The application should be made soon after the fruit is formed.)

In preparing this mixture, some are troubled to obtain whale oil soap. Many do not know what it is. Every drug store in the country of much extent, should keep the article for sale. It can be obtained in quantities of all whale oil bleachers. This soap is the result or deposit, from mixing potash-lye or soda-ash with whale oil. The alkali has an affinity for the discoloration and impurities of the oil, and the precipitate from this combination constitutes whale oil soap.

Farm Management.

One defect in some of the younger farmers of this day is want of good management. They begin their errors, perhaps, by buying too much land, and running into debt for it. And this misstep they follow up by other misjudgments in buying tools, cattle, seeds, manure, &c. No sooner do they begin their year's work than the interest on their borrowed money begins to accumulate; it rolls up, day after day, in rain and sunshine, in summer and winter, and it eats up no small part of their earnings. They get discouraged, and as a consequence, work less hopefully, less energetically, and with less success.

Somebody has remarked that in England, where taxes are laid upon everything, it costs about as much to rent a farm as it does in this country to buy one. This compels the farmer to be very economical, industrious and careful in his management of all the details of his year's work. Not a particle of manure is suffered to lie out in the sun and rain, or to leach off into the brooks. Not a square foot of ground is allowed to lie idle, certainly not to grow noxious weeds. Not a hired hand or member of the family who does not keep busy to work, contributing something, directly or indirectly, to the general stock of income.

These things our brethren in the old country are compelled to do to live at all by farming. Now why should we not do some thing like it from choice in order to prosper? Doubtless it is sometimes wise and necessary to farm with borrowed money, but it is a hazardous business. Better work on a smaller scale and use more management than attempt a great deal at considerable risk. The spectre of debt will haunt the farmer day and night, and rob him of much of his peace. Unwise it certainly is for the farmer to buy more land than he needs, to pay for it more than it is worth, and to manage it with no skill at all. First let him sit down and compute how many acres he actually needs, how he will work them, and how much they are sure to return in profits; and let him think seriously of purchasing. Nor let him forget that he will want money also for implements, stock, seeds, hired help, etc., and some laid up against "a rainy day." If these things are all taken into account, he will be somewhat cautious in his investments in land.

By all means let nothing be done in a hasty and thoughtless manner, taking it for granted that somehow or other all will turn out well in the end. Success will not come by accident.

Reasons for Planting an Orchard.

1. Dr. Dwight used to remark to his pupils, at Yale, that the raising of fruit was the cheapest and pleasantest way of entertaining one's friends. We are creatures of society, and it is a very important object to make the social board attractive to all who honor us with their friendship. A dish of well-grown apples is always wholesome and acceptable.

2. An orchard is an ornament to the farm, beautiful in its Spring blossoms, its Summer drapery of green, and its Autumn burden of yellow and ruddy fruit. No farm is complete without its acres of orchard.

3. The cultivation of fruit is a very pleasant occupation, and has an important influence upon the mind and heart of the cultivator. It requires higher intelligence than the growing of the annual crops. It fosters forecast and hopefulness, and tends to a cheerful temper.

4. It makes home attractive: children are universally fond of fruit, and the home where this luxury is always enjoyed will be more loved on that account. It will be in pleasant contrast with many homes around them.

5. It tends to guard children against vice and crime. So strong is the desire for fruit, that they may steal it if it be not provided for them at home. And the boy that grows up plundering his neighbor's fruit-yard and orchard is very likely to steal more valuable things when he becomes a man.

6. It is a very sure investment. An apple-tree, if well planted, is about as hardy as an oak, and sure to bear fruit according to the labor bestowed upon it. When houses burn up, and banks fail, and railroad stocks depreciate, the orchard still yields dividends.

7. It is not only a sure investment for yourself, but for your children. No real estate in their inheritance is likely to be so permanently valuable. An orchard in good soil will bear fruit for a hundred years.

8. It is a perpetual incitement to thanksgiving to the bountiful Creator. It yields its burden of precious fruit year after year, giving large returns for the labor of the husbandman, and calling him to behold the wisdom and goodness of Providence.

Do not fail to plant that long-deferred orchard, and while you are about it, select good marketable fruit. The best is always the cheapest.

