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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,

Editor and Proprietor.

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Nothing to Pay.

Nothing to wear and nothing to eat,
Are nothing at all to shinning the street—
There's nothing worth singing at this time of day
But the glorious freedom of "Nothing to Pay."

My friend round the corner, you see by his look,
Is compelled to take care of both sides of the book,
While his neighbor next door, so radiant and gay,
You may bet on your life he has Nothing to Pay.

John Smith in his office sits calm and sedate,
The wave has submerged him—he yields to his fate:
His notes are laid over, they're out of the way;
For some time, at least, he has Nothing to Pay.

Tim Noolan, his porter from over the sea,
Is as free from all care as a lark or a bee;
Tim blesses the gods, as he moistens his clay,
That, unlike employers, he's Nothing to Pay.

The school-boy who sighs for the beard of a man,
And to be independent as soon as he can,
May comfort himself that, whate'er the delay,
Until twenty-one he has Nothing to Pay.

The maiden who weeps the false one that's gone,
And left her deserted, abandoned, alone,
Has this consolation, though lovers will stray,
Lovely damsels, unlike them, have Nothing to Pay.

The soldier who's gone to the land of the sun,
To fight against Sepoys or demons—all one—
Is lucky, at least, as he comes from the fray,
Minus arms, minus legs, that he's Nothing to Pay.

The pauper in poor house who lives without care,
Provided with food and with raiment to wear,
May chuckle once more, that while others defray
His expenses, he only has Nothing to Pay.

But a truce to all jesting—if matters don't mend
Very soon, Heaven knows where they will end—
But this much is certain—there'll be in the Bay
State (perhaps there's already) the Devil to Pay.

The Smiles of Love.

The smiles that light some kindred face,
To cheer us when by sorrow bowed,
Are like the glory beams that chase
The darkness from the summer cloud;
Dear, radiant gleaming of the soul,
The sunshine of affection's sky,
They lift the heart from grief's control
And wipe the tear from sorrow's eye.

Love's holy smile and Pity's tear,
Like angel footprints from the skies,
They lift us o'er the mortal sphere,
And give us gleams of Paradise;
O Smiles and Tears, by these alone,
Had me no longer rapture given,
The heart might hope for glory's zone—
The soul might wing its way to Heaven.

To a Loved One.

Thou seem'st a flower, so lovely,
And fair, and pure thou art;
I gaze on thee, and sadness
Steals softly on my heart.

Upon thy head it seemeth
That I my hands must lay,
Praying that God may keep thee
The flower thou art to-day.

If you wish to make yourself a favorite with your neighbors, buy a dog and tie him up in the cellar all night. They won't sleep for thinking of you.

If your wife is cross, stay and provoke her—but see that the poker is on your side of the stove.

Whenever you make up your mind that it is not going to rain during the day, leave your umbrella at home, and you'll be sure of a fine soaking.

If you live in a boarding-house and love quiet, the only sure way is to have a pan of burning charcoal put in every room but your own, coaxing a woman.

If you are not really to enter upon a blissful state of immortality beyond the grave, get a religious servant girl, and in less than two weeks you will be prepared for anything, even the gallows.

"You must not play with that little girl, my dear," said an injudicious parent. "But, ma, I like her, she is a good girl, and I'm sure she dresses as prettily as ever I do, and she has lots of toys." "I cannot help that, my dear," responded the foolish anti-plebeian, "her father is a shoemaker." "But I don't play with her father; I play with her; she ain't a shoemaker."

"Cæsar," said a planter to his negro, "climb up that tree and then cut the branches." The negro showed no disposition to comply, and upon being pressed for a reason, answered, "Well look heah, massa, if I go up dar an' fall down and broke my neck, dat'll be a thousand out o' your pocket. Now why don't you hire a white man to go up, and den if he falls and kills he-self, dar won't be no loss to nobody."

A country editor, speaking of a member of Assembly, says: "The first year he went to Albany he was so conscientious that he utterly refused to receive his allotment of stealings, in the shape of books and stationery. The next year he did not hesitate—and finally came home unable to tell the truth, even under the most favorable circumstances."

Bishop Porter held a confirmation recently in New York, at which a lady presented herself, to whom, he was quite sure, he had administered the rite before. As she approached, he asked her if she had never been confirmed. "Oh la, yes, Doctor," she replied, "you have confirmed me twice, and I want you to confirm me again; *it is good for my rheumatism.*"

At a fashionable city party, at which low-necked dresses were a prominent feature, Miss P. addressed her country cousin:

"Cousin Sam, did you ever see such a glorious sight before?"

"Never since I was weaned," said Sam, blushing.

It was done when it was begun, it was done when it was half done, and yet wasn't done when it was finished. Now what was it? Timothy Johnson courted Susannah Dunn. It was done when it was begun, it was done when it was half done, and yet it wasn't Dunn when finished—for it was Johnson.

A colored lady, attired in the height of fashion, sailed into a store and electrified the clerk by inquiring if he had one of "them there hoop le skirts with a digestible bustle."

A friend of ours eulogizes his musical attainments thus: "I noze two tunes—the one is "Auld Langsyne," and the other isn't. I always plays the latter."

A pretty woman pleases the eye; a good woman pleases the heart. The one is a jewel—the other a treasure.

The ancient Greeks buried their dead in jars. Hence the expression, "He is gone to pot."

If a lady yawns half a dozen times in succession, young man, you may get your hat.

The man who was lost in slumber, found his way out on a night mare.

Last Charge of the Old Guard.

A late French work contains the following grand description of the last desperate charge of Napoleon's Old Guard, under Ney, at the great battle of Waterloo:

During the day, the artillery of the Guard maintained its old renown, and the Guard itself had frequently been used to restore the battle on various parts of the field, and always with success. The English were fast becoming exhausted, and in an hour would have been forced into a disastrous retreat, but for the timely arrival of Blucher. But when they saw him, with 30,000 Prussians, approaching, their courage revived, while Napoleon was filled with amazement. A beaten enemy about to form a junction with the allies, while Grouchy, who had been sent to keep him in check, was nowhere to be seen—was cause for alarm and mortification. Alas! what great plans a traitor or an inefficient commander may overthrow!

In a moment Napoleon saw that he could not sustain the attack of so many fresh troops, if once allowed to form a junction with the allied forces; and he determined to stake his fate on one bold cast, and endeavored to pierce the allied centre with a grand charge of the Old Guard, and thus place himself between the two armies. For this purpose the Imperial Guard was called up and divided into two immense columns, which were to meet in the English centre. That under Reille no sooner encountered the enemy's fire, than it disappeared like a mist.—The other column was commanded by Ney, who gave the order to advance. Napoleon accompanied it a part of the way down the slope, and halting a few moments in the hollow, addressed them. He told them that the battle rested with them—that he relied entirely on their valor, which had been tried on so many fields. "*Vive l' Empereur!*" was heard far above the roar of the artillery.

The whole continental struggle exhibited no sublimer spectacle than the last effort of Napoleon to save his sinking empire. The greatest military skill the world ever possessed had been taxed to the utmost during the day. Thrones were tottering on the doubtful issues of a fearfully contested field, and the shadows of fugitive kings flitted through the smoke of the field of battle. Napoleon's star trembled in the zenith—now blazing out in all its ancient splendor—now paling behind the ominous mists which threatened to obscure it in an oblivion of eternity. The intense anxiety with which he watched the advance of that column, and the terrible suspense he endured when the smoke hid the battle from his view, and then the utter despair of his great heart, when the curtain lifted over a fugitive army, and the despairing shriek rang out, "The Old Guard recoils!" makes us for a moment forget all though s of the carnage, in sympathy for his distress.

The Old Guard felt the responsibility devolving upon it, and resolved not to prove unworthy of its former well-earned fame. Nothing could be more imposing than its movement to the assault. It had never before recoiled in presence of a human foe, and the allied forces beheld with awe its firm and steady advance to the charge. For a moment the guns stopped playing, and the firing ceased on the English line, as, without the beating of a drum, or a bugle note to cheer their courage, they moved in dead silence over the field. Their tread was like muffled thunder, while the dazzling helmets of the cuirassiers flashed long lines of light upon the dark and terrible mass that swept in one strong wave along. The stern Doout was there amid his guns, and upon every brow was written the unalterable resolution to conquer or die. The next moment the artillery opened, and the head of that gallant column seemed to sink into the earth. Rank after rank went down; yet they stopped not nor faltered in their march. Dissolving squadrons and battalions disappearing one after another in the destructive fire, affected not their courage. The ranks closed up as before, and each treading over his fallen comrade, passed unflinchingly along.

The horse which Marshal Ney rode was shot from under him, and scarcely had he mounted another, before that also sank to the earth; and so another and another, until five in succession were slain. Then, with his drawn sabre in hand, he placed himself determinedly on foot at the head of his torn and bleeding column. In vain did the artillery hurl its storm of iron upon that living mass. Up to the mouths of the cannon they pressed, and driving the artillery men from their places, pushed on through the English lines. But just as the victory seemed won, a tide of soldiers who lay flat on the ground behind a ridge of earth, suddenly sprang up and poured a volley into their faces. Another and another followed, until one broad sheet of flame rolled on their bosoms with such a fierce and unexpected flow, that they staggered beneath it. Before the Old Guard had time to rally and charge, a heavy body of infantry fell on its left flank, causing it, in its unsettled state, to swerve to the right. At that instant a whole brigade of cavalry thundered on the right flank, and penetrated where cavalry had never been before.

