

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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The Missing Ship.

She left the port in gallant style,
With sails and masts tall and true,
I watched her course for many a mile,
Far out upon the distant sea.
At dusk she heeled to a peak,
And then I could not trace her more;
But hearts were beating on her deck—
And hearts were beating on the shore.

Two of the outward bound I know,
One beautiful, the other brave—
The master worth, and the crew
Turn to content with wind and wave;
For travel some, and some for gain
And some for health, had gone aboard;
Our prayers were for them on the main,
God speed the ship and all on board!

That vessel never reached the land—
No tidings of her ever came;
Those who had left her leave the strand,
For years in anguish heard her name,
And even now in vain they try
To learn the fate of those on board;
Or hide the mistle of the eye
White as waxing of that missing ship.

Kisses.

"Oh, kiss me and go,"
Said the maid of my heart,
And preferred her kiss
To aught that was dear and true;
The midnight approaches,
My mother will know,
My maid and daughter,
O, kiss me and go."

She gave me the blessing
In such a sweet way,
The breath of my life,
I kissed her to stay!
So we kissed till the morning
Came in with its glow,
For she said, every moment,
"Oh, kiss me and go."

Life.

Like the falling of a star,
Or the dipping of an eye,
Or like the froth of a gull's bill,
Or like the foam of a wave,
Or like the wind that chafes the shore,
Or like the water which flows,
Or like the dust which rises,
Or like the dew which falls,
Or like the rain which falls,
Or like the snow which falls,
Or like the hail which falls,
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The Wife's Dower.

Everybody who knew John Gordon, knew him to be the meanest and most contemptible man that ever was permitted to walk the earth. His brother Peter was not a whit better; so it would appear that manhood ran in the blood of the family. John was pretty well off, so far as the world's goods are concerned. His property was all invested in buildings, which had cost him thirty thousand dollars. He did not marry till he was forty, probably from the fear of incurring unnecessary expense; and when finally he did take a wife, it was as he would have taken a touslekeeper—a servant.

Mrs. Gordon was a poor woman, and had been obliged to work very hard for a living. Perhaps she married on purely prudential considerations, for she could not possibly have loved such an abortion of a man as John Gordon. She took good care of him, better than he deserved, and was in every respect an obedient and faithful wife. All she received in return was the meagre support her husband's home afforded.

When they had been married about three years, John was taken sick, and lingered along for a year, during which time his wife was an excellent, devoted wife. Her whole aim seemed to be to discharge her duty to him with fidelity. She had made a bargain with him, and she performed her part of the contract with scrupulous exactness.

One day I heard that John Gordon was dead. It was a small loss to the community, and I did not think of pitying his wife, for her lot would certainly be ameliorated by his departure. She would be entitled to one-third of the income of the real estate, which, for a poor woman as she had been, and having no luxurious tastes to gratify, would be a princely stipend.

"Mine is a very hard case," Mr. Docket, said she, seating herself by my side.

"Indeed, madam; I thought you were provided for. You have one-third of the income of your husband's estate, which is about a thousand dollars a year."

"It seems that I am not to have this," she replied gloomily.

"Not to have it?"

"Peter Gordon has taken possession of the estate, declaring it belongs to him. He said that my husband sold it to him two weeks before he died."

"How could that be?"

"Peter showed me the deed; he says it has been recorded."

"Does he?"

"Does he?" she asked, looking at her husband. "No, madam; he does not show it to me, but he says it is a forgery."

"But he sold it for one dollar," interrupted Mrs. Gordon.

"He could not sell it without your concurrence. Did you release your right of dower in the premises?"

"No, sir; Peter said I did, though, and showed me my name, duly witnessed on the deed."

"Did you sign it?"

"No, sir."

"Then it is a forgery."

"I suppose it is."

"You are confident you did not sign your name to the deed?"

"I am sure that I did not, for a very good reason."

"How's that?"

"I cannot write; I never wrote my name. I was brought up in the country, where girls do not get so much schooling as now. My folks were very poor, and I never had a chance to go to school," replied Mrs. Gordon, with some confusion.

"Did your husband know you could not write?"

"No, I never told him."

"I dismissed her with the request that she should call the next day. I went at once to the Registry of Deeds, and found that Mrs. Gordon had told a straight story; her miserable, contemptible husband had given his property to his brother, in his last days, so as to cheat his wife, who cared for his health and nursed him in sickness, of her just claims upon his estate.

"He was a villain; but I need not say I felt a deep interest in the case of my client, and resolved to bring matters to an issue at once. The next day, when she called, she directed me to her sister, by whom it could be proved that Mrs. Gordon could not write her own name, as she had seen her make her mark often within a short time.

The person who professed to have witnessed the signature of Mrs. Gordon was a clerk in the office of Peter. My first move was to arrest him on a charge of fraud, and send him to prison for his share of the rents, which he had refused to pay over to her.

When I had proceeded thus far, I received a visit from Peter Gordon.

"What do you mean, sir?" he asked, rather sourly.

"I mean to get justice for the widow."

"Her husband was worth nothing when he died."

"But the wife had a one-third interest in his real estate."

"He was sold to me, and she signed away her right to dower."

"Did she?"

"Certainly she did."

"Did you see her sign?"

"To be sure I did; so did my clerk."

"There is a warrant out for the arrest of your clerk, and I have some hopes that he will turn State's evidence, and convict his principal."

He started back in astonishment and terror.

"I—I don't understand you," he stammered out.

"Don't trouble yourself about it, Mr. Gordon; you will understand it all in good time."

"For God's sake don't arrest my clerk! He will be the ruin of me," groaned he.

"You should have thought of that before," I said.

"You don't mean to say that everything isn't all right about my brother's affairs. Because, if it isn't, I will make it all right, you know," he whined in supplicating tones.

