PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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GEORGE W. LEE, CHARLES PROSCH.

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Agriculture.

Sheep Raising.

There are acres upon acres of land in this country admirably fitted for raising sheep. Very little attention, however, has yet been paid to this important branch of productive industry. There are few animals more useful to man for food and raiment than sheep, and any information in regard to their improvement, or the means to prevent deterioration, deserves careful attention by those who may intend to embark in the business of sheep raising. Dr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, divides sheep into two classes—the wool-bearing and the hair-bearing. The structure of the fibre of the wool on the former appears to be essentially different from that of the hairy substance on the latter, when both are viewed through a powerful microscope. These are distinct species, and should be kept so. Yet no attention has been paid to this fact, and the races have become so crossed and confounded, that the sheep bears a fleece of both descriptions on different parts of the body, which are incapable of such a separation as ought to take place.

The importance of keeping these two sorts of wool apart will appear, when it is understood that after being wrought into cloth, the texture of each is quite different. On the hair-bearing sheep we find a plant-like appurtenance growing out of the skin, eliptical and hollow. When severed by a sharp instrument, the section presents the appearance of an italic *o*, having the longer diameter one-third longer than the shorter, and having a central canal from one end to the other, through which the coloring matter flows. It is made up of a great number of fibres, running longitudinally, and held together by a cortex of bark. The fibres are so disposed around an open central canal, that two sides, the opposite to each other, have more of them than the intervening sides, giving to their hair the shape of a flattened tube. The cortex or bark is not continuous, but made up of scales, the end of each scale projecting a little beyond that above; and the termini of these scales are not pointed but round; and they lie close to the body of the hair, so as to produce little roughness and offer no obstruction when one hair is drawn or shoved over another. That there are no sharp, beardlike points to catch and hold fast to another object. This, we shall see by and by, is the reason why hair, however fine, will not mat—cannot be wrought into fulled cloth. If you press it together it will not stay pressed; there is nothing to hold it.

On the wool-bearing sheep we find also a plant-like appurtenance, having its root in the skin, and so much like that of the hair-bearing sheep that the unaided eye cannot detect a specific difference. On applying a microscope of high power, it is found to be about twice as much flattened, to have no central canal to be made up like the other of a great number of fibres, so arranged as to produce the flattened form of an italic *o*, a little longer and narrower than the printer would make it, and to be covered with cortical scales. Those scales are entirely like those of hair. Each scale is pointed instead of being round at the end, and instead of lying flat on the body of the hair, the point turns outward, so that every portion of fibre of wool is thoroughly bearded. If one portion of it comes in contact with another, a separation cannot easily be effected. The peculiar shape and position of these corticle scales afford the reason why wool can be matted, or worked into fulled cloth, while hair cannot. Now for an example of the nature of these two varieties. One buys a piece of flannel. It is washed, but does not shrink. It is worn and washed alternately; but still it does not shrink. The garment preserves its shape, and is, if anything, more pleasant than at first, having a soft, silky coat. The flannel was made of the hair variety. At another time you purchase a piece of flannel, and the consequence of washing and wearing is directly the opposite. It shrinks, but evenly, grows thick and almost impervious to prespiration, and unfit for use. The laundress must not be blamed; it was made of wool without any hair, the nature of which is to shrink. Try still another piece of flannel. It will shrink much but unevenly, some portions more than others. Spread it on a table; parts of it will touch it, while other parts will rise more or less to the surface. One might as well attempt to straighten a natural curl of the hair by the hammer, as to make this fabric lie smooth and even. This flannel was manufactured from the fleece of the sheep in whose veins the blood of the wool and hair bearing races had been improperly mingled. The effect is injurious. The two should be kept entirely distinct, and then the quality of the fabric will be uniform and to be depended on. Each sort of wool has its peculiar value; but the combination of the two having a nature so opposed, can rarely if ever be anything but hurtful.

Dr. Brown concludes from an immense collation of facts that the hair bearing—which may be also called the flannel-producing, sheep will flourish best in island or coast localities, or such as are subjected to the influences of sea breezes. This, of course, is characteristic of our whole coast, from the British to the Mexican territories. His inference is, that an inland, hilly, rolling country, with a tolerably dry atmosphere, is most favorable to the wool-bearing or the fulled cloth-producing sheep. He is of the opinion, that with the exception of the Atlantic strip, and some other oceanic regions, the United States is the best country in the world for the production of fine wool and fabric. Dr. Brown supposes that a large proportion of the sheep among us are mongrels or hybrids, producing a mixture of wool and hair. It is exceedingly important, however, to separate the two kinds, and to breed none but the pure blood, of one sort or the other.

We have in the United States 180,528,000 acres of unimproved lands; and yet the little territory of Austria, which Mr. Webster told Hulsemann was so small a patch on the map of the world as hardly to be discernible, possesses a good many more sheep than we do; numbering in that diminutive country about seventeen millions, whereas we can only boast of fourteen millions. Of the product of these seventeen millions, Austria exports annually to the value of twenty-five millions of florins, retaining for her own use eight millions worth. On the contrary, the product of our sheep is annually but 52,576,959 pounds, leaving a deficit of 18,345,970 pounds to be imported from abroad for the supply of our own manufactures. How desirable is it on account of their meat, now selling at a high price, as well as for their fleece, that our hills and valleys should be enlivened by these beautiful creatures, without which a landscape cannot deserve the name of picturesque! But our countrymen appear to be about as backward in their study of public economy as they are in their taste in painting.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Bulletin.*

Big Head in Horses.

E. M. Gruffin, of Iowa, is informed that, from his description, his colt has undoubtedly got the big head a disease, I believe, peculiar to the West, caused, we all think, by feeding on dry corn, and in some cases over-heating in addition. It was very prevalent in this neighborhood some thirty years ago, and young horses that received extra feeding with corn, and we had then little else to feed with, were most subject to it. It consists, as Mr. G. describes, of a hard callous swelling on the upper and lower jaw bones outside the grinders—in a short time causes stiffness in the limbs, inability to rise without help, and, if not checked, is always fatal.

Some years ago I examined the jaw bones of a horse that had died of the disease, and found the excrescences quite as solid and hard as the bones. Mason, in his excellent work, is the only writer on farriery (and I have consulted some half dozen) who mentions the disease. The cure is arsenic, inserted in fine paper on the swelling. This I have seen tried; it is efficient and safe, but severe, and causes ugly scars. One of my sons has in this place a horse under treatment for it now—is using a decoction of roots of rattleweed or carpenter's square, found growing in old fence rows—one peck of the roots boiled down with three or four pounds of old bacon, for eight or ten hours, strained and rubbed well into the affected parts, and driven in with a hot iron every day for a fortnight, which, though troublesome, is, I believe, an effectual cure. Some use puncturing with an awl in several places, and rubbing corrosive sublimate. It is an ugly disease, and a horse scarred with it loses more than half its value, and is seldom active after it.

SIDNEY SPRING, White Co., Ill.

P. S.—Severe blistering for the big head is no use. I have tried it.—*Country Gentleman.*

Rotation of Crops.

A writer in the *American Farmer*, who is evidently an intelligent and practical man, has adopted the six year course for his system of rotation.

1st. Fallows of wheat; 2d. Wheat crop; 3d. Corn crop; 4th. Oat crop (with clover;) 5th. Clover crop (with manure;) 6th. Clover crop—and the sod plowed under in September, and the ground, when properly prepared, sowed to wheat. He adds:

"I pursue a different plan in using my manure from any of my neighbors. I apply it all on my clover fields. First, because it increases the growth of clover, thereby affording more shade and litter. Secondly, it insures a good wheat crop. Thirdly, a good corn crop; and after which, I find it much easier to get a good stand of clover, and I would not pay the freight on all the guano you could send me.

He increases his manure heap largely by hauling refuse vegetable matter to some convenient spot, and then pens his stock upon it nights.

The Babie.

Nae shoon to hide her tiny tae,
Nae stocking on her feet,
Her supple ankles white as snaw,
Or early blossoms sweet.

Her simple dress of sprinkled pink,
Her double, dimpled chin,
Her puckered lip and baumy mou,
With nae one tooth between.

Her een, nae like her mither's een,
Twa gentle liquid things;
Her face is like an angel's face—
We're glad she has no wings.

She is the budding o' our love,
A gittie God gie'd us;
We munna love the gift ow'r weel,
Twad be nae blessing thus.

Never say Fail.

Keep pushing—'tis wiser
Than sitting aside,
And dreaming and sighing
And waiting the tide;
In life's earnest battle
They only prevail
Who daily march onward,
And never say fail.

Ahead, then, keep pushing,
And elbow your way,
Unheeding the envious,
All asses that bray;
All obstacles vanish,
All enemies quail,
In the might of their wisdom,
Who never say fail.

With an eye ever open,
A tongue that's not dumb,
And a heart that will never
To sorrow succumb,
You'll battle and conquer,
Though thousands assail;
How strong and how mighty
Who never say fail!

In life's rosy morning,
In manhood's fair pride,
Let this be your motto,
Your footsteps to guide,
In storm and in sunshine,
Whatever assail,
We'll onward and conquer,
And never say fail.

The Phantom Rider.

A LEGEND OF THE WISSAHICKON.

It was on a cold, blustering, December night that my Uncle Jolly Longahore and I were seated before a blazing wood fire, in the best room of his most comfortable farmhouse. The snow without was falling fast, and anon drifted in masses against the window panes, while the wind sighed and moaned through the trees, and the old oaks, shorn of their foliage, bent their gnarled limbs, and creaked and groaned before the power of the wintry blast.

"It is just on such a night as this," my uncle began, "that the Phantom Horseman rides."

"The Phantom Horseman?" rejoined I, my curiosity becoming excited, for I knew that my uncle, who was gifted in ghostly lore, could give me some wild tale or legendary story.

"Yes," he replied, "and if you would like to hear the legend, I shall be pleased to give you an account of it."

"It would afford me much pleasure."

My Uncle Jolly put his pipe on the table, drew his chair closer to the fire, buttoned his coat over his fine form, coughed slightly once or twice, as though to collect his thoughts, and began:

"You may remember, that shortly after the Battle of Germantown, a portion of the American army retreated into the adjoining county of Montgomery, and encamped near the site of the present farm of 'The Cedars.' On the march they had taken one prisoner, whom, overcome by fatigue and the loss of blood, (for he had been wounded in the action) they found in an insensible condition along the roadside. He was treated with great attention during the march; and when the troops halted, he was conveyed to 'Dryburn,' whose noble and patriotic inmates were widely known, as well for their hospitality as for their devotion to the cause of American liberty.

