

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

A Weekly Journal—Devoted to Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Useful Sciences, Arts, Politics, News, and General Intelligence.

BY E. T. GUNN.

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Agriculture, News, &c.

FARMER'S SONG.
Success to the joy of all farmers
Who fight at the tail of his plow,
The monarch of prairie and forest,
To only to find he may be
He is surely a fortunate fellow;
He raises his bread and his cheese,
And though hard to his labor in summer,
His water he lives at his ease.
When the rain of winter is broken
And spring comes to gladden and bless,
When the flocks in the meadow are sporting,
And the robin is building her nest—
The farmer walks forth to his labor,
And manly and firm is his tread,
As he sows the seed for the harvest,
That feeds to the nations their bread.
His hands are all covered by nature,
Their credits are ample and sure;
His clerks never sleep with deposits,
Forced by the terms of the poor;
His stocks are the best in the market;
His shares are the shares of his plow;
They bring the bright gold to his office,
And pleasure and health to his brow.
When his crops are gathered and sheltered,
When his cattle are snug in the fold,
He sits himself down by the fire-side,
And laughs at the tempt and cold,
A stranger to grief and sorrows,
His only he serves to himself,
A domesticated being he is,
To let the world jog as it will.
He trusts in him who has given
The seasons, the sunshine and rain,
Who has promised "good time and harvest,"
So long as the earth shall remain;
And from his duties he wanders,
Let on by his venturesome will,
Through life and his changing relations,
God's providence follows him still.

FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP.
The following article, from the *Mark Lane Express*, contains a full description of this formidable and infectious malady, and may enable some of our younger readers to detect it and to apply the proper remedy.

We copy the mode of treatment here recommended, for the purpose of pointing out a much better, simpler, and cheaper mode, introduced some years since with great success, by Humphrey Howland, Esq., of Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y. (who has kept an average of 2000 sheep, for the last thirty years) and first noticed in the *Cultivator* in 1846. We may here remark, that this remedy, had it been earlier known, would have saved him some thousands of dollars; and others who have been induced to try it from that recommendation, assure us that it is incomparably superior to any other remedy they have tried. The second season of its application in the flock of H. Howland, it diminished the disease from thirty per cent. to one per cent., or in other words, only one sheep was affected with it, where thirty had been before. Subsequently it wholly eradicated the disease; and other flocks in the same neighborhood, which remained as badly affected as ever.

The remedy consists simply in mixing flour sulphur with the salt given to the sheep, in a proportion just sufficient to discolor perceptibly the salt, or about one-eighth part. Sulphur may be had in New York city at a wholesale price, about one-fourth of that commonly charged by the pound, making the sulphur and labor of application not over two cents per head.

From some experiments we have made with other diseases of a similar character, we should much prefer a solution of chloride of lime, to any other application, where the local violence of the disease is such as to render local treatment necessary, in addition to the sulphur, especially in the case of fine and costly animals.

Flockmasters in Germany separate the disease incidental to the foot of the sheep, into two kinds; infectious, and non-infectious; or better, into the virulent and the mild foot-rot; I've although the common foot-rot is considered by some as non-infectious, it is perhaps, only comparatively so, being attended with little or no danger, and often disappearing without the application of a remedy, although through neglect, it may degenerate into the virulent or infectious state. The following remarks relate, I think, to the disease alluded to by Mr. Watkins, and which he supposes to have been introduced into England of late years; in Germany they trace its origin in that country to the introduction of the Merino sheep. It first shows itself in the limping gait of the animal, which gradually increases; generally commencing with one of the fore feet, afterwards both are affected, and at last this lameness extends to the hinder feet, with increasing hoity weakness.

The diseased foot is hot, and is often swollen round the hoof, which is more open & wider apart than on the sound foot, and the skin of the coronet is inflamed. An unpleasant humor exudes, which thickens on exposure to the atmosphere, and not only inflames and destroys the immediately surrounding skin, but often penetrates between the horn of the hoof and the foot itself, the horny part partially separating from the flesh; and in the worst cases an entire separation of the hoof takes place, and if neglected, destroying the muscles and sinews, and attacking even the bones of the feet; in which condition the poor animal remains on its knees, or helplessly lies down, the whole system gradually becomes poisoned, and although generally with unimpaired appetite, it wastes away until death releases it from suffering.

The worst form of this disease is not so often met with in the corner Merino flocks, as in those where every care is taken in improving the fineness and quality of wool, by which means they are rendered more susceptible unto the changes of temperature and weather. It is of a very infectious nature, if proper precaution be not taken, spreading through an entire flock in a month or two, and is often introduced by merely driving sound sheep over land where diseased sheep have been a short time previously.

Precaution, is the oldest and best remedy; but thorough cleanliness, wholesome food, and attention to the flock in wet and inclement weather will not always keep the disease away, as long as there are so many channels for introducing it; should it exist in the neighborhood, the shepherd must keep a vigilant eye on his flock; a sheep observed to be lame, must be immediately examined. If a small eruption or pimple appears on the skin between the hoofs (coronet) and the foot is unnaturally hot, the disease has made its appearance, and no time must be lost in applying a remedy; the diseased sheep must be kept by itself, and all the flock very carefully examined.

with salt and water, and then do it over with strong nitric acid. If the disease has advanced under the horn of the hoof, all the unsound flesh, together with the horn, must be carefully removed, the wound washed out with brine, and strong nitric acid applied; some recommend using sulphate of copper instead of brine, and butter of antimony in a t. o. place of nitric acid; but with the brine and acid a cure is generally effected in eight or nine days. Another remedy is, a concentrated solution of chloride of calcium dissolved in water; after the feet are well washed and cleansed, and all diseased parts removed, they are carefully painted over with the chloride, as far as the ankle-joint, using a small painter's brush for the purpose; and it is best to apply it also to those which have only heat in their feet. It is a safe and good remedy."
—*Albany Cultivator*.