Use of Underdrains.

We will give three reasons for under draining, either of which, in some certain soils, would in our opinion justify the expense:

First. It draws the surplus or stagnant water down from the roots of the plants, which, in some soils, would otherwise remain there till the plants would be greatly sickened or totally destroyed.

Second. By drawing the water down from the plants, they lose no time, but grow ahead; and if there should come a drouth, the water will come back by capillary attraction, to the great nourishment of the plants, while those on a lot not underdrained will wither and die.

Third. Drawing the water from the surface will leave the soil in a porous or mellow condition, thereby enabling the little rootlets to penetrate in every direction and gather food from every part of the soil. It will also permit the warm air to circulate freely through the soil, thereby warming it and leaving certain gases which are good for the health and nourishment of the plants.

The above are, in my opinion, the principal and main reasons why land should be underdrained.

Peach Cultivation.

The land for a peach orchard should be thoroughly mellowed, and underdrained if necessary, and the holes dug by line, a rod apart each way. Be sure and have the holes large enough so as to give a chance for spreading out the roots to their full extent without crowding. They should be well set and staked, to keep the wind from blowing them over before they get well rooted. The first and second seasons the land may be planted with corn, or some hoed crop. I prefer corn to any other crop, as it is not liable to disturb the roots of the trees as potatoes or other root crops. Still, root crops may be put in, by taking care not to put them too close to the trees. After the second season the trees should have the whole ground, and it should be kept worked every year, so as to keep it free from weeds, and manure applied.

The trees should be trimmed enough to keep them in good shape, with no scraggly branches. Many think that trimming ruins peach trees, but it is a mistaken notion, for I have seen several peach orchards that had been given up as good for nothing, taken hold of by a man who went into them and trimmed away more than of half of their tops, and the trees began to bear immediately, and continued to bear for some years after. The use of lime as a manure should be avoided in the peach orchard, as I have known of several orchards that have been ruined by the use of lime. Rye is also injurious to peach trees.

NEGLECT OF PRUNING.—We noticed recently in a pear orchard one of the consequences of imperfect shortening in. A few of the Bartletts were loaded with fruit, and the branches were bent to the ground. The wood was quite too slender to hold up the fruit. We could see that some of the annual growths had been left two feet or more in length, and no pains had been taken to bring the limbs out to an obtuse angle to the trunk of the tree. Had only a foot of wood been left at each annual pruning, in the earlier stages of growth, the limbs would have been sufficiently large and strong to hold the present burden of fruit. Fruit growers, especially the inexperienced, are so much in a hurry to get large quantities of fruit, that they spare too much wood upon the young tree. When bearing begins, too much fruit is left upon the limbs, and they become permanently drooping. This superinduces excessive fruitfulness and premature decay. The first eight years of the life of a fruit tree are the most important, and require judicious management. If a good compact head be formed, in this period, it will need comparatively little pruning after that. The wood is of the first consequence in these years, and the fruit should be steadily sacrificed for the future good of the tree. Apply the knife above and the compost below, and keep the heads as much in a pyramidical shape as possible. In due time, you will have abundant fruit, and limbs stout enough to hold it.

THE "ALDRICH" BEE HIVE.—Each hive is so constructed that the interior is filled with frames about eight inches long and six inches deep, so arranged that each frame will contain one comb of the ordinary thickness, which, when full, and the insects are at work on others, may be taken out without in any way disturbing the workers, or in any way breaking the adjacent combs. By another nice arrangement, each part of the hive is so constructed that the bees have access to all the departments through the small passage between the combs when the frames are filled with honey; and thus, if moth or any other insect, fatal to the labor of the swarm in ordinary hives, gets into any chamber, it may at once be detected and destroyed by the intelligent little workers. In ordinary hives, when the surplus honey is to be taken out, the whole colony is disturbed, the comb must be broken, and even with the most careful some waste follows. But in Aldrich's hive all these evils are avoided. The comb being separated by means of the frame above noticed, any portion of the aggregate of honey in the hive may be removed at any time when it is wanted, without disturbing the bees or breaking up the comb.

Business Cards.