"Treated with great kindness, and receiving the particular care of Miss Alice Wayland, the lovely daughter of his host, need I say that in a short time he recovered entirely from his wounds. But perhaps you would like me to give you a more extended description of Miss Alice, as she is destined to be a prominent character in my story."

"I suppose she was an——" began I.

"An angel," he replied, with enthusiasm. "Ay, an angel; fair as a lily; her beautiful, light brown hair curled in soft ringlets around her cherub face, while beneath her pencilled brows lurked eyes of exquisite beauty—eyes of the deepest and loveliest blue—eyes that beamed upon you with a holy, pure radiance, which I never saw surpassed."

"My dear uncle," said I, "one would have supposed you loved her yourself."

"No, no," he replied, "but the description I have given is of one whom I once knew and loved—oh! so well. God bless her! Though no matter now—it is over, it is over."

A tear gathered in the old man's eye, and trickled slowly down his furrowed cheek; he wiped aside this symptom of weakness, but it was some moments before he began again.

"Marston Trevore was a Hessian of noble birth, who had enlisted in the British army a short time before, from a mistaken idea of the cause he was about to war against. His first engagement, you have seen, was disastrous to him, and now, having recovered from its effects, he resolved to enter the ranks of the American army, in common with many others of his countrymen; and after this resolution, he entered the camp, explained his situation and feelings, and was rewarded by receiving a commission of lieutenancy.

"At the request of Major Wayland, the proprietor of 'Dryburn,' he consented to take up his quarters with him, while the army encamped in the neighborhood. It was not long before the artless simplicity and lovely manners of his host's daughter were evidently making a great impression upon his heart. The charms of Alice Wayland could not fail to create feelings of admiration and love in a heart much less susceptible to female attractions than that of Marston Trevore. But he soon found that, in his case, love's course was not destined to run smooth, as a rival was ushered upon the scene, in the shape of one whose only reputation consisted in being a professed duelist and possessing great wealth, suing for the hand of the fair Alice, who was entreated, almost commanded, by her parents to accept his proposals, and who represented to her that Trevore was a stranger, of whom she knew nothing; whereas her present lover stood high in the ranks of the American army, and who had never made any serious overtures for her hand—he was accepted, but with the assurance that her heart never could be his. The parents appointed an early day for the marriage, as, in those stormy times, it was impossible to know when a regiment might be ordered to some distant post.

"The tidings of the betrothal fell like a deathblow upon the hopes of Marston Trevore. He left Dryburn with scarcely a moment's notice; and, repairing instantly to camp, entered the tent of Col. Boydton, his commander and successful rival, and desired a commission for his regiment, as it was his wish to join the main army.

"'What is your hurry, Trevore?' said the Colonel, in a sneering tone, for he was aware that he was addressing a disappointed suitor; 'you probably know that I am to be married in a few days, and expect, of course, to see my gallant lieutenant at the wedding.'

"This was too much for human forbearance. Trevore seized a wine glass from the table, and hurled it full in the face of his commander, who, bending his head in time to avoid the blow, drew his sword and rushed upon Trevore, who stood prepared to meet him. The clash of their weapons, as they came together, was heard without; and several soldiers, entering the tent, disarmed the combatants. When he recovered his breath, Boydton shouted:

"'Trevore, you shall suffer for this! Go; I will communicate with you in a short time.'

"Trevore retired to his own tent, and it was not long before he received a note, signed by Col. Boydton, requesting a secret meeting on that day week, 'my wedding day,' as he said. The weapons were to be pistols. I need not say more than that the challenge was accepted.

"The days rolled on. The appointed time, 5 o'clock in the morning, found the adversaries at the place of meeting. It was a calm, lovely summer's morning, seemingly little fitted for deeds of blood. But little time was spent in measuring the distance; and, in a few moments, the rivals stood face to face.

"'Make your peace with God, Trevore,' said Boydton; 'for you will not live beyond another hour. Look above!'

"A crow was flying along, high over head; Boydton raised his pistol and fired; the bird fell directly between them.

"'See you that!' said he; 'now, can you doubt the correctness of my aim?'

"The dying bird flapped its wing against the foot of Trevore, as he replied: 'Fool, I doubt it not—life or death is of little moment to me.'

"They raised their pistols and fired at the same moment. When the smoke cleared away, Boydton was standing unhurt, while Trevore had fallen, shot through the head. As Boydton approached him, he roused himself; his eyes slowly opened; and, recognizing his enemy, he uttered the words: 'Beware! beware! *Death shall form no barrier to my revenge!*' The rattle sounded in his throat, and he fell back, dead! Boydton drew his sword, and, with fiendish barbarism, severed his head from his body, and, tossing it aside, hurriedly left the place.

"In Dryburn, pleasure ran high; for it was the night when Alice, the favorite daughter of the proprietor, was to be wed. The designated time had come round; the visitors had assembled, the priest was there; but still the groom came not. The wind without had increased to a gale, and was now raging fearfully. Peal on peal of thunder reverberated along the distant hills, while lurid flashes of lightning revealed a scene of wild desolation. The hours wore slowly on, till the large clock in the hall tolled the hour of midnight, when a horse's hoofs were heard clattering along the road, until the sound ceased in front of the mansion. The door was opened. Assisted by the servants, the rider (who could be no other than the groom) alighted from his horse, and entered the house. He took notice of none, but walked straight up to the bride, threw off the covering which had enveloped and concealed his whole form, and caught her in his arms. She screamed wildly, and fell back, fainting. The guests shrunk back aghast, for they saw that he was headless! A hollow, sepulchral voice was heard, as though from the horse without, and the fury of the storm seemed to be stayed while it spoke:

"'I have come to claim my bride—separated on earth, we shall live together in the grave!'

"He paused not; but, bearing the senseless bride in his arms, dashed over the door-way, sprang on his horse, and rode furiously away. It only remains for me to say, that the next morning, Colonel Boydton was found lying dead in his tent, with two purple marks upon his throat.

"My story is now over. Popular tradition has it, that to this present time, on wild stormy nights, at the hour of twelve a headless horseman, carrying his head before him, on his saddle bow, may be heard thundering through the camp woods; while, with the clatter of his horse's hoofs, a woman's shriek is heard mingling with the sighing of the gale."

Women in France.

Professor Birney, who has spent a long time in the rural districts of France, and who, to judge by his sketches, is more practically acquainted with the minuter points of French life than any American of the present day, gives a melancholy view of the estimate in which woman is really held in that country. Some of his pictures are exceedingly graphic, but the idea of woman's inferiority runs through them with fearful distinctness. We take the following example. He had bargained for a passage on a canal boat:

The captain invited us on board. "Oft in a minute," says he. "Here, wife, hitch up at once."

At this summons, a stout, raw-boned lady, with complexion and toilette much the worse for hard usage, emerged from below. She stepped on the quarter deck to wish us good morning, and put on her clogs; then stepped out on the bank. Putting our knapsacks on the quarter-deck, we looked around, expecting to see the captain's lady lead out from some neighboring stable the famous animal that was to make our prow cut the glad blue waters of the canal. Instead of this she unrolled the tow line, stretched it to its full length, and, dropping over her own head the broad leather loop at its end, bowed herself to the work of towing. She was the beast of draft her husband had bragged of! The boat was too much for her strength. Jules ran to help her, and the captain, surrendering his rudder to me, aided by polling at the sides. In a few moments we were moving steadily forward. Jules sprung back on the quarter-deck; the captain ceased polling, and amused himself by whistling the Marseilles hymn and looking very cheerfully over the landscape; and the captain's wife is tugging away, leaning down to it at an angle of forty-five.

"Jules," said I, "what do you think of the poor woman, bent double on the tow path?"

"Think! She is better off than I am. She and her husband own the whole boat load; she told me so."

Her being turned into a beast of draft did not shock his prejudices in the least; he had been accustomed to witness this degradation. We went on in silence for an hour. During this time we met three boats, two of them drawn by women, and one by a man and a boy. The captain came aft to take the rudder.

"Well, captain," said I, "you have a famous wife, it is true, but what would you do if she wouldn't go?"

"Wouldn't go!" he exclaimed, with a disdainful laugh. A piece of stout cord, about four feet long, was lying at his feet. He pushed it toward me with the toe of his clog, and added "there's a rope's end that would bring her to her reason."

"But you wouldn't whip your wife?"

"Let her deserve it, and you'll see."

"You haven't the right to."

"Why not? If my donkey won't go, I wollup him."

"You don't compare your wife to a donkey?"

"Generally she is a good creature enough, but sometimes she is the most stubborn of the two."

"That makes no difference; it is dastardly to fly into a passion with a woman."

"There you are right," said he, with a laugh, "I am never in a passion when I correct her."

And the brute was so pleased with his repartee in defense of his right of property, that he showed almost the whole of his white teeth. He descended into the cabin to cook the dinner, and I went on shore and entered into conversation with his wife. She was very communicative; and told me they got on very well in the world, and would soon have enough to buy a cabin and garden patch; that her husband was generally kind to her; he corrected her sometimes, but it was when she vexed him; and when he got in liquor he thought it fine fun to pitch her into the water; but the canal was not deep, and she always waded out, and waited until he got sober before going back to the boat. The poor woman did not suspect herself of being unhappy, and I did not hint to her that I thought her so. Why should I trouble her peaceable existence when I could introduce no higher one? I expressed my sympathy and went back to the boat.

This custom of whipping one's wife is widely honored by observance among the peasants and working classes. It has been entailed on them by the middle ages. Then it was sanctioned by the law; the husband had a right to "punish his wife moderately, so that death did not ensue."

A lawyer, not over young nor handsome, examining a young lady witness in court, determined to perplex her, and said: "Miss, upon my word you are very pretty." The young lady very promptly replied; "I would return the compliment, sir, if I were not on oath."

There are 510 journals published in Paris, of which only 40 are political.

Variety.

The Buffalo *Democrat* narrates this good story of one of the miniature men vulgarly called children:

A teacher in a Sunday school in R—— was examining a class of little boys from a Scripture catechism. The first question was:

"Who stoned Stephen?"

Answer—"The Jews."

Second question—"Where did they stone him?"

Answer—"Beyond the limits of the city."

Third question—"Why did they take him beyond the limits of the city?" was not in the book, and proved a poser to the class; it passed from head to foot without an answer being attemped. At length a little fellow, who had been scratching his head all the while, looked up and said:

"Well, I don't know, unless it was to get a fair fling at him!"