GROW YOUR OWN CLOVER SEED.
We are acquainted with intelligent practical farmers in Western New York, who believe it profitable to seed down all their wheat and barley land every year with red clover. A well known and successful cultivator of light land, near Rochester, has abandoned altogether, the use of the summer fallow, depending on corn and other, hoo crops to enable him to keep the land clean. After corn, he frequently sows barley, seeding it down with 10 lbs. of clover per acre, and, in the fall, after the barley has been harvested, the clover affords good pasture for sheep or cattle, or, if feed is abundant, it is allowed to grow uncropped, and is turned under the same fall, and the field sown with wheat on one furrow. He is satisfied that the value of the feed in the fall and the fertilizing effect the clover roots, &c., have on the subsequent wheat crop, more than repay the cost of the clover seed. Others are convinced that where corn is to follow, it is highly profitable to seed down a wheat or barley crop, with clover, and allow it to get a good start the next spring before the land is plowed up for the corn crop. The clover also, in this case, furnishes much fertilizing matter, and the practice has the additional advantage of furnishing green food for the grubs and worms till the corn has attained a good start, and is capable of sustaining their depredations without material injury.

It is possible, that under such a system, the land may in time become exhausted—not of potash, soda, or lime; or of sulphuric or phosphoric acid but of some peculiar combination of these or other elements of plants which as yet, neither the chemists in his laboratory, nor the experimenter in the field, has been able to discover. In other words, our fields, like the light soils of England under the four courses system of rotation, may become "drier sick," and refuse to grow red clover, after ten or eight or twelve years. But, at present, we apprehend no such result. We believe clover sickness is unknown in this country, and should be glad to hear from our correspondents on this point. Our object is rather to commend the extensive cultivation of clover, and to recommend the systems alluded to, or a modification of them, to those who have hitherto seeded down, at most, only a portion of their wheat or barley crop with clover. Be assured that, on all farms where wheat, corn, barley, oats and other cereal grasses are extensively cultivated, it will abundantly pay to grow as much clover as possible.

Why clover, peas, beans, taro, sainfoin, lupins and other leguminous plants are so advantageous in rotation with wheat, barley, oats, Indian corn and other grainous plants, we will not now stop to inquire. The fact that they are so cannot be denied, and whether it is owing to their requiring a different proportion of mineral substances, or whether, principally to the fact that they do not require for their growth, more ammonia than the wheat, corn, and other plants of the same order, destroy large quantities of this expensive fertilizer, is a question which it is not necessary to decide before we can act upon the teachings of experience. In order to induce farmers to sow more clover, it is very important that they be persuaded to grow their own clover seed; for it will be admitted that, he who has to pay \$5 to \$8 per bushel to the city merchant or seedman will be much more sparing of clover seed than the farmer who raises an abundance of his own. Fortunately this climate is not only well suited to the growth of large crops of clover for fodder, or for turning under as a fertilizer, but it is also well adapted for the production of large crops of excellent clover seed. Why then is it so high a price that every farmer does not raise at least as much as he needs for his own use? There is certainly no more necessity for buying clover seed, than there is for buying seed wheat, corn, barley &c. oats.

If not already done, let every farmer select a few acres of his dearest clover, cut it as early as possible, and then allow it to go to seed. If the land is in good heart and clean, nothing more is required; if poor, 150 to 200 lbs. of good Peruvian guano per acre, sown broadcast as soon as the first crop is removed, during showery weather, will be found a beneficial, and we have little doubt a profitable application. Plaster increases the foliage of the plants, but it is said, retards the ripening of the seed. Four bushels of clean seed per acre is a fair average crop; but eight bushels may easily be grown by cutting the first crop early, or by cutting it off by sheep till the middle of May or first of June. If the land is not rich enough it should be well manured, early in the spring, or still better, in the fall, with well rotted barn-yard dung. It is important to have the clover as early as possible, since it is frequently injured by frosts in the autumn. After the seed is matured, however, frost does not hurt it; and, now that we have several excellent machines for taking off the heads of clover seed, thus avoiding the expense and labor of curing the clover in cool wet weather, it may be left out late in the fall without any loss or inconvenience.

We repeat, and we would that every farmer in the country could hear us, grow your own clover seed, and never, without special reason, sow a field of wheat or barley without seeding it down, in the spring, with from 10 to 15 lbs. of red clover per acre. We believe it will pay, even though the clover seed is sown up the next spring. We will add, too, that where plaster can be had for less

than \$5 per ton, and where experience proves it good for clover, the practice of sowing a bushel of plaster per acre at the time of sowing the clover seed, is worthy of extensive adoption. We think it a great benefit in enabling the young clover plants to stand the drouth.—*Albany Cultivator*.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

The *National Intelligencer* has an interesting editorial in relation to this celebrated but invisible line. After referring to the fact that there are thousands in whose mouths it has been familiar for years who have but little conception of how it originated, or of its true meaning, it proceeds to remark:

"For our attention being brought at this time to the geographical significance of this famous line we are indebted to the researches of Mr. John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, a gentleman whose professional acquirements and literary taste have contributed much to enrich the common stock of knowledge. The subject was chosen by him for an address before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and, as we presume but a very limited number of copies were printed for distribution, we shall not subject ourselves to the charge of carrying figs to Athens if we quote a few passages from it for the benefit of our readers. Speaking of the political truth given to a purely geographical question, he says:

"A consequence of this state of things has been to perpetuate the memory of the old surveyors who established it—a rare good fortune as regards their fame; for, while the engineers who located the road across the Simpson have been forgotten in the all-absorbing renown of the master whom they served; while, of the thousands who all past the Edystone, not one perhaps knows who it was that erected, on a crag in the midst of the rock, the wondrous light-house that has now defied the tempests of century; while oblivion has been the lot of other benefactors of mankind, whose works, of every-day utility, should have been their enduring monuments, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who, sixty-six years ago, ran a line through the forest, until the Indians forbade the further progress of chain and compass, and whose graves merit some to have been that of accurate surveyors, have obtained a notoriety for their names as lasting as the history of our country."

"It was in 1763 that the proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland agreed with Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon to survey the boundary between their respective grants; and these two mathematicians or surveyors, landed in Philadelphia in November of the same year, and entered at once upon the work agreed upon. According to their own account their new line did not vary an inch eastward or westward of that which had been established by previous surveyors; so that, after all, says Mr. Latrobe, the sighting along and the mile chain measurements of 1761 and 1762 would have answered every purpose; had the proprietors only thought so."

"He gives a minute account of the progress of this work from time to time, and that continues: "The lines whose history has thus been given were directed to be marked in a particular manner, both by the agreements of the parties and the decree of Lord Hardwicke; and the surveyors accordingly planted, at the end of every fifth mile, a stone gable with the arms of the Penns on the one side and of the Baltimore family on the other, marking the intermediate miles with smaller stones having a P on one side and an M on the other. The stones with the arms were all sent from England. This was done on the parallel of latitude as far as Siding Hill; but here all wheel transportation ceasing in 1776, the further travelling of the line was the work of eight years' work, with piles of stones on the crests of all the mountain ranges, built some eight feet high, as far as the summit of the Allegheny, beyond which the line was marked by posts, around which stones and earth were thrown the better to preserve them."

"All the efforts of Mr. Latrobe to discover some information in regard to the character and personal appearance of these two remarkable individuals, proved fruitless. "Their letters," he says, "are the merest business letters; their journals is the most lack of records; and he therefore named himself by divining their characters from their respective autographs." From these very ingenious deductions that "Olson was a cool, deliberate, painstaking man; 'heav' in a hurry; a man of quiet courage; who crossed the Monongahela with fifteen men; because it was his duty to do so, though he would have much preferred to strike the water at his heels." From Dixon's signature he infers that "he was a younger man; a more active man; a man of impatient spirit and a nervous temper; just such a man as worked best with a solar-sidial colleague."

"In a note he tells us that Latrobe, in his *Biographic Astronomique*, says that Dixon was born in 1731. He died at Durham, England, in 1777, but Mason survived him ten years, and according to the *Encyclopaedia Americana* died in Pennsylvania in 1787. One of the stones—that which marked the northeast corner of Maryland—being undermined by a log, in the course of time fell, and was removed to form part of a chimney to a neighboring farm house. Upon the stone being missed, Mr. Latrobe says, "the legislators of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware took the matter in hand, and a joint commission was appointed, which, obtaining the services of Lieut. Col. James D. Graham, a distinguished officer of the Topographical Engineers of the United States, caused the work of Mason and Dixon to be reviewed as far as was necessary. Graham's work corroborated in all important particulars the work of his predecessors. Some errors were discovered, however."

"By the correction of one of these errors the state of Maryland gained an addition to her territory of 100,000 acres, and eight hundred and thirty of an acre; but whether this loss fell upon Pennsylvania or Delaware does not appear. Another of the errors corrected was of a rather singular character. Colonel Graham says in his report: "Mr. W. Smith, a gentleman who has since served as a member of the legislature of Delaware, pointed a full half mile within the scope of Pennsylvania, and

Christiania church, by the same re-survey, was found to be in Pennsylvania."

"These are all curious facts, well worthy to be made the subject of an address to any historical society; and the manner in which Mr. Latrobe executed his task shows the discriminating judgment of the Pennsylvania society in selecting an individual so every way competent to its satisfactory performance."

MAJOR HALLER'S EXPEDITION TO SNAKE RIVER.

The following extracts from a letter written at Fort Boise, Oregon, dated August 18th, 1855, were by a United States officer in the expedition, under Maj. Haller, which went to Snake river to punish the Indians who barbarously murdered the immigrants of '54. As furnishing an idea of the mountain scenery of the north-western wilds and of camp life in them, the extracts will prove interesting:

"On the 24 of July we left our camp on the Unatilla and commenced ascending the Blue Mountains. These mountains, as seen from the plain, appear very low, and apparently do not deserve to be called any thing more than hills, but in reality their summits rise well up to the heavens, and are clothed here and there with snow. The mountains are heavily timbered with fir, pine and cedar, and the road winds through the forest, up and down hill. The ride there was very pleasant, the temperature cool, and even cold at night; cool mountain streams served to allay thirst, and the trees sheltered us from the rays of the sun. For weeks, however, the road from W. to E. is pretty bad, and we had sandy-break downs and numerous upsets. The glorious Fourth was celebrated on the summit; the Major had brought out with him a few eggs, and a capital egg nog; was manufactured and the day duly celebrated. In two days more we reached "Grand Ronde." On approaching this locale it presents the finest view I have seen on the whole route. The Grande Ronde is a large plain almost entirely hemmed in by mountains, some of whose summits are snow-capped. Lines of trees wind and meander through the plain, showing the direction of the water course. There are several little lakes dotting the picture, some covered with an incrustation of salt; these are also warm springs. The basin is sixty or seventy miles long, and thirty wide. From the hill I got a capital view, and my opera glass afforded much satisfaction."