"You say you saw Mrs. Gordon sign that deed?"

"Well, no—not exactly; but I suppose she signed it."

"You don't know she didn't?"

"How should I know?"

"She can't write; she never wrote her name in her life."

"Gracious!"

I pressed the matter closely and made him acknowledge that he had signed the name for her—a consideration. I would have named both of them to be sent to the State Prison if Mrs. Gordon had not begged me to spare them. As it was, I secured the entire income of the estate to my client, and charged my bill to Peter, who was glad to pay it.

There is a democratic association in Florida calling themselves "The Tads." We wonder, says Practice, if they raised a Tadpole.

A Book for a Dinner.

In these days of universally disseminated French literature, everybody has heard of the illustrious Alexandre Dumas, and how, on the occasion of the memorable Spanish marriages, he journeyed to Madrid as the official historian of the events he came to witness. Everybody knows, too, the reputation acquired by the voluminous novelist, who is popularly presumed to write six novels a day, with a pen in each hand, and four amanuenses continually around him, each receiving a distinct dictation from his lips. But everybody may not know the way in which he dined abroad the day after his arrival in Spain, and so we may at once, without further preamble, proceed to enlighten them on this hitherto mysterious point.

Imagine, then, Dumas, the morning after he entered Madrid, rambling forth into the country around, leaving his carriage at an inn on the road, to enjoy the delights of a solitary stroll. He held him wrapt in the busy realms of romance, his mind busy in the construction of complicated plots, and his thoughts entirely engrossed by the dilemmas into which he was obliged to plunge his chief characters. Thus occupied, he very naturally loses his way, and awakes from his day-dreams to find he has got entangled in the mazes of a gloomy wood, with the shadows of twilight deepening around him. He has left word for his attendants to follow, and he now shouts for their aid, but in vain; nothing overtakes him but night, and this he has the prospect of passing darkly and supportless, in the midst of a tangled thicket. Now, although this is an interesting situation for a novelist to place his hero in, it is by no means a very agreeable position in reality for the novelist himself; and as he gazed around, doubtful of his own safety, he suddenly saw some figures advance from an opening in the trees, which did not contribute to re-assure him.

"Bah!" cried Dumas, slapping his breast to arouse the dormant courage within. "There are no robbers in this part of Spain." Now, unfortunately, at this crisis, something startlingly cold touched his ear; it was the shining barrel of a veritable carbine. Dumas jumped round, and found himself surrounded by some half dozen ill-looking ruffians, all armed to the teeth and severally directing their threatening muzzles at his head, which at that moment the great Alexandre felt painfully insecure.

The chief of the gang advanced quietly, observing, with a graceful bow:

"You will excuse me, signor, but will you have the kindness to follow us?"

"How if I refuse?" sternly inquired Dumas, with a melodramatic flourish of his cigar-case, which he made to look as much like a pocket-pistol as possible.

"In that case," returned the bandit, "M. Dumas will acknowledge that he places a less value on his head and its contents than we do. The answer regarded approvingly at the implied compliment, and as he felt his vanity flattered by a recognition so singular, he subdued the high tone of his first excitement into a quiet tone of interrogation:

"Who are you?"

"My name, signor, is Luigi Yampa, who, thanks to the indiscreet revelations you have just published concerning me in your lately celebrated romance of 'Monte Christo,' has been forced to leave Italy and commence practice here in common with the gallant gentlemen to whom I have now the honor to introduce you."

"Indeed!" ejaculated Alexandre. "And what may be your pleasure with me?"

"Business, signor! You will, perhaps, be good enough to follow?"

Finding resistance was useless, and, perhaps, desirous of seeing the end of an adventure so rapidly commenced, Dumas obeyed. After a rapid march of about a quarter of an hour the bandit arrived, with their prisoner, at a sort of cave, situated in a dense part of the forest, and conducting him into a small cell scantily furnished, and apparently cut out of the rock, they left him to his meditations. It was late, and Dumas having had nothing since breakfast, felt the appetite of a wolf star within him. He was getting positively voracious; so, shouting loudly, he called the bandit known, Yampa himself made his appearance.

"What does the signor do us the honor of requiring?"

"Dinner!"

"The signor will, perhaps, examine our bill of fare, and, above all, our prices."

And as the brigand politely placed the paper on the table, Dumas read as follows:

Bread—five papers; Soup—a la Mulliganway—ten papers; Roast—Fowl—one sheet; Din-aux-truff—two sheets; Vin Ordinaire—half sheet; Creme a la Portugaise—ditto; Burgundy, per bottle—three sheets; Dessert—twenty papers; Cigars—ten papers; Waiter—five papers. "Come," said M. Alexandre, "it is only one volume for a dinner. Let it be got ready at once."

The Signor must know that we give no credit; and as our dishes are perfectly fresh, so we expect to be paid in original matter. The Signor will not deceive us in this point."

"Agreed," said Dumas. "And now, what o'clock is it?"

"Eight, Signor."

"Then order my dinner to be ready at half-past ten precisely."

At 11 o'clock Dumas sat down to a superb banquet, magnificently served, composing the whole of the articles enumerated in the bill of fare. Just as he had finished, Luigi Yampa made his appearance with some more cigars and a tempting bottle of curiously pale cognac.

"Well," laughed Dumas, struck by the oddity of the whim, "now you have got my romance, what are you going to do with it?"

"Signor," replied the brigand, "I shall instantly cause it to be translated into Spanish and published in my paper, the *Heraldo*, of which I have long been the proprietor. Excuse the little project to which we have had recourse; it was our only chance. You gain 10,000 reals, and we 10,000 new subscribers, for which sum," continued the pretended robber, taking it from his pocket, "I shall trouble you for a receipt."

