PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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Agriculture.

Negligence in the Management of Trees.

Great loss is not unfrequently the consequence of little negligence. This remark will apply in all its force to the various business departments of this busy life, whether agricultural or mechanical, commercial or scientific, to every avocation or pursuit. Each and all will come under the scope of this rule. Had our fathers neglected to plant trees bearing the various kinds of fruit, such negligence would have been an incalculable loss to us. And should we neglect to do the same for the generations following us, the same consequences would follow our neglect; and, having planted, should we neglect properly to prune, cultivate and care for the trees of our planting? Ourselves, perhaps, and surely our posterity, must share in the consequences of our neglect.

In traveling through Northern New York and Western Massachusetts during the past summer, I was forcibly impressed with the advances made in fruit culture, especially the amount of fruit trees planted within a few years, the history of which may be said in a few words. During the excitement on the subject of temperance, which prevailed to a great extent, some years since, many an enthusiast thought it right to undo some of the work of our fathers (who planted trees that we might sit under their shade and enjoy their fruits) by not only laying the axes at the root, but by felling to the ground many valuable orchards; a sacrifice to the excitement of the hour. A great loss this, and one that soon came to be realized. When fully felt in all its consequences, men rushed to the opposite extreme, and ten apple trees were planted where one was destroyed. But the planting was not confined to apple trees alone, but embraced all the finer varieties grown in this latitude; nor was it confined to that class who had resorted to the ax, as an instrument to promote the cause of temperance, but many others caught the inspiration and commenced to plant, and hence the advancement referred to above. Another fact to be noticed in this connection is, the negligence of many in the cultivation of trees procured at much expense, as if it were sufficient to plant, however carelessly, and afterwards to suffer a tree to take its own course, without pruning, without manure, or without mulch, without hoeing, allowing a strong grass sod to form about the trees. This is too often the case, with now and then an exception. As a consequence, trees thus treated have a stinted growth, if they can be said to grow at all, without symmetry, for want of the pruning knife, and thus neglected until too late to retrace their steps and restore that form and vigor so necessary to success. It will be apparent to the traveler in the region referred to, that from some cause, negligence, perhaps, many trees have died during the past summer, embracing, especially, the finer varieties. In many locations the loss will amount to from 25 to 50 per cent., which loss I hold generally to be from negligence in management, inducing what Downing denominates "frozen sap blight." At the opening of spring, cherry and other trees, now dead, exhibited no signs of disease, but took on their foilage at the proper time, and put forth their blossoms as usual, which soon exhibited a fair quantity of sets for fruit. At about this time trees suddenly began to droop and continued to fail until about the first of August, when they were quite dead. On examination of the bark, it was found in trees thus affected, to cleave from the wood of a brown color, retaining somewhat of a moisture and quite putrid. The disease referred to seemed confined to the finer varieties of fruit. It is caused by sudden changes from warm to cold. In the month of February last, after months of severe cold, there was a change which melted the snow and drove the frost from the ground in many places, and to some extent, setting the sap in motion in fruit and other trees, the weather being for some days mild and pleasant. Then came another change to severe and cold, freezing suddenly the earth, and all things exposed, almost to adamant. To this sudden change from warm to cold weather is to be attributed the disease so destructive to fruit trees during the past season.

Now, I will give my views in regard to treatment, rather prevention: It will follow clearly, if the theory thus laid down be correct, that to prevent a sudden freeze of the sap of a tree while in flow is the true remedy for the disease above described, which may be done simply by keeping the roots of a tree from thawing during winter. This may be best effected perhaps, in this way: After the ground has become hard frozen at the commencement of winter, and covered with snow to the depth of eight or ten inches, on some mild day when the snow will pack readily, with a roller, or otherwise, pack or stamp the snow hard under your trees, as broad as the limbs extend, then cover with straw to the depth of six or eight inches, as broad as you have packed the snow. Do not remove the straw until the frosts of spring are past, when it may be removed without danger to the trees.

Plants for Hanging Vases.

As a means of floral ornament about our houses, we are not confined to climbing vines and flowers trained to the posts, pillars, or connecting lattice-work, but over our heads and around us the most interesting effects may be practised by growing flowers in suspended vases or baskets. Nature has kindly provided us with the means of enjoyment, under even apparently the most unpropitious circumstances; and here she affords a large list of plants, which not only grow well in the shade, but from their drooping or pendulous habit seem to have been as expressly designed by her for this very mode of culture, as a watch from its works seems to have been designed to measure time. Some very pretty patterns are made of pottery-ware; and very handsome articles may also be made for the same purpose out of branches of trees—oak, cedar, or of some other durable wood. Common boards may even be nailed together, and taste and ingenuity exercised in covering with bark. In these cases the following plants will thrive well, requiring but little water or other attention: Ivy-leaved snapdragons, yellow creeping loosestrife, creeping saxifrage, mock strawberry, large periwinkle, lesser periwinkle, creeping periwinkle, cat's-tail or creeping cerus, Siebold's stonecrop, yellow stone-crop or partridge-berry, creeping valerian, lophospermums, maurandia, nierembergia.

Fumigation to Destroy Insects.

