PUGET SOUND HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

VOL. III. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861. NO. 40.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,

Editor and Proprietor.

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If paid within six months,	4 00
After the expiration of six months,	5 00
For six months	2 00
Single copies	12½ cents

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39tf JOSEPH F. WHITMAN.

A Home Picture.

BY FRANCIS D. GAGE.

Ben Fisher had finished his hard day's work,
And he sat at his cottage door;
His good wife, Kate, sat by his side,
And the moonlight danced on the floor:
The moonlight danced on the cottage floor,
Her beams were as clear and bright
As when he and Kate, twelve years before,
Talked love in her mellow light.

Ben Fisher had never a pipe of clay,
And never a dram drank he:
So he loved at home with his wife to stay,
And they chatted merrily:
Right merrily chatted they on the while
Her babe slept on her breast;
While a chubby rogue, with a rosy smile,
On his father's knee found rest.

Ben told her how fast his potatoes grew,
And the corn in the lower field;
And the wheat on the hill was grown to seed,
And promised a glorious yield—
A glorious yield in harvest time,
And his orchard was doing fair;
His sheep and stock were in their prime,
His farm all in good repair.

Kate said that her garden looked beautiful,
Her fowls and her calves were fat;
That the butter that morning that Tommy churn'd
Would buy him a Sunday hat;
That Jenny for Pa a new shirt had made,
And that, too, by the rule;
That Neddy the garden could nicely spade,
And Ann was ahead at school.

Ben slowly passed his toil-worn hand
Through his locks of greyish brown—
"I tell you, Kate, what I think," said he,
"We're the happiest folks in town."
"I know," said Kate, "that we all work hard—
Work and health go together, I've found;
For there's Mrs. Bell does not work at all,
And she's sick the whole year round.

"They're worth their thousands, so people say,
But I ne'er saw them happy yet;
'Twould not be me that would take their gold,
And live in constant fret.
My humble home has a light within,
Mrs. Bell's gold could not buy,
Six hearty children, a merry heart,
And a husband's love-lit eye."

I fancied a tear was in Ben's eye—
The moon shone bright and clearer,
I could not tell why the man should cry,
But he hitched up to Kate still nearer:
He leaned his head on her shoulder there,
And took her hand in his—
I guess (though I looked at the moon just then)
That he left on her lips a kiss.

Spring Song.

Long has been the Winter,
Long—long—in vain
We've sought the bud upon the bough,
The primrose in the lane;
Long have skies been dull and grey,
Nipping's been the blast;
But sing! Summer's coming!
The bee 's out at last.
Sing! Winter's flying,
Summer's coming fast;
Humming joy and Spring-time,
The bee 's out at last.

Loud shouts the cuckoo;
The nested elm round
Wheels the rook, cawing;
There are shadows on the ground,
Warm comes the breeze and soft—
Freezing days are past;
Sing! Summer's coming!
The bee 's out at last.
Sing! Winter's flying,
Summer's coming fast;
Humming hope and Spring-time,
The bee 's out at last.

Joy.

Earth her summer wealth is bringing,
Every bough is like a lyre,
Answering to the wind's low singing,
Sweet as bells from Fancy's spire.
Milder light is on the mountain,
Softer bloom upon the flower;
Joy comes dancing down the mountain,
Joy with roses wreaths the hour.
See the stars in golden dances
O'er the fields of azure glide;
See the ocean soft advances,
Sparkling light with fairy tide;
Flowers with fond and gentle motion,
Leaves with grace no storms annoy;
All around—earth, haven, and ocean—
Feel the influence of Joy!

In a divorce case which the late Rufus Choate was once arguing against the probability of guilt, he said "the parties were playful, gentlemen of the jury, not guilty. After the morning toil, they sat down upon the hay-mow for refreshment, not crime. There may have been a little youthful fondling—playful, not amorous. They only wished to soften the asperities of hay making."

Not long since, I called upon some lady friends of mine, and was ushered into the parlor by the servant girl. She asked what name she should announce, and I, wishing to take them by surprise, replied *amicus* (a friend.) She seemed at first a little puzzled, but quickly regaining her composure, she in the blandest manner possible, observed, "What kind of a *cuss*, sir?"

A theatrical company was playing, in one of the interior towns of the West, Shakspeare's *Othello;* and when *Othello* demanded of *Desdemona* "the handkerchief! the handkerchief!" a green 'un called out impatiently: "Never mind the handkerchief; don't wait for that; blow your nose with your fingers, and go ahead."

A boy once complained of his brother for taking half of the bed. "And why not?" said his mother; "he's entitled to half, ain't he?" "Yes, ma'am," said the boy; "but how should you like to have him take out all the soft for his half? He will have his half out of the middle, and I have to sleep on both sides of him."

Peter Macnally, a lame Dublin attorney, wanted to be enrolled in a volunteer corps. "You'd never do, Peter," said the officer to whom he applied for admission, "the more we told you to march, the more you'd halt."

Jerrold, at a party, noticed a doctor in solemn black, waltzing with a young lady, who was dressed in a silk of brilliant blue. "As I live," said Jerrold, "there's a blue pill dancing with a black draught."

When Jack Jones discovered that he had polished his mate's boots instead of his own, he called it an aggravated instance of "laboring, and confoundedly hard, too, under a mistake."

"Julius, was you ever in business?" "In course I was." "What business?" "A sugar planter." "When was dat?" "Der day I buried dat ole sweetheart ob mine."

A boosy fellow was observed, the other day, driving a "porker," holding on to his tail, and when asked what he was doing, he replied that he was studying ge-hography.

Philip II., of Spain, gave a whimsical reason for not eating fish. "They are," said he, "nothing but element congealed, or a jelly of water."

Let the youth who stands at the bar, with a glass of liquor in hand, consider which he had better throw away—the liquor or himself.

Many beautiful women, when walking in the streets, seem very angry if they are gazed at, and sadly disappointed if they are not.

A Night Attack.

It was past midnight of the thirteenth of August, (commenced my grandmother) but though the river was in front of us, and the forest stretched for miles behind us, and away to the right and left, I could not even catch the sight of a single leaf, or the ripple of the water, so sultry and heavy brooded the darkness around me.

I had not been in the best of spirits that day, for it was the time when we dreaded every hour to hear of the bombardment of New York; and though in the house of Thomas Oakley, first cousin to my father, I had nothing to fear, there had hung over me such a terror and dread that I could not help fearing that some great evil had happened to my parents, who were still in the city.

As usual with the sleepless, all sorts of fancies teased my brain. My room, like all the others, was large, and furnished in the style that now seems so quaint to your young eyes.

The chimney-place was filled with porcelain, curiously wrought into illustrations of Scripture. The bed and furniture, that had all been brought from England, was tall, dark, stiff and carved; while the walls were hung with sombre family portraits. And as I lay and wished for day, the tiled figures seemed to move and glower at me in the uncertain light that came through the loophole of a window; while I thought the eyes of the portraits were one and all fixed on me with a solemn and warning stare; and so it happened, that I had heard the old clock strike one, two and three, and was falling into a doze, when a light step came along the hall, and cousin Grace called, in a strange, scared voice, outside the door—"Helen! Helen!"

I was up in a moment, and out to where she stood, looking like a spirit, with her ashy pale face, and fair hair all about her; and remember the thrill of astonishment with which, in spite of my fright, I saw that she was already dressed, and held in her hand a powder flask.

"Put on your clothes as quick as you can, Nellie," said she, in a voice that trembled a little, though she was doing her best to be calm. "Brant's men are coming, and father wants us all down stairs."

Brant's men! It is difficult to make you understand the horror with which that name was pronounced and heard; or to express the terror with which, as I hurried on my clothes, I thought of Grace and myself in the power of those merciless savages. No wonder that I trembled in every limb, or that Thomas Oakley and his five stalwart sons—men not easily daunted—looked pale as they moved about in the dim morning light.

I don't know as I have spoken to you before of Thomas Oakley, a man over six feet in hight, and of a noble presence, with a grand face, that looked as if it might have been chiseled out of marble, and hair as white as the snow, though he was scarcely past his prime. We have no such men, now-a days. I have his portrait in my little cabinet yonder; and you may see there that he looks as he was—a kind and noble gentleman.

As for his sons, they were like him, tall, strong-limbed, fearless, and devoutly attached to their stately mother, who was preparing the breakfast, while they fastened the iron shutters of the lower windows, and carefully barred the heavy doors.

"It's a shame to rout you out so early, Nellie," said Mr. Oakley, as he saw my pale, frightened face; "but if we do not eat breakfast now, those rascals may not give us a chance to get it at all; and to my mind, after a good cause, there is nothing like a good breakfast before going to fight."

"I wish Mark was here," said Grace, timidly.

"No doubt, pussy; but I've sent for him. You Yost, the half-witted lad that brought the news, has gone on after him and the volunteers, and if we but keep the rascals at bay till they come, we may give them as good a peppering as they deserve."

Ay, if! but oh, that dreadful uncertainty. The house was of stone, and so strongly built that it was doubtful if they could either raze it to the ground or fire it. But who knew what else might happen? How many of that fair family would gather around the board to-morrow morning?

Ah! children, it was a dreadful day; but I think the hour before the attack was the worst.

It was not to be expected that we could eat much breakfast; but hurried as the meal was, it was hardly over when one of the boys, whom Mr. Oakley had posted at the look-out, called out they were coming, and stealing along the woods at the right, as if they hoped to surprise us.

At once the men hurried with their rifles to the windows of the second story, while Mrs. Oakley, pale, but still outwardly calm, motioned us to follow, and hand out the powder. Then came a dead silence.

"Look out, Simeon," said the father in a low tone of voice, "and tell us what is up."

"Posting themselves around the house, but under cover. They think to catch us napping. There's a man coming this way now—he—why, father, it's Walter Van Cuyler!"

We all started. The meaning of this sudden attack was plain enough, now.

Van Cuyler had been a professed patriot and a warm admirer of Grace; and on his rejection by her, he had gone away, vowing vengeance on the whole family.

"The traitor," muttered Mr. Oakley. "It is he, then, that has brought down this swarm of hornets. What is he doing now, Simeon!"

"He has been trying the windows to see if they are fastened. Now he is at the door."

The words were drowned in a series of thundering knocks.

Mr. Oakley now went to Simeon's window.

"Who's there?"

"Walter Van Cuyler."

"What do you want?"

"Food, rest, and shelter. Brant's men are close on my track. Let me in quickly."

The sharp crack of a rifle, and the words liar and hypocrite, were his answer. A fierce yell arose from behind the haystacks and outbuildings, as twenty dark forms rushed forward, brandishing their weapons and firing at random, while as many more hovered on the outskirts of the wood.

Within the house was perfect silence, broken only by the "Now, boys," of Mr. Oakley, and the roar of the six best rifles in the country.

"Six down! a man for each bullet! Good!" said the exulting voice of Mr. Oakley. "The powder, girls, and we'll give 'em another."

A shower of bullets, that rattled like hailstones about the windows, cut short his words. Mr. Oakley picked up some that had fallen to the floor harmless, and laughed.

"The serpents are kinder than I took. They are going to keep us in balls as well as in exercise. So much the better, for we have none too many. Now boys."

Another flash, and again the voice of Mr. Oakley.