Mrs. B. desired Dr. Johnson to give her his opinion of a new work she had just written, adding that, if it would not do, she begged him to tell her, for she had other irons in the fire, and in case of its not being likely to succeed, she could bring out something else. "Then," said the doctor, after having turned over a few of the leaves, "I advise you, madam, to put it where your other irons are."

Punch teaches book-keeping in three words—"Never lend them."

The most curious thing in the world is a woman who is not curious.

Hope.—A sentiment exhibited in a dog's tail, when waiting for a bone.

"What animal has the most brains?" Give it up? "The hog. He has a *hogshead* full of 'em."

Francis Pigg, of Indiana, has run away from Mrs. Pigg and four little Piggs. The *Post* says he is a hog.

A lady recently put up at the Covington House, Kentucky, with her husband and thirty-two children, all her own!

Punch says that every family ought to keep a kitten to amuse the children. They should also keep children to amuse the kitten.

"Hoops and the Equator"—Crino-line and the Equinoctial-line—God bless 'em! The one encircles the earth, the other the heavens!

A philosopher, who had married a vulgar but amiable girl, used to call her "brown sugar," because, he said, "she was sweet, but unrefined."

The other day, an old lady rushed into the garden in search of her daughter, on being told that the young lady had gone there with a "rake."

A Miss Wood recently recovered ten thousand dollars damages for a breach of promise from a faithless swain. High price for wood, we think.

A young lady inquired of a sailor, why a ship was always called she? "Because," replied Jack, "the rigging costs a thunderin' sight more than the hull."

What a world of gossip would be prevented if it was only remembered that a person who tells you of the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults.

A Dutchman thus describes the New Yorkers: "Fine people, says he; dey go about der streets all day, scheating each oder, and dey call dat pusiness."

"Jack," said a man to a lad just entering his teens, "your father is drowned." "Darn it," replied the young hopeful, "and he's got my knife in his pocket."

A young lady, on being told that her lover was suddenly killed, exclaimed: "Oh, that splendid gold watch of his—give me that—give me something to remember him by?"

Scene—A tall ladder leaning against a house, a nigger at the top, and a hog scratching his hide against it at the bottom—"G'way, g'way from dar! You're makin' mischief."

Squatter Sovereignty—The entrance of six full-dressed ladies into a large omnibus, and taking exclusive possession thereof, while eighteen spare gentlemen are forcibly expelled.

"Little boy, can I go through this gate to the River?" politely inquired a fashionably dressed lady. "P'raps so; a load of hay went through this morning," was the horrid reply.

"Mr. Jones, don't you think marriage is a means of grace?" "Certainly, anything is a means of grace that leads us to repentance." Exit Jones, working in the lead of a broom-handle.

"Why in such a hurry?" said a man to an acquaintance. "Why," said the man, "I have just bought my wife a new bonnet and fear that the fashion may change before I get home."

"Margery, what did you do with that tallow that Mr. Jones greased his boots with, this morning?" "Please marm I baked the griddle-cakes with it." "You did; I thought you had wasted it."

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

"Pledged to no party's arbitrary sway,
We follow Truth where'er she leads the way."

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1858.

If there is any one thing which denotes the character of a community, it is the manner in which it observes the Sabbath. In all civilized portions of the world, one day in the week is set apart as a day of rest and refuge from this busy world of toil; but Washington Territory, we must say,—and, from long observation, we are confident of the correctness of the statement—forms a sad exception to this general practice. With us there is no day of rest, if we may except the professor of religion; and he but too often makes his visit to town or the settlements, for the purpose of uniting in the worship of God, subserve his worldly views by the transaction of business which certainly could be as well performed on any other day of the week.

We are led to make these remarks for the benefit not only of those who are now receiving their early instruction in life, the young of the Territory, to whom an example of a strict regard for an observance of the Sabbath would be a blessing, but for a class of men who really are entitled to the privilege of one day in the week for rest. We mean those who are engaged in business of every description in the Territory, and who, being dependent upon the public for their patronage, must in a certain degree be subjected to their mode of conducting business, and attend at such times as their patrons shall demand.

How much better would it be for us as a people, were we to discontinue the practice of transacting worldly matters on the Sabbath! How much more refreshed the man of the counter, or the man of the workshop who has been pent up all the week, would feel if allowed but one day in the seven to himself, in which he could throw off the cares of mercantile strife, and mingle with his fellow-man in the enjoyment of his freedom. And what a change would be wrought in the character of the community, were our stores to be closed on the Sabbath! We would then see no drunken men rolling through the towns on that day, making it hideous with their bestialities, and shocking the moral sense of all order-loving people.

We trust the citizens of Washington Territory will take this matter in hand, and resolve to discontinue the practice of coming into town to do their trading on the Sabbath. The merchants and tradesmen will accommodate you on any other day just as well as on Sunday.

Cannot the merchants unite on this question, and resolve to close their stores on the Sabbath? It requires but concerted action to accomplish this much needed reform—who will begin? Close up your stores on Sunday, both back and front doors, and you will gain the applause of every true lover of good order and morality.

THE MORMONS.

The last news received from Utah, contained in our issue of the 2d inst., adds but little to the intelligence previously published in this paper. The report alluded to in the HERALD of the 19th ult., that the Government at Washington entertained a proposition to purchase from the Mormons their property at Salt Lake, is not repeated. The indications are ominous, and the measures adopted and recommended by the War Department show that the Administration are persuaded a campaign will be unavoidable in the spring.

We are gratified to learn that the troops are in comfortable quarters, with abundant supplies of provisions. It is said that Col. Johnston is to receive a Brigadier-General's commission; and, judging by the character he has attained, we think him well qualified for the important station he has been called upon to fill. He believes that actual hostilities will take place, and declares that "the army will never take one step back."

THE race between Charley Wren's Oregon colt and Charley McDaniel's sorrel horse will take place on the 11th inst. The Oregon colt is entered by Sergeant Gordon, of Co. A, 4th Infantry. Dash of half a mile, catch weights, $200 aside.

THE steamer *Constitution* left this place on Friday last for San Francisco, under command of Capt. A. B. Gove.

A WELCOME VISITOR.

Major B. Alvord, Paymaster U. S. Army, arrived here on the 1st instant from down the Sound, on his periodical tour to distribute to the "bulwarks of Liberty" at the various military posts of the Sound their monthly reward for their valuable services to our country.

The amount paid to the troops at Fort Steilacoom on Friday and Saturday last was about $9,720; to officers about $4,020 40; making in all some $12,740 40. This "ridiculously small sum" will go into circulation immediately, and relieve to a certain extent the pressure in the money market that has been gradually increasing on the Sound for months past. It may also have some influence on the whiskey market, and give it a downward tendency.

The amounts paid at the various posts on the Sound were as follows:—At Fort Townsend, $4,000; at Fort Bellingham, $1,500; at Semiahmoo Bay, about $4,200; making at all the posts about $25,500. This is the amount usually paid every four months, (making an annual sum of $76,000) and is entirely independent of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments; the former disbursing annually a much larger amount, and the latter nearly an equal sum.

DISTRESSING.—From Seattle we learn that on the 26th ult. a daughter of Mrs. McConaha, widow of the late Hon. Geo. N. McConaha, aged about eight years, was burned to death. The mother was absent in another room, when the little girl, being busy about the fire, ventured too near, and her dress caught the flames. Before assistance reached her, she was so severely injured as to cause her death. It would be amiss, in noticing this sad affair, were we not to offer condolence to the bereaved mother. We know of no lady in the Territory upon whom the hand of misfortune has been laid so heavily as on Mrs. McConaha. Among the pioneer females of the country, she braved privations such as seldom fall to the lot of mankind, when she was deprived, by drowning, of the support of him whom to know was to love and respect. Since that sad event she has acted the mother's part in working and caring for her children, under the most trying circumstances. This last bereavement must indeed fall heavily upon her; but, like a true woman, she will be resigned to her affliction, buoyed up by the thought that there is a home where care and sorrow never come.

DESERTIONS from Fort Steilacoom have been plenty during the past week, no doubt caused by the encouraging news from the gold mines. Lieut. Shaaff, of Co. C, 4th Infantry, succeeded in capturing two of them about 12 miles from this place, on the road to the Cowlitz Landing. A party of five from Co. A, 4th Infantry, left on Monday night last, bound down the Sound. A detachment of men is in pursuit. They will no doubt be retaken.

WE have only time, this morning, after having danced "all night, till broad daylight, and gone home with the girls in the morning," to state that Messrs. McFarland and Pickering gave another of their entertainments last evening. We enjoyed ourselves, and we know that everybody did—The only regret among the ladies and gentlemen was, that daylight came so soon.

ON Saturday night last an affray occurred at Fort Steilacoom, between two soldiers, in which knives were drawn, and one of the parties cut from the shoulder down to the wrist. The wounded man is in the hospital, under the care of Dr. H. R. Wirtz, and is recovering; the other is confined in the guard-house.

FROM Teekalet we learn that the mill hands are leaving daily for the mines on Frazer's River. We are informed, however, that their places are filled by others arriving from San Francisco, so that the operations of the mill have not been retarded.

Mexico—Gen. Comonfort at New Orleans.

The inhabitants of New York were startled, on the morning of Feb. 11th, by learning that Gen. Comonfort had been abandoned by his troops, and that on Jan. 21st he embarked on board the *Tennessee* at Vera Cruz, and, in company with Gen. Garcia Conde, arrived at New Orleans Feb. 10th. Immediately on the departure of Comonfort from the city, the opposing party took possession of the palace and called a convention of notables, who elected Zuloaga President of Puebla and other points in the vicinity of the city. Meantime the President of the Supreme Court, Juaraza, as President under the constitution, had called a congress to meet at Guanajuata, the focus of the liberal party, while Gen. Parrodi and others were preparing at other points to rush against the capitol, and Alvarez was marshalling his forces in Guerrero.

We learn that the Provincial President, Gen. Zuloaga, had nominated a new cabinet, restored the ecclesiastical and military jurisdiction, repealed the laws declaring church property alienable, and annulled the sales of property under those laws. Zuloaga is the representative of the church party, and has been abundantly supplied with funds by the ecclesiastics. The speedy return of Santa Anna to Mexico and to power was regarded as highly probable.

The battle resulting in the defeat of Comonfort lasted eleven days.

ADDITIONAL ATLANTIC NEWS.

The Senate Committee on the Pacific Railroad had agreed upon the draft of a bill, and were to report it to the Senate on an early day. The committee were understood to be unanimous in favor of a road being constructed, with aid furnished by the General Government, but they were divided in opinion as to the route to be preferred. Apropos of a Pacific Railway, we learn from New Orleans that twenty miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad had been completed in time to secure the Texas grant.