Thus terminated the most singular literary dinner on record; and the next morning the *Heraldo* announced, in all the confidence of large type, a forthcoming romance, entitled, "The Kings of Leon," by Signor Alexandre Dumas.

Domestic Items.

The *War Drum* is the title of a military paper just started in Boston, by Geo. Coolidge.

A Mobile paper understands that twenty-two gentlemen of Pickens county have forty-four sons in a company in that county—two to each one.

Two regiments have been received by the Government from New Mexico. The celebrated hunter and ranger, Kit Carson, is Colonel of one of them.

Col. T. T. Fauntleroy, who recently resigned a position in the army of the United States, has been appointed Brigadier General in the regular army of Virginia.

A citizen of Hartford has given Capt. Ira Wright's company "a set of toilet articles" to each man. He probably wanted to see the men well dressed in line.

The editor of the *Louisville Courier* (Secession) has been presented by a friend, direct from New York, with a bunch of grass that grew in the streets of New York.

Jeff Davis's cousin, a young man at Rockford, Ill., born at Natchez, Miss., has enlisted; he expressed great anxiety to put a ball through his traitorous relative.

It is said the fit of secession which recently afflicted Maryland, cost her over a cool million of dollars. Expense is a dear school, but some people will learn in no other.

General Butler, in his official dispatches, states that the slave property escaped to his lines is worth sixty thousand dollars. Twelve negroes in his possession built Sewell's Point battery.

The New York *Times* learns from Lancaster that the health of ex President Buchanan is far from good. Dropsical symptoms have made their appearance, which are alarming at his time of life.

Major Anderson says that no power on earth except actual force and violation of the Constitution by the government, can ever force Kentucky or any considerable number of her sons from their allegiance to the Union.

One of the soldier-boys in Washington wrote home to his mother that he was having a fair time, but that Washington was the "worst fed—corn Capital he ever saw. That boy ought to come home and engage on *Vanity Fair*.

A Boston volunteer at Washington says, in a letter: "At the time of my writing, with nearly 4,000 troops quartered in the Capitol building, there is not a much noise as your Common Council would make in electing a city messenger."

Arms are scarce in Virginia, and the Richmond papers recommend, as they cannot propose in any other way, to take them from their enemies in every battle. A contemporary thinks that the advice is good, and might be profitable if Northern troops would consent to it.

Among the incidents of female patriotism should be mentioned the fact that, at a period of great danger, a young lady succeeded in reaching Washington, and furnished to high officials information of a most important nature, including an accurate position of the hostile forces, which proved serviceable to the Government.

The Southern bogus Confederacy advertising proposals to carry the mails between New Orleans and Texas. The Lone Star State is just now enjoying the fruits of Secession. Remorseless Indians on the borders, incursions by plundering Mexicans, no defence on the sea-coast, no arms, no powder, no mails and no money.

Two men in Greene county, N. C., named Tyson and May, brothers, have been convicted of treason, in endeavoring to incite the slaves to insurrection. A special messenger has been dispatched to Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, to see if they can be admitted to confinement in the penitentiary of that State. If not, they were to be executed on the 10th ult.

A Southerner's letter from Pensacola contains the following: "We have one company from a sister State, nameless of course, composed of old Methodists. The captain gives his orders in true style, and creates no little excitement; for instance, 'Brother, front!' 'Brother, about-face!' There is another composed principally of lawyers and doctors, and report says one-half are always sick, and the other quarrelling."

A lady in a two-horse buggy passed some of the scouts of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment at the Relay House. A large trunk was strapped to the carriage in the rear, which the scouts had a curiosity to examine. It was filled with percussion caps, and the lady was relieved from the trouble of its transportation.

Union Cocktails and Big Gun Whiskey are popular fluids in New York now. New York city indulges in no half-way opinions or sentiments. She is now for the Union and wholly for the boot-black who adorns his box with a miniature flag, and his ragged coat with a Union cockade, to the corporation of the Trinity, that throws out a star-spangled banner from the spire of its most mercurial structure.

Thomas Francis Meagher is one of the Captains of Corcoran's Regiment at present in Washington. He abandoned law for the camp. Many Irishmen at the South sympathize with the Secessionists, and have even enlisted in their cause, but it is thought that the influence of Archibald or Hughes, who is enthusiastic for the Stars and Stripes, will soon induce them to retrace their steps.

Nineteen counties in Northwest Virginia give a majority of 16,500 against the ordinance of Secession. It is supposed the counties not heard from, which were represented in the Wheeling Convention, will increase the majority to thirty odd thousand. There is every reason to believe that in other parts of the State a large Union vote has been polled. So far as heard from, the Union men are astonished at the extent of their majorities.

A very youthful duel was fought in Richmond a few days ago. Two boys, one aged ten and the other twelve, had a quarrel. A little negro told them they had better fight a duel to settle it. To this the boys readily assented. The younger darker measured off the distance, and the boys took their positions. The elder, who was armed with a single-barrelled pistol, fired first and missed. The younger had a fire-shooter. He took deliberate aim, and hit his antagonist in the side, wounding him so that he died twelve hours afterward. The negro was severely whipped, and so ended the sad affair.

On May 20th the General Assembly of the (N. S.) Presbyterian Church, now in session at Syracuse, adopted strong resolutions relative to the National crisis. That body declares it to be its duty to protest against the unlawful and treasonable acts which have been perpetrated against the Government; that there is no blood or treasure too precious to be devoted to the defense and the perpetuity of the Government in all its constitutional prerogatives, are entitled to the sympathy and support of all Christian and law-abiding citizens. All the pastors and churchmen are exhorted to pray for those in authority, and it was voted to send the resolutions to Mr. Lincoln.