"Fire steady, boys, and take good aim; don't waste powder."

A dead silence ensued.

"They are cowed, father; they are sneaking off to cover," exclaimed Simeon.

"Not they; they are only contriving some new deviltry. John and Mathew, round with you to the back of the house. Grace—my God! where did that shot come from?" as with a sharp cry, Reuben, the eldest, leaped three feet up in the air, and fell forward on his face, stone dead.

Mrs. Oakley sprang forward and threw herself upon his body. The fair-haired eldest boy was her darling. Another shot now came rushing through the window, and bedded itself in the opposite wall.

"Aim at yondor tree," said Mr. Oakley. "I saw the gleam of a rifle-stock among the leaves."

A third shot, whizzing past us so close as to make us start back, and then ours answered, and a dark body went down and struck with a heavy 'thud' on the ground.

"He is silenced!" said Mr. Oakley, with a gleam of stern satisfaction shooting across his manly face. "But I can see none of the rest. Where are they hiding?"

"Father! father!" called Grace, in an agonized tone.

Mr. Oakley ran hastily into the back room, where she was. A stalwart man, in a hunting frock, and so bronzed as to make it doubtful whether he were white or red, had swung himself from an adjoining tree on the balcony, and was trying to force himself through the little window.

As Mr. Oakley rushed forward, he drew the hunting knife he wore in his belt; but seizing the sharp edge in his hands, the infuriated father wrested it from his grasp by main strength, and plunged it up to the hilt in the man's breast.

A fierce yell and harmless volley from those in ambush, received this new defeat, and then came another of those ominous pauses.

"What can they be about now?" muttered Simeon, who was again at the look-out.

"The door! the door!" gasped out Grace.

"Right," said her father. "The girl has more wit than us all. We must barricade the hall."

"Never mind the shutters," exclaimed Mrs. Oakley, who had now recovered her marble-like composure. "We will bar them," and she began to draw the bolts.

Mr. Oakley hesitated, for the task was one of danger; but there was no time to lose, and chairs, sofas, and tables were piled up at a short distance from the door in what was really a formidable barricade, guarded as it was by those unerring rifles. The smell of the burning wood, and the smoke that filled the hall, now grew intolerable. Mr. Oakley placed us on the staircase, and exhorted his sons to stand close and take good aim. A portion of the door fell in. Mr. Oakley raised his rifle, and Walter Van Cuyler, who was the first to spring in, staggered back with a groan. The second and third deadly shots brought them to a stand. No one cared to expose himself to such certain death.

Mr. Oakley turned impetuously to his sons—"Give 'em another, boys; we'll beat 'em off yet;" but a shake of the head was the only answer.

The powder was exhausted. For a moment a deadly pallor overspread his face, the next his voice ran out clear and firm as ever.

"Close up, boys. Draw your knives. We will sell our lives as dearly as possible!"

"Come, on, their powder is out," cried a man who, with half a dozen others, had succeeded in scrambling over the barricade, and was making his way towards the little group.

"You'd better be careful; our women have their knitting needles yet," said Mr. Oakley, derisively.

"We'll take care of you and the women both," returned the ruffian, aiming a blow at Simeon that brought him to the floor.

A spasm contorted Mr. Oakley's stern features for a moment; and then with a strangled sob he threw himself headlong on his assailants.

"Kill him—cut him down—he's the devil himself!" shouted a dozen voices. But at this moment arose another and far different cry.

"The rebels—they are on us!" as thundering on—tramping the cowardly wretches under the horses' feet—came Mark Warner with his light horse troop. In an instant all was confusion. No one thought of anything but flight; and the enraged Americans mowed the flying tories down like grain.

Then burst forth all the emotions so long pent up. Fathers and sons threw themselves into one another's arms, fainted; and Mrs. Oakley's stony composure melted into a flood of hysterical tears.

Ours was a joyful, and yet a sad house that night—for though we had been delivered, as it were, from the very jaws of death, yet the bodies of our dead were with us. Ah, children! children! those times were sad times—trying times! There was a wedding afterward between Mark and Grace, and I danced as merrily as any of them; but poor Mrs. Oakley wore mourning to the end of her days, and the last words on her lips were the names of her murdered sons.

And, greatly affected, my grandmother took off her spectacles and wiped her eyes.

A curious legend is related of Eginhard, a secretary of Charlemagne, and a daughter of the Emperor. The secretary fell desperately in love with the princess, who at length allowed his advances. One winter's night his visit was prolonged to a late hour, and in the meantime a deep fall of snow had fallen. If he left, his foot-marks would betray him, and yet to remain longer would expose him to no less danger. At length the princess resolved to carry him on her back to a neighboring house, which she did. It happened, however, that from the window of his chamber, the emperor witnessed this novel proceeding; and in the assembly of the lords on the following day, when Eginhard and his daughter were present, he asked what ought to be done to a man who should compel a king's daughter to carry him on her shoulders through frost and snow, on a winter's night? They answered that he was worthy of death. The lovers became alarmed, but the emperor, addressing Eginhard, said, "Had'st thou loved my daughter, thou should'st have come to me. Thou art worthy of death—but I give thee two lives: take thy fair porter in marriage, fear God, and love one another." This was worthy one of the greatest of princes; and also worthy the imitation of many a purse-proud aristocrat of later times.

A large portion of the swamps in Florida is said to be capable of producing five hundred bushels of frogs to the acre, with alligators enough for fencing.

Adventure of Burglars.

The Messrs. Herbert kept a very extensive jewelry establishment in New York city, and for the better security of their store against fire and other casualties, they employed one of their clerks to sleep in it at night. The idea of the store being attacked by robbers was not for a moment entertained, but it was for other objects, such as security from fire, and the like, that young Loring, the clerk, slept there, for he was not supplied with any weapons to repel an attack of thieves. But one dark, dreary night, he was awakened by a singular noise which resembled that which a party of burglars might produce in an attempt to enter the building, and looking towards the back windows, he soon satisfied himself that one or more persons were endeavoring, as quietly as possible, to effect an entrance at that quarter. They had already removed a part of the sash and shutters with their cunningly devised instruments, and must have been at work for some time before he was awakened.

Now young Loring regretted that he had no weapon, but not through fear—that was not a characteristic of the young gentleman—but that he might pepper the rogues a little. At first he determined to cry out and arouse the watch, but as they had advanced so far before he was awake, he thought he would drive them off by stratagem. He slipped on his clothes quietly, and approaching the spot where the thieves were busy, he saw the hand of one of them passed inside of the shutter into the store, in its owner's endeavors to guide a small handsaw with which he was cutting an aperture for his body to pass through.

Young Loring felt inclined to chop off the hand with a small hatchet that lay hard by, but he refrained, and bethought himself of a powerful acid that was used in the testing of the purity of silver and other metals. One drop of this would eat instantaneously into the flesh, and produce a poisonous sore in ten minutes' time. He cautiously dropped a little upon the burglar's hand and awaited the result.

"Bill," at length exclaimed the burglar to his comrade, "I've got a cursed burning on the back of my hand. It's so sore I can hardly work this saw. Whew! how it smarts! I guess I've cut it with the saw—hold the dark lantern here"

"Fudge!" replied his companion, "change hands, then, but don't stop."

"Take the saw yourself, then! I can't stand this pain!"

And while the discomfited burglar withdrew to groan over the supposed cut, the other took his place with the saw, in a moment after receiving a few drops of the fiery liquid upon the back part of his hand, and was soon groaning with agony.

"Curse the saw! it has cut me, too!" groaned the second thief.

And after sundry oaths, mutually exchanged, until the first and worst attack of pain was over, they renewed the attempt to make an entrance.

The clerk permitted them to go on a while uninterruptedly, knowing that at any moment he could stop their efforts by crying out, but he hoped to hear some watchman passing the front of the store, upon whom he could call to secure the rogues, and he resolved to wait for this until it would do to wait no longer. But soon the burglars had so much enlarged the hole that they would shortly be able to enter it by themselves.

Seeing that he must do something to stop them, the clerk crept into the dark closet at one side of the window, and uttered a low but fierce growl, in imitation of a dog. Both the rogues stepped back at this unexpected interruption.

"Hang it, Bill, there's a cursed dog in there. I didn't know that the Herberts kept one," said one to the other.

"A dog? that's bad. Curse 'em, if it was a man, why a shot or a dirk stroke would fix him—but a dog is quite another thing, for if we shot him he'd be sure to half kill one of us!"

"Bow, wow, wow," cried the clerk, with all his power, as he saw them preparing to resume their work.

"Confound the dog!" exclaimed both.

"Never mind; go ahead, Bill, and get it open now. I'll fix him when we get in."

As Bill thrust his hand in once more, to wrench off the last piece of wood that obstructed their entrance, the clerk, having already armed himself with a large pair of pincers, seized the robber's hand as though in a vice, and set up such an outrageous barking that the whole neighborhood was alarmed.

"For Heaven's sake, Jack, lend us a hand here—the cursed animal is biting my hand off!" said the burglar to his confederate.

"Pull it away—pull it away, quick!"

"Give it a jerk!" said the other.

"O-o-o! I can't! murder! murder!"

This cry, added to the bellowing of the supposed dog, soon brought the watch in good earnest, and the thief who was at liberty to do so ran for his life.

The watchman's lights showed Bill Sikes that he had been bitten by a pair of pincers.

This occurred in New York city during the winter of 1841; and Bill Sikes served out his imprisonment at Blackwell's Island.

Bayard Taylor says, that a Yankee, walking in St. Petersburg one muddy day, met the Grand Duke Constantine. The sidewalk was not wide enough for two to pass, and the street was very deep in filth; whereupon the American took a silver rouble from his pocket, shook it in his closed hand, and cried out: "Crown or tail?" "Crown," guessed the Grand Duke. "Your highness has won," cried the American, looking at the rouble, and stepping into the mud. The next day the Yankee was invited by the Grand Duke to dinner.

Reasons why a ship is called *she:* Because man knows not the expense till he gets them. Because they are useless without employment. Because they look best when well rigged. Because their value depends upon their age. Because they are upright when in stays. Because they bring news from abroad. Because they wear caps and bonnets. Because they are often abandoned. Because they are often painted.

A witness in a certain court not a thousand miles from Rappahannock, on being interrogated as to whether the defendant in a certain case was drunk, replied: "Well, I can't say that I have seen him drunk, exactly; but I once saw him sitting in the middle of the floor, making grabs in the air, saying that he'd be hanged if he didn't catch the bed the next time it ran past him."

A clergyman had a milk-white horse, which, on account of his beautiful form, he called Zion. Having ordered his horse to the door, a friend asked him where he was going. "Why," said he, "to *mount Zion.*"

How Sal disgraced the Family.

A traveler in the State of Illinois, some years ago, came to a lone hut on the prairies, near Cairo, and then halted. He went into the house of logs. It was a wretched affair, with an empty packing box for a table, while two or three old chairs and disabled stools graced the reception room, the dark walls of which were further ornamented by a display of dirty tinware and a broken delf article or two.

The woman was crying in one corner, and the man, with tears in his eyes and a pipe in his mouth, sat on a stool, with his dirty arms resting on his knees, and his sorrowful looking head supported by the palms of his hands. Not a word greeted the interloper.

"Well," he said, "you seem to be in awful trouble here; what's up?"