Mr. George H. Simonson, a highly respectable citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., was attacked by four rowdies in a saloon in Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Feb. 13. He succeeded in pacifying them. In the course of some time they went out, and he started to go home, but was attacked by them as soon as he got outside. They beat him so badly that he died in a few hours afterwards. His head was smashed in, and he was otherwise injured. The parties implicated in the assault were promptly arrested. The coroner's inquest resulted in holding Patrick Lally, Geo. Negahey and Joseph J. Mellen, to answer on the charge of murder.

Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., have sued out a writ of execution for $636,890 against the New York and Liverpool Mail Steamship Company, and the steamers are in the hands of the Sheriff upon attachment. The execution is returnable 60 days from Jan. 28. In the meantime other steamers have to take their place.

Mrs. Cunningham is at present residing in one of the New York avenues, where she is much tormented by her lady neighbors, who, although she is extremely quiet, wish to get her out of the neighborhood. Having, however, paid her rent in advance, she coolly bids them defiance.

On the 17th of Feb., the U. S. Steam Frigate *Wabash*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Paulding, arrived at New York from Havana. The Commodore had left for Washington.

The five sloops-of-war now being built have been named by the President as follows: The one building at Pensacola, *Pensacola;* the one at Norfolk, *Richmond;* the one at Philadelphia, *Lancaster;* the one at New York, *Brooklyn;* and the one at Boston, *Hartford.*

The interference of British cruisers with American vessels trading on the coast of Africa has become intolerable, and our government has, it is reported, opened communication with the British Government on the subject, with the view of preventing such occurrences in the future.

On the 19th of Feb, a most frightful accident occurred in Dauphin County, Pa. It appears that the large furnace called "Union Deposit Furnace," situated in South Hanover township, some two miles from Hummelstown, was in full blast and working satisfactorily until within a few days past, when something interfered with the operations. In order to ascertain what was wrong, the workmen engaged in the work of cleaning the lower part of the furnace out; but whilst they were so engaged, the hot metal came running out in torrents, so unexpectedly, that five persons were literally showered over with the liquid fire, immediately setting their clothes on fire and burning them in a dreadful and shocking manner. Some of the unfortunate men jumped into the canal, and others into the water tub; but this proved all unavailing—they were so dreadfully burned that no human help could save them.

John Baler, David Landis, W. Murray, Moses Wolf, and a man called Dutch John, died from their wounds.

A sad affair occurred at New Haven on the 9th of Feb. Miles, Foreman of engine company No. 2, whose carriage house is in the rear of Yale College, was shot by a student. The student, in a moment after, was badly hurt by a fireman. Two or three students and as many firemen were then engaged in the fight, and the clothes of one of the latter were badly cut by a knife. Three shots were fired, all of which were lodged in the left breast of Miles, from the effects of which he died. A disturbance between the parties had existed for some days, such as hooting by the students and throwing of water by the firemen. Much excitement existed among the friends of both parties.

Adolphus H. Davenport has procured a divorce from Lizzie Weston Davenport, for adultery on several occasions—the most recent, namely, with Charles Matthews, the English "star" comedian.

Annie Jordan, formerly a *danseuse* attached to the Park Theater, New York, has secured a divorce from George Clifford Jordan, for adultery on many occasions.

On the night of the 17th of Feb., an extensive conflagration occurred in Maiden Lane and Liberty street, New York, destroying three buildings, and property to the amount of $250,000.

At Fredericktown, N. B., on the 16th of Feb., a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Wilson, near the Barker House, which destroyed seven houses and a blacksmith's shop. A man named A. Taylor, and his wife, were burned to death.

On the 14th of Feb., the new Baptist church at Middletown Point, N. J., took fire just before the time for services to commence, and was totally destroyed. Loss quite heavy, and no insurance. The fire originated in the ceiling, near the stove pipe. The dwelling house adjoining the church, belonging to Abraham Cottrell, also took fire and was destroyed—mostly covered by insurance. The printing office of the *Weekly Times* also took fire, but was subdued without much damage to the building.

Elizabeth Ponisi, a tragic actress, obtained a divorce from her husband, James Ponisi, for adultery, and was married the day after to Mr. Wellis, property maker of the Broadway Theater.

A suit has been instituted against the Rev. Dr. Marvin, by the New York corporation authorities, for the penalty incurred for not complying with the ordinance which requires the registry of marriages. It is alleged that Mr. Marvin did not send in the registry of the marriage sworn to have been performed by him between the late Dr. Harvey Burdell and Mrs. Cunningham.

At Tamaqua, Pa., on the 15th of Feb., Edward Barnes, Superintendent of the Little Schuylkill Railroad, and Duncan Weir, were suffocated by the gas in the coal mines. Their bodies were recovered.

On the 17th of Feb., the steamer *Magnolia*, running between Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C., burst her boiler, killing from fifteen to twenty persons.

A very destructive fire occurred at Edenton, N. C., on the 3d of Feb., consuming an entire block of buildings on Main street, and destroying a large amount of property.

On the 10th of Feb., at Maysville, Ohio, the extensive establishment known as the Union Factory, recently erected for the manufacture of coal oil, was entirely destroyed by fire.

St. Ann's Episcopal church, at Annapolis, Md., was destroyed by fire on the 14th of Feb. It was one of the oldest churches in the State. The fire caught from one of the flues.

On the morning of the 17th of Feb., a schooner was discovered about half a mile from the beach off Long Branch. One dead body was discovered in the rigging, and was taken off by Captain Jesse H. West, with a wrecking boat. The rest of the crew are supposed to be lost. The name of the schooner unknown.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company had issued a call for the ordinary meeting of the shareholders, on the 18th of February, and in anticipation of this meeting had published a full report of the position of the Company. The report states that it is proposed to raise a certain amount of new capital, by an issue of £20 shares, with which to meet the charges for the seven hundred miles of additional cable now in course of manufacture, and to provide for contingencies. Great confidence is expressed in the success of the attempts to lay the cable next summer.

Mr Henry Heald, wholesale liquor dealer of New York, residing at Rahway, N. J., was killed Feb. 8th, by the falling backwards upon him of a colt he was riding.

On the 12th of February, the main building of the new State Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo, Michigan, was partially consumed by fire. The buildings were unoccupied. The damages estimated at about $32,000.

Public School building No. 44, at the corner of North Moore and Varick streets, New York, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, Feb. 11th, with a damage of about $20,000. It is supposed to have taken fire from a defect in the heating apparatus.

The steamboat Col. Crossman, from New Orleans to St. Louis, burst her boiler a mile above New Madrid, Mo., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, and then caught fire and burned to the water's edge. She had on board 200 passengers, and 25 of them were lost. Among the saved were the captain, mate and five ladies.

The mail train for the West, from the city of New York, on the Central Railroad, was thrown off the track at Canestota on Thursday night, February 11, by the breaking of a rail, and three persons were injured, but none of them fatally.

Further of the Capture of Canton.

From our files of China papers we extract the following interesting incidents connected with the capture of Canton. It seems that it is a very different city from what it was supposed to be. It has, says the *Mail*, always been the idea of foreigners that Canton was a city densely crowded with houses in all parts, and hence the belief in its immense population; instead of which the first thing that strikes a stranger is the large space within the walls occupied as kitchen-gardens and fish ponds, surrounded by low one-storied houses covering the ground in all directions, but interspersed here and there with larger buildings, having the appearance of mandarin stations and joss-houses. In these kitchen-gardens are grown lettuces, cabbages, sea-kale, turnips, carrots, &c.; and inside and beyond the walls it is said there is a sufficiency of such vegetables for the supply of an army of 10,000 men for six months.

In the Tartar City, and particularly towards its western extremity, the houses are larger, and built more closely together, the streets resembling those usual in Chinese towns, and similar to what used to be seen at the back of the Foreign Factories.

The wall is an immense embankment, about forty feet thick at the base, terraced half way up its side, the terrace about twenty feet broad, with a parapet six feet high, pierced with embrasures for cannon and loopholes for gingalls. The wall is well adapted for defense against any native force, but the few miserable guns now mounted there, on rude carriages without trunions, would offer but a poor resistance to a well appointed army of foreigners such as that now in possession of the city.

The forts and pagodas on the wall are huge structures in themselves, ill adapted to resist the effects of our heavy guns and mortars. Still a few resolute men might have made a bold defense and long resisted an attack by escalade.

The view from the top of the Square Pagoda on the wall is very grand, and from it the discovery is easily made, that Canton is really situated on an island, and that not a very large one either. A branch of the river divides at its northwest corner, a few miles above Canton, and, passing the north side of the city, enters the main river again somewhere betwixt the Second Bar and the Bogue.

Puget Sound Shipping List.

STEILACOOM, W. T., APRIL 9, 1858.

Arrived.

April 2—Stmr Constitution, Gove, fm Olympia.
4th—Schr Wild Pigeon, Jones, Teekalet.
8th—Brig Cyclops, Anderson, fm Miller's Mill.

Sailed.

April 2—Stmr Constitution, Gove, San Francisco.
5th—Schr Wild Pigeon, Jones, Ports on the Sound.

In Port.

April 8—Brig Cyrus, Diggs, ldg for San Francisco; bque Ork, Trask, to load for do; brig Cyclops, Anderson, waiting crew.

Ports on the Sound.

TEEKALET—Arr March 31st, ship Torrent, Gove, San Francisco; April 1st, Hamb bque Theresa, for Saybeck.
Sailed April 1st, schr Wild Pigeon, Jones, with laths for Steilacoom.

Important to Navigators.

To Masters of Vessels running between San Francisco and Sydney—As the longitude of Christmas and Fanning's Islands are incorrect on most charts, we give the correct location:
Fanning's Island—The harbor of Fanning's Island lies in lat 3 49; W lon 159 20. Approach the island from the east, and sail round the south side. There is no such island in this vicinity as is laid down on the charts as "American Island."
Christmas Island—The harbor, which is under the lee of the N W point of the island, is in N lat 1 58; W lon 157 30. The east point of the island lies about 45 to 50 miles eastward of the anchorage, and vessels in approaching cannot be too careful of this point, as it is here where nearly all the wrecks occur. The island is not more than 8 feet in height, and cannot be seen from a ship's deck more than 7 or 8 miles off.

It was at Christmas Island where the barque J C Fremont, from Teekalet (Puget Sound) for Sydney, was wrecked last year.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is given that the San Francisco Bar Buoy is replaced, and a Buoy placed on Four-Fathom Bank of the same bar.

Steilacoom Prices Current.