It has been said that the "battles of the American Revolution were gained by the rifle." The British soldiers were not then instructed to shoot at a mark; but those days are all passed forever. At the battle of Vittoria, in Spain, 800 balls were fired for every man that was killed. At the battle of Cherochee, in Mexico, 125 American balls were fired for every Mexican that was killed; this was better firing than that of the enemy, who fired 80 balls for every man killed on our side. This, however, will not do now. In England a party of 30 skirmishers can destroy a battery of light artillery, at 500 yards distance, in one minute.

We learn from the *Louisville Courier* that Senator Wigfall, of Texas, is to command a regiment of one thousand picked men, selected from the whole army of the Confederate States. No man in the regiment is to weigh under one hundred and seventy pounds, to be under six feet high, or over thirty-six years of age. Each man will be armed with an English rifle, two navy revolvers and a six pound bowie-knife. Such a corps, commanded by the red-head Wigfall, we should assign to the Green Mountain boys, to Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves, or to a special regiment of Maine lumbermen.

The *Thomasville Enterprise* says: "Abraham Lincoln will be surprised to learn that he has become 'deklarant' in law suit in Thomas county, 'away down here in Georgia,' but it is true, nevertheless. As President of the United States he is held responsible for the taking of the late census, and as few of the officers have received their pay, our fellow-citizen, Mr. Wade F. Sanford, who does not covet a place in father Abraham's bosom," has entered suit against the arch defaulter, and with accompanying instructions in various cities in Georgia to force an adjustment.

Jeff Davis's boast about occupying the White House at Washington does not seem just now to advance toward fulfillment. As far as taking possession of others' mansions goes, the United States has decidedly the advantage. Gen. Lee has politely made himself the guest of the Hotel General Lee, whose place at Arlington House he has taken. The family had departed some time before, leaving some of their furniture, servants and stores behind them. Gen. Lee has a good tenant; it is to be hoped he will show himself an accommodating landlord.

A list of sealed postmasters has been made out at the Post Office Department, to which is appended the amounts for which they are protracted delinquent. Delinquent lists will be given the commanding officers of the various divisions moving South, and with accompanying instructions concerning the treatment of his agents. It is stated on good authority, that no class of men will meet with more severe punishment, or more summary than that which will be visited upon these men.

A letter has been received by the French Consul at New York, and sent to the French Minister at Washington, from a Frenchman in the U. S. service in Texas, complaining of the brutality with which the soldiers were treated as prisoners of war by the Confederates. He says they are fed on bread and water, and every indignity heaped upon them, with accompanying instructions to enlist in the rebel army, which is made up, he says, of the refuse of the population.

A Richmond paper says: Mr. John Lindsay, the well-known butcher, who is a native of 'Merric England,' and who has been a resident of this city for twenty-seven years past, was yesterday admitted a citizen of the new sign State of Virginia by the Hustings Court, Judge Lyons presiding. He is the first gentleman who has been 'naturalized' before the above Court since the passage of the Secession Ordinance.

According to a statement in the *Philadelphia Press*, one of the members of the Presbyterian Assembly, who comes from the South, declares that the cause of the absence of many of the Southern clergymen was on account of the journey's end in that action of the country sending them to fight, and with accompanying instructions to enlist in the rebel army, which is made up, he says, of the refuse of the population.

Suppose Ireland, in her rebellion, had issued letters of marque against British commerce, and the Government of the United States had indorsed and protected them, by recognizing Ireland as a belligerent—would England have assented to the justice and neutrality of such a course? asks the *N. Y. Times*.

The Brownsville (Texas) *Sentinel* says that large bodies of Mexicans are garrisoning the frontier towns. There is no doubt that the Lone Star State will soon have lively times in looking after our Government troops, various tribes of mercenary Indians, and predatory bands of Mexican soldiers.

A quantity of dried apples was recently shipped from Massachusetts, destined for Louisiana, Ky. The American Express Company landed them in Cincinnati on the 7th ult., where they were examined and found to contain nineteen of Colt's army and navy pistols.

The Alexandria *Gazette* suspended its publication on May 25th. It has not missed its daily issue for over fifty years till that day. The proprietor of the *Spectator*, an evening sheet published there, has evacuated the town, taking with him his press and materials.

Two lieutenants in the U. S. Army offered their resignations to the War Department, saying they would be called into service. Their names were immediately stricken from the roll, it is stated, without their resignations being received.

A correspondent says if his wife Commodore-in-Chief of the Southern and Northern forces, he should say to them—"Growth comes, boys; grow—and plant cotton, corn and potatoes."

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Published every THURSDAY EVENING, at \$1.00 per annum, in advance...

Can be found in San Francisco at the depot of J. W. Sullivan...

We shall be pleased to furnish specimens of wood and other material...

L. P. FISHER, 117N Washington st., San Francisco.

The columns of the Puget Sound Herald are open to communications...

Advertisements and subscriptions are received at the office...

Individuals will be charged as advertisements. This rule will in no case be departed from.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., Thursday Evening, July 11, 1861.

THE FORT. This day passed off in an unusually quiet manner in Steilacoom.

A REMINDER.—We learn by a letter from Jacksonville, says the Portland Advertiser...

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The July number of this popular Monthly is already on our table.

MARRIAGE OF APACHES.—From the Arizona Times we get an account of the recent marriage of an Apache chief...

A MULE WITH A COLT.—The San Jose Mercury says: A mule passed through this city on Sunday morning...

NEW GOODS.—By the Peller, from Port Townsend, Mr. Keach received twenty-five tons of desirable new goods...

Fire.—At about 9 o'clock, on Thursday last, 4th inst., a fire was discovered in a new building owned by Mr. D. V. Waldron...

New Flag-Staff.—On Wednesday, 3d inst., Mr. Philip Keach had a flag staff erected in front of his new store...