"O, we are most crazy, neighbor," said the woman, "and we ain't no patience to see folks now;"

"That's all right," said the visitor, not much taken back by this polite rebuff; "but can I be of any service to you in all this trouble?"

"Well, we've lost our gal; Sal's gone off and left us," said the man in sad tones of despair.

"Ah, do you know what induced her to leave you?" remarked the new arrival.

"Well, we can't say, stranger, as how she's so far lost as to be induced, but then she's gone and disgraced us," remarked the afflicted mother.

"Who has she gone with?" asked the visitor.

"Well, there's the trouble. The gal could have done well, and might have married Martin Kehoe, a capital shoemaker, who, although he's got but one eye, plays the flute in a lively manner, and earns a good living. Then look what a home, and what a life she has deserted. She was here surrounded by all the luxury in the country," said the father.

"Yes, who knows what poor Sal will have to eat, drink or wear, now," groaned the old woman.

"And who is the fellow that has taken her from you to lead her into such misery?" quoth the stranger.

"Why she's gone off and got married to a critter called an editor, as lives in the village, and the devil only knows how they are to earn a living."

Interesting Facts.

Few persons have any idea of the immense number of titled persons in continental Europe. In Germany they are as plentiful as blackberries. In Italy a countship can be bought for $1,000, and thus make every son a count and every daughter a countess. In the Peninsula they equally abound. In Hungary the titled Magyars are literally more numerous than the peasantry. What they are in France may be judged from the following paragraph, which first appeared in the *Journal du Havre:*

"There is some question of publishing an official list of the French nobility, in imitation of the Peerage Book of England. It is said that the catalogue which is to be drawn up will comprise three categories; the first, of those whose origin dates from the earliest period of French history, as, for example, the house of Mountmorency, but this class will not be numerous; second, of the nobles created by the Kings from Phillippe III, son and successor of St. Louis, who arrogated to himself the privilege of transforming roturiers into nobles; and the third, comprising the imperial nobility. It is calculated that in France there are nearly 150,000 nobles of the same categories."

There are four hundred and fifty-nine peers of the realm on the roll of the House of Lords, for 860. The princes of the blood royal come first, the Prince of Wales leading the van; next, the King of Hanover, who is Duke of Cumberland; and then the Duke of Cambridge, also cousin to Queen Victoria. The Archbishop of Canterbury ranks immediately next to the royal family; then the Lord Chancellor, Archbishops of York and Dublin, and sundry high officers of State; after them the Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts and Barons, each forming a body by itself, and the peers in each taking place according to the date of their peerage.

In addion to the nobility, to the number of 459, who have seats in the House of Lords, there are probably 150 Scotch and Irish peers who have not a right to sit in that legislative chamber. This gives a total of 609 peers for England, Ireland and Scotland. Thus it will be seen that the British peerage is much more exclusive, and far less numerous than the French—609 against 150,000.

A baronet is not a nobleman, as sometimes designated in this country. He has an hereditary title, but is only a commoner, coming next, but with a great gulf between, to the baron, who is a peer of the realm and a hereditary legislator.

Titles are much regarded in England, where they are scarce, and lightly esteemed on the Continent, where they are plenty. In England, including even honorary titles, there are only 2,000 nobles among 30,000,000 inhabitants, or one in every 15,000. In France there are 150,000 nobles among 36,000,000 people, or one among every 240.

Once upon a time on a plantation in Kentucky, while a little nigger baby was snoozing in its cradle, a streak of lightning came down the capacious chimney of the cabin and killed it. Old Sam, an aged negro, came rushing in from the storm, and after seeing what had occurred, he let himself out as follows, gazing intently at the defunct small darkey:

"Now, Lord, you tink you hab done great tings—jes gone an' killed a poor little nigger baby what ain't worf two dollars and a-half," and then jumping upon his feet, almost bursting with indignation, and with a defiant tone yelled out "Spose you try it on old Sam!"

A trial took place in Lancashire, England, in which a man named Wood was a witness. Upon giving his name, Ottiwell Wood, the Judge, addressing him, said: "Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?"

Mr. W. replied: "O double t i double u e double l double u double o d."

The Judge laid down his pen, looked over his gold-rimmed spectacles, and said: "Really, this is the most extraordinary name I ever met with."

After several subsequent attempts to record it, he was compelled to abandon the effort, the Court in the meantime being convulsed with laughter.

There is an Irishman down East, who, when he calls the folks to dinner, has two bells—a large one, and a small one "for the childers."

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been lately straightened by a circumstance."

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

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

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

L. P. FISHER,
171½ Washington st., San Francisco,
Is authorized to act as the Agent of this paper in receiving advertisements and subscriptions in San Francisco and elsewhere, and collecting and receipting for the same.
CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Evening, Feb. 14, 1861.

HEROIC EXPLOITS.—The War Department has just issued, in pamphlet form, a tribute to the bravery, endurance, and patriotism of that portion of the U. S. Army which has been recently engaged in conflict with the Indians. It is called Order No. 11, and describes, in a pleasant manner, the chief engagements of the summer and fall. In the Department of the West, the services of Major Sedgewick's command against the Kiowas; in the Department of Texas, Lieut. Hazen's expedition, Corporal Collins's pluck, Major Heintzleman's operations, and other gallant actions; in the Department of New Mexico, the Navajo war furnishes several exciting chapters in the Department of Utah, the late depredations committed upon emigrants; and in the Department of California, the incursions of the Pah-Utes, Bannocks and Shoshones are commented upon in detail, and furnish innumerable evidences of the trials and energy of the soldiers. In enumerating instances of individual heroism, with which the little document is studded, the exploits of two Irishmen receive deserved prominence. One Patrick Collins, of the 2d Cavalry, attacked twelve Indians, killed one, wounded one mortally, and two slightly, and routed the remainder; private Wheelan of the 1st Cavalry, having been surrounded and attacked by nine Indians, and wounded in both legs, managed to kill two of the enemy, and broke three sabres in the skulls of his assailants, when three of his comrades gallantly rescued him.

ANOTHER PAPER.—We have received the prospectus of a new paper, styled "*The Northern Light*," to be published at Seattle, by Daniel Dodge, on or near the 1st of May next. The prospectus sets forth that "this sheet will be highly entertaining and recommendable to its patrons," and "what it lacks in size will be supplied in the choiceness and excellence of its articles." Shouldn't wonder. "It is deemed a sufficient palliation to the public for taking an independent stand at this particular time," adds the prospectus, and then continues: "All communications will be punctually published that do not partake of language personating too bitterly the character of others, or are not tinctured with low obscenity." And, in conclusion: "Each person who may be in receipt of the prospectus, and wishing to take the paper, will please send three dollars, invariably in advance, also their address." Here is a fair specimen of the "excellence of the articles" to be found in the new paper. We have quoted the pith of the prospectus, and would publish it entire, for the benefit of Mr. Dodge, if our space permitted. It promises to be a unique journal, and we are impatient to see it.

CHINA.—The news of peace between China and the Allies has been confirmed. By the treaty England gets from the Celestials some $10,000,000, one-fourth of which goes to indemnify the British merchants of Canton, and the balance to pay the expenses of the war. An English military force is to occupy four of the principal cities until the money is paid. According to the terms of the treaty, England gets another free port opened to commerce, and a cession of part of the township near Canton.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S RECEIPTS.—It appears that the last quarter's receipts of the Charleston Custom House were insufficient to defray the expenses, and pay the salaries of its own employees. The case is the same with Postmasters there. The Federal Government, in order to pay those salaries, has annually added $50,000 to the receipts of those offices.

STEILACOOM LIBRARY DEBATE.—The question announced in our last issue for debate before the Library Association, as to the right of States to secede, was commenced on last Monday evening, and adjourned to next Monday, at the same hour and place. Messrs. J. V. Meeker, Geo. Gallagher, Chas. J. Fitzgerald, Settle, Spinning and others, will participate in the debate.

LECTURE.—Rev. Daniel Kendig, Chaplain of Fort Steilacoom, will deliver a lecture before the Steilacoom Library Association, in the M. E. Church, on next Tuesday evening. Mr. Kendig is a very agreeable speaker, and will no doubt interest all who hear him. The public generally are invited to attend.

NEW GOODS.—We invite the attention of the ladies of Steilacoom, and those in particular who wish to attend the grand Masonic Ball on the 22d of February, to Mrs Parkinson's advertisement of new goods, in another column.

THE BALL.—Don't forget the grand Ball to be given by the Masons next week, in their new hall, in Steilacoom, on Friday, 22d inst.

BALCH & WEBBER.—See the proclamation of this firm, in the advertising column. They are actively competing with Mr. Keach.

THE MINES.

Of paramount importance to the people of the Sound, and especially the people of Steilacoom, is the development, the ensuing season, of the auriferous region known to exist east of the Cascades, from one to two hundred miles from the shores of Puget Sound. Too much evidence of the existence of gold in this region, and of its character for productiveness, has been adduced to leave room for doubt in the minds of any, however incredulous. Doubts that were entertained a year ago have since been removed by practical demonstration and observation; some of the most reliable of our people having visited the mines last fall, and returned with statements fully confirming all previous reports. Their existence and quality being established beyond cavil, it now behooves our people, business men and others, to adopt such steps as will insure them at least a fair share of the advantage and profit to be derived from the mines. Their proximity to Steilacoom—distant not more than seventy miles on a straight line, and only about one hundred and thirty miles via the Nachess Pass—gives us a good start in the race for profit, and if we do not improve the advantage, we shal not merit or receive the gain to be reaped.

The press of Oregon have labored assiduously and perseveringly to show that the routes from the Columbia River are decidedly preferable to those from the Sound, with a view to induce miners to go through that State. In this effort they have hitherto succeeded, mainly through the indifference of the people of the Sound; and they will certainly succeed, the coming season, in diverting travel entirely from our own superior routes unless our people begin early to bestir themselves. It is not necessary to say here what should be done to avert the loss which this will entail: the course to pursue is plain to all who have interests on the Sound. What is to be done must be done early, or not at all. It is not too soon now to take the initial steps.

From present indic tions, not less than one hundred and fifty people will go from this county to the Wenatchee mines the ensuing season. So large a number going in a body, to mine in one locality, will remove at once the only serious obstacle to the development of these mines, heretofore. Their number will be a complete check to anything like a hostile disposition on the part of the savages, and thus afford a favorable opportunity to prospect the country at pleasure. We entertain strong and buoyant hopes of benefits to be derived from these mines this year, and shall be grievously disappointed if the results are not equal to our anticipations.

EXCURSION AND INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.—The New York *Times* hints that the Seventh Regiment of that city—the crack regiment of our citizen soldiery—is about to be invited to make an excursion to London, and that a British frigate will come after them. The *Times* says: "The suggestion was received with so much enthusiasm that there is no longer a doubt about its practical realization. The Seventh Regiment may consider itself booked for London, and not in a commonplace *Adriatic* or vulgar *Persia*, but in a first class British frigate, with lots of bunting flying, and the smallest possible allowance of coal in the bunks; for it is stated that the Government has expressed its willingness to place one or more war steamers of the first class at the disposal of the volunteers, for the purpose of conveying the Americans to London and back again. In London, the regiment will be placed under efficient charge, quartered sumptuously, and duly ciceroned to every place of interest in the English metropolis, and every other part of the tight little isle. The expense of this international courtesy is estimated by the volunteers at $150,000, but the enthusiasm is such that if double the amount be needed, it will be forthcoming."