The intrepid Guard could have borne up against the unexpected fire from the soldiers in concealment, and would have rolled back the infantry from its flank—but the cavalry finished the disorder into which they had momentarily been thrown, and broke the shaken ranks before they had time to reform, and the eagle of the hitherto invincible Old Guard was pushed backward down the slope. It was then that the army, seized with despair, shrieked out, "The Old Guard recoils!" and fled in wild dismay. To see the Guard in confusion was a sight which they had never before witnessed, and it froze their blood with an unspeakable terror.

For a long time the Guard stood and let the cannon balls pass through their ranks, disdaining to turn their backs on the foe. Michel, at the head of these battalions, fought like a lion. To every demand of the enemy to surrender, he bequeathed this glorious motto to the Guard. He fell a witness to its truth. Death traversed those eight battalions with rapid footsteps, and they soon dwindled away to two, which turned with hopeless daring on the overwhelming numbers that pressed upon their retiring footsteps.

Last of all, but a single battalion—the debris of the column of granite at Marengo—was left. Into this Napoleon flung himself. Cambrul, its heroic commander, saw with terror the Emperor in its frail keeping. He was not struggling for the victory. He was intent on shewing how the Guard could die. Approaching the Emperor, he cried out, beseechingly, "Retire! Do you not see that death has no need of you?" and closing the ranks mournfully but sternly around their eagles, those brave hearts bade Napoleon an eternal adieu; and, flinging themselves on the enemy, were soon piled with the dead at their feet.

Many of the officers were seen to destroy themselves, rather than live to experience the mortification of defeat. Thus, greater in even its annihilation, than any other corps of men in gaining a victory, the Old Guard passed away, and the curtain of glory descended upon its most brilliant career. It had fought its last battle.

French Marriages.

Among the strangers at the Italian Opera who attracts most gazers, Mme. Von G. numbers most opera glasses directed towards her. She is not much more than twenty, and was quite poor, but she was beautiful, although at Vienna, where money plays as important a part as in Paris, her parents could not hope that this would prove of much advantage to her, when very unexpectedly a man of fortune asked her in marriage.—The parents were of course delighted at the offer; they, as most parents, saw only the man's money-bags. The girl, being less experienced in the world, looked on him with different eyes, and saw that he was old and ugly, and refused to marry him. Her parents forced her to receive his attentions, which she did with great coldness. One day they left them alone together, that he might formally address her.

She opened the conversation the instant they were left by themselves, saying:

"Monsieur, I feel that my duty is to anticipate the demand you are about to make me, and to tell you that I will never marry you unless I am forced to do so."

"I know that."

"I must add, that I shall never be able to love you.

"Love is not necessary in marriage."

"I assure you this marriage I detest, hate, loathe, and shall contract it with the bitterest despair."

"I am much obliged to you for your frankness."

"Do you persist in marrying me."

"Yes, I do."

"I had heard that your delicacy and nobility of character was very great, and I supposed you were the last man in the world to take advantage of a girl's unprotected position."

"The world is full of usurped reputations."

"Your cold raillery shows me I have nothing to hope from your heart; perhaps your head may be better than your heart, and, mark me, I do warn you, I'll make the marriage chain as heavy to you as I shall find it myself; I'll make all your life unhappy!"

"I defy you to execute your threat!"

The poor girl sobbed and wept all night long. The next day they were married. After the wedding dinner, M. Von G. rose from the table, went into the yard and blew out his brains. It was said after his death that he had long been tired of life, and desired by a marriage with a poor girl to make some atonement for his suicide, and to disinherit his relations, with whom he had quarrelled. Mme. Von G., his young widow, has an income of ten thousand dollars a year.

The Count de St. Croix, belonging to one of the noblest and wealthiest families in France, became engaged, after a long and assiduous courtship, to a lady, his equal in position and fortune, and famous for her beauty. Shortly after the happy day was appointed which was to render two loving hearts one, the Count was ordered immediately to the siege of Sebastopol.

So he girded on his sabre, and at the head of his regiment marched to the battle field. During his absence it happened that his beautiful fiancee contracted the small pox, and after hovering between life and death for many days, recovered her health to find her beauty hopelessly lost. The disease had assumed in her case the most violent character, and left her not only disfigured, but scarred and curried to such a frightful extent that she became hideous to herself, and resolved to pass the remainder of her days in the strictest seclusion. A year passed away, when one day the Count, immediately upon his return to France, accompanied by his valet, presented himself at the residence of his betrothed and solicited an interview. This was refused. He, however, with the presistence of a lover, pressed his suit, and finally the lady made her appearance, closely muffled in a double veil. At the sound of her voice the Count rushed forward to embrace her, but stepping aside she tremblingly told the story of her sorrows, and burst into tears. A heavenly smile broke over the Count's handsome features, as raising his hands above, he exclaimed, "It is God's work—I am blind!"

It was even so. When gallantly leading his regiment to the attack, a cannon ball had passed so closely to his eyes, that while it left their expression unchanged, and his countenance unmarked, had robbed him forever of sight. It is almost unnecessary to add that their marriage was shortly after solemnized. It is said at this day may often be seen at the Emperor's receptions an officer leaning upon the arm of a lady closely veiled, who seem to be attracted to the spot by their love of music.

How a German Woman Lived.

I asked a pleasant looking German woman in market, one cold morning, if it was not hard work to come every morning and mind her stall.

"Oh, yes," was her reply, "tish pretty cold; but I must do something; I did not use to tend market."

I inquired how it happened that her circumstances had so changed. In her broken English she told me the following story:

"Me and my husband come from Germany, and on the sea he die, and when me got to St. Louis, me have no monish, and four, five children, so I wash, I iron. I do everything I can do, and I only get bread; den I gets sick—washin' and iron in' too hard for me. So I said, I will go in the country and work garden, and I sells my ironings and everything, and works some more and gets twenty dollars, and then I rents of German man one acre of ground, and I spade him and dig him, and work him all myself—my boy only seven years old then—and I raise lettuce, and beets, and onions, and corn, and everything, and I make monish. Then in two years I rent two acres, and my boys and girls help some, and I make lots of monish. Then in four years I buy the land, then I builds me a goot house, and two year ago I gets me a husband."

"How do you get on now?" I asked.

"Oh, very well," she answered; and with a merry twinkle in her eye, she added, "He is de most convenient thing about de house but my new cooking stove. He spades my ground and help me to get ready for market, and nurse my baby while I come, for I know better as he how to sell, I been gain so long."

Not an Uncommon Case.

A traveler from Virginia, as his blooded horse, plethoric saddle bags, and haughty *insouciance* indicated, stopped at a comfortable wayside inn, in Kentucky, one night, many years ago. The landlord was a joval, whole-souled fellow, as landlords were in those days, and gave the stranger the best entertainments his table and bar would afford, as well as his own merry company to make him glad. Early in the morning the stranger was up and looking around, when he espied a rich bed of mint in the garden. He straightway sought Boniface, and indignant at what he supposed his hospitality in setting plain whiskey before him, when the means of brewing nectar was so easy of access, he dragged him forth to the spot, and pointing his finger at the mint, he exclaimed:

"I say, landlord, will you be good enough to say what that is?

"A bed of mint," said the somewhat astonished landlord.

"How do you use it?"

"Well, don't exactly know, 'cept the old woman dries it sometimes with the other yarbs."

The Virginian almost turned pale at the enormity of the assertion.

"And do you mean to tell me that you don't know what a mint julep is?"

"Not 'cept its something like sage tea, stranger."

"Sage tea! Go right along to the house and get a bucket of ice, loaf sugar and your best liquor."

The landlord obeyed, and the stranger soon made his appearance with a handful of the fragrant, dewy mint, and then they brewed and drank and drank and brewed again. Breakfast was over and the stranger's horse was brought to the door only to be returned again. Through the livelong day they brewed and drank; one or two neighbors dropped in who were partakers, and late in the night were their orgies kept up. Ere they made it bed time, the landlord and his Virginian friend, who had initiated him into the pleasant mysteries of mint julep, were sworn friends, and when the latter departed the next day, Boniface exacted a pledge that he should stop on his return and stay as long as he pleased, free of cost.

The stranger's business, however, detained him longer than he expected, and it was the next summer before he returned.

Riding up late in the evening, he gave his horse to an old negro who was at the gate, and at the same time inquired; "Well, Sam, how is your master?"

"Yonder him come," said the negro, pointing to a youth who was approaching.

"I mean your old master, fool!"

"Old massa! him gone dead dis tree months!"

"Dead! What was the matter with him? He was in fine health when I left him."

"Yes; but see, Massa Stranger, one of dem Virginny gemmans come 'long here last year and showed him how to eat greens in his licker; he liked it so well he done stuck to it till it kill him," said the darkey, shaking his head.

The stranger passed a less jovial night than on his previous visit, and was off by day-break in the morning. He quieted his conscience, however, in the end, with the reflection that "good things are sometimes mis-nas."