THORNS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Company G, of the 4th Infantry, sixty-four men...

THE ELECTION.

A day of greater interest to our people than even that which gave birth to the nation...

Wallace and Garfield have no cause to reproach their friends here; the friends of the latter, especially, worked like beavers...

The contest for the Legislature was conducted rather by the candidates themselves than by their friends.

Thus much of the election in the county of Pierce. In Thurston County the Republicans seem to have carried everything by storm.

We feel justified, by the returns received up to this moment, in claiming the election of Col. Wallace as Delegate to Congress.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER.—Mr. W. W. Corbett has become associated with H. D. Emery in the editorial management of this increasingly popular Western Agricultural, Horticultural and Home Paper.

GOLD MINES IN THE EAST.—Rich specimens of gold and gold bearing quartz have been found in the coast region of Nova Scotia...

Fortress Monroe.—This place is called a "fortress." The other defensive works commanding the harbors of the country are styled "forts."

SIAM-SUPPER OF BEANS.—Henry F. Chaffin, who lives near San Rafael, Cal., lately caught a bear's trap.

DOWNST.—A young man named Jacob Huntington was drowned in crossing the Columbia river, on the 3d instant.

THE RESULT.

The following table exhibits the vote polled for Delegates alone, so far as heard from.

Table showing election results by county: Whatcom County, Jefferson County, Kitsop County, Snohomish County, Island County, King County, Pierce County, Thurston County, Lewis County, Pacific County, Cowlitz County, Clark County, Wahkiakum County.

Garfield's plurality in Clark County, 473. Total plurality for Wallace, 589.

If we add to the above Wallace's majority over Garfield in Sawanish County, estimated at about fifty, with additional returns from below...

Pierce County elected the entire Democratic ticket, except Delegate.

NEW BOOKS.—The enterprising publishers, H. H. Bancroft & Co., of San Francisco, are in the receipt of each steamer of catalogues of new books.

USUAL SAW'S FAIR.—In the United States there are 118,682,614 acres of land improved in farms; unimproved, 180,588,000.

PATRIOT.—The Common Council of the city of Boston have voted to dispense with the usual Fourth of July dinner...

FARMER MEXICO SHEEP.—Five of these sheep were recently bought in Tehama county, Cal., for \$1,500.

The DeWane Epileptic says: A lady who is well informed as to the sentiments and feelings of the free colored and slave population of Charleston...

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

Mr. Wm. G. Grant, having been invited to deliver an oration at this place on the 4th, and being unable to be with us on that day...

The friends and their constituents who forwarded an invitation to me to meet the people of Steilacoom on the coming 4th of July...

We have met, my friends, on other occasions, to mingle our voices with the echoes of thundering peals from national batteries...

A friend writes us: "All the machinery peculiar to river mining in California is now, or during this summer will be brought into use in working the claims in these mines."

AMMUNITION FOR THE CANARD.—The Telegraph reports that L. Paul Stanford, Republican nominee for Governor of California...

Some weeks ago some members of the Protestant Episcopal church in Belleville, N. J., raised the National flag at their church edifice...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! EX BARQUE N. S. PERKINS. Just Received, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GOODS...

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Storehouse at Port Steilacoom, W. T., on THURSDAY, AUG. 8th, 1861.

A lot of damaged clothing, viz: 21 Uniform Coats; 51 Scales; 1 Sash; 115 Canteens and Straps; 45 Haversacks; 45 Knapsacks; 139 Great Coats; 9 Blankets; 1 pair Trowsers; 15 Gait Coat.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER FOR SALE at auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land, containing 160 acres...

160 ACRES OF LAND For Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land, containing 160 acres...

610 ACRES OF LAND For Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, the 7th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A.M., all that piece or parcel of land, containing 610 acres...

The best purifier of the blood, Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Liodin of Potas.

THE NEZ PERCES MINES.

We copy the following interesting facts relative to these mines from the Portland Advertiser of the 1st inst.

We have conversed with a very gentleman recently down from the Nez Perces mines for the purpose of procuring new supplies of goods for that quarter...

It has been estimated that if all the claims on Klobuck's Creek which have been taken up were opened and worked, the monthly product, according to the average yield of the claims...

A friend writes us: "All the machinery peculiar to river mining in California is now, or during this summer will be brought into use in working the claims in these mines."

Not less than fifty thousand dollars from these mines had reached the Dalles and Portland at last accounts, and large amounts were in transit from Vancouver to San Francisco...

Special Notices.

Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Liodin of Potas. Prepared from the finest and purest ingredients...

Independent Order of Knighthood. All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

Notice. The regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Order of the B. O. O. F., will be held on the 1st day of the month...

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PUGET SOUND HERALD. STEILACOOM, W. T. Thursday Evening, July 11, 1861.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, via Fort Kearney, June 10th, 1861. On June 12th the Governor of Missouri issued a proclamation calling for 5,000 volunteers...

NEW YORK, June 17th. The steamer Peerless arrived from Toronto to-day under American colors.

WASHINGTON, June 17th. It is reported that the Legislature of Maryland will attempt to pass an act relieving the State of Virginia from paying damages...

WASHINGTON, June 17th. The Forts arrived from Southampton on the 5th inst., bringing fifty thousand stand of rifles for the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, June 17th. It is stated that Senator Wigfall will be in this city in the disguise of a cattle driver...

The rebel gun and far are distinctly seen at Aquia Creek, and a number of tents are distinguishable.

The New York Herald's despatch from Washington, of the 16th, says it is understood that no preliminary reconnoissance had been made where the fight took place at Vienna.

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A courier has just arrived from Philadelphia. It is ascertained that the rebels are 1200 strong, and are encamped thirteen miles from there on the Bowers road...

The steamer Schooner, from Boston, arrived this evening with the official confirmation of the defeat of the State forces at that place on Monday.