POSITION OF THE NORTHWEST DEMOCRACY.—The Democrats from the Northwest have had several conferences relative to the present condition of political affairs. They generally take the position set forth in Messrs. McClernand and Vallandingham's speeches in Washington, namely, that the Union cannot be dissolved peaceably: that the Northwest will under no circumstances consent to be cut off from the Gulf of Mexico and the city of New York; and that the Government, whatever may be its faults, is of inestimable value. The leading idea is a central government, embracing the middle, western and border slave States, but depending for its consummation upon future circumstances.

JAPAN NEWS.—Intelligence from Japan furnishes the information that a high Japanese official had been shot by an Englishman, who had taken a hunting excursion contrary to the local laws of that country. The account of the affair is very lengthy. The Englishman got severely handled in the excitement that ensued, and was placed in prison, from which confinement he was only released through the threat of the British Consul that a war steamer, then in those waters, would attack the place unless he was given up for trial under English laws. All of which was not calculated to inspire the Japanese with any increased love for the foreigner.

THE LOST TRIBES.—A. J. Benjamin, an enthusiastic traveller who has extended his travels throughout Arabia, Asia, and other distant lands, paid Portland a visit on the 4th inst., *en route* for British Columbia, from whence he returns to California, and from thence he proceeds to the Asiatic coast. The purpose of Mr. Benjamin's travels is to discover, if possible, the whereabouts of the lost tribes of "Gods peculiar people."

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—There has been lately invented a compass which is so constructed and operated as to give at all times the specific leeway of a vessel. It may be placed on a table in the captain's cabin, and will inform him of the least deviation from the course to which the vessel may be heading. It is claimed that it will work perfectly correct, no matter how much agitated by the motion of the vessel.

LATE PAPERS.—We are indebted to J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, and Capt. Fleming, of the *Eliza Anderson*, for late Eastern and Puget Sound papers.

AMERICAN ENERGY.

Energy of character is the Philosopher's stone of this life, and should be engraved upon every heart; it is that which has peopled the temple of fame—that which has filled the historic page with great names, and the civil and military world—that which has brought a race from barbarism, drawn the veil from science, and developed the wondrous powers of nature; it makes men great and makes men rich. First or last it brings success. Without it Webster would have been a New Hampshire lawyer, Thomas Ewing a Buckeye salt boiler, and Franklin a journeyman printer. Without it Demosthenes would have stammered on to his grave, and Cincinnatus died a common soldier. Shakespeare would have been shot for poaching, Pope died selling tape. Roscoe lived selling beer, and Napoleon gone out of the world a Corsican bully. With it each one has not only done much good for himself, much for his day and generation, but much for the world in the past, the present and the future.

Energy of character will do the same thing for any man in a small way that it has done for these. Give the lawyer energy of character, and he will succeed at the bar without talent. It is the secret by which the merchant, the artist, the scholar and mechanic arrive at distinction and wealth. If they fall once, they rise again; no contrary winds beat them down; or, if down, they will not stay down. The man who has energy of character will rise in spite of fortune or opposition. Give a man energy, and he is a made man, put him where you will. It is this fact that gives us confidence that the American people will rise from their present depression as soon as the blast has blown over that threw them down. In defiance of threatened dissolution, a corrupt and imbecile federal administration, a comparative cessation of industrial pursuits, and every other evil that can be visited upon them, the people of this country have energy enough to rise and prosper. He who gives up in despair, and cuts away the sheets of his canvass because he finds contrary winds in his passage, is but a poor navigator. We have, therefore, little fear of any blighting effect that is likely to grow out of the present trouble between the North and South. The American people are equal to the exigences of the times: we have no fears for the future.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 10.

The Charleston *Courier* of to-day says that at about half-past 6 o'clock, yesterday, the steamer *Gen. Clinch* discovered the steamer *Star of the West*, and signalled the fact of her approach to the occupants of the batteries on Morris Island. So soon as the signals were seen by those on guard there, Morris Island was astir with men at their posts. Before the order could be given them to prepare for action, they remained in anxious suspense, but ready for what they believed was sure to come, a volley from Fort Sumpter. The *Star of the West* rounded the point, took the ship channel inside of the bar, and proceeded straight forward until opposite Morris Island, about three fourths of a mile from the batteries. A ball was then fired athwart the bows of the steamer The *Star of the West* displayed the Stars and Stripes So soon as the flag was unfurled, the fortifications fired a succession of heavy shots. The vessel continued on her course, with increased speed; but two shots taking effect upon her, she concluded to retreat. Fort Moultrie fired a few shots at her, but she was then out of range. The damage to the *Star of the West* was trifling, as only two out of seven shots took effect upon her.

Fort Sumpter made no demonstration, although at the port-holes guns were run out bearing on Morris Island.

CHARLESTON, January 10.

Despatches stating that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* is coming here with an armed force create intense excitement. Great preparations are being made in the harbor to receive her. A steamer called the *Marion*, of the Charleston and New York line, has been purchased by South Carolina, and ordered to be rigged for a man-of-war. Her upper cabin is to be taken off, and she is to be supplied with a complete armament. The buoys in the harbor have been removed. The *Brooklyn* will be fired into. Fort Sumpter will then open its fire on the South Carolina fortifications, and the fight will become general. The people are preparing for it, and for the worst. The *Brooklyn* cannot come in without a great fight, and Anderson will protect her. He only pledged himself not to prevent communication between the South Carolina forts until Lieut. Talbot came back. A steam tug called the *Aid* left the wharf to-night, for the purpose of reconnoitering. She is mounted with one gun, and is under the command of Lieut. Hamilton, formerly of the Federal army. There is much talk of sending to Savannah for boats to take the place of gunboats.

RICHMOND, Jan. 10.

Gov. Letcher communicated to the Legislature a despatch from the Mississippi Convention, stating that Mississippi, by nearly a unanimous vote of her State, has seceded unconditionally from the Union; and desires, on the basis of the old Constitution, to form a new Union with the seceding States.

The Florida Convention passed a Secession Ordinance on the 10th, by a vote of 62 to 7.

A letter to an English paper, from the scene of the war in China, states that when the French, after a terrible struggle, had possessed themselves of the large fort, they found in a corner a Mandarin surrounded by a detachment of Chinese infantry. He was greatly excited, and endeavored both by language and gestures to induce his soldiers to return to the combat. Not succeeding, he declared that he would not survive such disgrace, and then he cut his throat with his sword. He had to make three gashes before he succeeded in his purpose. As a general rule, the Chinese do not seem to fear death.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Irresistible Remedies.—For weak or disordered lungs, dropsical symptoms, and chronic rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment and Pills stand unrivalled. Mr. Turner, Chemist, of Banham, Norfolk, writes that James Turner, of Kenninghall Heath, was grievously afflicted for many years by a complication of such disorders. This poor man was quite incapable of any exertion—the best procurable medical advice gave no relief, when fortunately Holloway's preparations were recommended. Considerable ease was obtained immediately on their use, and the power of motion returned, while every untoward symptoms gradually departed. By regular friction with the Ointment over the affected parts the patient was enabled to resume his usual employment, and gratefully testifies to the efficacy of Holloway's purifying remedies.

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

THE VERY LATEST.

The following news by Pony Express, appears in the Jacksonville *Sentinel*, Extra, of the 2d instant.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 11.

The Committee of Thirty-three stands adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, when he will report, and the question will be tested whether the Republicans are unwilling to compromise.

It is reported that the Vice President abandons all hope unless Crittenden's resolutions shall pass.

It is also reported that the President is determined to purge the Executive Departments of every one who preaches secession.

Military movements are still progressing at Washington for the protection of the Capitol. Three companies of flying artillery arrived Jan. 8th, and two companies of marines immediately after.

A meeting was held in New York, on the 9th ult., to organize a military force to be in readiness for the call of the Government to sustain the laws. A large number of names were enrolled.

Captain Randolph of the Navy has resigned.

A company of marines, with fifty muskets, took possession of Fort McHenry, Jan. 9th. Active measures were in progress for the defence of Fort Monroe.

A steamer from Staten Island was seized at Chesapeake Bay.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.

Senator Hunter made a speech declaring that it was too late to save the present Union, and said it was necessary for patriots to reconstruct a new and more enduring one out of the fragments of this. His speech produced a deep sensation.

The Alabama Secession Ordinance passed yesterday by a vote of 61 to 39. It invites the Slave States to meet in Convention at Montgomery on the 4th February, for the purpose of consulting as to the most effectual mode of insuring peace.

Baton Rouge was surrendered to six hundred Louisiana troops, after a parley between Major Hawkins and the Governor.

Littlejohn's resolution was amended in the New York Senate, declaring that treason as defined in the Constitution really exists in one or more States. The resolution passed by a vote of 28 to 1, and was immediately telegraphed to the President.

The arsenal at Catahouchee was seized by order of the government of Florida, on the pretext of the officer in command removing arms.

It is said that the Federal troops have abandoned all the forts on Pensacola harbor except Fort Pickens, where three hundred men are stationed.

Lieut. Talbot had arrived at Washington, with dispatches from Major Anderson, and reported the condition of Fort Sumpter less favorable than was thought by the government.

It is reported that the Administration is determined to send abundant supplies at all risks.

At Norfolk, yesterday, a steamer took powder from the federal magazine and put to sea. Her destination was held secret.

The President has ordered the government patronage from the *Constitution*, in consequence of an assault on him for having ordered reinforcements to Charleston.

Letter writers say a difficulty has occurred between Gen. Scott and Senator Toombs. At a dinner party on the 10th, Toombs expressed the hope that the people of Charleston would sink the *Star of the West*. Scott asked if it was possible that as an American he desired such an event? Toombs replied in the affirmative, and added: Those who sent her should be sent with her. A challenge has passed between them.

The telegraphic dispatch to the Sacramento *Union* gives another account about the difficulty between Scott and Toombs. It says; "General Scott rose to resent the insult, when Gwin interfered and parted them. A challenge passed. The matter is in the hands of seconds."

The New York *Times'* correspondent says the President will veto the Pacific Railroad Bill, if passed, not from objection to the measure, but because of the great debt created, and the present condition of the country.

ST. LOUIS, January 14—10 P. M.

The *Star of the West* arrived safely back to New York. No person was injured.

A Charleston dispatch says that the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* had arrived off the harbor; that disaffection existed among the troops at Fort Sumpter; and that its evacuation is contemplated.

Col. Hayne, on behalf of South Carolina, and Lieut Hall, of Fort Sumpter, had started for Washington.

John A. Dix is confirmed as Secretary of the Treasury.

It is rumored that Gen. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, is Secretary of War.

The Ohio Legislature passed resolutions tendering the aid of the State to the General Government to support the laws, if needed.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

BALCH & WEBBER

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

FOUNTAIN

OF THE BEST OF SPRING WATER,

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

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

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

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

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

BALCH & WEBBER.

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

W. BEDINGTON

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

He intends to keep up a general supply of

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

Which he proposes to sell on the most reasonable terms.

8-40:tf

MARRIED.