Old Virginia.

An Illinois Sucker took a great dislike to a foolish young Virginian who was a fellow passenger with him on one of the Mississippi steamboats. The Virginian was continually combing his hair, brushing his clothes, or dusting his boots—to all of which movements the Sucker took exceptions, as being what he termed "a leetle too darned nice, by half." He finally drew up his chair beside the Virginian and began—

"What might you be from, stranger?"

"I am from Virginia, sir," politely answered the gent.

"From old Virginny, I s'pose?" says the Sucker.

"Yes, sir, old Virginia," was the reply.

"You are pooty high up in the pictures thar, I spose?"

"I don't know what you mean by that remark, sir."

"Oh, nuthin," says the Sucker, "but that you are des'prate rich, and have been brought up right nice."

"If the information will gratify you, in any way," says the gent, patronizingly, smoothing down his hair, "I belong to one of the first families."

"Oh, in course," answered the Sucker.—"Well, stranger, bein' as you belong to the furst, I'll just give you two of the fattest shoats in all Illinois ef you'll only find me a feller that belongs to one of the second Virginia families."

"You want to quarrel with me, sir," says the Virginian.

"No, stranger, not an atom," answered the Sucker, "but I never seed one of the second family, and I'd gin sumthin to git a sight at one of 'em. I know you are one of the furst, 'cause you look just like John Randolph."

This mollified the Virginian—the hint of a resemblance to the statesman was flattering to his feelings, and he accordingly acknowledged relationship to the orator.

"He, you know, descended from the Ingin gal, Pocahontas."

"You are right, sir," answered the other.

"Well, stranger," said the Sucker, "do you kn w thar is another queer thing allys puzzles me, and it's this—I never seed a Virginyin that didn't claim to be either descended from an Ingin, John Randolph, or a nigger."

We need not add that the Sucker rolled off his chair—suddenly! They were separated until the Sucker got off at a landing near his home. As he stepped ashore, he caught sight of the Virginian on the upper deck, and hailed him at once with—

"I say, old Virginia, remember—two fat shoats for the first feller you find belonging to the second Virginny family!"

"Can you draw, young man?" inquired Quilp of an applicant for a private tutorship. "Certainly," replied the candidate; "At ten years of age, I could draw cider; at twelve, a picture; at fifteen, a hand-cart loaded with cabbages; at sixteen, an inference; at twenty, a bill of exchange. If I were an actor, I believe I could draw the largest kind of a house; but, being a teacher, I am content to draw a salary—and the bigger the letter." "You'll do," said Quilp.

A dutchman on being called upon to help to pay for a lightning rod for the village church, toward the building of which he had liberally subscribed, exclaimed, "I have helped to build a house for de Lort, and if he chooses to thunder on it and knock it down, he must do it at his own risk."

A Courting Reminiscence.

The following is a reminiscence of Staten Island, and is a graphic description of how Mr. Barnes courted his wife. The writer says that Mr. Barnes lived in the outskirts of one of the villages of Staten Island. And that he was neither "fat, fair, nor forty," but tall, thin, and thirty, or thereabouts. He owned a sweet, pretty little cottage, and a productive farm, to the improvement of which he devoted his exclusive attention. Two or three times a week he might be seen in the neighboring villages, driving his steady old nag from door to door, disposing of his "truck" to those who had the means and inclination to buy—many of his customers depending on him for their constant and regular supply of vegetables.

As his wants were but few, Mr. Barnes accumulated money, and perhaps this circumstance led him to reflect—and no wonder—what would become of his hoarded treasures after he was called to another world. The subject was one of serious concern with Mr. Barnes, and he sometimes thought how comfortable he might be in his charming little cottage, all embowered in shrubbery and fragrant flowers, if he only had a wife to share his joys and sorrows. The more he considered the matter, the stronger was his resolution, if it was possible, to tie the "gordian-knot" before the hog killing time at Christmas.

Among his occasional customers was a spry young widow, with not much of the world's goods, and with one or two "little responsibilities," who were the hope and joy of their mother. One day, just after noon, Mr. Barnes having disposed of his goods, with his empty wagon drove up to the widow's door, and seeing her at the window, asked her to come to the door, which she did, no doubt wondering what the "old bachelor" wanted.

"Step close to the wagon," said Barnes. "I don't want anybody to hear what I have to say."

The widow complied, covered with blushes and smiles, evidently impressed with the idea that something of more than ordinary interest was on hand. Deliberately laying down the reins, he said:

"I have concluded that I would be much more comfortable if I had a wife who was prudent, careful and neat, to help me see things round. What is your opinion?"

"Well, now, Mr. Barnes," said the widow, "I never gave it a thought; but I suppose such a wife would not diminish your happiness."

"It is just what I thought," he continued; "will you have me?"

"Me?"

"Yes, you! I have no time to talk much about it; you know me and I know you, and if you think I will suit you as well as I know you will suit me, say the word and it's a bargain."

"But your proposal is so sudden and unexpected, Mr. Barnes; give me time to reflect a little."

"Now, look here, Mrs. W.," he continued, "all this I expect is woman like, but neither of us are chickens—you can make up your mind now as well as any time."

"Can't to-morrow, Mr. Barnes."

"Can't do it, Mrs. W. I am going to sell my wheat to-morrow, and that is a matter I can't put off. So all you have got to do is to say yes on the spot."

"But my little children, Mr. Barnes?"

"Never mind the children, Mrs. W. I am very fond of little ones; there is room enough in the house for them, too, and they will be just as welcome as you are. Come, say the word, and it's a bargain. You know it takes two to make a bargain."

"Well, then, yes, Mr. Barnes."

"That's spoken like a woman of good sense, as I always took you to be. Go put on your bonnet and your shawl, and jump into the wagon, and we'll drive down to the preacher's and have the business fixed straight away."

Before you could say Jack Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes were seated together in the wagon, and the two little ones packed away in a basket, and they were wending their way to their future, and what proved to them all to be their happy home.

Did he Die Rich?

"*He died poor.* It was a sad funeral to me," said the speaker; "the saddest I have attended for years."

"That of Edmundson?"

"Yes."

"How did he die?"

"Poor—poor as poverty; his life was one long struggle with the world, and at every disadvantage. Fortune mocked him all the while with gilded promises that were destined never to know fulfilment."

"Yet he was patient and enduring," remarked one of the company.

"Patient as a Christian—enduring as a martyr," was the answer. "Poor man! he was worthy of a better fate. He ought to have succeeded, for he deserved success."

"Did he not succeed?" questioned the one who had spoken of his perseverance and endurance.

"No, sir: he died poor, as I have just said. Nothing that he put his hands to ever succeeded. A strange fatality seemed to attend every enterprise."

"I was with him in his last moments," said another, "and thought he died rich."

"No, he has left nothing behind," was replied. "The heirs will have no concern as to the administration of the estate."

"He left a good name," said one, "and that is something."

"And a legacy of noble deeds that were done in the name of humanity," remarked another.

"Lessons of patience in suffering, of hope in adversity, of heavenly confidence when no sunbeams fell upon his bewildering path," was the testimony of another.

"And high trust, manly courage, heroic fortitude."

"Then he died rich!" was the emphatic declaration; "richer than the millionaire who went to his long home the same day, a miserable pauper all but his gold. 'A sad funeral,' did you say? No, my friend, it was rather a triumphal procession! Not the burial of a human clod, but the ceremonial attendant of the translation of an angel. Did not succeed! Why, his whole life was a series of successes. In every conflict he came off victor, and now the victor's crown is on his brow. Any grasping, soulless, selfish man, with a share of brains, may gather in money, and learn the art of keeping it; but not one in a hundred leaves the world behind them enriched by their acts of constant charity, benevolence, and the encouragement of the unfortunate to live better lives."

A rare combination—dollars and sense.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

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

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

L. P. FISHER,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, March 7, 1861.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BLOCKADED.—Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, has directed the establishment of a battery of four guns near Vicksburg, on the Mississippi river, and all steamboats passing are required to round to and give an account of themselves. The States of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee will probably have something to say about such unwarrantable interference with their commercial interests. The Louisville *Journal* of the 21st ult., in reference to this matter, says:—"We yesterday saw a highly respectable Kentuckian, a warm secessionist, direct from Vicksburg. We learn from him that it is a fact that a battery was planted on the shore of the Mississippi at Vicksburg, so as to command the river. He says that a good many boats passing down were brought to, especially in the night, the object being to get possession of the *Silver Wave*, upon which it was said that the United States ordnance was to be transported to the South. A shot was fired across the bow of one boat, and then the cannon was aimed directly at her, but it flashed without going off, and the boat rounded to. Three of the military companies of Mississippi were in charge of the battery, and they withdrew it from the shore and seized the United States Hospital, which they are now occupying. They are, no doubt, resolved to seize upon all the United States property they can lay their hands upon."