The State troops numbering over 2,000, it is said, lost about 1,500 stand of arms and a considerable quantity of munitions...

Gen. Jackson is supposed to have gone to Arkansas on the steamer H. D. Heyson—it was met at Arm Creek by State troops.

A battle took place at sunrise on Tuesday morning, between eight hundred Home Guards under Capt. Cook, near Camp Cole...

The Tribune's report says all but one rifled gun of the enemy were silenced, and that when the Zeonites charged the enemy scattered.

The Post's special dispatch says there is great excitement here over the news of the conflict at Great Bethel.

The following is the special dispatch to the N. Y. Commercial of the same date: The officers of the Army say that unless a collision occurs before to-morrow evening, there is but little chance of any taking place at any time.

There is a conviction here that the rebels are out-flanked and must fight on Saturday.

This morning the rebels were concentrating a large force at Fairfax Court House.

It is believed that Gen. Beauregard can concentrate sixty thousand troops at any given point within a week.

A collision occurred this morning between a picked guard of the Maine regiment and a rebel picket near Falls Church.

The loss on the other side is supposed to be greater. This report needs confirmation, although a reliable source.

BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

Two weeks since, we published, in our news summary, a paragraph stating that a fight had taken place at Great Bethel, in which the Federal forces were repulsed and driven back.

Gen. Butler, having learned that the rebels were fortifying a camp with strong batteries at Great Bethel, five miles from Hampton, on the Yorktown road, he deemed it necessary to dislodge them.

On the 10th inst. Col. Phillips sent three companies to drive in cattle belonging to secessionists; they were fired into by a company of light horse, wounding three men.

The rebels are landing large bodies of troops seven miles above Newport News. An attack from them is expected.

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uprising has all the characteristics of a furious servile insurrection. Their first aim is demolition—the destruction of everything which has the appearance of superior virtue...

M. J. WEST

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC GENERALLY that he has constantly on hand and for sale the very best assortment of...

IRON AND STEEL

Foreign and Domestic, At prices to suit the hard times.

CHAINS

Of all sizes, made of the best Norway Iron.

Bank Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE BANK EXCHANGE SALOON.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

I TAKE THIS METHOD TO INFORM THE PUBLIC generally that in future I will not endorse for any kind and hope to escape further annoyances.

CARPENTERY.

DOORS, WINDOW SASHES, BLINDS, ETC., MADE TO ORDER.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON EXPRESS

AND EXCHANGE COMPANY. CAPITAL: \$1,000,000.

DR. H. R. BARNEY, President. T. M. JAMES, Treasurer.

Forward Daily Expresses, in charge of experienced and faithful messengers, to all the towns and semi-coast in California.

Forward Freight and Parcels. To all parts of the United States and Canada, and through the American and European Express and Exchange Company.

Forward Daily Expresses, in charge of experienced and faithful messengers, to all the towns and semi-coast in California.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The following letter, which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine to the editors of the 'Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal'.

DOWN ON THE YANKERS. The existing national troubles have had the effect of informing us of the real sentiment of the South toward the North.

To be conquered in open and manly fight by a nation of gentlemen, and subjugated to their sway, might not drive us raving distracted with rage and shame?

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Miscellaneous.

Puget Sound DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T. NOW OPEN. WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESSARY for Scurvy, Rheumatism, and many other diseases.

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, Dress Trimmings, Hats, Artificial Flowers, Ribbons, Fine French Poppins, Chiffonettes, All wool Delaines, French Serges, Plain Alpacaes, Plain Swiss, Dotted Swiss, Tulle, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Corsets, Plain Satin and Fancy Silks, Fine Balladee Flannel, Thread and Cotton Lace, Headed and Unheaded Muslins, Calicoes and Cambrics, Gentlemen's fine Lines Collars, Lamb-wool and English Cotton Hoos, Sails and Silk Neckties, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Linen Hemstitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.

UNION CLOTHING STORE. PINK'S & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, FRENCH CASHMERE FOR GENTS' PANTS, BOOTS AND SHOES, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS, CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, CIGARS AND TOBACCO OF EVERY KIND.

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 obstructions from the blood, and clearing all the avenues of the body.

Female Complaints. All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every state, are immediately cured, and prevented from any further recurrence.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels. Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effects of this valuable remedy.

Paif.—Shortness of Breath with Weakness. Very bad symptoms, which, if not corrected, may lead to some serious disease of the heart or other vital organs.

Complaints incident to Children. All complaints of children may be cured if care be taken to purify their blood, correct the action of the liver, and cleanse the stomach and bowels.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases: Dropsy, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Skin Diseases, Constipation, &c.

Dr. L. J. Czapka, a Medical and Surgical Institute on Sacramento Street, near Montgomery, San Francisco.

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Shipping.

U. S. MAIL LINE. FROM OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON, J. R. FLEMING, Commander.

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN Puget Sound AND San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW STYLE IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

California Buckles, Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains, Lockets, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, Periscopic Spectacles.

Table and Pocket Cutlery, Fishing Tackle.

Just received and kept constantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business.

H. G. WILLIAMSON, Late H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO. Keeps constantly on hand, at retail prices, a large assortment of Wines, Liquors and Syrups.

McCaw & Co. Offer the sale of Wholesalers and Retailers a GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates.

WIRE ROPE, LESS THAN ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF ANY OTHER KIND OF ROPE.

STAGE LIVERY STABLE, STEILACOOM, W. T.

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Just received and kept constantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business.

Agriculture.

Grass-fed Horses.