In Steilacoom, on the 9th instant, by M. J. West, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Mr. JOHN MCLEOD to Miss EMMA KAGE, both of this County.

In Steilacoom, on Monday, 11th instant, by Rev. Geo. W. Sloan, Mr. JOSIAH W. JONES, formerly of Chester County, Pa., to Miss ELIZABETH HELMS, of Pierce County, W. T.

In Seattle, W. T., on the 6th instant, by Rev. D. Bagley, Mr. S. B. ABBOTT, formerly of Vermont, to Miss LEONORA HARMON, of Maine.

In return for the kind remembrance of the happy couple, we offer our congratulations and sincere wishes for their happiness and prosperity.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. F. PARKINSON

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

Fancy Dry Goods,

Comprising all the latest styles, such as

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

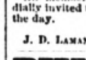
All of which she will sell at reduced prices. Call early and get bargains. 40:tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted the undersigned by the Probate Court of King County, W. T., on the Estate of the late ENOS COOPER, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to me at my residence, on Duwamish River, duly authenticated according to law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

C. C. LEWIS, Administrator.

Duwamish Ferry, King Co., W. T., Feb. 7th, 1861. 40:4



STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, in Steilacoom, about the 15th of December, a red HORSE, slightly saddle-marked, branded J W on the hip. Any person returning said Horse will be liberally rewarded.

A. G. BALCH.

Steilacoom, Feb. 4th, 1861. 39:tf

☞ Masonic—The new Masonic Hall erected by the members of Steilacoom Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, will be dedicated and consecrated, in public, on Friday, the 22d day of February next—Washington's Birthday.

All members of the Fraternity in good standing are cordially invited to attend and participate in the ceremonies of the day.

WM. H. WOOD, W. M.

J. D. LAMAN, Secretary.

PHILIP KEACH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

Liquors, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

ALSO,

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS, PRINTS, SILKS, PLAIDS,

MERINOS, DOMESTICS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, HOSIERY, &c.,

Together with all kinds of staple Dry Goods.

ALSO,

GROCERIES

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

TOGETHER WITH

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

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

WATER TANK

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

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

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

CORD WOOD, SHINGLES, LUMBER &c.,

For sale on the wharf in lots to suit purchasers.

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

PHILIP KEACH.

Steilacoom, Feb. 5th, 1861. 8-39:tf

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF PIERCE County, W. T.—In the matter of the Estate of O. P. Meeker, deceased:

It appearing to the Judge of the Court aforesaid, by affidavit of E. Meeker, surviving partner of the firm of O. & E. Meeker, that it is necessary to sell the Real Estate, or a portion thereof, of O. P. Meeker, deceased, to pay the indebtedness of said O. P. Meeker, the expenses of Administration, and the allowance to the widow, it is therefore

Ordered by the Judge, that all persons interested appear before him on Monday, the 4th of March, 1861, at one o'clock P.M. of that day, to show cause, if any, why an order should not be granted for the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased for the payment of said indebtedness.

J. P. STEWART,
Judge of Probate.

39:4

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF PIERCE County, W. T.—In the matter of the petition of William H. Wood, Administrator of the Estate of Rosalie Bastian, deceased, for a sale of the Real Estate of the said deceased.

"Whereas, at a regular term of the said Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., begun and holden at Steilacoom, in said county, on Monday, 21st instant, it was

"Ordered by the Court that all persons interested be and appear before him at the said Probate Court on Monday, the 4th day of March, A.D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A.M., to show cause why an order should not be granted to W. H. Wood, Administrator of said Estate, to sell so much of the real estate of the deceased as shall be necessary to pay the allowances, charges and debts allowed by law."

I therefore do hereby give notice to all parties interested in said Estate to be and appear at the time and place above specified, and show cause, if any, why said order of sale should not be granted.

Given under my hand at Steilacoom, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1861.

WM. H. WOOD, Administrator.

38:4

STEILACOOM
Drug Store.

JUST OPENED, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ALSO—Every variety of

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
Extracts, Perfumery, Oils, &c.

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

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced apothecary.

8-1:tf WM. BEDINGTON & CO.

Special Notices.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass

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

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

☞ "Revelation."—Stated meetings of the Steilacoom Circle of the Order of S. S. S. will be held "back of the veil within the Temple," in the first and third phases of the moon. All members in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the P. G.
G. G. Q., Sec'y.
Steilacoom, June 14th, 1860.

I. O. of O. F.

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

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

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 2,

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

All members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend. W. H. WOOD, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1,

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

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

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of K., meets in Steilacoom every Monday evening.

All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

JOHN LATHAM, W. S.

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Breastpins and Earrings,
(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)

Finger-Rings,
(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)

CALIFORNIA BUCKLES
For Ladies or Gentlemen,

Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,

LOCKETS,
(OF ALL SIZES)

GOLD AND SILVER
Pens and Pencils,

PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES
In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames,

Striking and Alarm
CLOCKS,
Eight Day and Thirty Hour,
Of the most approved patterns and best manufacture, in metallic cases for ships, &c.

ALSO,
A fine assortment of superior
TABLE AND POCKET
CUTLERY,
AND
FISHING TACKLE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

Repairs thorough and warranted.

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

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

P.S.—The standard time of Washington Territory kept constantly on hand for the benefit of the public. 20:tf

FOUNTAIN-HEAD SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OPENED A splendid SALOON on Keach's Wharf, directly opposite the Fountain, begs leave most respectfully to call the attention of the public generally, and more especially those who thirst after something good to drink, to the fact that he is now prepared to supply their palates with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Beers and Cigars that can be had on the Pacific coast.

Any person who desires a pleasant walk, and wishes to inhale the balmy breeze of the Sound, can find a conspicuous place to do so, at the FOUNTAIN-HEAD, down on Keach's wharf. Call down, gentlemen, and take a drink.

3:88-tf HARRISON HALL.

Bank Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROprietor of the

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON.

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

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

17:tf JOHN C. NEWELL, Proprietor.

BOOK, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER
AND
Seed Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY GIVE notice that they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

POETICAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS;

Also BLANK BOOKS and BLANK FORMS of all descriptions.

Stationery,

Wall Paper, and Seeds.

All of the best quality, and cheap for cash, at their new store adjoining Balch & Webber's wharf.

LIGHT & PACKARD,
8-1:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

AMBROTYPES.

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

G. FORD.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 14, 1861

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which we received the subjoined news, last week, we were compelled to defer its publication, in order to place the reader in possession of the latest and most important intelligence. The following will be found to embrace all events of interest which have transpired since the 31st of December, the latest date received prior to last week:—

St. Louis, January 1st.

It appears from Washington reports that there was a new Cabinet yesterday. Secretaries Thompson and Thomas resigned, and General Scott was appointed Secretary of War.

This created great indignation among the secessionists, who were aware that Scott was in favor of extensive military preparations.

Subsequently the differences were reconciled by the withdrawal of Scott's name, and placing the War Department in charge of Holt.

It is said that Thompson will now stand by the President, and that troops have been ordered to Charleston.

Thompson and Thomas attended the Cabinet meeting on Monday.

The Charleston *Courier* pronounces Major Anderson's action as the opening of civil war between American citizens by an act of gross breach of faith; says he has violated a solemn pledge given by his chief, and that he had the assurances of South Carolina that his honor, position and duty would be respected until a proper and open declaration of war; also, that he had fortified himself in Fort Moultrie, into which he could have retired with safety, and have blown up the other forts when he had a mind, and laid trains, ready for application of a match.

It says, on Christmas Major Anderson dined with the authorities of Charleston and retired in good feeling. This caused the authorities to relax their vigilance, and favored him in carrying out his plans.

The Committee of investigation on the Bailey fraud organized Dec. 30th. There are no new developments. The bonds missing have been recovered.

A caucus of Maryland Senators have issued an address to the Governor, urging an early convocation of the Legislature. It is signed by eleven Senators, who profess to speak for five others, making sixteen out of twenty two Senators of the State. They profess to desire the preservation of the Union, and think the time has arrived for Maryland to express an opinion. They refer to the fact that Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee meet next Monday, and say, although they cannot divine what the action of those States will be, it is impossible for Maryland to act with them unless it is put in condition to do so. They promise to consider no other matters than such as relate to the national crisis.

In the House, yesterday, Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.) introduced a bill to further provide for the collection of duties. It looks to an increase of the President's power to enforce the revenue laws.

In the course of the proceedings, Davis, of Indiana, (A. L. D.) asked leave to offer a preamble, reciting the secession ordinance of South Carolina, with a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report what legislation, if any, is necessary in consequence of the position of South Carolina.

Lovejoy, of Illinois, (Rep.) and Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.) objected.

Davis moved a suspension of the rules.

Holman, of Indiana, (Dem.) wished to offer a substitute, asserting that no State has a right to withdraw; that neither the President nor Congress has authority to recognize such State: that the Government is invested with power to collect revenue and protect public property; and directing the Committee to inquire if additional legislation be necessary for the purpose.

Hill, of Georgia, (American) moved to lay the subject on the table. Lost, thirty-eight to forty-two.

Without coming to a conclusion, the House adjourned till Wednesday.

Other proceedings were had, but of no definite character.

The proposal of the Committee of Thirty-three was adopted, December 29th. Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Robinson, Washburn, and Tappan, of New Hampshire, voted against it. Morse, of Maine, declined to vote. Stratton, of New Jersey, was absent. The other seven Republicans voted aye. It provides an Enabling Act for New Mexico as a State, thus settling the Territorial question.

St. Louis, January 3d.

Yesterday this city was gratified by the reception of a dispatch stating that Winter Davis had written a letter, saying that the Committee of Thirty-three had granted all the demands of the South, and the whole question would be at once submitted. The regular Committee will present a unanimous report, embracing an Act for New Mexico, providing that no new States be admitted without the consent of other States, and pledging the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bills.

Republicans here say the terms are not correctly stated, but express the belief that the difficulties will be settled.

The Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania, January 2d, denounces secession and rebellion, but recommends that the statute books of Pennsylvania be purged of unfriendly legislation. He suggests the re-establishment of the Missouri Compromise line to California, and favors allowing masters security on passing through the State to regain the services of their slaves.

The Massachusetts Legislature organized Jan. 2d, with Wm. Chaplin, President of the Senate, and John A. Goodwin, Speaker of the House. Chaplin, in his address, referred to the Personal Liberty Bills of Massachusetts, and said she was always ready to submit to a judicial decision, and is so still. She was careful of the rights of others, and all the States should zealously guard the others' rights. The Speaker's remarks were of the same purport.

The Message of the Governor of New York was received January 2d. It denounces disunion as treason; says New York does not ask nor desire the restoration of the Missouri Compromise; is opposed to the extension of slavery into any of the Territories; recommends the repeal of the Personal Liberty Law, though it is entirely inoperative; invites other states to do the same, and advises them to give solemn assurance to the Southern States that their rights will be respected.

In the Missouri Legislature the Breckinridge and Douglas democrats fused, and divided the offices. Thos. M. Cafee (Breck.) was elected Speaker. Gov. Stewart's Message reviews the grievances of the South, but recommends adjustment in the Union, if possible.

Washington dispatches indicate a change of policy on the part of the Administration towards South Carolina—to be conciliatory but firm in the execution of the laws.