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.—We understand, says the *Vancouver Chronicle*, that application has or will be made by ancient members and other parties residing in Vancouver to proper authority to grant the establishment of this young and rising order in this and other towns in our Territory. The order is of purely California origin, and has been in existence for some four years. Already is it there recognized as one of the great civilizing agencies of the State, exercising a moralizing influence over its members, and distributing its charities wherever the cry of distress is heard. The design of its organization is "to unite all mankind in a common brotherhood; to elevate the standard of human virtues; to war against all vices and immoralities which have a tendency to corrupt and destroy society, to relieve the sick and distressed, the poor and needy; to comfort by sympathy and counsel the sorrowing; to sustain by precept and example the laws of the land." The obligations do not interfere with religious or political opinions. Such an institution certainly deserves to be perpetuated, and we shall hail its advent and its undoubted progress with sincere and unfeigned joy.

PREPARING FOR WAR.—The New York correspondent of the *Bulletin* says: "Gen. Scott has sent orders to West Point, to have all the guns, small arms, ammunition, etc., at that post put in readiness for removal at a moment's notice. Orders have also been sent to the government foundry to have all the finished guns at that place in the same state of readiness. Arrangements have also been made with the railroads to have engines with steam up, and cars in readiness to receive government freight, and proceed to any point of the compass, as Gen. Scott may direct by telegraph. This looks like business in the gunpowder line somewhere."

ROUGHING, ROBBERY, &c.—The notorious ruffian, Jim Riley, who manages periodically to be arraigned, on charges of drunkenness, disorderly conduct, brutal assault, rape, and petit and grand larceny, again made his appearance before Justice Rabbeson, on Tuesday last, charged with several penitentiary offences. The evidence against him this time proved sufficient to justify his being held for trial before the District Court, where it is hoped he will meet the just reward of his many crimes.

VESSEL WRECKED.—The Portland *Daily Advertiser* learns from Mr. Taylor, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger on the steamer *Oregon*, that a vessel went ashore at Tillamook Bay, bottom up, lumber laden, supposed to be the barque *Leonesa*, of the Balch & Webber line, Puget Sound.—This should be a caution to vessels loading with lumber at this season of the year, against taking too heavy a deck load.

FROM FORT COLVILLE.—Letters from Fort Colville of the 12th ult. inform us, says the Portland *Advertiser*, that a good deal of trouble was arising in that section, from the sale of whisky to the Indians there. Settlers in the vicinity of Okinagan Lake, were petitioning the Special Indian Agent of that section, Major Lugenbeel, to interfere for the suppression of that kind of trade with the natives. An Indian was found murdered a few weeks since; when last seen he was drunk. Another drunken Indian stabbed a squaw, and then an Indian who was trying to pacify him. This state of things, we fear, will have a tendency, in the end, to render that great thoroughfare of travel somewhat insecure, unless some means are employed to correct the evils complained of.

CULTIVATION OF OYSTERS.

On several occasions, within the past two years, we have directed attention to the natural beds of oysters in our waters, in the hope of inducing enterprising men to engage in the business of propagating and improving them. In response to our first article on the subject, we received a letter from a stranger in San Francisco, who desired to engage in the pursuit, but who unfortunately lacked the requisite means. Further than this, we are not aware of any interest having been manifested in the matter, if we except a feeble effort made by Capt. Dayton, of this place, to transplant oysters, with the view of gradually increasing his field of operations, and ultimately making it the means of acquiring certain wealth.

Now this is a subject which has received far less attention than it merits. Here is a vast field, adapted to men of the most moderate means, in which fortunes may be earned, without the possibility of failure, in the short space of two or three years. No capital is required for the purchase of machinery or raw materials. One hundred dollars will purchase an ordinary outfit for the business, such as a small boat, grapnel or oyster tongs, etc. Capt. Dayton's present outfit cost only about fifty dollars, and yet he assures us he can obtain with it sixty bushels of oysters a-week: thirty of which are disposed of for immediate consumption, and the remainder transplanted. The natural beds are numerous and almost inexhaustible, while suitable places for transplanting abound throughout the Sound.—Transplanting is necessary to obtain the desired size and flavor, and it is with a view to promote this that we now write. We have no fear of cavil or ridicule in asserting it as our belief that in two years the oyster trade of Puget Sound is susceptible of elevation to an importance second only to that of the great lumber interest, and within five years it may be made to rank first among our commercial interests. California has heretofore obtained her fresh oysters exclusively from Washington Territory, and she will probably be dependent for all future time upon our waters for this luxury. Shoalwater Bay, whence she has hitherto drawn her supply, is found to be incapable of much longer satisfying her demand; gradually the natural beds of that Bay are being exhausted, while the demand is steadily increasing; nothing has been done to replace those taken away, and ere long Puget Sound alone will possess the means of supply. It is needless to say that the consumption will keep pace with the supply, however much that may be augmented; and we need have no fear, therefore, of overstocking the market. California would now consume double the quantity she receives, with out any reduction in price; reduce the price sufficiently to place the luxury within reach of the poorer classes of her people, which would still leave it perhaps the most lucrative branch of commerce on the Pacific, and the consumption would be quadrupled. We are justified in these conclusions by the assurances and information of friends lately from San Francisco, as well as by personal knowledge.

This subject has again been brought home to us by the receipt, a day or two since, through the politeness of Jas. Lodge, Esq., Public Printer, of advance sheets of the laws of the last Legislature, among which we find one to "encourage the cultivation of oysters." This law, we understand, was enacted in compliance with the expressed wishes of the people of Shoalwater Bay, who seem lately alive to the importance of preventing the total extinction of oysters in that bay. For the benefit of those engaged, or likely to become engaged in this pursuit, without further remark we append the law alluded to:—

AN ACT to encourage the cultivation of oysters.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That any person, being a citizen of this Territory, who has planted, or hereafter may plant oysters in any bay or arm of the sea, where there are no natural beds of oysters, within or bordering upon this Territory, may acquire, by conforming to the requirements of this act, an exclusive right for such a purpose, to that portion of such bay or arm of the sea as he shall so occupy, not exceeding for any one person an area of ten acres.

SEC. 2. The person desiring the benefits of the preceding section shall cause the place or portion he desires to claim, to be marked, so far as is practicable, with stakes or other artificial marks at the corners, with bearings to adjacent natural objects, and shall make, before some officer qualified to administer oaths, an affidavit that he has taken the premises so described, for the purpose of planting oysters, and that he has planted, or is about to plant oysters thereon, that said premises are not upon and do not include any natural bed of oysters, and that the same are unoccupied except by himself, and if said premises shall have heretofore been taken and oysters planted thereon, then within three months after the passage of this act, and if they shall hereafter be taken, then within one month after taking the same, the person having taken or taking the premises shall cause his claim, with a description thereof, and affidavit as above required, to be recorded by the county recorder of the county in which they may be situated.

SEC. 3. The premises so taken shall, for the purposes aforesaid, belong to the person taking them, his heirs and assigns, so long as he or they shall so occupy them, and no longer.

SEC. 4. The same person may claim and occupy more than one place, provided the premises so claimed by him do not in all occupy an area greater than ten acres; and provided, further, that in those places used and occupied for the purpose of bedding marketable oysters, no one person shall occupy an area greater than one hundred by two hundred feet, or twenty thousand feet of superficial area.

SEC. 5. Any person may transfer his right to any other person qualified to hold, by signing the transfer upon record, in the presence of the auditor, or by a written transfer, witnessed and acknowledged in the same manner as is or may be required for deeds.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the county recorder of any county where claims and transfers, made under the provisions of this act, are presented to him for record or entry, to receive and record the same in a separate book provided for this purpose, upon being paid the same fees as are allowed in similar cases.

SEC. 7. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed January 16th, 1861.

THE WEATHER.—For the past fortnight we have had the most delightful spring weather. Vegetation is springing up on all sides, and the indications are favorable for a fine summer.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Capt. D. R. Jones, A. A. G., has been ordered to report to headquarters of the Military District of Oregon.

Capt D. Woodruff has received an extension of six months leave of absence.

Lieut. D. B. McKibbin has been ordered to Washington city to report to the Secretary of War.

Lieut. Col. Casey's application for leave of absence has been denied on the ground that Col. Wright has also applied for leave, and the two chief officers of the District cannot be spared at the same time.

Two companies of the 3d Artillery left Fort Vancouver for San Francisco on the steamer *Oregon*, last week: company A, commanded by Lieut. A. B. Shinn, and company B, commanded by Lieut. John Kellogg.

A SENSATION DESPATCH.

The N. Y. *Vanity Fair* thus travesties the sensation despatchs daily transmitted from Washington to the New York press:

WASHINGTON, Dec. —

Unless something happens immediately, it will be some time before anything occurs.

The tone of the South is not very favorable to Abolitionism, and if South Carolina successfully secedes, nothing can prevent her from going out of the Union.

Trouble in the Cabinet was reported last night, but unless supported by facts, the rumor can have but little foundation.

The excitement here, in political circles, is not so great as it was before it began to subside; but it is still greater than it was before it reached its present height.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

STEILACOOM, March 6th, 1861.