WHOLESALE—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Provisions.		Tea, per lb	.75a1 00
Beef, fresh, per lb	.15	Dried Apples, per lb	.12½
Mutton	.12½	Dried Peaches	.25
Pork, fresh	.12½	Chili, do	.25
Salt do	.18	Soap, No. 1	.12½
Mess do., per bbl	.36a38	Soap, No. 2	.10
Clear do	.45	Starch	.20
Bacon, clear, per lb	.30	Sugar, No. 1 China	.20
Bacon, prime	.20	Sugar, No. 2 do	.15
Hams, per lb	.25	Crushed, white, do	.20
Salmon, per bbl	$9 00	Candles, mould	.37
Codfish	none	Adamantine Candles	.37½
Mackerel	do.	Sperm do	—
Butter, fresh, per lb	.60	Tobacco, per lb	.37½a75
Lard	.30	Saleratus	.15
Cheese	—	Pepper, whole	.40
Flour, per 100 lbs	$7 00	Molasses	.70
Corn Meal, do	6 00	Syrup	$1 25
Salt, fine, per lb	.5	Vinegar, per gal	.50
Salt, coarse	.2	**Liquors.**	
Potatoes, per bush	.75	Brandy, per gal	$1 50
Beans, Chili, per lb	.6a7	Whisky	1 00a2 50
Beans, whole	.10	Gin	1 50a3 00
Peas, marafat, per lb	.4	Port Wine	.2 50
Dry Goods.		Cherry Brandy	.2 00
Sheetings, bro. 4-4, per yard	.16	Porter, per doz	.5 50
Shirting, bro. 3-4	.12½	Ale	.5 50
Shirting, bleached, 4-4	.15	Cider	.5 00
Drilling, brown	.14	**Sundries.**	
Prints, per yard	.12½a20	Nails, per keg	$3 50
Hosiery, wool, bf, per doz	.33a5	Window Glass	.7 00
Cotton, do	.2 50	Sash, per light	.20
Paints, &c.		Axes with handles	$2 00
White Lead, per lb	.18	Buckets, 3 hoop	.50
Colors, do	.25	Brooms	.5a7 50
Linseed Oil, per gal	$2 50	**Lumber.**	
Turpentine	.2 00	Sawed Fir, per M	$11a12
Lamp Oil	.1 00	Cedar	12a22
Olive Oil	.7 00	Shingles	.6 00
Groceries.		Square Timber, per foot	.8a10
Coffee, per lb	.18½	Piles	$3a4 00
Coffee, ground	.20		

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
THE BEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages Consumption, &c.
In short, this Balsam is peculiarly adapted to every disease of the Lungs and Liver.
Wild Cherry has long been known to possess important medicinal properties. This fact is familiar to every matron in our land, and Physicians often prescribe it in different forms for a variety of complaints. Tar also has been equally noted for its virtues; and some physicians, whose fame is familiar to the whole country, have gone so far as to declare that even Consumption could be cured by that alone. In other hands again, it was nearly valueless, owing, no doubt, to their ignorance in preparing and administering it; a difficulty now entirely obviated by patient experience and long experiment.
The extraordinary medicinal powers possessed by the two substances are now, for the first time, combined and embodied in DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. By a nice chemical process, everything deleterious or useless is rejected so that what remains is the most extraordinary and truly efficacious remedy for all kinds of pulmonary and liver diseases ever known to man.
CAUTION.—As there are many *Counterfeits*, look well at the signature before purchasing; take none unless the name of Sanford & Park is engraved on the outside wrapper—all others are *base imitations*.
Sold by all Druggists and country merchants.
PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed, 132 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, Importers and Wholesale Agents for all GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, which are offered to the trade at reduced rates for cash. 1-3m

☞ **Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters for** Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous or Chronic Debility, are very pleasant in taste and smell, and can be taken under any circumstances. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. In all cases of diseases of the stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Nervous Tremors, Relaxation, Debility, etc., are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time, and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure. Every family should have Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. No article is so peculiarly adapted to our climate. Sold by Druggists, Hotels, and first-class saloons throughout California and Oregon.
CAUTION.—Buyers are particularly requested to beware of a spurious article manufactured and represented to be Hostetter's Bitters, which all who sell or use the genuine article can detect, as it is never sold by the gallon, but in square bottles containing a full quart, with the cork covered with a metallic cap, and name on cap and bottle, with directions for use.
PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed, 132 Washington st., San Francisco. 1-3m

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT
The fast-sailing barque
ORK,
Capt. A. Y. TRASK,
Will be dispatched on or about the 15th instant for the above port.
For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to
5-2 J. B. WEBBER, Steilacoom.

GEORGE C. JOHNSON. GEORGE W. GIBBS.
GEORGE C. JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
IRON AND STEEL,
Nos. 36 and 38 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BAR IRON;
Swedish and Norwegian Bar Iron;
Sanderson's and Naylor's Cast Steel;
Penn Boiler Plate;
Low Moor Boiler Plate;
English Sheet Iron;
Shutter Iron;
Pig Iron;
Iron Axles;
Steel Springs;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Griffin Horse Nails;
Band and Hoop Iron;
Boiler Tubes;
Borax;
Boiler and Shutter Rivets;
Norway Shoe Shapes;
English Shoe Shapes;
Plow Steel;
Sheer Steel;
Blister Steel;
Mousehole Anvils;
Wright's do;
Smiths' Bellows;
Wright's Solid Box Vices;
Nuts and Washers;
Tire Benders;
Carriage Bolts;
&c., &c., &c. 1-2dp2m

Special Notices.

☞ **All persons knowing themselves indebted** to the firm of BALCH & WEBBER prior to the 1st of January, 1858, are hereby notified to call and settle immediately, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. 3-tf

☞ **Citizens of Pierce County, Attention!**—There will be a meeting of the people held at the Court-House in Steilacoom on the 17th of April next, for the purpose of taking measures to form a society whose object will be to encourage, aid, and invite immigration to this Territory.
As this is a matter in which all are interested, a full attendance is invited.
3-4 MANY CITIZENS.

REV. G. M. BERRY, (Methodist Church,) will preach regularly every Sabbath, at the Garrison, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and at the Church in Steilacoom, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 8,
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. JAS. M. BACHELDER, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 5,
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.

I. O. O. F.
THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.
All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. G. C. BLANKENSHIP, Sec'y.

To our Patrons.
WE would say to our patrons, that in consequence of some changes in our business, we are desirous of a settlement with all who have running accounts with us, MORE ESPECIALLY THOSE OF LONG STANDING. We propose to close all accounts up to the 25th February of the present year, and those indebted to us would confer a great favor by promptly coming to a settlement.
Grateful for past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. We are in receipt of new goods by nearly every vessel, and we will spare no endeavors to please our customers. Our prices shall be as low as practicable with the times.
1-tf S. McCAW & CO.

Miscellaneous.

J. R. MEEKER & SONS,
DEALERS IN
LIVE STOCK, FRESH MEATS, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Call and examine our stock. Orders from a distance attended to with promptness and dispatch.
1-3m* STEILACOOM, W. T.

STATIONERY—A good supply of Stationery on hand and for sale by
1-3m* J. R. MEEKER & SONS.

S. McCAW & CO.
Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,
A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as
Pork, Dried Apples,
Bacon, Dried Peaches,
Hams, Soap,
Salmon, Starch,
Butter, Sugar,
Cheese, Crushed do,
Flour, Adamantine Candles,
Beans, Saleratus,
Rice, Pepper,
Peas, Alspice,
Pointoes, Cloves,
Salt, fine, Mustard,
Salt, coarse, Capers,
Tobacco, Table Sauces,
Flour, Molasses, Can Oysters,
Syrup, Can Lobsters,
Vinegar, Can Chickens,
Nails, Can Beef,
Glass, Can Peaches,
Axes, Bottled Peaches,
Buckets, Brandy Peaches,
Brooms, Can Apples,
White Lead, Can Strawberries,
Oil, Can Pie Fruits,
Turpentine, Bottled Pie Fruits,
Lamp Oil, Ex. Lemon,
Olive Oil, Ex. Vanilla,
Coffee, Ex. Orange,
Tea, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.
Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

PORK—20 bbls Eastern packed Pork;
Also Domestic do do;
For sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

PLOWS—Boston Steel Clipper and Eagle Cast Iron Plows, on hand and for sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

CHOPPED FEED—Nourse & Mason's Patent Hay Cutters on hand and for sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

CALICOES—5000 yards of Calicos of the latest styles and fast colors, suited to the Indian trade,
For sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.
BALCH & WEBBER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.
☞ In connection with the store there is a commodious WHARF, at which vessels of any class can lay at low tide.
Store corner of Clickatat and Snoqualmoo streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

NOTICE.
THE HOSPITAL STEWARD AT FORT Steilacoom has on hand a quantity of Medicines and Drugs, which he will sell to citizens.
Prescriptions for Syphilis and Gonorrhœa carefully compounded.
Inquire at the Hospital Steward's room, Hospital building.
4-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

J. PETERSON & CO.,
BAKERS,
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.
THE SUBSCRIBERS BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE TO the Merchants of Puget Sound, and the public generally, that they are now ready to furnish them with
CRACKERS,
HARD BREAD,
PILOT BREAD,
NAVY BREAD, &c., &c.,
Which they can and will sell at prices to make it an object to buy of them, instead of importing.
Pies, Cakes,
Bread, Fruit,
Candies, Confectionery,
Family Groceries, &c.,
Are also kept constantly on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail, by
J. PETERSON & CO.
Port Townsend, March 26th, 1858. 4-3m

SANDWICH ISLAND'S PRODUCE,
AND a general assortment of Provisions, &c., may be found at the store of the PUGET MILL CO., at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal) W. T.
1-tf Apply to J. P. KELLER.

NAILS—On hand, an assortment of Cut Nails,
For sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

OLD TOM—200 gallons Old Tom on hand and for sale cheap, by
S. McCAW & CO.

COARSE SALT—In bbls and for sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

NO. 1 FAMILY FLOUR constantly on hand.
J. R. MEEKER & SONS,
1-3m* Steilacoom, W. T.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., APRIL 9, 1858.

The Earthquake in Naples—Terrible Scenes and Incidents—Fifteen Thousand Victims.

NAPLES, Dec. 29, 1857.

The details which continue to arrive from the provinces of Basilicata and Principato Citeriore are of the most distressing character. Full as they are, however, they do not give us one-tenth of the injuries that have been inflicted, the authorities not yet being informed of the greater portion of them. The official journal of Saturday last contains the names of 46 other townships, hitherto unnamed, which have suffered severely, and yet all are not mentioned. Of these, it is said some are a mass of ruins; others levelled with the ground; others almost entirely destroyed, churches, dwellings and all. In some, workmen are pulling down the houses, and in others large fissures are opened in the ground.