When horses are turned out to grass in the spring of the year, the succulent nature of the food causes them to purge, often to a great extent. This is considered by many persons a most desirable event—a great misconception. The periboli is overcharged with moisture and sap, of a crude and acrimonious nature, to such an extent that all cannot be taken up by the organs destined for the secretions of urine, or by the absorbent vessels of the body; the superfluous fluid, therefore, passes off through the intestines with the indigestible particles of food, and thus the watery feces are thrown off. Flatulent choleric or gripes is a frequent attendant. The system is deranged; but the mischief does not terminate here. If the purging is continued, a constitutional relaxation of the bowels is established, very debilitating to the animal intended for working. If the horse is supported entirely upon the grass which he collects in a rich pasture field, or upon that which may be cut and carried to him, he must consume a much greater bulk than of hay in an equivalent time, to afford nourishment to the system. Grass being very full of sap and moisture, it is very rapidly digested; consequently the horse must be continually eating it. This distends the stomach and bowels, and the faculty of digestion is impaired, for the digestive powers require rest as well as other organs of the body, if they are to be kept in perfect condition. By the custom of grazing, the muscular system is enfeebled and fat is substituted. This may escape the notice of the superficial observers, who do not mark the distinction between the appearance of a fat and muscular animal, who conceive, so that the bones are covered and the points are rounded, all that is requisite has been attained. Let any person who is skeptical on this point, ride a horse in the summer who has just been taken from grass, along with another kept on hay and corn, at the moderate rate of seven or eight miles an hour; the grass-fed horse will sweat profusely, while the other will be perfectly dry. This proves that the one eating grass overabounds in fat, and those portions of the blood which are destined to form that deposit.

Those who will advocate grazing will no doubt exclaim, "Oh, this is a test of condition, which is not required in young and growing animals." We beg to state that it is highly important, if the same condition is to be attained by animals of mature age, that the growth and gradual development of their frames should be composed of those healthy and vigorous elements upon which the structure of future condition can be raised. Animal substances are, to a very great extent, subservient to the nature and quality of the food which the individuals use. We believe farmers would find it much to their advantage if they were to consider this subject with reference to feeding cattle and sheep, so that they might select those kinds of food which abound with properties more conducive to the production of flesh than fat. There is no kind of food which the horse consumes which has not a tendency to deposit fat. It is a substance which must exist to a certain extent; but as it is muscular power, not a predisposition to adipose rotundity, which enhances the value of the animal, the reasons are obvious what guide should be taken in the selection of food.

It is excellent economy to bruise oats for horses. Three bushels of oats which have undergone that process are equivalent to four which have not, and the animals which consume them derive greater benefit. Various schemes are adopted to induce horses to masticate their corn, all of which are inefficient. Scattering them thinly over the surface of a spacious manger, mixing a handful of cut straw with each feed, and such like devices, will not enjoin the animal to the performance of mastication. A horse that is disposed to bolt his corn, however carefully it may be spread along his manger, will soon learn to drive it into a heap with his nose and collect as much with his lips as he thinks fit before he begins to masticate. Whatever food enters the stomach of any animal and passes away in an undigested form, may be considered as so much dross or extraneous matter, which, not having afforded nutriment, is prejudicial to the creature which consumed it. A mistaken notion of economy is often the incentive to turning horses out in summer, to be entirely dependent on grass for their support. An understanding of the facts in this case would dispel that error. Twenty-two bushels of oats—allowing one bushel per week from the 15th of May to the 15th of October—may be as the produce of half an acre of land, and half a ton of hay that of another half acre. It requires at least an acre of grass land to support a horse during the period above mentioned.

It is all-important that teams should be in good condition for spring work. If you expect your horses to draw a plow to a sufficient depth to raise a good crop, you must feed with reference to that object. No man can be a successful farmer whose grainery is always empty; and he who attempts to fill the crib, do not stuff it. Put in one bushel of oats with a pair of half-starved horses, is doing an up-hill business. And first, then, if you have not one, obtain a cutting-box. If in these hard times you cannot afford a good forty-knife cutter, go to some mechanic and get him to make you a single-knife machine; it will cost but a trifle, and is an indispensable article. Second, fill your wagon-box with corn and oats; if the corn is bright on the cob, do not chaff it. Put in one bushel of oats to three of corn, and have these ground fine. This provender, if properly cared for, will not heat nor sour. Third, provide yourself with some good straw, and cut it fine. If straw cannot be had, hay will answer. Wait it well with water, and put in six quarts of provender for each horse. Feed this night and morning, and when you come to hard work, give your horse four quarts of oats at noon. A horse fed in this way will do his best or do it at all, and will feed on clean corn or oats. It will make less feed go to keep him, and will fit him for incredible

hardships. See that their stables are thoroughly cleaned; exposed to the influence of light when the sun shines; are well ventilated at night; that horses and working cattle have plenty of good clean bedding, and plenty of material to absorb the emanations from their droppings. To fix the ammonia, use plaster of Paris or charcoal. Feed with regularity. Use horses carefully till they become accustomed to work, and never fret or worry them. Do not that their harnesses are strong and do not chafe, and that the plow they draw has a sharp point and easy draft. In plowing with oxen, see that the chain does not gall their legs, that the yoke fit properly about the neck, and that the bows are not too short, so as to make them haul.

A writer in the Gardener's Chronicle starts with the theory that the potato rot is due to the deposition by the atmosphere of a minute fungus, which, taking up its habitation, first on the leaf and haulm of the potato plant, propagates with astonishing rapidity, and ultimately finds its way to the tubers and completely destroys them; recommends planting the potatoes in double rows, about one foot apart. When the haulms are full grown, bend them down right and left, adding earth between the rows, and pressing down the haulms, so that they lie away from the hills. The rain falling cannot then carry down the young fungi to the roots, but falls in the vacant spaces between the rows. Boards laid on the rows, so that the haulms are forced to spread away from the roots, the tubers being protected from the rain by the boards, also protects the crop from rot. These conclusions are the result of experiments on quite a large scale. Potatoes treated in this way always produce crops unaffected by rot, even when those cultivated in the common way, in the same field, are badly injured.