The professional horticulturist may find favor among the weeds and plants of Nisqually Bottom—the zoographer, whether Barnum's emissary, or delegated from the London Zoological Gardens, might wander still further on Elk Plains (where barbarism shuts up civilization) and find some curious specimen of the indigenous savage, who, for a bottle of whiskey or a string of glass beads, could see a war dance, or a man roasted and eaten, as in the Fejee Islands. It is to a species of this breed that I now invite the public attention to. James Riley, a denizen Celt of the aforementioned Plains, and a disturber of the commonwealth of the nation, and the laws of Pierce County, who has had as many fights as hairs on his head, and like his great countryman Dan O'Connell, who said at one time in the House of Parliament, "that he'd drive a coach and four horses through their laws," James has done the same thing in Steilacoom, with this exception that having no "coach or horses he has contented himself so far by only driving himself and his horse through our laws here, which he has succeeded in doing most admirably so far. Some weeks ago James turned up again in this country; he being considerrble of a brick himself, took another brick, and gained a glorious victory over Mr. Van Buren (no relation of ex-President Van Buren) and all his feathered family, and got off "scott free," as usual. Elated with his fresh victories, and innumerable little side issues, James arrived in Steilacoom, Friday, March 1 t, saw his friends, took a small drop of the "craythur" and got in a fair way to do business up in his usual style. About this time the attributes peculiar to a savage life were powerfully arrested by James observing a strange race of people doing business among us. Now as Mr. Riley never saw such "haythens" before, and as his knowledge of modern literature extended only to the history of Ireland, is it any wonder that a genuine Chinese "Joss house" attracted his attention, as a menagery would a South Sea Islander's? In truth it was some time before the hero of this sketch would venture near enough to the Asiatics, but on his being assured that "they would not bite," and eyeing them with a superlative grin, pronounced them "queer looking devils." Now James Riley thought he saw all the representatives of the human family at Muck and Elk Plains, and being mentally deranged by the introduction of a new race of moon-eyed monsters into his pate is it any wonder that he should make arrangements to remove the top of "John's" head off with the aid of a pistol, and appropriate to himself "John's" bed and better half, with other naughty things which I will not mention here, and for which Justice Rabbeson bound him over to the District Court in the sum of $200.

That the law ought to be enforced I admit, but is there no other way of civilizing such animals? I propose a Philanthropic Foreign Protection Society, to secure the Riley family and his tribe from vulgar intermixture, so that we may preserve to our posterity some curious specimens, of this interesting race. For the better protection of the breed, perhaps the Hudson Bay Company may bequeath to us one of their old forts for a monagery. We could then collect the wandering herd together, and invite some speculative ethnologist to take charge of them. I am sure the speculation would pay well, as we could then select our representatives every year from the less furious of the collection.

PETER.

ON THE ROAD.—Messrs. Williamson and Tidd started on Monday last to survey the Nachess Road, in compliance with the wishes of the meeting appointing them. They will probably be absent eight or ten days.

FROM THE NEZ PERCE MINES.—The Portland *Daily Advertiser* says:—"We learn from a gentleman recently from the Nez Perce country, who is entitled to confidence, that all the mining prospects there have averaged from five to forty-five cents to the pan. That miners have been devoting all their means to making preparations for spring operations—whip-sawing lumber and making sluice boxes. There is at present four feet of snow on the ground in the mining region, and it will be until from the 1st to the 20th of April before miners can be able to cleverly commence work. We learn also that "Reuben," a young and intelligent chief of the Nez Perces, is busily engaged in making preparations to build a warehouse at the mouth of Clearwater, and is also building a ferry boat for Snake river, near that point.

SNARLED AT AS THEY FLY.—The following, from the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, concedes the fact that many of the best families of the State are fleeing from it as from the plague, in consequence of the lawless tyranny now exercised by mob rule there. The *Courier* of January 12th says: "The removal of many excellent families from the capital is regretted, but nobody proposes to stop them from managing their own affairs in their own way."

EXEMPTION LAW.

AN ACT exempting certain property from execution and attachment.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That all real and personal estate belonging to any married woman at the time of her marriage, and all which she may have acquired subsequently to such marriage, or to which she shall hereafter become entitled in her own right, and all her personal earnings, and all the issues, rents and profits of such real estate, shall not be liable to attachment for, or execution upon any liability or judgment against the husband, so long as she or any minor heir of her body shall be living: *Provided*, That her separate property shall be liable for debts owing by her at the time of her marriage.

SEC. 2. The following property shall be exempt from execution or attachment, except as is hereinafter specially provided:

1. A homestead, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, to include the dwelling house and other buildings, and the land or lots upon which they stand.

2. All wearing apparel of every person and family.

3. All private libraries, family pictures and keepsakes.

4. To each householder, one bed and bedding, and one additional bed and bedding for every two members of the family, and other household goods and utensils and furniture, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars in value.

5. To each householder, two cows with their calves, five swine, two stands of bees, twenty-five domestic fowls, and provisions and fuel for the comfortable maintenance of such householder and family for six months: *Provided*, That in case such householder shall not possess, or shall not desire to retain the animals named above, he may select from his stock and retain other animals not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars in value.

6. To a farmer, the tools, implements and farming utensils actually used about the farm. Also, two yoke of oxen with yokes and chains, or one span of horses with harness, and one wagon.

7. To a mechanic, the tools and implements used to carry on the trade, occupation or business in which he is engaged for his support, or the support of his family. Also, material not exceeding in value one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

8. To physicians, their libraries, and medicines to the amount of one hundred and fifty dollars.

9. To attorneys, clergymen, and other professional men, their libraries.

10. All fire-arms kept for the use of any person or family.

11. To any person, a canoe, skiff or small boat with its oars, paddles, sails and rigging not exceeding in value fifty dollars.

12. To a person engaged in lightering for the support of himself and family, one or more lighters, barges or scows, and a small boat, with oars, sails and rigging, not exceeding in value, in the aggregate, two hundred dollars.

13. A sufficient quantity of hay or grain, or feed for keeping for six weeks the animals mentioned in the several subdivisions of this section as exempted from execution and attachment.

But no article of property mentioned in this section shall be exempt from an execution issued upon a judgment for its price, or upon a mortgage thereon, or for any tax levid thereon: *Provided*, That no mortgage made by a married man of any property exempted from execution and attachment in this act, shall be of any validity, unless the wife shall join in said mortgage, and the same be witnessed and acknowledged by her as is required in case of a deed conveying her interest in real estate.

SEC. 3. This act shall not be so construed as to prevent any single man, or a married man, his wife joining him in the waiver, from waiving, by agreement in writing, to any person or persons, the benefit of this act: *Provided*, That any agreement of waiver made by a married man and his wife shall be witnessed and acknowledged by them in the same manner required in case of a deed made by them conveying real estate.

SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed January 30th, 1861.

SILVER MINES NEAR ASTORIA.—The Portland *Daily Advertiser* understands that a prospecting party has been organized and fitted out, and is in readiness to move on to the silver leads on the Washington side of the river Columbia, up Gray's river. The party is made up in Astoria, Clatsop, Tillamook and Washington. The expedition leaves Astoria in boats, and contemplates a fortnight's absence. Bad weather alone can delay the departure of the miners. As soon as the sky "dries up," they are off. These mines are said to have been thoroughly prospected last fall, and experts have been testing the ore by various processes for several months, and have realized, it is reported, highly satisfactory results. The present expedition goes out to locate claims. There will be a perfect exodus from Astoria.

A correspondent writing from Astoria, under date of the 28th ult., says: "The quiet little town of Astoria has raised an excitement at last—silver has been found in the mountains, up Gray's river, some thirty or forty miles from Astoria, one half the distatce by water. Prospecting and testing have been going on since April last, until those who have had the best opportunity to know, and are the best calculated to judge, have come to the conclusion that the ore is very rich. Thirty-eight left yesterday morning, and two others followed to-day. The three hotel-keepers are gone, and many others of the old citizens."

A case is assigned for trial in the Superior Court, in Boston, which has some peculiar features. Henry. L. W. Thacker, a negro, of some note, sues Miss Ellen L. M. S. Thompson, a white girl, for breach of promise of marriage. Miss Thompson was for several years a servant or housekeeper for Thacker, and while in that capacity, as she claims, lent him money and trusted him for wages. After leaving his employ she sued him for the money, when he retaliated by bringing this suit against her, and her suit is awaiting the decision of this. Able and zealous counsel have been employed on either side, and the trial will probably occupy two or three days, as many witnesses will be called to show the relations which these parties have held to each other. Should a verdict be given for the sable suitor, it will be a novel precedent.

The Abolitionists, with Wendell Philips and Wm. Loyd Garrison at their head, are delighted over the prospects of dissolution. Garrison says "the covenant with hell" is broken at last.

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

MARRIED.

At Steilacoom, W. T., March 3d, 1861, by A. B. Rabbeson, Esq., J. P., Mr. E. SHEA, of King County, to Mrs. MARY BOREE, of Pierce County, W. T.

New Advertisements.

CAUTION—Whereas my wife, Emma Kage, has left my bed and board without cause, notice is hereby given that I will pay no debts contracted by her. All persons are therefore cautioned against trusting her on my account.

JOHN McLEOD.