The Michigan Legislature elected David Mussey Speaker. The retiring Governor takes strong grounds against secession. He charges the President as misrepresenting the Republican party, and says if the Personal Liberty Laws are unconstitutional, they ought to be repealed; but says these laws are right—speak the sentiments of the people—are in strict accordance with the Constitution, and ought not to be repealed. It was no time for timid and vacillating counsels, when the cry of treason was ringing in our ears.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* and another vessel have been ordered to Norfolk, in readiness for immediate action.

In the Senate, January 2d, the President sent in the nomination of Wm. C. McIntyre, of Pennsylvania, for Collector in the neighborhood of Charleston harbor.

Republicans wished to go into executive session, but the democrats, except Latham, Bigler and Powell, carried an adjournment.

Private accounts, January 2d, from Charleston, say that one thousand negroes are engaged in the erection of fortifications at the mouth of the harbor, which has been obstructed by sunken vessels, and the Governor has received the offer of ten thousand volunteers out of the State.

Movements are on foot in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Vermont, to put the Militia on a war footing, in aid of the Federal Government.

Dispatches were forwarded, January 2d, by the Republican members of Congress, to Harrisburg, asking their friends in the Legislature to postpone for the present appropriations for military purposes.

There is nothing important from Charleston. Major Anderson informs the Government that no reinforcements are needed at Fort Sumpter.

The proceedings of Congress, January 2d, were unimportant.

Baker, in the Senate, made an eloquent Republican speech.

St. Louis, January 4th.

The promises of peace are not confirmed. It is feared that the report was a stock-jobbing operation.

Forts Pulaski and Jackson have been occupied by State troops of Georgia, by order of the Governor, and it is said on purpose to prevent a spontaneous uprising of the people.

The revenue cutter was seized, but returned.

It is believed the secessionists have carried Georgia.

There are rumors at Charleston that Anderson's communication has been cut off; that Fort Sumpter was besieged, and Fort Moultrie prepared and ready to open fire on Sumpter.

The rumors are renewed that there is a combination to take forcible possession of Washington. General Scott has made preparations for the emergency, by order of the President.

The Florida Convention met yesterday, with a feeling decidedly secession.

The order for the removal of the cannon from Pittsburg has been rescinded.

The Governor of South Carolina has appointed his Cabinet.

The Delaware Legislature rejected the secession overtures of Mississippi.

Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, in his valedictory, denounces secession, and advocates a repeal of the Personal Liberty Laws.

Gov. Jackson's inaugural, in Missouri, advocates a Convention and co-operation of Southern States.

Senator Baker concluded his speech January 3d.

Senator Douglas spoke and said the issue was compromise or war. He preferred compromise.

The troops at Fort Leavenworth have been ordered by Gen. Scott to be in readiness to proceed to Fort McHenry, in Baltimore, at a moment's notice.

Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Lincoln.

St. Louis, Jan. 4th.

The United States Arsenal at Mobile was taken this morning by Alabama State troops, without resistance. It is rumored that Fort Morgan was taken last night.

It is stated that within two days after the delivery of his great Union speech, Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, received one hundred and sixty-three letters of approval from Maryland and Virginia.

Edward Bates has gone to Springfield, Illinois, on another visit to Lincoln. He went at the special request of the latter. It would appear from this, that the President elect already feels the burden of his eminent position pressing upon his shoulders, and needs the counsel and advice of his friends.

St. Louis, January 8th.

In the House, on the 17th, Mr. Cobb of Alabama rose to a personal explanation. He said he desired to protest against the course of the Alabama and Mississippi delegations on Saturday. He had sent no dispatches for immediate secession that night. He explained that he was for an adjustment in the Union and exhausting every effort before dissolution. He appealed to Northern men to try and preserve the Union.

A resolution was introduced approving the act of Major Anderson, and promising to support the President in the enforcement of the laws.

It was passed, under a suspension of the rules—124 to 56.

In the Senate, Crittenden spoke in favor of his resolutions.

Mr. Toombs made a secession speech.

Both Houses then adjourned to Wednesday.

The New York *Times'* correspondent, of the 7th January, says that Commodore Shubrick has returned from Charleston, and reports great consternation there; complete disorganization, and section arrayed against section, which will make head, if not suppressed by Georgia and other sympathizing States.

The correspondence between the President and the South Carolina Commissioners has been published there.

The apprehension and alarm in Washington has greatly diminished.

The Flying Artillery from Leavenworth Castle barracks had arrived at Fort McHenry.

Yesterday the Committee of Thirty three adopted Winter Davis' amendment guaranteeing trial by jury in the States from which a fugitive escaped; having previously voted down the amendment of Washburn, of Wisconsin, guaranteeing trial in the State in which he may have been arrested. This is the only progress that has been made towards adjustment in any quarter.

The Committee of the Representatives of the Border States, on Friday night, agreed upon a general compromise, which was reported to the caucus of Republican members, but was subsequently rejected by them unanimously.

The Postmaster of Charleston writes that Postmaster General Holt holds him responsible to the Federal Government for the accruing revenues. For the present, postal affairs continue unchanged.

Longstreet, President of the South Carolina College, has issued a pamphlet urging that the Collector on board the *Harriet Lane* be allowed to land, and act in connection with her Collector. He implores the people to let the enemy fire the first shot.

The Senate yesterday referred the appointment of Collector McIntyre to the Committee on Commerce, the Republicans desiring immediate action.

All over the North enthusiastic meetings have been held sustaining Maj. Anderson; guns have been fired in the principal cities.

The people generally call for enforcement of the laws, and in many places movements are on foot for the organization of military, whose services are to be tendered in support of the Government. These movements have been discountenanced by some of the Republicans, who hope for an adjustment.

Gov. Washburn, of Maine, in a very conservative message, thinks that Maine is not really a transgressor, but favors a repeal of all unconstitutional or offensive laws.

Gov. Andrews, of Massachusetts, recommends an increase of the military, believes the personal liberty bills are strictly constitutional, and submits the subject to the wisdom of the Legislature.

The Governor of Ohio urges a more effective organization of the military, denies the right of secession, and advocates the repeal of personal liberty law.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, is out with an address sustaining his refusal to convene the Legislature.

Mayor Wood's message to the New York Aldermen, recommends a secession of the city from the State, and the formation of a free city. He is not prepared for violent measures, however.

The bill to arm the State of Missouri has been introduced in the Senate, and also a Convention bill. A bill was passed taking away the power from mayors of cities to order out the military to fire on a mob.

In the Senate, on the 5th inst., the Pacific Railroad bill was considered. Seward had some objections to it; he preferred a more northerly route, but would support the bill as the great compromise measure which would bind together North, South, East and West.

Rice, of Minn., offered an amendment providing for a more Northern route, which was not acted upon.

Polk offered an amendment, making the North Kansas river the initial point.

Wilson, of Massachusetts, supported the amendment, which was adopted—35 to 23.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that Polk's amendment has killed the bill, and that it will not pass this session, owing to the disposition of the Senate to load it down with amendments of a sectional character.

The Illinois Senate organized and elected Republican officers. The House was not organized on the 7th, the Democrats refusing to come in. A motion in the Senate to go into an election for Senator the next day, was made and withdrawn.

The Tennessee Legislature met to-day. The Governor recommends the question of calling a convention to be left to the people. On refusal thereof, Tennessee should maintain her equality in, or independence out of, the Union. He also recommends the organization of the militia and the purchase of arms.

The immediate secessionists carried New Orleans yesterday.

The Virginia House yesterday unanimously appointed a Committee to report a Convention bill. The excitement has somewhat subsided.

The Alabama Convention was very quiet. Philips, Secessionist, was elected temporary Chairman. Brooks was elected permanent President over Jamison. Fowler, Secessionist, was elected Secretary.

A detachment of troops will leave Boston for Florida to-morrow.

A number of marines have been ordered South from the Charleston Navy Yard.

Commodore Kearny has withdrawn his resignation on account of the doings at Charleston.

Two brothers named John Hawes and Robert M. Evans had a fight last night with bowie knives and pistols at Evansville, Ind., when both were killed and a by-stander wounded by a shot.

St. Louis, Jan. 10.

Secretary Thompson has resigned, on the ground that the Secretary of War has sent reinforcements to the South, without consultation with the Cabinet, after the distinct understanding that it should not be done. The sending of the *Star of the West* is a fact.

Edward Cowan, of Westmoreland county, Pa., has been elected United States Senator, in place of Bigler, over Foster. Cowan was formerly a Clay Whig, and is not radical.

The Mississippi ordinance for immediate secession was unanimously agreed upon in Committee, yesterday. The excitement was intense.

Washington, January 10.

Private despatches from distinguished sources in South Carolina confirm the telegraphic accounts of the latest events in that neighborhood.

Gen. Dix had an interview with the President to-day, and it is understood that he can have the position of Secretary of War, if he will accept of it.

It is not true, as stated in some of the newspapers, that Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, assents to the compromise agreed upon by the Committee of the Border States.

The House select committee on the President's special message consists of Howard of Michigan, Branch of North Carolina, Davis of Mississippi, John Cochrane of New York, and Hickman of Pennsylvania.

The Republicans are to meet in caucus on Saturday, Jan. 12th, when the proposition of the Committee of the Border States will come up for consideration.

Gov. Letcher, of Va., in his message recommends a convention of all the Southern States, condemns the hasty action of South Carolina, proposes a State Convention and the appointment of discreet Commissioners to visit the Northern States and insist on the unconditional repeal of obnoxious laws, and further guarantees for the protection of slavery in the District of Columbia, and equality of rights in the States and Territories. An attempt of the Federal troops to pass across Virginia for the purpose of coercing the Southern States, he holds would be an act of invasion and must be repelled. He has hopes of adjustment by sloughing off New England and Western New York and letting them form an alliance with Canada.

It is stated that Captain Perkins, of Worcester, Mass., has obtained from the Russian Government $385,000, as damages for a contract to furnish arms during the Crimean war, the Russian Government having failed to keep its agreement.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE.—In the District Court for the County of Pierce. —Morris H. Frost vs. C. W. Riley.

To C. W. RILEY: You are hereby notified that MORRIS H. FROST has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the next term of the Court which shall commence more than three months after the second day of November, 1860, and unless you appear at the said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover of the said C. W. Riley the sum of One Hundred and Forty Dollars with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent. per month from the 29th day of January, 1857, on a promissory note.

Dated this 2d day of November, A.D. 1860.

FRANK CLARK,
Attorney for plaintiff.

Complaint filed August 22d, 1860. 21:3

Miscellaneous.

Puget Sound DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

No charge made except for price of the medicines.

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

85-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

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

Just Received!

THE FINEST LOT OF GOODS EVER brought to Steilacoom, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Ladies' fine Flounced Dress Patterns;
ALL WOOL DE LAINE DRESS PATTERNS;
ENGLISH BAREGE DRESS PATTERNS;
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS;
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS;
SILK HAIR NETS;
ZEPHYR HOODS;
BONNET RUSHES,
And the latest styles of Dress Trimmings.

Also—A fine lot of Hoop Skirts, and a general assortment of fancy goods.

14:tf MRS. F. PARKINSON.

UNION CLOTHING STORE

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

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

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

☞ Call and examine our stock.