Draining with Mole Plows.—C. G. Taylor, of Rock Island County, says: Last season I had some three hundred rods of mole ditching run through my lowest land. During the fall it was so dry that no water run from any of them. As we had a heavy fall of snow during the winter, there was but little frost in the ground. In January my ditches commenced running, and now discharge all the water that naturally gathers in sloughs, making the ground as dry as desired. At a cost of 12 1/2 cents per rod, I now have about twenty acres to cultivate at a cost of less than \$40. Too much cannot be said in praise of the mole ditcher. They are the thing we need to bring into cultivation thousands of acres of our best and richest soil of Illinois. I understand that the owners of some of the machines offer to run the mole five feet deep for ten cents per rod.

OLD CORN FOR PORK MAKING.—The practice of late fattening and feeding on soft corn is a ruinous one. Every farmer should manage so as to keep a year's stock of corn on hand, so as to make all his pork from old corn. It is worth from fifteen to twenty-five per cent more than corn just harvested. Hogs should not be kept half starved through the latter part of summer waiting for the new crop, as is frequently the case.

PAINTING, GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING. HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF PERMANENTLY in Steilacoom, the undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public in general that he will devote his time exclusively to the above branch of business.

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.

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 at the lowest rates.

TOWN LOTS! BELLS ADDITION TO STEILACOOM. GOOD GRACE FOR INVESTMENT!

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LAID OUT his land claim, adjoining Capt. Dalry's claim, in the town of Steilacoom, has the honor to announce that he has now for sale, in lots, the following described land. 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 price of lots ranges 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.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS!

G. SUTRO & CO. HAVING REMOVED THEIR STORE FROM THE CORNER of Yates and Wharf streets to the Brick Warehouse on Yates street, between Wharf and Government streets, Victoria, V. I., where they offer for sale, in lot purchases,

100,000 FIVE HAVANA CIGARS, Imported direct from Havana;

15,000 Havana and Bremen Cigars, Havana &c. a superior article—Imported direct from Havana;

150,000 New York made Cigars—a good article;

150,000 Imported direct from Havana; 500 boxes National Leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Crown of Virginia, Harry's, Double, Magnolia, Gold Leaf, imported direct from Virginia;

300 boxes best selected Corn-cob Smoking Tobacco, Choice Fines, Purest Pipe, Maccabonee Pipe and Cherry stem, imported direct from the States; our goods being imported direct, we can sell them Thirty per cent. Cheaper than San Francisco Houses!

G. SUTRO & CO., 10-12, Yates and Wharf and Government.

San Francisco.

JNO. D. ARTHUR. WM. N. ARTHUR. JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. NOW OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, to country merchants and farmers, a large stock of

EAST AND STEEL PLOWS, Among which may be found the following brands: X 8 Boston Steel Clipper Plow. This is made of heavier steel than last year, and has a longer beam, which is a great item for the farmer. Cuts 18 inches, and is the lightest draft 12-inch plow in use.

PROPRIA STEEL PLOWS—ALL SIZES. X 8 Eagle Cast Plow: This is a 12-inch two-horse plow. Also, the celebrated Eagle Cast Plow, Nos. 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, cutting from 10 to 16 inch furrows, for early or any soil that has grain. These are the cheapest plows in use.

HARROWS. Folding and square Harrows, all sizes. With a large and full assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, all of our own importation, direct from the manufacturers at the East, all which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

EUREKA WHISKY. DEALERS IN THE INTERIOR ARE cautioned against purchasing EUREKA WHISKY Unless the packages have the name of "WM. NEWELL & CO., S. F."

Seeds! Seeds! GEO. F. SILVESTER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the Trade generally that he is now opening an entire new stock of FRESH SEEDS at his

NEW SEED STORE, 53 Washington street, and will be in the constant receipt of all kinds of GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.

By every steamer during the season. From long experience of the business in this line, he fully understands the wants of all who purchase seeds, and has taken great care in procuring none but the best, so as to avoid disappointment and loss of crops.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND Machine Shop, SAN FRANCISCO. WE CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE, AT the above well-known establishment,

STEAM ENGINES, Quartz Flour, SAWMILLS; And other Machinery of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

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

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY. NONE OTHER IS GENUINE. Each bottle has an additional label with the five stelle sig. mark of Wm. N. Dalry.

Wm. N. Dalry & Co., 41-43, San Francisco, Sole Agents.

NOTICE—SOLDIERS, TRANSIERS, SAILORS, (or their widows or orphan children) who served in any wars or military, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 31, 1860, or their children who were under 16 years at that date, or military who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, with the view to address an Order that has 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 required an agent at Washington attended to.

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, Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky.

These machines having taken the first premiums at all the State Fairs held last Fall throughout the Union, in every instance where they have been introduced, 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; sewing, quilting, hemming, gathering and felling, performing every species of sewing except making button holes, stitching on buttons, and the like. Its simplicity of construction, its freedom from derangement, its beauty of work, its rapidity of operation, its comparative noiselessness, its economy of thread, its applicability to a variety of purposes and materials, its freedom from derangement and need of repairs, its durability, its unexampled ease and rapidity of operation, its comparative noiselessness, its beauty of stitch and firmness of seam, its economy of thread, its applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.

Read what the Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner; in response to a request from the factory of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 503 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is a most excellent and useful machine, and that it is in every respect superior to any other machine made at the present time. It is a simple, neat, and compact machine, and it is in every respect superior to any other machine made at the present time. It is a simple, neat, and compact machine, and it is in every respect superior to any other machine made at the present time.

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Miscellaneous.

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