Steilacoom, March 7th, 1861. 43:1

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the Masonic Hall Building in Steilacoom, by subscription, will please come forward immediately and pay up; and those having bills against the same will present them to

J. D. LAMAN,
Chairman Building Committee.

Per order Committee.
Steilacoom, Feb. 29th, 1861. 42:tf

STAGE AND **LIVERY STABLE,**

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

3 42:tf WINSOR & LAMAN, *Proprietors*

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

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE subscriber a fine HORSE, marked H M, which is thought to belong to the neighborhood of Steilacoom. The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges.

W. SMITH.

Seattle, Feb. 10th, 1861. 41:tf

WIRE ROPE,

BY ITS GREAT DURABILITY, IS

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

ROPE.

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

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

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

A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
3-41:3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material,

INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,

Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,

(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)

3-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

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, 1'61. 3:40-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.

3-40:tf

MRS. F. PARKINSON

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

Fancy Dry Goods,

Comprising all the latest styles, such as

Dress Trimmings, Hats,
Artificial Flowers, Ribbons,
Fine French Poplins, Chalit 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

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.

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.

3:36-tf HARRISON HALL.

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,
39:3m 148 and 150 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. DAR'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 E., meets in Steilacoom every Monday evening.

All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

JOHN LATHAM, W. S.

PHILIP KEACH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

Liquors, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

ALSO,

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

Together with all kinds of staple Dry Goods.

ALSO,

GROCERIES

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

TOGETHER WITH

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

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

WATER TANK

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

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

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

CORD WOOD, SHINGLES, LUMBER, &c.,

For sale on the wharf in lots to suit purchasers.

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

PHILIP KEACH.

Steilacoom, Feb. 5th, 1861. 3:39:tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Breastpins and Earrings,

(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)

Finger-Rings,

(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)

CALIFORNIA BUCKLES

For Ladies or Gentlemen,

Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,

LOCKETS,

(OF ALL SIZES)

GOLD AND SILVER

Pens and Pencils,

PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES

In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames,

Striking and Alarm

CLOCKS,

Eight Day and Thirty Hour,

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

ALSO,

A fine assortment of superior

TABLE AND POCKET

CUTLERY,

AND

FISHING TACKLE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

Repairs thorough and warranted.

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

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

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Evening, March 7, 1861

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

By Pony Express we have dates from the Eastern States to Feb. 5th, inclusive. The following we clip from the Portland *Daily Adverttiser*:—

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2d, 1861.

The condition of the country is still under discussion in both branches of Congress. No action has yet been had indicating the probable result, though the chances of compromise are materially strengthened.

On the 31st ult., Seward made another great speech, inculcating the idea of union as paramount to party and all other considerations, denouncing at once secession or revolution, coercion, defiance or speaking of war as the last resort and one to be deplored. He expressed the opinion that all the difficulties would be amicably settled, in which opinion Duglas concurred.

Mason insisted Seward's speech was one of battle and blood, and the construction was repelled by Seward.

Great interest is now attached to the Convention which is to assemble at Washington on Monday next, as the most likely means to afford a satisfactory settlement of the present imbroglio. New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, and Rhode Island have appointed delegates. Massachusetts and Illinois are considering the subject.

The public mind is kept in a state of continual agitation by apprehensions of a collision at Pensacola and Charleston, though nothing hostile has yet occurred, nor any reliable indications that such a result is imminent.

The Administration will not do anything to bring on a collision. The fear is that troops will attack Fort Pickens. These apprehensions are produced mainly by Washington correspondents.

Apprehensions of an attack upon Washington have completely exploded.

General Scott was before the Committee, and stated that he had sufficient grounds to warrant the adoption of precautionary measures, though the evidence was not of the strongest character.

It is reported that South Carolina has presented an ultimatum, through Hayne, to which the President made no reply.

The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* has joined the *Macedonian* at Pensacola. If Fort Pickens is attacked, these vessels will co-operate in its defense, though it is supposed at Washington that Lieut nant Steiner will be able to maintain himself without assistance.

Fortress Monroe, in Virginia, has been reinforced, and guns pointed landwards. This embitters the public feeling at Richmond, and the subject has been called to the attention of the Legislature, and at a public meeting, as an overt act of coercion.

The North Carolina Legislature has passed the Convention Bill, to be submitted to the people.

Tennessee sends delegates to the Montgomery instead of the Washington Convention.

The Texas Legislature is in session. Only one-fifth of the members are opposed to immediate secession, though it is expected the matter will be submitted to the people.

Clingman is re-elected to the United States Senate from North Carolina.

The Daily Overland Mail bill has passed the House, 107 against 64.

For the following intelligence we are indebted to an Extra from the Oregon *Statesman* office, under date of Salem, Feb. 26th:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5, 1861.

The Washington Convention commenced session on the 4th inst. with closed doors. Wright, of Ohio, was appointed temporary Chairman.—Eleven States were fully represented.

The mint and custom-house at New Orleans, and the revenue cutter *Lewis Cass*, at Mobile, have been seized by the State authorities without resistance.

The matter is made the subject of a special meeting of the Cabinet.

There was $350,000 in the mint.

There are flying rumors, unconfirmed, that there had been fighting at Pensacola, and that Fort Sumpter had been reinforced and attacked by the State force of South Carolina.

It is reported that Col. Hayne has presented the *ultimatum* of South Carolina, demanding the surrender of Fort Sumpter.

Serious disaffection is reported among the officers of the *Powhatan*, home squadron, some of whom have tendered their resignations.

Telegraphic communications have been interrupted in Mississippi by the State authorities, and suppressed.

The only business of importance in Congress to day, was the reception of the Postmaster's bill. Mr. Holt advised suspension of the Butterfield route.

Vermont, New Hamshire and Illinois send delegates to the Washington convention. Michigan declines to send delegates.

The Senate of Kentucky resolved to adjourn to the 4th of April, before taking definite action regarding the crisis.

The Republican caucus in New York nominated Ira Harris to succeed Seward.

An enthusiastic Union meeting at Charlestown was addressed by Everett and others.

Lincoln, on his return to Springfield, had a reception at Charlestown, Ill., but declined to indicate his future policy in any way.

Great suffering in Kansas. Fifty thousand persons are reported on the brink of starvation.

More troops have arrived at Washington for the protection of the Capitol.

Secretary Thompson testified before the convention that plans to secure the Capitol had been discussed at his house.

Insubordination among the State troops at Pensacola is reported.

Returns of the election, on the 4th inst., of members of the convention in Western Virginia, indicate the success of the anti-secessionists.

Col. Lander has resigned the Superintendency of Wagon Roads.

In both Houses of Congress, on the 4th of February, resolutions were introduced, inquiring as to the security of the Mint at New Orleans.

The Louisiana Senators presented a secession Ordinance and withdrew.

The Sacramento *Union* of the 18th inst. furnishes us the following news:

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17th.

A dispatch from Gen. Scott, received by Pony on Friday, directed the immediate occupation of the San Francisco harbor defenses by United States troops, within two hours after the receipt of the orders. The fort at Fort Point was garrisoned by one hundred United States soldiers.

Fort Alcatraz is also strongly garrisoned.

THE VERY LATEST.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9th.

Nothing important has occurred since the 5th instant.

The Union men have carried the Virginia Convention triumphantly. The secessionists elected only some thirty or forty members.

It is understood that a great majority of those elected stand on the Crittenden amendments, or, as equivalent, an ultimatum; if this is not conceded, they will go for submitting the question to the people. The convention is still in session with closed doors. No decided step has yet been taken.

Ex-President Tyler, on taking the chair as President of the Convention, made a highly conservative speech, which gave great satisfaction to the Republicans, and strengthened the hopes of the Union men.

A telegraphic dispatch to Senators Crittenden and Powell says the Legislature of Kentucky has appointed Jno. T. Bell, J. B. Clay, Mr. Guthrie, ex Governors Morehead and Wickliffe, Commissioners, to proceed to Washington on the 4th of February.

Several additional States have sent delegates to the Convention, which is increasing in popular favor.

The organization at the North, against any concession, is becoming more sensible, and the Union feeling is extending, since the result of the Virginia election is known.

Secession movements go on in the South, without any excitement.

Texas has passed her secession ordinance by a large majority.

No collision has taken place anywhere. All is quiet at Pensacola, where a truce has been concluded and the State troops withdrawn.

Charleston is quiet also. Fort Sumpter has not been reinforced.

Col. Hayne and Lieut. Hall have left Washington.

The ultimatum of South Carolina has been presented and responded to. The President says that he has no power to negotiate for the surrender of government property, which he is bound by law to protect.

The public are willing to see what Gov. Pickens will do.

Congress has done nothing towards a settlement.

Several crisis speeches per day are read off in the House.

It is rumored that Johnson, of Tennessee, and Wigfal, of Texas, are going to fight a duel.

The Montgomery (Alabama) Convention is in session, but has made little progress. Howell Cobb is President.

More revenue cutters have been seized at New Orleans, and some forts in Arkansas are reported as having been taken by the State troops.

Massachusetts sends commissioners to the Peace Congress at Washington.

The President elect will leave Springfield for Washington on Monday next.

Black's name has been sent to the Senate for the U. S. Supreme Court Bench.

The bill suspending Mail service in the seceding States has passed the House by a large majority.

European dates are to the 27th of January. The news is unimportant.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Intelligence from Europe is to Jan. 20th, as follows:—

Great military preparations are in progress in France.