"I forgot to say that on first ascending the Blue Mountains, I got a fine view of the extensive rolling plain lying between these mountains and the Cascade range, with Mount Hood, Adams and Rainier, with their venerable heads in the distance to the west, and the valleys of the Unatilla and Walla-Walla in the foreground, and the high bluff banks of the Columbia in the distance to the north. We found the Cayuse Indians encamped in the "Ronde." I visited their encampment. Their tents are made of buffalo skins tacked together and stretched over poles. However, it is hardly necessary to describe their villages for "Irving's Astoria" will give you a much better idea. The men are fine looking fellows and splendid riders, and they have very large bands of horses; one of the chiefs is said to own three thousand. The women are very good looking, and some nearly white, but very distant and "unapproachable." The lodges are very neat and orderly—far more so than any I have ever seen. After stopping over Sunday near the Ronde for a few minutes, we started on the trip we have tried to keep one day out of seven daily for the purpose of shifting and washing; we took up our line of march over dry sage deserts, relieved by clouds of dust, and kept from freezing by exposure to the direct rays of a scorching sun; often traveling fifteen or twenty miles without water, and what we found was very alkaline—so much so as to produce a species of diarrhoea. After five days of hard marching, we reached this place, Fort Boise, on 17th July. "We found here some thirty lodges of Snake Indians, and 60 or 70 warriors. They declared themselves friendly, and desired to talk to us; consequently, next day was appointed for the grand council; 64 warriors came to it."

"Maj. Haller made a speech explaining the object of our visit to their country and what were the white man's resources for prosecuting a war of extermination. The Chief responded with *hoyos* expressions of *eloquentia*, and wound up by saying that the thought we had come out to make presents to his people; that they were poor and wanted blankets, flour, beef, tobacco, &c., and then they would consider the propriety of seeking the murderers of Aug. 20th, and deliver them up to us; during the talk, Taboo, Mr. Olney's interpreter, recognized four of the guilty fellows in the council; he communicated the fact and the four gentlemen were requested to step one side and were secured; the rest were dismissed with an invitation to come up to camp in the evening and favor us with some of their national dances, and strange to say, although four of their comrades were in prison, they came up and went through with some of their antics. The next day Russell, Dryer, Day and myself as Judge Advocates, sat as a military commission to try the accused. You may suppose they were much frightened and confessed their share in the massacre; we tried them separately and had no deliberation on the case of the first; he slipped his rope and jumped for the bushes; the sergeant of the guard who was giving him some bread at the time fired and dropped him; he died almost immediately after; the ball having entered the loins and gone out in front in the region of the stomach. The remaining three were sentenced to the gallows; they were hanged and decapitated 25 miles to the massacre ground. A gallows consisting of two uprights and a cross piece was erected over the graves of the victims and the bodies were laid on a table, each with his halter properly adjusted; they owned that the persons buried below them had been killed by them. They had no word to send to their friends, and the light of day was fast fading the orders were given to "drive on" and the wretches were hanging. One of them after two or three convulsions gave no more evidence of life, the others squirmed and kicked for along time. At day light next morning

I looked towards the gallows which the grey of the morn just allowed me to see.

"They were cut down and amid-ro marched on to the eastward. During the day some black things were seen in the distance. Day and his company gave chase, and after running several miles, found them to be antelope instead of Indians. After leaving Boise River the road ascends over a high hill, from which you get a view of an extensive plain, stretching far to the south and east, and bounded on the north by a rugged range of mountains. We followed along the base of these, crossing spurs, and suddenly turning to the north, leaving the emigrant road, and we soon found ourselves in a section with ruts in every direction, and a very rough road, twisting and turning every way. Three days of this brought us to the Great Cammass Prairie, 150 miles from Fort Boise and 500 from the Dalles. The prairie is some 60 or 70 miles long and twenty wide, hemmed in by mountains, many of which are snow-capped. We encamped on a small stream or branch of the Malade River, and made it the central point of future movements. Three days after we arrived there, the water of the creek disappeared and we sent some distance up for water.

"A large tent was pitched at Salmon Falls, 50 miles, with the expectation of finding Indians, and sure enough they found 30 lodges, and seventy warriors, catching salmon, but they turned out to be Indians of a different band with a *hoyos* *tantum copia Boston*, and the party returned. Scouts went out in various directions, but could get no signs of the Winnasis. Finally, on the 7th inst., Day, Gracie and Mendell, with forty men, went over to the head waters of Salmon River, with instructions to come round and join us at Fort Boise. The temperature on the Cammass Prairie was very cold; six blankets did not succeed in keeping me warm at night. During the day the heat of the sun was much lessened by strong winds from the west. On August 10th we pulled up stakes and retraced our steps homeward, it having been concluded that no further operations could be carried on in the Cammass Prairie."