J. V. MEEKER,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 3-9:tf

P. J. MOOREY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 10:tf

FRANK CLARK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE—Corner of Commercial and Main streets,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

S. McCAW & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c.
N.B.—Liberal terms for cash
1-1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
3-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

B. F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
Port Townsend, Washington Territory.
Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Oregon and California.
Office over Hastings' new store. 3-1:tf

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
3-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
123 Sansome st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Agents for James Conner & Sons'
U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
And dealers in all kinds of
PRINTING MATERIALS.
Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 3-3:1y

J. B. PAINTER,
[LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER]
DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Materials, Paper, Cards,
AND
PRINTER'S STOCK GENERALLY,
133 Clay street, near Sansome,
48:1y SAN FRANCISCO,

C. CROSBY. N. CROSBY, JR. L. C. GRAY
C. CROSBY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.
9:tf Tum Water, W. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.
BALCH & WEBBER,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
PUGET SOUND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Cargoes furnished for Export on short notice.
Stewart street, near Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., and
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and Steil acoom. 1-3m

A. M. GILMAN, F. SMITH,
S. S. DAVIS. Boston.
A. M. GILMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 83 Front street,
1-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Importing Booksellers and Stationers,
151 Montgomery street,
One door from Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Have in store the largest collection of SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS in California; also Historical and other Works. Orders from Washington Territory solicited. 1-3m

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING.

HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF PERmanently in Steilacoom, the undersigned takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general that he will devote his time exclusively to the above branch of business, embracing
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
GLAZING,
PAPER HANGING, &c.,
And respectfully solicits orders from those desiring work in his line. A long experience in painting, glazing and paper-hanging enables him to guarantee entire satisfaction with all work entrusted to him.
33:tf JOSEPH F. WHITMAN.

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Commercial street, Steilacoom, 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 a 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 Commercial st, Steilacoom.

NOTICE—SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their widows or orphan children) who served in any wars or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington attended to.
R. S. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 47:tf

TOWN LOTS!
BILLS'S ADDITION TO STEILACOOM.
GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LAID OUT his land claim, adjoining Capt. Balch's claim, into Town Lots of one acre each, is now prepared to sell Lots to suit parties desiring either to locate and improve or seeking investment. This claim, for advantageous location is not excelled by any on Puget Sound. The site has been laid out with a view to beauty and convenience; the streets being four rods wide, and the whole plot well watered by springs. Sites for three churches have already been donated and set apart. The prices of Lots range from $50 to $150 each, according to locality.

The proprietor contemplates building a wharf from the claim during the coming summer, which cannot fail to greatly enhance the value of the entire property.

A power of attorney having been given to Frank Clark, Esq., during my absence in Oregon, notice is hereby given that the same is now withdrawn.
20:tf LEMUEL BILLS.

Miscellaneous.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED these machines in 1858, at the following Fairs and Institutes:—

Missouri,	Wisconsin,
Illinois,	Michigan,
Mississippi,	Indiana,
New York,	Chicago,
New Jersey,	St. Louis,
Maryland,	Baltimore,
Virginia,	Richmond,
Pennsylvania,	California,
Kentucky,	Mechanics' Institute, *San Francisco.*

These machines having taken the first premiums at all the State Fairs held last Fall throughout the Union, in every instance where they have contended, over all other Sewing Machines, must be received as

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

Among the undoubted advantages of these machines are—1st. Elegance and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs. 2d. Durability. 3d. Unexampled ease and rapidity of operation. 4th. Comparatively noiseless movement. 5th. Beauty of stitch and firmness of seam. 6th. Economy of Thread. 7th. Applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.

"They are applicable to every variety of Sewing for Family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. It works equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods; seaming, quilting, hemming, gathering and felling, performing every species of sewing except making button holes, stitching on buttons, and the like. Various appliances are furnished for regulating the width of hems. The hemmer is an appendage by which the edge of the fabric, as it passes through, is turned down and handsomely stitched. Thousands of these machines are used by families, seamstresses, dressmakers, tailors, manufacturers of skirts, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' gaiters, umbrellas, parasols, silk and linen goods, with complete success; sometimes from one to two hundred are used in a single manufactory."

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