The bombardment of Gaeta was recommenced January 20th.

The London *Times* says if the Southern Confederacy becomes real in the United States, it is doubtful whether the connection between New York and New England on the one hand, and Illinois and New England on the other, could long survive total separation from the South.

The *Courrier Mercantile* publishes letters from Naples, dated Jan. 15th, stating that several thousand men, under command of General Lora, had entered the Neapolitan provinces, through the Roman territory, and defeated the less numbers of Italian forces near Tagliezzio, compelling them to retire on Anazano. Gen. Tourz has left with reinforcements for Nord.

It is stated that a treaty between Prussia and Austria guarantees Venice to Austria.

The King of Prussia's address, on the 16th, to the Generals, says: "I have been called to the throne at an epoch of dangers and much prospect of combat, in which I shall, perhaps, need all your devotedness. If I do not succeed in turning aside the storm which is rising, we shall have need of our forces to defend ourselves." The speech caused a sensation in Paris when it was reported that the King was aware that Denmark was his nominal enemy; but the real question is, whether France is to have the Rhine.

Warlike preparations were active in Denmark. An address to the King is being signed, calling on him to resist external pressure, and not to abandon the Danish nationality to Schleswig.—Russia protests against German menaces toward Denmark.

It is rumored that a semi official article is about to appear, declaring that if Piedmont makes war on Austria, she will expect no aid from France.

Troops have left Genoa for Naples; frigates have also left for Gaeta.

The French army is to be increased by several regiments of infantry.

General Klapka was preparing for a rising in Hungary.

The trial of Beyrout assassins was concluded. The prisoners had been sentenced to death, and the Turkish to exile.

It was reported that Garibaldi had announced his intention to go to Constantinople shortly.

NAPLES, Jan. 19th.

Admiral Barbier du Tinan, with the remainder of the French fleet, left the waters of Gaeta today.

The Grand Jury has made three presentments of ex-Secretary Floyd. First, for mal-administration of office; second, for complicity in the abstraction of bonds, and third, for conspiring against the Government. It is expected that the indictments will be ready for the action of the jury to-morrow.

An officer of the navy, just from the South, says that all the States which have seceded, except South Carolina, are ready to come back upon reasonable concessions being made.

It is established before the Investigating Committee that Messrs. Russel, Majors & Waddell, received their pay for transportation as the service was performed, and there was not a dollar due them, authorizing the acceptances which Floyd issued. Their contract stipulated the mode of payment, which was made through the Quartermaster at St. Louis. The pretense that these acceptances were to be protected by unfulfilled or future service, was only a part of the monstrous fraud.

The *Journal of Rome* announces that the sum received as Peter's Pence, exceeds two millions of Roman crowns.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

It is rumored that the ground of Seward's confidence and coolness is that Mr. Lincoln will, in a few days, issue a manifesto in which he is to give satisfaction both to North and South.

Messrs. Crittenden, Bigler, Douglas and others called a meeting, with Etheridge and other conservatives of the House, to consider a new means of compromise just elaborated, of a highly important character. The proceedings are strictly private.

The most intense excitement exists in certain Congressional circles, in consequence of the fact leaking out that the Howard Select Committee of the House has positive evidence before them of a conspiracy existing to overthrow the Government, in which certain prominent officials and citizens of Washington figure.

Seven out of the ten cotton mills in Fall River have reduced their operations to three-quarters; and the print works in the same city have done the same.

We copy the following from a late Mobile paper: "All free negroes are ordered to leave the State within ten days, or they will be waited upon by a Vigilance Committee and dealt with to the extreme of the law."

Ex-Senator H. S. Foote, of Tennessee, writes to John Bell that he regards the selection of Seward as prospective Secretary of State as rather auspicious and favorable, in the present condition of affairs, to a satisfactory solution of existing strife.

Campbell, of Alabama, of the United States Supreme Court, has written a letter in which, among other sensible things, he says that "the Territorial question is in a satisfactory condition, and had better be let alone," and that Lincoln's election is no excuse for disunion.

Petitions are circulating among the women in Ohio, that the Legislature give them a legal personal existence, with a right to time, earnings, property, and the control and guardianship of children equal to the husband.

The following handbill was extensively posted around Richmond, Va.: "Minute Men! Be ready. Citizens Assert Your Rights. To Arms will soon be the Rallying Cry. No more arms to Pittsburg, nor Soldiers to Fort Munroe. Hours are days."

The Post Office Department is about to issue for use, particularly on the Pacific coast, stamped envelopes of the denomination of twelve and twenty-four cents. They are for the convenience of business men who desire to transmit them, as the law authorizes, by expresses.

Deacon Phineas Crossman, of Sennett, Cayuga county, N. Y., went on New Year's day to dine with a friend. As the company surrounded the table, the Deacon remarked, "We shall not all propably live to see another New Year." His head was immediately noticed to fall forward—he was removed from the table, and expired within ten minutes.

A couple named Davlin, of Natick, were lately divorced in the Supreme Court—the wife being 75 and the husband 80 years old. They had been married only about a year; it was a matter of money on the man's side, who got possession of about $1500 of the woman's property, and then commenced treating her cruelly.

A letter from Charleston, published in the New York *World*, says that the table upon which the Declaration of Independance of the United States was signed, is now in possession of a lady in that city. On the 20th, she was urged by the Secessionists to permit them to use it for the signing of their Declaration. The lady told the committee who made the request, that rather than have the ordinance of secession signed thereon, she would burn the table to ashes.

A New York policeman recently discovered a well-dressed woman promenading the street and sporting quite an extensive train, of which she seemed entirely unaware. The officer apprised the lady of her misfortune, and assisted her in the adjustment of her dress. When this delicate operation had been completed, it was found that the train consisted of an entire piece of silk, valued at $90, which had been stolen a few minutes before.

Secession is making poor headway in Arkansas. The Little Rock *Gazette* is certain, from information gathered from letters and other sources, that "a large majority of the people of all parties are in favor of making all honorable efforts to preserve the Union." There is no excitement in the State, and the people are in that calm, dispassionate state of mind that will allow a just consideration of the exigencies of the crisis. We have little doubt that Arkansas will join with the border Slave States, instead of joining the Southern Confederacy.

The Ohio House of Representatives, by a vote of 58 to 31, has indefinitely postponed a bill to repeal the Act to prevent kidnapping. It was framed and has the effect to nullify the Fugitive Slave Law of Congress.

Mr. Gardiner, the Bristol jailor, has devised an improvement of the tread-mill. The prisoners, at every step they take, call up to view a letter or word, and are thus taught the alphabet and reading while they are at work. "By degrees," says a contemporary, "they became able to read a chapter in the Bible."

Prince Albert has awarded to the University of Cambridge, of which he is Chancellor, an annual gold medal for the encouragement of English poetry. He has selected for this year the subject of "The Prince of Wales at the Tomb of Washington." The exercises are to be sent in before the last day of next March, and are not to exceed two hundred lines of length.

Miscellaneous.

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.*

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.

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, 1 60, 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 Fifty 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 23d, 1860. 21:3m

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.

8:3: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,
8-29: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, Bacon, Hams, Salmon, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Beans, Rice, Peas, Potatoes, Salt, fine, Salt, coarse, Tobacco, Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar, Nails, Glass, Axes, Buckets, Brooms, White Lead, Oil, Turpentine, Lamp Oil, Olive Oil, Coffee, Tea, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Soap, Starch, Sugar, Crushed do, Adamantine Candles, Saleratus, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Mustard, Capers, Table Sauces, Can Oysters, Can Lobsters, Can Chickens, Can Beef, Can Peaches, Bottled Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Can Apples, Can Strawberries, Can Pie Fruits, Bottled Pie Fruits, Ex. Lemon, Ex. Vanilla, Ex. Orange, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.

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

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

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.

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.

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. 4:4

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. 8-59: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, 300 Tons, A. V. 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, Glory Queen, etc.
200 boxes Natural Leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Cream of Virginia, Harris's, Doublloon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf, imported direct from Virginia.
150,000 Manila Cigars and Cheroots, imported direct from Manila.
800 dozen Sutro's best scented Cora-cob Smoking Tobacco, Clay 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.

H. G. WILLIAMSON,

LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

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

WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
ALSO,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
BACON,
HAMS,
LARD,
TOBACCO,
CANDLES,
CAN FRUITS,
HONEY,
OYSTERS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

50:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

CARPENTERING.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

20: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 reasonably low prices at which the goods are sold. 8:3m

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 numerous societies, 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.

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,
8-1y Commercial st., Steilacoom.

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 unwise to continue the system longer.

Hence, we hope none will solicit credit hereafter.

S. McCAW & CO.
Steilacoom, Sept. 21, 1860.

Agriculture.

Farm Hints—Farm Facts.

Now, Mr. Farmer, never allow bushes to grow around the walls and fences of your mowing-fields. No neat farmer does this—when you have done haying, use the pick and nigger-hoe.

Never allow your grass to stand too long, lest it become tough and wiry, and you lose its sugary juices.

Never let your grains stand too long, lest they shatter and sow the field for another year. When the berry begins to harden, cut the grain at once—it makes better bread.