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

THE WASHINGTON

NURSERY.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE-named NURSERY offers to the public, this season, a large and well-selected lot of

Fruit Trees,

which, for thrifty growth and handsome forms, few can compare with and none excel.

I have a choice lot of PEARS, comprising some fifty varieties, from two to four years old.

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM
AND
CHERRY TREES,

From one to four years old; also a few LAWTON BLACKBERRY plants.

The Trees will be sold at reduced prices for CASH, to suit the times.

HUGH PATTISON,
8-28:tf Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

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

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

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

DRESS TRIMMINGS, HATS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RIBBONS, ETC.

CHEAP CASH STORE!

MRS. F. PARKINSON, LATE FROM THE Atlantic States, has opened in Steilacoom a

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods Store,

Where she will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description. Head Dresses, and every article in the Fancy Goods line, for sale cheap for cash. Also, machine stitching done in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Store on Commercial street, next door to McCaw & Co.'s new brick store. 8-1:tf

NOTICE.

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

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

Hence, we hope none will solicit credit hereafter.

S. McCAW & CO.

Steilacoom, Sept. 21, 1860. 20:tf

STEILACOOM

ACADEMY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HAD SEVeral years' experience as a Teacher in a High School in Pennsylvania, designs opening an Academy in Steilacoom, for the instruction of the youth of both sexes. He proposes to give a thorough practical education in the various branches, and flatters himself that he is well qualified by education for the task.

The Academic course will consist of three departments. The tuition, per quarter of eleven weeks in each department, will be as follows, viz:—

Primary Department—Orthography, &c........ $8 00
Junior Department—English Grammar, &c 10 00
Senior Department—Algebra, &c 12 00

The school will be opened on the first Monday in September. Parties abroad who may wish to communicate with him on the subject will address through Steilacoom Post Office, Pierce County, W. T.

13:tf REV. GEORGE W. SLOAN.

CARPENTERING.

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

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

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

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

ROBERT GOODBURN,
3-1:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

Business Cards.

J. V. MEEKER,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.

Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 8-89:tf

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

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

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
8-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

Shipping.

U. S. MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON, THOMAS WRIGHT, Commander, Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, for

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

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

For further particulars, address
JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, May 4, 1860. 8-2:tf

BALCH & WEBBER'S
REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
Puget Sound
AND
San Francisco

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORK, 330 Tons,
A. T. TRASK, Commander;
Brig W. D. RICE, 300 Tons,
BUDDINGTON, Commander;

And other vessels as the trade requires.

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

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

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

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

TOBACCO AND CIGARS!

G. SUTRO & CO.

HAVE 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 lots to suit purchasers,

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

75,000 Hamburg and Bremen Cigars, Havana filler—a superior article—imported direct from Hamburg;
125,000 New York made Cigars—a good article;
150 cases sweet Tobacco, such as Peach, Fruit, Mary's Own, Our Own, Gipsy Queen, etc.
200 boxes Natural Leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Cream of Virginia, Harris's, Doubloon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf, imported direct from Virginia.
150,000 Manilla Cigars and Cheroots, imported direct from Manila.
300 dozen Sutro's best scented Corncob Smoking Tobacco, Clay Pipes, Powhatan Pipes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cherry stem, Lorillard Snuff, etc.

Every arrival will bring us additions to our stock, and, our goods being imported direct, we can sell them

Thirty per cent. Cheaper than San Francisco Houses!!

G. SUTRO & CO.,
19:6m Yates st., between Wharf and Government.

TO
HOTEL AND SALOON
KEEPERS.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY DRAW THE ATTENTION of Hotel and Saloon keepers to our fine stock of

HAVANA CIGARS,
Imported direct from Havana,
Which we will sell
THIRTY PER CENT CHEAPER THAN SAN FRANCISCO HOUSES!

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

SUTRO & CO.,
Yates street, between Wharf and Government,
19:6m VICTORIA, V. I.

U. S. MAIL
AND
Express Line
BETWEEN
OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE of stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers.

The stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, punctually at 8 o'clock, A.M., each day, connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia River.

H. WINSOR,
49:tf J. D. LAMAN.

Timothy Seed!

JUST RECEIVED—A LARGE LOT OF VERY SUPERIOR TIMOTHY SEED, which will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to

J. D. LAMAN,
27:tf At the Stage Office, Steilacoom.

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.

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
2-1y Commercial st., Steilacoom.

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
FURNITURE.
128 Washington st.,
San Francisco.

☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific coast.

26:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

QUINCY HALL,
147, 149, and 151 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE LARGEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
In California!

READER, WHEN YOU ARE IN SAN FRANCISCO, it is worth your while to pay a visit to this immense Clothing House, and see the countless varieties of garments, of every style and texture, that fill the spacious shelves and counters, and to notice the amount of business transacted there.

The unprecedented success of the proprietors is attributed to their liberal and judicious advertising, and to the remarkably low prices at which the goods are sold.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS!

THE ONLY REGULAR TRIMMINGS STORE IN
San Francisco!

Dress Trimmings,
Hosiery,
Hoop Skirts,
Under Linen,
Children's Clothes,
Zephyrs,
Wools, &c.,

Together with a complete assortment of all goods for Ladies' and Children's use.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento st.

PACIFIC
FRINGE,
CORD,
GIMP and
TASSEL
MANUFACTORY.
D. NORCROSS, Proprietor,
144 Sacramento st., above Montgomery,
8-15:tf San Francisco.

PREMIUM REGALIA!

FIRST PREMIUMS AWARDED BY

STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

FOR THE

BEST REGALIA,

TO

D. NORCROSS, San Francisco.

Masonic Blue Lodges,
Odd Fellows' Lodges,
Royal Arch Chapters,
Councils,
Knights Templars,
Odd Fellows' Encampments,
Degree Lodges,
Independent Order of Knighthood,
Sons of Temperance,
Temple of Honor,
Independent Order of Good Templars,
And all other Societies furnished with

REGALIA,
JEWELS,
ROBES,
COSTUMES,
EMBLEMS,

And all other articles, used by the different Fraternities, furnished in full sets or to individual members, at PRICES MUCH LOWER, than can possibly be afforded by any other house, and cheaper than can be imported from the East; as we do our own manufacturing, and are not compelled to pay a profit to others.

Military Companies supplied with full suits of UNIFORMS on very liberal terms. Military Goods, Gold and Silver Embroideries, Flags, Banners, &c, &c, at reduced rates.

Orders, which will meet our prompt attention, are respectfully solicited.

D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento st., above Montgomery,
8-15:tf San Francisco.

JOHN T. DALY'S

OLD "Q" BRANDY!

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

PURE ARTICLE OF
FRENCH BRANDY,

And is unsurpassed in quality.

THE EXTENSIVE SALE OF THIS BRANDY IN CALIFORNIA

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS
SUFFICIENTLY TESTS ITS REPUTATION.

The cases are branded

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

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
14:3m San Francisco, Sole Agents.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN the Stables heretofore kept by J. J. Westbrook, in Olympia and Steilacoom, will always keep Saddle Horses, Buggies, Teams, &c., to accommodate the public.

We will keep the best of everything in our line, and our aim will be to please and be pleased.

Horses left at our stables to be kept will receive the best of care, &c. Give us a call and get the worth of your money.

49:tf WINSOR & LAMAN.

NOTICE.

J. D. LAMAN IS MY DULY AUTHORIZED attorney to receive notes, accounts, &c., due and payable to me, with authority to sue for and collect the same, if not promptly paid. Those indebted will therefore take timely warning, and spare themselves the costs and expenses of a resort to legal proceedings.

J. D. LAMAN may be found at any time at the Stage Office in Steilacoom, on Commercial street, near Main.

J. J. WESTBROOK.

TO NON-RESIDENTS.

CHILDREN RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, AND DEsirous of attending the Steilacoom school, can obtain board at the residence of the lady teacher. Terms moderate.

MRS. A. VERDE.

Steilacoom, Jan. 19th, 1860.

Agriculture.

American Agriculture.

In an address delivered before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, two years ago, by Mr. Jay, the foreign corresponding secretary to the Association, we find much interesting and useful information. He tells us, to begin with, that twenty-four hundred thousand, or forty four per cent. of the population of the United States, over fifteen years of age, are engaged in agricultural pursuits, whilst only sixteen hundred thousand, or less than thirty per cent, are engaged in trade, commerce, manufactures, mechanics, arts and mining. In Great Britain, on the contrary, these quantities are reversed in still greater disproportion. The estimated value of the capital invested in agriculture is five billions of dollars; that in all other branches of industry is less than a billion.

Agriculture, by its products, adds to the wealth of the country some sixteen hundred millions per annum, and in the state of New York, where the assessed value of the real estate is eleven hundred millions (1,107,272,715) notwithstanding the enormous wealth of the metropolis, the Agricultural interest pays four-fifths of the taxes. Prof. J. F. W. Johnston, in his Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry, says that nine tenths of the fixed capital of all civilized nations is embarked in Agriculture. The total number of farms and plantations in the United States is about a million and a half; and the number of improved acres is one hundred and thirteen millions; of unimproved, one hundred and eighty millions; the farms average two hundred and three acres to each farm, and average in value twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars. The implements and machinery on each farm average in value one hundred and five dollars. In the South, the number of acres to the farm is the largest, but the value is most in the Middle States, and the average value of the Union is eleven dollars per acre, ranging from one dollar and a half in Texas, a fraction more in California and five and a half in the Southern States to eleven dollars and a half in the Northwestern States; twenty dollars in New England, and twenty-eight dollars in the Middle States. The four great staples of American produce were, in 1850—ranking them according to their proper value—Indian corn, $269,000,000; hay, $138,000,000; wheat, $90,000,000; and cotton, 78,000,000. That would seem to give the great West a certain precedence over the South. The cotton of the latter is a little more than one-fourth the consequence of the corn of the former. Prof. Mapes once remarked that it may be said of our corn crop, as Mr. Webster said of the turnip crop of England, that its failure for three successive years would nearly bankrupt the nation. Now, we could manage to make cotton goods wear that time longer than usual without any very serious results. The corn crop annually increases with enormous rapidity. Wheat, on the contrary, is almost stationary.

Passing from vegetation to live stock, we find that, in the ten years between 1840 and 1850, the number of horses, asses, and mules had increased in number something more than half a million, (560,381) the total in 1850 being about five millions (4,896,650). The number of horses had not increased as rapidly as other stock, in consequence of the extension of railroads lessening their demand for the purposes of travel; but in newly-settled States, where railroads were but commencing, the increase of horses had kept pace with the population. There is about one horse to every five persons in the United States. The 500,000 asses and mules returned, are almost confined to the Southern States, where the climate is regarded as better adapted to this animal than to the horse. Swine had increased four millions, numbering in 1850 over thirty millions. Sheep had increased two and a half millions, and numbered nearly twenty-two millions. The Neat Cattle had increased nearly three and a half millions, and numbered over eighteen millions, of which six millions were milch cows, about two millions working oxen, and ten millions other cattle.