Out of these 46 places, 20 are reported to have lost some portion of their population; of one it is said 100 corpses have been taken out; of another, 70; and it is expected that 300 will be found. But of the disaster an alarming ignorance is professed by such terms as these: 'Many victims, not all unburied;' 'Vast numbers perished—the number not yet known;' 'Great, but unknown, the number of victims.' According to the estimates, 3,655 bodies have already been dug out, a fearful number to think of; to which, if we add the numbers yet unknown, we shall not be very much startled at the medium statement of about 13,000 or 14,000 victims.

Men are employed in knocking down the falling houses and in burying the numerous dead. Care is also being taken to disinfect those places where the dead lay in the greatest numbers.

The character of the two shocks which were the occasion of the disaster is thus described from Potenza, the capital of Basilicata. They were of equal duration, and the first was preceded and accompanied by a fearful subterraneous thunder, the same as observed in Naples. The sky was serene and the air tranquil. The first was undulatory and 'suisultaria;' that which followed in about three minutes, with yet more violent undulations and 'suissulti,' was marked by vertical and convulsive movements. The walls were thrown one over the other; heavy furniture was moved out of its place, or, as it were, whirled around, while the lighter articles and glass were thrown to a great distance. During the second shock, the falling houses struck one against another. The victims in Potenza seem to have been among the poorer classes, who, having retired to rest, had no time to escape; the intendent, Signor Rossica, escaped in his shirt. Those who were alive after the underground thunders and shocks considered themselves rather to have been born again than preserved.

The names of many other places damaged are given. On the 25th, the nomini practici was sent to the site of destruction, and on the 28th three other persons to disinter and disinfect. From Gaeta had been dispatched 200 soldiers of the line and 200 pioneers, but the movement was late. From the hospital 2,600 military tents have been dispatched, and great quantities of materials for building, and of food.

Jan. 2d.—The official journal of Wednesday night enumerates sixty-one places which had suffered in their buildings, and many in their population. This last report gives the number of 4,000 or 5,000 additional, known to have suffered. People are described as maimed, crushed, others drawn out alive, after a fearful sepulture of eight days, reminding us of how many more might have been saved had proper exertions been made. The latest accounts awaken considerable apprehension of further disaster. The whole district of Sala is agitated by continual movements of the earth, stronger by night than by day, and these are preceded by fearful detonations.

It is said that in Naples, since the 16th ult., up to Christmas eve, forty-nine shocks have been felt. Almost every one finds some trace of them in his house. However, everybody looks to Vesuvius for safety, and on the night of the 29th ult. it was in violent movement. People who reside at Resina say that during the whole night the shocks from the mountain were of a most violent and continuous character. Every three minutes it appeared as if a desperate man were trying to wrench open the doors and windows. Nothing, however, took place.

The details received are more horrible than can easily be conceived. No member of the royal family has gone down to the afflicted neighborhood; yet such is the state of pupilage in which the nation is held, that not a leaf can move without the will or even the command of the King, and the King shuts himself up in Gaeta. The Intendenti of Salerno and Potenza, who have acted with great energy, have remonstrated, and the former has been up to Naples several times. Bread has been wanting in many places, though most of the afflicted spots lie within a radius of 100 miles of Naples, and a railway traverses nearly thirty miles of the distance.

The smell from the bodies was so pestilential in some places that it was proposed to cover and level the ground, instead of opening it, but this was not permitted, and on Christmas eve people were sent to bury the dead.

Other and more afflicting details have arrived of the desolation occasioned by the earthquake. Laurenzano, Tito, Brienza, Mariscanuovo, have almost entirely disappeared. The King himself says that upwards of 15,000 have perished, and the real number is said to be nearly double that figure. People from the spot report that the groans of the sufferers were heard from beneath the ruins several days after the disaster, and that, on some bodies being taken out, it was found they had devoured portions of their arms. There were none to aid them, none to excavate the dying, none to bury the dead, none to give bread to the famishing.

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

The Duke of Devonshire died suddenly on the 18th of January, of paralysis.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company had drawn up a lengthy petition to Parliament against the transfer of the government of India to the British Crown.

The dignity of a Baronet had been conferred upon the son of General Havelock, and his (the General's) widow had been officially declared entitled to all the honors which she would have enjoyed had her husband survived.

Parliament would assemble on the 4th of February. Lord Palmerston had, as usual, issued a circular soliciting the early attendance of the supporters of the government, as affairs of considerable importance would come under discussion.

A numerous deputation had waited on Lord Palmerston to urge the immediate abolition of the Church rates. They met with such lukewarm encouragement that they adopted an indignant resolution, and pledged themselves to press forward an independent bill on the subject.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia had been invested with the Order of the Garter.

A resolution pending before the General Court of Directors of the East India Company, deprecating the proposed change in the government of India, was carried by an almost unanimous vote.

The *London Advertiser* asserts that the Indian bill will not be nearly so sweeping as is generally believed and as was at first intended. Ministers will consent to modifications in the measure in its progress through Parliament, and that it will not pass this year. If not withdrawn, it will be shelved at the end of the session.

Heavy drafts of troops were under orders to embark for India.

The steamship *Leviathan* was successfully floated in the Thames on Sunday, the 31st of January. The final floating of the great ship was effected with perfect ease, and no accident of any kind occurred, although the river was literally covered with boats full of people, and the timbers forming the cradles, which had been kept down by the weight of the vessel, ascended with great force some twenty or thirty feet above the surface of the water. The scene was a brilliant one, and the enthusiasm of the multitudes who witnessed the launch was manifested in loud and continued cheering. She was towed by four powerful tug-boats to her moorings, opposite Deptford, where she will remain until her internal arrangements are complete.

A frightful colliery explosion had occurred at a pit near Ashton-under-Lyne. About one hundred men were in the pit at the time, and it was feared that many of them were killed. At latest dates about forty had been taken out alive, some more or less injured, and two dead.

Italy seems to have narrowly escaped a convulsion. A plot against the life of the King of Naples, said to have been the work of Frenchmen, had been discovered, while insurrectionary movements at Arezzi and Rome had been frustrated by the vigilance of the police. The death of Lablache, the celebrated singer, is reported.

It is stated that the French Minister has demanded of the British, Belgian, Swiss, and Sardinian Governments, the adoption of measures to prevent renewed attempts at assassination. A decree had been published announcing the intention of the Government to suppress all religious controversy in the French press.

The news from India continues to show a bad state of things, but is somewhat unreliable and not of peculiar importance, if true. There are more British victories and Indian revolts. That is about all that need be said.

It is stated that Rudio, the youngest of the Italian prisoners, has revealed everything connected with the plot to assassinate the Emperor. The trial will take place about Feb. 10th.

The congratulatory address of the army of Paris to the Emperor says: "Even had the odious attempt succeeded, it would not have overthrown the Empire; she would have cried—The Emperor Napoleon is dead. Long live the Emperor Napoleon the Fourth. Strong in the constitution and laws, we should at once have proclaimed the Prince Imperial. Henceforth the Napoleons must reign over France. It is our prayer, and it will be that of our children."

The *Espana*, a semi-official authority, says that Spain has resolved to take part in the projected expedition against Cochin-China, and that she will employ in it 1400 infantry and a battery of artillery, from the garrisons of the Phillipine Islands.

It was generally argued by the English papers that the suppression of the rebellion in Oude would entail a serious amount of trouble, and require a continual stream of reinforcements.

A very acrimonious correspondence is said to be taking place between the French and Austrian governments, on the subject of the free navigation of the Danube.

The funeral ceremonies of Marshal Radetzky were celebrated with great pomp at Vienna, on the 19th of January, the Emperor heading the large body of troops which took part in the proceedings.

The Chambers of Commerce of Austria have almost unanimously declared in favor of the abolition of the usury laws and for free trade.

It was stated that the Rothschilds were negotiating a loan for the Papal government.

An insurrectionary movement at Rome was said to have been planned for the 15th of January, but the police frustrated it.

The Belgian government had not, as was intimated in the *Moniteur*, any intention of altering the laws in respect to foreign refugees, but would content itself by prosecuting the two newspapers, *Le Drapau* and *Le Crocodile*.

Miscellaneous.

CLARKE DREW,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Steilacoom, W. T.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO REPAIRing Watches, Clocks, &c.
Jewelry made to order. Having on hand a good assortment of material, he will do all work entrusted to him neatly and in the shortest time. 1-1y

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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, one of the proprietors of the town of Steilacoom, (having complied with the requirements of the Donation Land Law, under the Act of Congress approved September 27, 1850) is now prepared to make to all purchasers of lots a warrantee deed.
LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Corner of Snoqualmoo and Clickatat sts.
STEILACOOM, W. T., April 3, 1857. 1-tf

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

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Main street, Olympia, 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 Main st, Olympia.

MILITARY ROAD NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED IN San Francisco, California, until 12 o'clock, M., of the day succeeding the arrival in San Francisco of the Mail from Puget Sound, which will be due by April, 20th proximo, for the performance of the following work on the Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay Military Road.
I. For opening and clearing a space 25 feet in width, through the timber, along the route surveyed and blazed, between the lower crossing of the Puyallup River and Seattle, in Washington Territory, a distance of about 28 miles. The timber is to be cut to the level of the ground.
Some grading will be required. Also, some corduroying, of a substantial nature. The width of the corduroying to be 12 feet. Bidders will specify a sum for each acre of clearing—for each cubic yard of grading—for each running foot of corduroying.
II. SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at the same time and place for opening a line (under the specifications above named) between the Military Post at Bellingham Bay and Whatcom, a distance of about 4 miles. Three small bridges will be required on this distance of about 20 feet space. The flooring to be of 3-inch fir plank, or of cedar puncheons, as specified in the bids.
Bids will be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties, to the effect that the bidder will enter upon the contract immediately, in case of the acceptance of his proposals, and at the signing of the contract. Bonds to the amount of the contract will be required for the faithful performance of the work.
The work to be completed by October 10th, proximo. Payments may be made, from time to time, to the amount of 50 per cent. of the contract price of work done; the remainder to be paid upon the completion and acceptance of the work. Payments to be made by checks upon the United States Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco.
The right of rejecting all bids is reserved. The contract, if awarded, will be given to the lowest responsible bidder conforming to these requirements. The contract will be submitted to the Secretary of War. In case of his disapproval, payment will be made for work already done, at the rates specified in the contract.
In case that it is required, the contractor will be expected to extend the line to be opened some 4 or 5 miles beyond Seattle, and to make some repairs on the road between Steilacoom and Puyallup, at the rates specified in the contract.
The right is reserved of increasing or diminishing the width of the space to be cleared.
A large portion of the distance between the Puyallup and Seattle has already been partially opened.
Proposals to be endorsed, "Bids for Bellingham Bay Military Road."
Further information may be obtained by applying to W. W. DeLacy, Esq., at Olympia.
Address
LIEUT. G. H. MENDELL,
Corps of Topographical Engineers,
Office 12th Light-House District,
San Francisco, California.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 8th, 1858. 3-4w

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s
OREGON, CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC STATES' EXPRESS COMPANY.