"Sep. 1st.—The campaign is over and is ready to take its place in history. Day, Mendell, and Gracie returned yesterday, after being out 25 days. They have been up to the head waters of Salmon, and to the base of the Rocky Mountains; new country, unexplored—fine country, but awful trails. The Mormons are establishing a settlement in the heart of this wilderness, and call their place Lemhi, after somebody distinguished in the antique history of Mormonism. The Mormons have but recently gone out there, and are building rapidly and their families will soon be able to join them. They are said to be very industrious and energetic. Lemhi is said to be a beautiful spot, and would not make a bad station. Bear, deer and elk abound. Day on his tramp, shot and killed three murderers, wounded two, hung one, and brought one in as prisoner. Altogether, quite a good haul, reflecting great credit on his skill, coolness, &c. Mandall has taken extensive notes on a country entirely new and unknown, but which at some future period may become very important."
—*Alta California*.

JAPAN.

SIKODA, June 1, 1855.

EDITOR OF THE SAN FRANCISCO HERALD:

Having been imported by several persons, interested in the success of the Whaling Fleet of the North Pacific, to furnish them with such information as my pioneer knowledge will afford, relative to the ports recently opened in Japan, I therefore, beg leave to represent through your valuable paper, for the information of those interested in this important branch of our commerce, that during my three months' residence in this place, I have carefully noted the following observations: The entrance to this bay is from the southward, and about 1/2 of which, on either side, are very bold, and is about one-fourth of a mile in width, which on entering extends to about half a mile in breadth, and is about one mile in depth. The anchorage, though fair, is far from being safe during the strong northeast gales which sometimes prevail here during the winter months. From a very careful sounding of this bay, made by a Russian officer who was attached to the late frigate *Diana*, it was ascertained that the bottom of the bay, around the principal anchorage, is shelving. Hence, the necessity of the steamer *Powhattan's* raising steam "with all her anchors down, which she dragged," to prevent going ashore during one of these blows, in January last. Another instance, which came under my notice, may tend to corroborate the above. In March I saw a vessel at anchor in this bay, which will ride out an ordinary gale with one anchor when the holding ground is good, but on this occasion she dragged two large anchors, when they were obliged to let go a heavy keel to prevent going ashore on Centre Island, which is situated in the bay. When the wind is from the south a heavy disagreeable swell is experienced, which extends itself all over the bay, and is a serious obstacle in the way of moving ships, as at Honolulu and other ports. Its proximity to the field of their labors would certainly render it a desirable port for a rendezvous of the whaling fleet, if it possessed the advantages requisite to such a port, viz: a safe and convenient harbor, for the transhipment of all, and an abundance of fresh provisions with which to recruit crews on the close of the season; neither of which does it possess.

"There is no disposition on the part of the Japanese authorities of this place, to encourage trade or intercourse with foreigners, notwithstanding the exorbitant prices paid for such supplies as are able to furnish. Flour, sugar, beans, sweet potatoes, onions, smoked salmon, fresh fish, fowls, eggs, etc., are produced in great abundance, but the difficulty in obtaining these articles at present offers no inducement for shipping to enter this port. Nor will these latter difficulties be obviated until we have a commercial treaty with Japan, the necessity of which, they seem fully to comprehend, when we may have direct communication with the people, who already manifest towards us the greatest respect and friendship. I shall go

hence to Hakodadi, from which port you may hear from me again.

With great respect, yours, etc.,

H. H. Dorr.

HAKODADI, June 29, 1855.

EDITOR SAN FRANCISCO HERALD:

In compliance with the earnest request of several persons interested in the success of the whaling fleet of the North Pacific, I have, through the medium of your valuable journal, furnished them with such information relative to the harbor of Simoda, as my knowledge of it would justify me in offering. I now avail myself of the opportunity to present the following opinions, which I have formed after careful observation, and experience of others more familiar with the necessities of whaling interests than myself, in relation to the harbor of Hakodadi. As Lieut. Manry justly observes, it is one of the finest harbors in the world. Its position in the Straits of Sangar, between the islands of Niphon and Jessu, now rapidly becoming the great thoroughfare from China to the north-west coast of America, will eventually make it an important port. There is, however, one feature about this harbor which will make it objectionable as a rendezvous for the whaling fleet, where their crews may enjoy comfortable quarters, and refit their ships during the winter months. The climate is too severe, and the snow not infrequently falls to a considerable depth. At present no inducement is offered for vessels to touch here. The Japanese were evidently intimidated by the formidable appearance of the squadron under Commodore Perry, when they treated with, and opened their ports, to our government. They were unprepared for the event, and had not time to reflect upon the consequences of such a treaty. That it will seriously disturb the national policy of the Empire, is now being manifested by the conduct of all the officers of the government, both here and at Simoda. And the desire on the part of the Imperial government to isolate itself and exclude foreigners, is no less than the days of Golown and others who made ineffectual attempts to establish friendly intercourse with this strange people. The officers scrupulously avoid all conversation with foreigners that is not necessary for the transaction of business. They will impart no information relative to their own country, and prohibit the sale of books, charts, engravings, pictures, etc., from which may be obtained any knowledge of their history, geography, arts or sciences, and frequently, when asked a question, they evade it by asking one themselves, or giving an answer about something altogether foreign to the subject first introduced. They seem to think by pursuing the policy of denying everything that is asked for, and offering something not wanted, that we will soon become as satisfied that Japan is a poor country, and henceforth like Ephraim, they will be left alone with their idols.