Mr. Jay, after getting through his valuable statistics, proceeds to prove that agriculture is as noble and profitable a means of livelihood as any profession or business that man can follow. He quotes Mr. Everett, who has declared that, in his opinion, there is "no exaggeration in stating that as great an amount and variety of scientific, physical, and mechanical knowledge, is required for the most successful conduct of the various operations of husbandry, as for any of the arts, trades, or professions." He also brings forward the evidence of Mr. Burke, who appraised the profits of a farm of twelve hundred acres at twelve per cent.; of Sir John Sinclair, who put them down at ten to fifteen per cent.; and Mr. Rives, of Virginia, who states that the model farm at Grignon, near Versailles, in France, yields the remunerative interest of fourteen per cent. The profits must be much larger yet in this country. Investigation, too, has led to the startling result, that of every hundred traders, but seven succeed in acquiring wealth. From such reverses the farmer is comparatively free. Of eleven hundred and twelve bankrupts, who took the benefit of the bankrupt law in Massachusetts, only fourteen were farmers; and of twenty-five hundred and fifty bankrupts in New York, only forty-six were farmers. Less than two per cent. of the bankrupts belonged to the Agricultural population, although that population so largely exceeds all the rest of the people, however classified. Mr. Jay calls particular attention to the careless cultivation of American farms. He says: "Looking at the acreage now devoted to indian corn, to say nothing of our other crops, it has been estimated that by the adoption of an improved system of Agriculture, embracing drainage, deep plowing, and skillful manuring, the entire crop, now yielding 400 millions of dollars, might, upon the same breadth of land, be trebled, if not quadrupled. At present, with occasional exceptions, our average crops per acre are even less in our most fertile and almost virgin States than in the soil of Europe, that has been cultivated for centuries. Take wheat, for instance. The average crop per acre in New York, Ohio, and Indiana, is twelve bushels; in France it is thirteen; in England, twenty-one; in Flanders, twenty-three; in Scotland, thirty (on the authority of Professor Johnston); and in New Brunswick, nineteen.

Mr. Jay concludes by showing, that to the many other advantages afforded by the pursuit of agriculture must be added longevity. He proves that, whilst the average duration of the farmer's life, in Massachusetts, is forty-five years, the merchant lives but thirty-three; the mechanic, twenty-nine; and the laborer, twenty-seven. Who would not be a farmer? The bare idea makes us feel bucolic and pastoral. We hear ourselves babbling of green fields and yellow corn. Truly, we long to devote our future existence to the breeding of sheep, and the study of scientific manuring; to rising with the lark, and retiring to rest with the poultry. How much better than Broadway and theatres, Wall street, billiards, and editorial writing when one hasn't anything to write about.

Value of Drainage.—Not long ago two brothers, residing near New Haven, Connecticut, tried two experiments in draining. We give the description in their own words: Our first experiment was in a field of six acres; the surface was a dark loam, then a heavy clay; we made the ditch from eighteen to twenty-four inches wide at the top, slanting down to seven inches at the bottom; made the drain three feet, and filled it with stones gathered off the farm, to the depth of about eighteen inches; we used small stones in this instance, as we required the larger ones for building purposes. We then placed some turf, also a few bushes, over the stones, and filled in with soil which was dug out. The main drain we laid with a double row of four and six inch pipes. Our second experiment was on a four-acre field, the fall of which was on a gradual slope, and the soil clay. We laid the main ditch through the lowest ground, and the small drains parallel to it, ten yards apart; the small drains were cut 22 inches deep at the bottom; the loose dirt we removed with a hoe, which left the bottom smooth and level for the tile. The tiles were two and a half inches in diameter, with soles; after laying the tiles, we threw in some clay, which we pressed down tight with a wooden rammer. Where the small drains connected with the main, we placed flat stones over and under the tiles, to guard against any dirt getting into them. We used for the main ditch six-inch horse-shoe tiles. The entire cost we found to be from thirty to thirty-five cents per rod. As to the result, they find their land doubled in value. The tile drains were the most expensive at first; but the most economical in the end. Ten loads of manure they now find as valuable as thirty before draining. Farmers are accustomed to say that, as soon as they can get spare money, they will commence drainage; but drainage is the way to get spare money. One of the most inspiring signs of the times is the general awakening to the importance of this subject.

Concrete Floors.—The lower floors of all the cellars of houses should be composed of a bed of concrete, about three inches thick. This would tend to render them dry, and, at the same time, prevent rats from burrowing under the walls from the outside, and coming up under the floors—the method pursued by these vermin where houses are erected on a sandy soil. This concrete should be made of washed gravel and water lime. The common mortar, mixed with pounded brick and washed gravel, makes a concrete for floors nearly as good as that made with water lime; and such floors become very hard, and are much cheaper than those of brick or flagstone.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

EXPRESS

AND

EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL : : : : : : $600,000

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

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

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

EXPRESS FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

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

Forward Freight and Parcels

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

Forward Daily Expresses,

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

Semi-monthly Express

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

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

Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st. corner of Balch.

9:tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

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

R. B. LLOYD & CO.,

Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.

Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.

Washington City, Dec. 29, 1859. 47:tf

Miscellaneous.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

AT REDUCED PRICES!

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

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

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

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

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

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. We have used Wilson's patent, manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility.

An ample supply of these first premium machines will be received by every steamer from New York, by H. C. Hayden, Agent in San Francisco.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Puget Sound Herald Office,
Agent in Steilacoom.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally purifying the whole system, neutralizing all depraved humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

Diptheria. Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

The Kidneys. Stone and Gravel.

In these complaints, the Ointment also acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be affected by this means.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Scrofulous Sores and Glandular Swellings.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

Gout and Rheumatism.

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

Indiscretion of Youth.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all around the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighborhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Cancers	Piles	Tumors
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
		Scalds	Wounds
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples	Yaws

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

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

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

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
3:29 Agents for Holloway, Victoria, V. I.

STEILACOOM LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

STABLING furnished at moderate rates.

1:tf CHARLES STEWART.

San Francisco.

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,

85 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 city, 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. Farmers, Gardeners and others will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. All seeds guaranteed Fresh and True to Label, and sold at the lowest market rates.

Parties in the country can rely upon their orders being faithfully attended to, and forwarded with dispatch. He has in store, and offers for sale, the following varieties of Grass and Clover Seeds:

Kentucky Blue Grass, Mixed Lawn Grass,
Italian Rye Grass, White Dutch Clover,
Timothy Grass, Red Clover,
Red Top Grass, Lucerne,
Orchard Grass, Alfalfa, (pure)
Hungarian Grass, Millet.

ALSO—EARLY PEAS.

Early Daniel O'Rourk, Early Prince Albert,
Early Kent, Early Washington on May,
Early Bishop's Dwarf, Early Tom Thumb.

Your orders are respectfully solicited.

GEORGE F. SILVESTER, Seedsman,
27:9m 85 Washington st, between Battery and Front.

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JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

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

CAST 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 12 inches, and is the lightest draft 12-inch plow in use.

X 4 1-2 Boston Steel Clipper Plow.

This is a 14-inch breaking plow.

X 8 1-2 Boston Steel Clipper Plow.

This is a 14-inch stubble plow.

X 1 and X 1 1-2 Boston Steel Clipper Plows,

Cutting 10 and 12-inch furrows suitable for Vineyards. Extra Steel, Landsides, Points and Bolts always on hand.

PEORIA STEEL PLOWS---ALL SIZES.

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This is a 12-inch two-horse plow. Also, the celebrated Eagle Cast Plows, Nos. 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, 21, 22, cutting from 10 to 16 inch furrows, for sandy or any soil that has grit. These are the cheapest plows in use.

Extra Points, Landsides and Bolts, constantly on hand for sale.

N.B.—The above plows are packed in cases of ten each, and taken apart and numbered, so that any one can put them up.

Side-Hill Plows—All sizes;
Subsoil Plows— Do.

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 of which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by

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3, 4, and 5 Washington st, and
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COTTON AND LINEN SEINE TWINE,

Shoe Thread, Gelling Thread, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN STORE, AND FOR SALE at low rates, the following:

Seines from 5 fathoms to 100 fathoms long, corked, leaded, and hung ready for use;
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Cotton Seine Twine, from 6 to 40 thread;
Linen Seine Twine, from 18 to 36;
Together with a full assortment of

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One door from the N W cor Front st.,
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DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

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PIANOS, MELODEONS, Brass and Wood Instruments,

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All being direct importations, they must and will be sold cheap. Let all give him a call, and judge for themselves.

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DRY GOODS,

Corner Battery and Clay streets, San Francisco,

HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE—

300 bales 30 inch brown drills;
100 bales 30 inch brown sheetings;
100 bolts No. 0—000 Duck;
500 bolts No. 2—10 Duck;
20 bales Raven Duck;
40 cases Merrimac prints;
10 cases Prague print;
10 cases Pacific prints;
10 cases Dunnell's prints;
10 cases 7 and 4 4 bleached shirtings
10 cases 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 bleached shirtings
20 cases blue drills;
20 cases blue denims;
10 bales hickory stripes;
20 bales 3, 7 and 4 4 tickings;
10 bales scarlet, blue and gray flannels;
10 bales Ballardvale white flannel;
5 cases Coburgs and Merinos;
5 cases wool and half wool plaids;
5 cases blue and black alpacas;
10 cases Pacific—new styles De Laines;
5 cases, all wool, new styles De Laines;
3 cases French Merinos;
1000 Bay State plaid shawls;
1000 cashmere and plain wool shawls; black and colored silks; plain, figured and plaid silks;

And a large assortment of other Dress Goods.

BLANKETS.

1000 pairs white, green and blue Mackinaw;
1000 pairs BB, TBB and SBG Blankets;
1000 pairs cheap grey English Blankets;
1000 pairs cheap blue English Blankets;
500 pairs scarlet English Blankets;
600 pairs 9 4, 10 4, 11 4 and 12-4 white Bed Blankets

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

1000 dozen grey, blue and scarlet flannel shirts;
1000 dozen grey and white Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
1000 dozen Merino and all wool socks;
500 dozen satinet and jean pants;
500 dozen duck and cottonade pants;
500 dozen hickory and check shirts;
500 dozen calico and white dress shirts;
500 dozen overalls and jumpers;

Black and fancy silk cravats, neckties, silk handkerchiefs, suspenders, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale low by

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We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our seminary—one of which has been severely tested for three years—and we can testify to their good quality and durability.—WOOD & GREGORY, Mount Carroll, Ill.

H. WATERS, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having used one of your pianofortes for two years past, I have found it a very superior instrument.—ALONZO GRAY, Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary.

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Tioga, N. Y., July 28th 1858. HORACE WATERS, Esq.—Sir: The Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satisfactory, and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very liberal terms on which you furnished it, and for the very honorable manner in which you have fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, all that you promised. Very respectfully yours, &c., J. L. BURTIS.

The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place.—JAMES L. CLARKE, Charleston, Va.

The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for your liberal discount—will do all I can for you in these parts.—Rev J. M. MCCORMICK, Yarquesville, S. C.

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Your Pianos please us well. It is the best one in our county.—THOMAS A. LATHAM, Campbleton, Ga.

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MARINE HOSPITAL,

Port Townsend, June 22, 1858.

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DR. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself, too, with the hope that experience of sixteen years in the pratice of his profession, both private and hospital, together with a thorough medico chirugical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a diploma to that effect, will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.

Letters addressed

P. M. O'BRIEN, M.D.,
Port Townsend,
all be duly acknowledged. 17:tf