TREASURE, PACKAGES, PARCELS, LETTERS AND FREIGHT forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory, by every steamer, to all parts of
California, and the Atlantic States,
leaving the office at Olympia about the 5th and 20th of every month.
DRAFTS procured on CALIFORNIA and all the EASTERN CITIES, and particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Accounts, &c., in all parts of the United States.
All orders for the purchase of Merchandize, Books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.
J. E. & C. WILLIAMS, Agents,
At the store of J. B. Webber & Co.
Steilacoom, March 12, 1858. 1-tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RECENTLY erected and fitted up a HOTEL in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.
The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, where the proprietor will at all times take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.
WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 12, 1858. 1-tf

OLYMPIA HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ENTERED into copartnership in the
HARDWARE, STOVE AND TIN BUSINESS,
will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. Ayers) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
HARDWARE,
STOVES,
TINWARE,
IRON, STEEL,
CASTINGS, &c.
Also, constantly on hand, a large and choice assortment of
Paints, Oils, Groceries, &c., &c.
All orders from a distance will be attended to with care and dispatch.
Send in your orders and give us a trial.
1-tf BARNES & AYERS,
Olympia, W. T.

MEDICAL.

Main street, two doors north of the Washington Hotel,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS METHod of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country that he has opened an office at the above place for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches, and will hold himself in readiness at all times to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.
OFFICE—Two doors north of the Washington Hotel.
G. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, March 19, 1858. 1-tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON,

TAKES GREAT PLEASURE IN RETURNing his thanks to his friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage.
Watches, Jewelry, &c., left with WILLIAMS'S Express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders per Williams's Express will meet with prompt attention, and all Watches warranted to keep good time.
On hand and for sale low,
Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
1-tf Watchmaker, Portland.

San Francisco.

MUSIC!

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION
AT
KOHLER'S,
No. 178 Washington st.

SONGS,
WALTZES,
POLKAS,
SCHOTTISCHES,
QUADRILLES,
MAZURKAS,
SELECTIONS FROM ALL THE OPERAS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
BY THE MOST EMINENT COMPOSERS.

MUSIC BOOKS.

INSTRUCTORS—For all Instruments,
GLEE BOOKS,
OPERAS,
ORATORIOS,
SACRED MUSIC BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
MUSIC PAPER,
BRASS BAND MUSIC.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

TROMBONES, CORNETS,
POST HORNS, CORNOPEANS,
OPHICLEIDES, ALTO HORNS,
BUGLES, TENOR HORNS,
CYMBALS, BARITONES,
TUBAS.

ACCORDEONS.

FROM THE BEST FRENCH MAKERS.
SEVEN CASES, just received and now unpacking, will be sold to the trade at
25 per cent. Less than Former Prices.

GUITARS.

FROM THE BEST FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN MAKERS.

☞ Note.—A. KOHLER is Sole Agent in California for the celebrated maker,
CHARLES STUMCKE.

VIOLINS, FLUTES,
BANJOS, FIFES,
TAMBORINES, CLARIONETS,
FLAGEOLETS, PICOLOS.

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE
Of every description always on hand in large quantities.

ROMAN AND ITALIAN STRINGS.

Just received, an invoice of the famous E. S. S. Roman Strings, warranted to be unequalled in the world.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Vases, Porte-Monnaies,
Portfolios, Watchstands,
Pianos, Opera-Glasses,
Lithographs, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BABY-JUMPERS,
AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF TOYS.

N.B.—Customers are requested to send their orders direct to the undersigned, either by mail or express, and they may be assured of having them filled promptly and to their satisfaction. All goods warranted perfect, or the money refunded.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

Are particularly invited to call and examine our immense stock. They will find our prices from 25 to 30 per cent.
LOWER
Than any other jobbing house in California.
1-3m A. KOHLER,
178 Washington street.

ATWILL & CO.,
172 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND
MERCHANDISE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
AND
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders punctually attended to at the same prices as by personal application, by addressing
ATWILL & CO.,
1-6mis San Francisco.

HUGHES & WALLACE,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 105 and 107 Sacramento street.

MILLINERY GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
BONNETS,
RONCHES,
BLONDS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
PERFUMERIES,
GIMPS, FRINGES,
COMBS, BRUSHES,
GALLOONS,
TAPES, THREAD,
EDGINGS,
INSERTIONS,
BANDS,
SKIRTS,
BUTTONS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c., &c.

Our stock is VERY LARGE, and the Goods are carefully selected, and well suited for the trade generally.
New Goods by every Steamer.
CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED SECURITY.
HUGHES & WALLACE,
IMPORTERS,
105 and 107 Sacramento street,
1-3m San Francisco.

San Francisco.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of every one in Washington Territory to our complete stock of SCHOOL BOOKS of every description, which we are selling at a very small advance over New York prices.
To all who are about purchasing, we say, send your orders and they will be filled by return steamer, and at prices that will be satisfactory.
ALSO,
Every Description of School Stationery.

To the Lawyers of Washington and Oregon:
Our stock of LAW BOOKS is the most complete in the State, and they are sold at New York catalogue price, and in many cases at EVEN LESS than that.
Our Blank Books, Letter-Cap and Legal Paper and Stationery of all descriptions are of the very best quality, and the prices the most moderate of any establishment on the Pacific coast.
LEE & CARE,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Corner Montgomery and Merchant streets,
1-3m San Francisco.

PIONEER ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE
PACIFIC COAST.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
STATIONER AND DEALER
IN
BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPER,
TUCK MEMORANDUMS,
PLAYING CARDS,
CUTLERY,
(Of Rodgers, Wostenholm, Crooks, Needham and Barnes manufacture)
PORT-MONNAIES AND FANCY GOODS,
Offers to the trade a well-selected stock of SUPERIOR QUALITY of the above mentioned goods, at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK,
Sansome street, between Clay and Commercial,
1-3m San Francisco, Cal.

M. JORDAN,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,
165 Montgomery street,
Southwest corner of Montgomery and Washington.
ALL KINDS OF QUARTZ WORK ON HAND and manufactured to order.
Watches Repaired and Warranted.
☞ Persons in the interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. 1-3m

FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, A LARGE assortment of fresh Field and Garden Seeds, and will constantly receive, by every express for the season, from the best growers in the Eastern States and Europe, so that purchasers may rely with confidence on any seeds they may purchase from our store.
Among our assortments we have on hand at present—
500 lbs best White French Sugar Beet;
300 lbs Long Blood Beet;
200 lbs best Yellow Dutch Onion; also White and Red Onion;
150 lbs Cabbage, of assorted kinds;
300 lbs Turnip, of assorted kinds;
200 lbs Carrot, of assorted kinds;
100 lbs Parsnip;
200 lbs Radish, assorted;
150 lbs Cucumber, assorted;
200 lbs Melon, assorted;
500 lbs Osage Orange, best quality;
1000 lbs best Timothy Grass;
2000 lbs best Red Clover;
50 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Red Top Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Rye Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Mixed Lawn Grass, best quality;
1500 lbs Millet, best quality, for seed;
800 lbs Canary, best quality, for seed;
500 lbs Hemp, best quality, for seed;
200 lbs Rape, best quality, for seed;
300 lbs Winter Vetches, for Cattle feed;
Garden Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives.
Also, a full collection of all kinds of Field, Fruit, Garden and Flower Seeds, ALL OF WHICH WE CAN WARRANT.
Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, at our Seed Store.
N.B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. Sweeney & Co., Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.
J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,
108 California street,
1-3m San Francisco.

SEED WAREHOUSE,
NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET.
(Established in 1850.)

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCESSOR TO THE late firm of J. Moore & Co., has constantly on hand, and receives by every express and clipper ship from the Atlantic States and Europe, additions to his already large assortment of choice
Field and Garden Seeds,
Flower Seeds,
Fruit Seeds,
Tree Seeds,
Canary, Hemp, Millet,
Rape and Maw Seeds,
Herb Seeds,
French Sugar Beet Seed,
Chinese Sugar Cane Seed,
Dutch Bulbous Roots,
Other Flowering Roots,
Bulb Glasses,
Garden Tools, &c., &c.,
Which he offers to the Farmers and to the trade generally on the most liberal terms. The old and wide-spread reputation of this House, furnishing the best seeds that can be procured in the Eastern States and Europe, is a sure guarantee that every article sold will prove true to label, and will grow, if properly planted. Most of the Garden Seeds are raised and put up by the Shakers at New Lebanon, New York.
N.B.—Parties wishing small papers of Seeds for samples can have the same forwarded by mail, (postage paid) by forwarding the cash, at the rate of 25 cents per paper; also, packages of Flower Seeds forwarded through the mail at the same rates. Catalogues furnished on application with prices attached.
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
S. W. MOORE,
1-3m Importer and Dealer in Seeds, &c., No. 110 California st., San Francisco.

WILLIAM JORRES,
SUCCESSOR TO
JACOB STRAHLE & BROTHER,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,
No. 123 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTment of BILLIARD TABLES of all styles, manufactured of Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Citron Wood. Slate, Marble or Wooden Beds, always on hand. All necessary
FIXTURES FOR BILLIARD SALOONS
Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Fresh supplies received from the East by every steamer. All goods purchased at my establishment warranted of the best quality.
☞ Orders from the interior, or from any portion of the Pacific Coast, promptly attended to.
REPAIRING OF TABLES AND UTENSILS
Done in the neatest manner. Attention is particularly requested to my large assortment of BILLIARD INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS—a new invention. Persons requiring them can have them sent to any part of the State by forwarding old cushions, or sending exact measures.
☞ I would inform the public, that having employed Mr. GOTTLIEB STRAHLE, (formerly of the firm of J. Strahle & Bro.) I am able to compete with any other Billiard Manufacturer in the State. 1-3m

J. W. SULLIVAN,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Washington street, adjoining the Post Office,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

WOULD call the attention of all Booksellers, Expressmen and News Agents to a large list of Newspapers and Magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with Books, Stationery, and all the Cheap Publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly.