Never allow your hay to lie over night in spread or winrow—make it in large cocks, and save all of its aromatic sweetness, which constitutes its nourishing value.

Never use the horse-rake that scrapes to the ground, taking with it sand, hassocks and earthy matter, that will give your horse the heaves and assist your cows to a cough and consumption. The less dust in your hay, the more healthy your animals.

Never allow your colts or horses to stand on their heated offal mouth after month, by daily bedding down with straw for cleanliness. You will surely propagate pinched hoofs, dry, tender feet, stiff ankles, heated swollen legs, and cough, from strong exhalations—rather give them granite, brick or lead, as cooling substances to stand upon, bedded down at night; then their feet are prepared for hard roads and paving-stones. How many farmers kill their horses with kindness, or rather cripple them for life by standing them in a manure pit!

Never dock or cut off a horse's tail; the barbarous pulleys and cleaver were never made to mar the natural beauties of the horse, nor to give him the excessive torture he is compelled to suffer. If you would keep him youthful and colt-like, let alone this natural ornament. It was made for use—remember "fly time"—how they bite!

Never plant small potatoes, (less regarded than any other seed;) always cut off the "seed end" or small eyes, and avoid "pig potatoes" in digging time. None more skilled in potato-growing than our Long Island farmers. This is their practice.

Never sow your wheat without soaking in salt pickle and raking it in wood-ashes. See experiments of the two brothers out West, published in the *Farmer* recently. The pickled seed produced nearly double in quantity, other advantages being equal.

Never cultivate four acres of corn to get what one of the same can be made to produce—yet this is one of the common errors among farmers. It is nothing remarkable to get one hundred bushels of corn to the acre.

Never put into the hands of hired men and boys, old, lumbering farming tools, nor put the team to a superanuated old plow and expect a fair day's work. When the tools are light and modern, labor has a pleasant relish.

Never omit to have the barn-yard well covered with soil at this season, nor to move the cows around the yard and secure their droppings before they leave in the morning; then with a shovel dig a hole and bury—keeping the yard clean, and saving the value of the manure from the drying sun.

Never allow your carts, wagons, sleighs-sleds, or any farming tools to be exposed to sun and rain when not in use, and even the draft chains that are resting on the fence, put them all under cover, if you would consult economy. How often do we see a sled on the roadside, with its shoes rotting on the ground, when a minute's labor would relieve it by putting under it two sticks!

But, Mr. Editor, I have no fear that I have offended the well-ordered farmer by these suggestions, neither do I vainly suppose they afford him any instruction. It is those whose gates are off the hinges, the bars down, the manure-pile of last winter at the end of the barn, that should now be in the field to help the corn grow, that may take and perhaps be benefited by these hints.

"Gather up the Fragments that Nothing be Lost."—How applicable the passage to the farmers of the present day! and if they would apply it to every day life, there would be less complaint of worn-out lands and less demand for commercial manures. Put a pile of muck to receive the waste-water from your sink; make it dishing, so that none be lost; let every pail of suds, chamber-slop, and dish-water be thrown on this heap; add to this fish and beef brine, soot and rags, leached ashes, bones and scrapings—in short, everything that you wish to "throw away." Remove it, and supply with fresh muck as it becomes saturated, and at the end of the year you will be surprised at the "size of your pile," and more surprised at the results when applied to the growing crops, for it is far richer than stable-manure.

Take up your stable-floors and dig out a few loads of that dirt that has been in pickle for years, but don't put it on too thick, for it is highly concentrated; fill up the hole with muck, which remove at least twice each year. Have a pile of muck in your hen-house, and occasionally cover the droppings of your poultry with it. You can in this way make a ton or two of guano, more valuable than some that is sold in market.

Don't let that stream of dark-colored water run from your barn-yard in the same place where it has for many years; the land is already too rich there; but cover your yard with muck for it to leach through, or cut a furrow where the grass has "run out." Did you ever see it run out where the soil is made rich by manure?

That brook that runs through your farm, hastening on its way to the ocean, is freighted by every shower with rich material, which is brought down by every rill from the surrounding highlands. Compel it by dams and furrows to "make a deposit" with you. And when its shoulder is applied to the mill-wheel on the stream below, it will have lost none of its power by having left with you its fertilizing properties, but you will be made the richer.

That stream by the road-side, formed by the melting snows of winter or summer showers, is also laden with bread forming material. Turn it from its course and make it subserve your purpose before it passes beyond your reach. Improve all the means at hand for enriching your soil by gathering up the fragments, too many of which, by your present system, are lost.

Crops and to some extent grass, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, have been killed out, or injured very widely by continued succession of rains, of which up to the end of June, there was no cessation. In some parts, thousands of lambs and sheep had died, and even cattle, from starvation. In Kansas and Texas, very great damage has been done by drouth; and in some other sections of our country the same has been true in a degree. But the country at large has harvested a fair wheat crop, and still gives prospect of a full or even bountiful yield of summer crops; and California, always prolific, promises even to outdo herself.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* reduced the mortality from gapes among his fowls from two-thirds to one in ten, by feeding as follows:

"I take of cracked corn (chicken feed,) four quarts—four quarts coarse wheat bran—scald meal and bran at the same time—add two tablespoonsful of good wood ashes sifted, as also one tablespoonful of best ground black pepper. I feed my turkeys and chickens in the same way. I feed often—say once every three hours."

Some one declares that infusion of ailanthus leaves will remove every pest the rose is subject to; and the *Prairie Farmer* suggests that it should be used for the measuring worm, and generally on fruit-trees and plants. The known freedom of the ailanthus from all pests makes this treatment look reasonable. Press the young leaves or shoots in and so as to half fill a pail; pour on boiling hot water, and let it stand fifteen minutes; pour off and add thrice as much cold water; apply with a syringe or otherwise, every other day, or daily.

To make *Corn Beer*, says a writer in the *N. E. Farmer*:—"To two gallons of water add one quart of dry corn, one pint molasses one table spoonful ginger. Let it stand in a cask or demijohn, and in one week it is fit for use. The same corn will answer for several brewings, but the cask should be scalded each time."

August, as well as April, is a good time to set strawberries They may be set in alternate rows with beets. After two years, let runners take root between the rows; till these and dig up the old roots; and repeat, thus making the crop perpetual.

Mr. Autry, Ky., selected from his wheat-field the earliest and largest heads, and sowed separately. The produce of these ripened three weeks before the same kind in surrounding fields. He expects to continue his plan, and secure a very early kind.

The Illinois State Agricultural Society have again offered a premium of $1000 for the best steam plow, or, as worded, "for the best steam-engine which can be practically substituted for animal power in plowing and other farm work."

Useful Birds.—Every school teacher should inculcate the doctrine of letting useful birds alone. The beautiful songsters are not here now; but the school days are.—Any boy ought to be shunned who will shoot, or in any way injure, either of the following: The night or mosquito hawk, chimney swallow, martin or swift, whippoorwill, cuckoo, king bird or bee martin, wood-pecker, claip or high-hole, cat-bird, wren, blue-bird, meadow or brown thrasher, dove, fire-bird or summer red bird, hanging bird, ground bird or chewink, bobolink or rice bird, robin, snow or chipping bird, bluejay and the small owl!

Spent tan bark is capital about gooseberries.

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

Forward Freight and Parcels

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

Forward Daily Expresses,

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

Semi-monthly Express

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

☞ For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territory are furnished with appointments or commissions, specifying their powers as our agents. 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, 1853, 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.

E. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
References to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20, 1860. 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 good; 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, dress-makers, 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 the 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, as 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.

ADVICE GRATIS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

TO Purify the Blood.

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

Female Complaints.

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

Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

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

DROPSY.

The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in Dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this dire full disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits, and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back once or twice a day; and the Pills, acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

Puff ---Shortness of Breath with Weakness.

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

Complaints incident to Children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
3:39 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.

1-1y 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

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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.

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Kentucky Blue Grass,	Mixed Lawn Grass,
Italian Rye Grass,	White Dutch Clover,
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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.

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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.

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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

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
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COTTON AND LINEN SEINE TWINE,

Shoe Thread, Gelling Thread, &c.

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Seines from 5 fathoms to 100 fathoms long, corked, leaded, and hung ready for use;

Shoe Thread, Barbour's Standard, 40, 10, 8 and 12;

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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Perch Traps,	Dip Nets,
Bird Nets,	&c. &c. &c.

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37:3mis A. KOHLER.

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HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE—

200 bales 30 inch brown drills;
100 bales 30 inch brown sheetings;
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500 bolts No. 2—10 Duck;
20 bales Raven Duck;
10 cases Merrimac prints;
10 cases Pragne prints;
10 cases Pacific prints;
10 cases Dunnell's prints;
10 cases 4 and 4 4 bleached shirtings
10 case 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 bleached sheting
20 can a blue drills;
20 cases blue denims;
10 bales hickory stripes;
20 bales ¾ and 4 4 tickings;
10 bales scarlet, blue and gray flannels
10 bales Bullardvale 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 SBB 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 Red 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 cotton 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

JANSON, BOND & CO.,
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Letters addressed

P. M. O'BRIEN, M.D.,
Port Townsend

will be duly acknowledged. 17:tf