"The mass of the people, however, would, but for the stringent measures adopted by the authorities to prevent it, cheerfully encourage and facilitate trade, and bring about most happy results. But our intercourse with Japan will be insignificant until something definite is agreed upon between the two nations about the interpretation and proper meaning of "shall be free as in other countries," "temporarily living, etc." mentioned in the fourth (4th) and fifth (5th) articles of the treaty of Kanagawa, and some means are devised by which the Japanese government may derive a revenue from their trade with us other than by the present system of purchasing supplies for ships through a Comptroller, and exacting prices for the same amounting to almost a prohibition, and finally insisting upon the payments being made in silver coin, which at its present value here, is worth only thirty-three (33) cents per dollar. Beef, fowls, eggs, rice, sweet and Irish potatoes, beans, onions, turnips, cabbages, carrots, etc., are abundant, but they will not furnish them. The United States Surveying Squadron, now in this port, are unable to procure supplies beyond wood, water, rice, eggs and a few fish.

"In view of all these facts, I have full confidence in believing that for the present, owners and agents of vessels engaged in the whaling service will realize no particular benefit from the acquisition of these two ports, beyond the inducements offered in wood, water, rice, eggs and a few fish, and these articles at exorbitant prices.

I am, sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. Dorr.

ERUPTION OF KILAUEA.

A correspondent of the *Polytechnic* says: "The old crater of Kilauea is very active, its whole surface being covered with immense smoke and steam holes, or cones, which appear in the night like great fires. Fifty or sixty of these lights were counted on the evening of the 8th of August. In the south-westerly portion of the crater is a large lava lake some three miles in circumference, boiling a d. raging furiously. From its surface the liquid lava is continually jetted up to thirty, or fifty feet, its color blood red. It makes a peculiar splashing, dead, heavy sound, something like yet very unlike, the breaking of the surf on the shore. A very fine view of this lake, is obtained from the banks above it. From this point the sight of the great crater is truly grand, gloomy and peculiar."

"On the night of the 11th August, a new eruption or new volcano made its appearance near the summit of Mauna Loa. Its location is to the right of the old volcano of Kilauea some twenty or thirty miles, and is at an elevation of eight or nine thousand feet above it. Within half an hour of its first appearance, the whole mountain top lighted up as if a great city was burning upon it. It so continued during the night of the 11th, but was not seen again until the 14th, when the outpouring of the lava could be seen, and a river of it traced down the mountain side to the right, for ten miles or more, till it was lost in the valley which lies between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea. The appearance of this new volcano, as seen from Hilo, was very beautiful. Vesuvius never shone more brilliantly, or afforded a grander pyrotechnic display.

Steelloom Prices Current.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including provisions, dry goods, and other items.

Special Notices.

Deputy Clerk—I take the method of informing the citizens of Pierce County, that O. P. Meeker has been appointed...

The Rev. Dr. McCarty, of the Episcopal Church, will preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Steelloom, on the second, third and fourth Sundays of each month...

FOUND.—One dark brown dog, about six years old, with both hind feet and right forefoot white...

WANTED.—By the Puget Mill Company. Circular sawyers, cross-cut sawyers, and teamsters.

Fruit Trees.—In the Washington Nursery. Choice selection and endless variety of the different kinds of fruit trees...

New Goods.—EX LEONESSA AND RECENT ARRIVALS. Their undersigned would respectfully inform you in particular that they have just received a large and splendid assortment...

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware. J. B. WEBBER & CO. STEELLOOM, W. T.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, BAR, FURNITURE, RESTAURANT, BALLY, ALLEY, STABLE, &c., all under one roof.

DISOLUTION NOTICE.—THE BUSINESS carried on under the name and style of E. SCHROTER & CO. is this day dissolved by the first party...

SEGWALTHEW HILL COMPANY.—THE subscribers are prepared to manufacture at their mill, Leavenworth, Wash., all kinds of paper...

WELLS & PROVOSE, PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE, NO. 48 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PIONEER MAGAZINE.—THE PIONEER MAGAZINE enters upon its second year with flattering promise of success.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c. STEELLOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, &c.

PUGET SOUND HOTEL. CORNER OF SEQUOIA AND CLAY STREET, STEELLOOM, W. T.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, HARDWARE, &c. STEELLOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. W. H. WALLACE, STEELLOOM, W. T.

HAMILTON & SPARK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, PORTLAND, OREGON.

CLARK DREW, WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, OLIMPIA, W. T.

P. F. TRACY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 100 CLAY STREET, (OVER TALLANT & WILDE, BANKERS).

RELOW EVANS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OLIMPIA, W. T.

G. A. BARNER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISION, AND HARDWARE, &c.

WELLS & PROVOSE, PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE, NO. 48 FRONT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PIONEER MAGAZINE.—It is our desire to make THE PIONEER as thoroughly as possible, a Californian Magazine...

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE.—A TREATY concluded with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians and with the confederated tribes of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla in the Walla-Walla Valley...

NOTICE.—PHILIP KEACH would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Steelloom to the fact that he has just received a large and splendid assortment...

NOTICE.—The undersigned has taken the above Hotel, and will try to be as good as it is possible to do.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is prepared to attend to the making of all kinds of bookbinding, and to the printing of all kinds of books...

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

STUART'S EXPRESS. CONNECTING WITH THE PACIFIC EXPRESS AT PORTLAND, FOR CALIFORNIA, THE ATLANTIC STATES AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY. THE LATEST EMPLOYEES OF ADAMS & CO. have organized themselves into a Joint Stock Company...

READING FOR THE MILLION. A Popular Library of Standard Authors, including Shakespeare, Milton, and others.

PACIFIC HOUSE. A Hotel in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate all kinds of guests.