Shipping.

BALCH'S REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
PUGET SOUND
AND
SAN FRANCISCO
Is composed of the following first class vessels:
Barque ORK, 250 Tons,
A. T. TRASK, Commander;
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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., APRIL 9, 1858.

Miscellany.

"Deacon Thrope's Pigeons."

Several years ago, when the crops in some of the western States were about to be destroyed by the large number of wild pigeons that came about, Deacon Thrope and several of his friends were sitting outside the log meeting-house one Sunday morning, waiting for the minister to arrive, and, as a matter of course, talking about the prospect of having "nothing to feed on" through the coming winter.

"It's orful," said one of the company. "I never see the pigeons so thick afore. My Bill and Ben went down to the roost last night, and killed a bagful with clubs. I think they'll take all my corn."

"Oh, yes, it's orful!" replied the others.

"That's nothing to what me and my Felix Joshua did, day before yesterday," said the deacon. "You know my bottom field there? Well, they came in so thick you couldn't see the ground. I went down to scare 'em out, and peradventure they riz up like a cloud; you couldn't see the sky for 'em. I hollered and slapped my hands, and tore around till I was plum worried out, but it did no good. They just swarmed around over my head; and as fast as I went to one side of the field, they began to pour down on tother. Felix Joshua had just got up to the crib with a load of corn, for he was a gatherin' the ridgefield, and I went to where he was and told him to go to the house and get his shot gun and my shot gun, and we goes down. He slipt along on one side of the field, and I slipt along on tother, till we got about middle ways, and then I gin a holler, and up they flew like a whirlwgust. I blazed away in the thickest of 'em, and what do you think? They were all gone in a second. Then me and Felix Joshua, we clem over the fence, and says he to me, 'father, this beats all creation!' Says I to him, 'go fetch the steers and wagon,' and, upon my word and honor, we picked up *ten bushels!*"

The good brothers stared wildly around them, and probably would have accused their deacon of lying, had they not been interrupted by the arrival of the preacher, and the announcement that "meetin' was agoin' to begin."

After the services were over, little groups of the faithful might have been seen here and there, engaged in earnest conversation. Their subject was an exciting one, as might have been inferred from the length of their faces and the earnestness of their gestures. If you had listened to their conversation, you might have heard something about as follows:

"Did you hear what Brother Thrope said 'bout him and his Felix Joshua killin' ten bushels of pigeons at one shot?"

"Yes, it's orful, ain't it?"

"Its a lie as sure as shootin'. I don't know what got into Brother Thrope."

"What'll be done about it? It mustn't go so—it'll ruin the name of the church."

"We'd better fetch it up next meeting', and make him take it back, or church him." And so it would go on. Of course the good deacon heard whispers of it, which gave him no little uneasiness. However, he had been in several scrapes before, and had come out clear, and he doubted not he should meet with the same good luck on this occasion. Until the meeting day arrived, the entire settlement was in an uproar. Nothing was talked of but Deacon Thrope's ten bushels of pigeons. The good brothers said it was too bad to have the church disgraced by a deacon who told such unreasonable tales, while the sisters wiped their spectacles, sighed, and said, "It is hard telling the power which the evil one exerteth."

At last the exciting day arrived. The preacher stated that the church was ready for the transaction of business, whereupon Brother Fingle arose and said:

"Brother Deacon Thrope says him and his Felix Joshua killed ten bushels of pigeons at one shot. The church don't believe it, and would love to hear what the brother has to say for himself."

With much solemnity the deacon arose, and, after casting a serious look over the congregation, and elevating his eyes to the rafters a few times, spoke as follows:

"Brethren, there's a sad mistake out—I didn't say we killed ten bushels at one shot, but—"

"What did you say?" interrupted one of the brothers, who was present when the deacon first told about his pigeons. "Didn't you say you and Felix Joshua both blazed away?"

"Yes."

"Didn't you say you both clem over the fence?"

"Yes, peradventure."

"Didn't you say that Felix Joshua said, 'father, this beats all creation?'"

"I did, brother."

"Didn't you say that Felix Joshua fetched the steers and wagon, and you picked up ten bushels of pigeons?"

"There is the mistake, my brother," replied the deacon, again raising his eyes towards the rafters. "I didn't say we picked up ten bushels of pigeons. Brother Fingle is mistaken; I said—"

"Order, brethren," said the minister; "let's hear brother Thrope's story, and then you can make any remarks you may wish."

"Well, as I was sayin'," resumed the deacon, "I didn't say we picked up ten bushels of pigeons—brother Fingle is mistaken—I said we picked up ten bushels of corn that the pigeons had shattered off."

"Amen," went up from the congregation, and a rush was made at Deacon Thrope to shake him by the hand. It is needless to say that he was restored to good fellowship and confidence.

Why Tuscaloosa Always Voted Against Gen. Jackson.

Old Hickory crossed the Warrior river at the close of a campaign, at Carthage, in Tuscaloosa county. There he halted and rested for the recruit and refreshment of the sick and wounded for a few days. The citizens of Tuscaloosa, then a small village, got up a public dinner to the General. A deputation of militia officers, armed *cap-a-pie*, went to Carthage to extend the invitation to Jackson. They found him busy, on foot, near the main road, dismounted, and with well set phrase, their spokesman invited him to the dinner.

"For how many have you made provision?" asked Jackson. "For all my men?"

"No, only for yourself and officers."

"Then, replied the old hero, "I nor officer of mine will not eat a dinner not provided for all my boys!" Then turning on his heel abruptly, he left them.

The poor militiamen were sadly discomfited and mortified at this rebuff. But worse was in store for them. A quartermaster, or his assistant had laid his hands upon every horse of the delegation, and claimed them for public service. Furious, they appealed to the General. He declined interfering; could make no distinctions. Other men's horses were taken, why not theirs, was surprised at their want of patriotism, not willing to give up their horses for the transportation of the sick and wounded soldiers! The case was hopeless—the weather warm—the military trapping, coat, sword, boots &c., all unsuited for a long march in the hot and dusty weather. No conveyance, however, could be had. The generals, colonels, majors, and captains of the Tuscaloosa militia, *walked* to Tuscaloosa.

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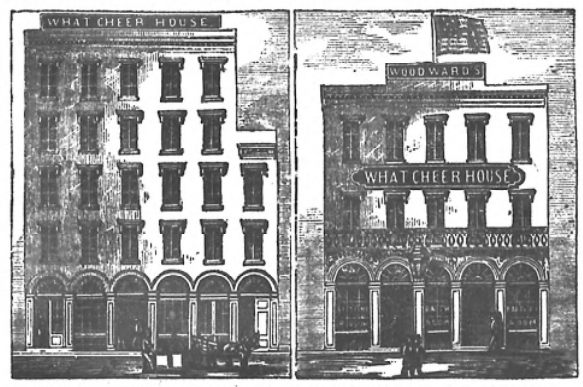

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San Francisco, Dec. 26, 1857. 1 3m

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SAN FRANCISCO, February 6th, 1858.

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Seed-sowers; Cultivators, with steel and cast iron teeth;
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Canal Barrows, best quality, in cases of 12 each;
Winches, for the Mines; Double Trees, three horse do;
Plows, steel and cast iron, of all sizes and prices;
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Corn Mills, grain Mills; Sickles; Scythe Stones;
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WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL

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Self-abuse, Nervous Debility, Syphilis in all its stages, Strictures, Gleets, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones and Ankles, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose and Eyes, Ulcers upon the Body or Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus's Dance, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the Sexual Organs,

Such as Nervous Trembling, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, general Weakness, Dimness of Vision with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, Loss of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Eruption upon the Face, Pain in the Back and Head, Female Irregularities, and all improper discharges of both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case, recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines prescribed are pleasant, without odor, entirely vegetable, causing no sickness, and free from mercury or balsam. During fifteen years of practice, in Europe, the Atlantic States and California, I have rescued from the jaws of death many thousands, who, in the last stages of the above mentioned diseases, had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the afflicted who may place themselves under my care a perfect and speedy cure. Private diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of Consumption, Scrofula, and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family. A permanent cure is scarcely ever effected; a majority of the cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the disease, but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury, which, with the disease, hastens the sufferer into a rapid consumption.

But should the disease and treatment not cause death speedily, and the victim marries, the disease is entailed upon the children, who are born with feeble constitutions, and the current of life corrupted by a virus which betrays it-self in scrofula, tetter, ulcers, eruptions, and other affections of the skin, eyes, throat and lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffering, and consigning them to an early grave.

Self abuse is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system, drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the nervous system, rapidly wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business, and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. With the fullest confidence I assure the unfortunate victims of Self-abuse that a permanent and speedy cure can be effected, and, with the abandonment of ruinous practices, my patients can be restored to robust, vigorous health

Irregularities and all diseases of males and females treated on principles established by fifteen years of practice and sanctioned by thousands of the most remarkable cures. Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of California, Oregon and Washington Territories, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

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CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby that Dr. L. J. Czapkay has served during the contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance—therefor I have given him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self sacrifice and undeserved misfortune. KOSSUTH LAJOS,
Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, Jan. 6th, 1852.

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are singularly benefitted, the dormant functions of nature are reanimated, and the blood enriched.

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All who feel weak, ailing and debilitated, physically or mentally, whether from disease, taking too much medicine, climate, dissipation or intemperance, read:

DO YOU FEEL PROSTRATION OF THE nerves, the body or the mind? Are your limbs continually weak and tired? Do you feel languid and exhausted, and incapable of exercise or labor? Are your nerves unstrung, your spirits low, and a general feeling of exhaustion, inanimation and weakness pervading your mental and bodily functions? If so, you are conscientiously assured that Dr. JACOB WEBBER'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will give you strength, animation and vigor. Are you

Dyspeptic, Rheumatic, Consumptive?

If so, you will find, after taking this, that your appetite has slightly increased, your digestion eased, that you enjoy your food, the rheumatic pains departing, and a general feeling of strength in your chest, breath, lungs, stomach and body.

Exhaustion and Torpor of the Functions,

brought on by excess, debauchery, drunkenness or disease. The wretched beings who suffer from these causes are delighted at the beautiful feeling of exhilaration, buoyancy of spirits and vigor given by it.

Wakefulness, Trembling, Vague Fears,

Loss of memory, palpitation of the heart, irritability, dimness of sight, symptoms of consumption, etc., etc., and all similar ailments, find a speedy relief and a future prevention of the causes.

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are singularly benefitted, the dormant functions of nature are reanimated, and the blood enriched.

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