JOHN M. CHAPMAN. Clerk of the United States Court, and in and for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Washington.

MAIN STREET HOUSE. THE undersigned has taken the above Hotel, and will try to be as good as it is possible to do.

THE undersigned is prepared to attend to the making of all kinds of bookbinding, and to the printing of all kinds of books...

BRITISH PERIODICALS. EARLY COPIES SECURED. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Continued).

JUST RECEIVED. EX CARIB AND RECENT ARRIVALS. Groceries, Liquors, &c.

BLACKSMITHING, WAGON-MAKING, &c. THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Steelloom that he has just received a large and splendid assortment...

PROSPECTS OF THE PUGET SOUND COURIER. THE undersigned proposes publishing a weekly newspaper to be called the Puget Sound Courier.

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, LITERATURE, USEFUL SCIENCES, ARTS, POLITICS, NEWS, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, &c.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country, that he has just received a large and splendid assortment...

DIVORCE NOTICE. Pierce County, Washington Territory, District Court, 24 Judicial District, November Term.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Steelloom and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of bookbinding, and to the printing of all kinds of books...

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

WASHINGTON HOTEL. (THE OLD TIME INN IN FRONT) CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS, OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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Useful Publications.

The Illustrated Horticulturist. An elegant Illustrated Monthly Journal, containing seventy-two large royal octavo pages, devoted to the Rural Arts and the advancement of the Science of Horticulture.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Steelloom and vicinity, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of bookbinding, and to the printing of all kinds of books...

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Poetry and Literature.

POOR HIVES.

BY ANNE CHAMBERLAIN.
He sat on the humble door-step,
His hand, which held a book...

Light-hearted, laughing children
Were playing in the street,
And mock-herd in the brook...

The boys played ball and hoop,
They threw the paper kite,
And half-a-dozen white wings...

Through all his childish summers,
Beneath the eucalyptus,
Each morn his mother placed his...

He laughed to see the sunbaker,
He nodded to the trees,
But most of all, young children...

Now, when he's grown to manhood,
With sad, though wistful stare,
As down the green lane he walks...

One babe the boy good-morrow,
Another greeted him with cheer,
The cup he offered held no milk...

Then, when his mother returns,
They gambol and are free,
And poor Hives cracks his toy-bell...

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Useful Publications.

Ohio Cultivator.

THE Cleveland volume of the OHIO CULTIVATOR,
will commence, Jan. 1st, 1855. The editors
are resolved to spare no pains to maintain the
reputation and usefulness of the paper...

And then, my brethering, thar's the Baptists!
and they hev bin likened unto a possum
on a 'simmon tree, and the thunders may
roll, and the earth may quake, but that possum
clings there still-ah!...

A comical genius, signing himself "Christo-
pher Spooksticks," is writing a series of amus-
ing letters, descriptive of his tours, for the
Dayton, Ohio, Journal. Upon arriving at a
place called Pig Eye, after alighting from a
train of cars, he says: "An unexpected re-
ception somewhat enlivened my feelings. A
dozen or more friends surrounded me, offered
to take my baggage to their respective and no
doubt respectable homes. I thanked them
with much warmth for their kindness. Told
them that I had heard of the celebrated Pig
Eye House, and wished to stay there; but if
any of them would leave their cards at my
lodgings I would be most happy to call upon
them during my stay; upon which, an interest-
ing little lad took hold of my valise and said
he would carry it to the Pig Eye House for
me. Such an unexpected stroke of kindness
from a juvenile affected me very much. I
yielded him permission, whereupon the other
friends seemed to scatter. As my little friend
was walking in advance, I noticed something
white sticking out of 'My son,' said I, 'tuck
in your handkerchief, and let me your name.'
With great modesty, he replied: 'It ain't a
handkerchief, and on reflection, I hardly think
it was.'"

An unfortunate victim of unrequited
love, sings in this lamentable strain: "I'll
throw myself into the deep briny ocean, where
mud eels and cat-fish on my body shall riot,
and flounders and flat-fish select me for diet;
there soundly I'll slumber beneath the rough
billow, and crabs, without number, shall
crawl o'er my pillow. But my spirit shall
wander through gay coral towers, and frisk
with the mermals--if I shall, by the powers!"

The Golden Era, in speaking of Bar-
num's show for the galaxy of beauty, says,
"we are sorry Barnum did not offer a prize
for the picture of the ugliest woman. We
know a dangerous type hanging out at a cer-
tain dangerous gallery in town that would
take it. The woman is so ugly, the picture
wouldn't lay still, and had to be nailed to a
board to keep it from squirming."

The following rather amusing conver-
sation recently took place between a traveler
and a squaw in Central Michigan. The squaw
had a "popoose" on her arm that was ex-
ceeding white for a member of her race, which fact
induced the gentleman to ask if it was not a
half-breed, whereupon she replied: "No, no,
not a drop of white blood about it--half In-
dian and half Missionary."

A Yankee doctor has "got up" a remedy
for hard times. It consists of ten hours
labor well worked in.

Our Popular Family Journals.

FRANKLIN AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New
York, publish the following popular and sci-
entific serials, which afford an excellent oppor-
tunity for bringing before the public all subjects
of general interest:

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.
A new first-class weekly newspaper, devoted to
news, literature, science, and the arts; to enter-
tainment, improvement, and progress. Designed
to encourage a spirit of hope, manliness, self-reliance,
and activity among the people; to point the
means of profitable economy; and to discuss and
illustrate the leading ideas of the day; to record
all signs of progress; and to advocate political
and industrial rights for all classes.

AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.
A repository of science, literature, and general
intelligence; devoted to phrenology, education,
magnetism, psychology, mechanism, architecture,
and to all those progressive inquiries which ap-
peal to the intellect, and which are calculated to
benefit the human mind, and improve the
human condition. Illustrated with numerous
portraits and other engravings. A beautiful quarto, suitable
for binding. Published monthly, at one dollar a
year, in advance.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.
Devoted to hydrotherapy, its philosophy and prac-
tice; to physiology and anatomy, with illustrative
engravings; to dietetics, exercise, clothing, occu-
pations, amusements, and those laws which govern
the human body. Published monthly, in con-
venient form for binding, at one dollar a year, in
advance.

For three dollars, in advance, a copy of Life I-
llustrated, the Phrenological Journal, and the Wa-
ter-Cure Journal will be sent to one address.
Now is the time to subscribe. Commu-
nications, new books for notice or review, and sub-
scriptions, should be addressed to the publishers,
as follows:

FRANKLIN AND WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

Useful Publications.

Ohio Cultivator.

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are resolved to spare no pains to maintain the
reputation and usefulness of the paper...

And then, my brethering, thar's the Baptists!
and they hev bin likened unto a possum
on a 'simmon tree, and the thunders may
roll, and the earth may quake, but that possum
clings there still-ah!...

A comical genius, signing himself "Christo-
pher Spooksticks," is writing a series of amus-
ing letters, descriptive of his tours, for the
Dayton, Ohio, Journal. Upon arriving at a
place called Pig Eye, after alighting from a
train of cars, he says: "An unexpected re-
ception somewhat enlivened my feelings. A
dozen or more friends surrounded me, offered
to take my baggage to their respective and no
doubt respectable homes. I thanked them
with much warmth for their kindness. Told
them that I had heard of the celebrated Pig
Eye House, and wished to stay there; but if
any of them would leave their cards at my
lodgings I would be most happy to call upon
them during my stay; upon which, an interest-
ing little lad took hold of my valise and said
he would carry it to the Pig Eye House for
me. Such an unexpected stroke of kindness
from a juvenile affected me very much. I
yielded him permission, whereupon the other
friends seemed to scatter. As my little friend
was walking in advance, I noticed something
white sticking out of 'My son,' said I, 'tuck
in your handkerchief, and let me your name.'
With great modesty, he replied: 'It ain't a
handkerchief, and on reflection, I hardly think
it was.'"

An unfortunate victim of unrequited
love, sings in this lamentable strain: "I'll
throw myself into the deep briny ocean, where
mud eels and cat-fish on my body shall riot,
and flounders and flat-fish select me for diet;
there soundly I'll slumber beneath the rough
billow, and crabs, without number, shall
crawl o'er my pillow. But my spirit shall
wander through gay coral towers, and frisk
with the mermals--if I shall, by the powers!"

The Golden Era, in speaking of Bar-
num's show for the galaxy of beauty, says,
"we are sorry Barnum did not offer a prize
for the picture of the ugliest woman. We
know a dangerous type hanging out at a cer-
tain dangerous gallery in town that would
take it. The woman is so ugly, the picture
wouldn't lay still, and had to be nailed to a
board to keep it from squirming."

The following rather amusing conver-
sation recently took place between a traveler
and a squaw in Central Michigan. The squaw
had a "popoose" on her arm that was ex-
ceeding white for a member of her race, which fact
induced the gentleman to ask if it was not a
half-breed, whereupon she replied: "No, no,
not a drop of white blood about it--half In-
dian and half Missionary."

A Yankee doctor has "got up" a remedy
for hard times. It consists of ten hours
labor well worked in.

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The want of such a magazine has long been ex-
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Rural Architecture forms one of the principal
features; each number contains from two to four
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to the useful art of Landscape Gardening, suggest-
ing plans of gardens in every style, and adapted to
the peculiarities of different orders of architecture,
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To Nurserymen, Amateur Cultivators, and to all
who can benefit of the Horticulturist, a separate col-
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it is afforded, together with its really superior ex-
ecution, both in regard to typography and editorial
ability, must make it the most popular work of the
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"The Illustrated Horticulturist" is printed on the
finest quality of pearl-surfaced paper manufactured
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Science of Horticulture, are engaged to conduct
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to every one who has had ground to cultivate, or a
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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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From Mechanics, Va. to Portland, O. T.
Concessions on the Pacific Express, O. T.
Portland, for California, the Atlantic States, and
the West.

Having made arrangements with the Pacific Express Company,
all mail orders to my care, will be forwarded to the destina-
tion in the most expeditious manner.

I shall dispatch a regular Express to connect with the Pacific
Express, leaving Portland for Olympia and Seattle,
on the 1st of July, 1855. Remaining, will leave Portland for Olympia and
Seattle, on the 1st of July, 1855.

Office at Dr. Walker's store,
Seattle, May 19, 1855.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.
In consequence of the disruption of that firm, I
have organized myself into a Joint Stock Company, for the
purpose of transacting a general

Express and Forwarding Business,
in all its branches, throughout the United States, California and
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A regular Express for PASADENA, VALLEJO, SACRAMENTO, LUTHERA,
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Collectors of all kinds promptly attended to.
A choice selection of the best of the Pacific States,
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PACIFIC HOUSE.
The undersigned having recently erected and fitted up
a new and commodious building, for the purpose of
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travellers with safe care, and all
such other business as may be entrusted to a liberal
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The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and
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