The syringe will keep insects down in a great measure from infesting plants, but fumigating with tobacco is absolutely necessary sometimes; and it is much better to fumigate on the first appearance of the green-fly, or ophis, than to wait. An effectual and easy way to smoke is to take two bricks, or three small flower pots, and place them nearly close together on the floor of the greenhouse. Place a large empty flower pot on them, so there is a space between the hole in its bottom and the floor, that the air may draw through it; place a few chips of wood inside this pot, and light them with a little paper; throw some coarse tobacco or tobacco stalks on the burning chips, a little at a time, and the greenhouse will in ten minutes be filled with smoke. The tobacco should be slightly damp to prevent its burning too quickly and to increase the quantity of smoke, and put it on a little at a time for the first two or three minutes. Many delicate plants, cinerareas, for instance, will not stand much smoke, and should consequently be taken out before the operation of fumigation has commenced. Always fumigate in the evening, and syringe well the next morning. Give more air to the greenhouse as the sun gets power, opening near or at the top of the house to let out the hot air; this tends to prevent the plants from drawing up weakly. No draft should be allowed to blow through the house, for it hurts the young shoots, and also young roots, by taking the moisture out of the porous flower pots.

The Hollyhock.

In Europe, at the present time, the hollyhock seems to be the favorite of florists for fancy and show flowers, having taken the place held by the dahlia a few years since. The varieties of the double hollyhock, in the combination of color and form, seem almost endless. At all the leading florists' exhibitions, liberal premiums are offered and awarded to hollyhocks of the different classes, and plants of named prize varieties, sell at high prices. The Paris correspondent of the *Providence Journal* says:

"In the art galleries of the Champ Elysees Palace, hollyhocks seemed a favorite subject. In one of the large rooms the central picture on the right was a clump of gorgeous crimson and yellow hollyhocks on a canvas of six feet by ten. The fine scenic effect of this flower, apparently so little appreciated in our country, seems to be fully recognized in France and England. In crayons, in water-colors, and in oil, they constitute a prominent feature of the exhibition."

TAKE CARE OF THE VINES.—If you have not already done so, cut off the fruit bearing shoots of your vines, two joints from the last bunch of grapes. Also cut out all unnecessary and useless shoots, so that the fruit and the wood required for enlarging the vines may receive all the strength of the roots. It is useless to try to ripen grapes well in this climate all covered up in a thicket of leaves and branches.

Do you know that Indian corn-meal will make an excellent, plain pound cake? It is made precisely like plain pound-cake, except corn-meal is used instead of flour. It is a moister, livelier cake than the wheat. It is quite a favorite with many of the Virginia housewives, who often have it served hot, as a dessert, with sauce.

Look Aloft.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

In the tempest of life, when the waves and the gale
Are around and above, if thy footing should fail,
If thine eye should grow dim and thy caution depart,
"Look aloft" and be firm, and be fearless of heart.

If thy friend, who embraced in prosperity's glow,
With a smile for each joy and a tear for each woe,
Should betray thee when sorrows like clouds are arrayed,
"Look aloft" to the friendship which never shall fade.

Should the visions which hope spreads in light to the eye,
Like the tints of the rainbow, but brighten to fly,
Then turn, and through tears of repentant regret,
"Look aloft" to the sun that is never to set.

Should they who are dearest—the son of thy heart,
The wife of thy bosom—in sorrow depart,
"Look aloft" from the darkness and dust of the tomb,
To that soil where "affection is ever to bloom."

And oh! when death comes in his terror to cast
His fears on the future, his pall on the past,
In that moment of darkness, with hope in thy heart
And a smile in thine eye, "look aloft" and depart.

We Knew it would Rain.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

We knew it would rain, for all the morn,
A spirit, on slender ropes of mist,
Was lowering its golden buckets down
Into the vapory amethyst.

Of marshes and swamps and dismal fens—
Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers,
Dipping the jewels out of the sea,
To sprinkle them over the land in showers!

We knew it would rain, for the poplars showed
The white of their leaves—the amber grain
Shrunk in the wind—and the lightning now
Is tangled in tremulous skeins of rain.

Finding a Criminal.

FROM THE NOTES OF AN ENGLISH DETECTIVE.

I was aroused one morning from a sound sleep by a quick, loud rap upon my door. I had been on duty late in the morning, and hence kept my bed longer than usual. By the time my wife had reached my room, I was up and half dressed. She had told me that Inspector Startling, one of my brother detectives, wished to see me. I hurried down, and found him pacing to and fro across the room in a state of considerable excitement.

"Ah, Goff, we've got some work on our hands," he cried, the moment he saw me. "There's been a murder—a strange one—by Newgate Market. But come along, and I'll tell you as I go."

As soon as we gained the street, Startling resumed:

"Last evening one of the butchers packed a box of meat to go off to day, but this morning he changed his mind, and concluded to unpack it, as there was some doubt about its keeping. When he removed the cover, he found the body of a man cut up and stowed snugly away in place of his meat, and this latter article was afterwards found in a neighboring cellar."

I asked if the butcher was not suspected?

"No," replied my companion. "We know it could not have been he, for his time is all accounted for; and beside, his character is above suspicion. No; some one who knew that the box was packed to go off this morning must have taken advantage of the circumstance, and thus hoped to gain time for escape, or, perhaps, to have thrown the blame upon another. It was an old man who was murdered, and it was evidently done for revenge."

"Why do you think so?" I asked.

"Because fragments of the clothing were upon the limbs, and a watch and some money were found in the pockets. Strange, isn't it?"

I acknowledged that it was.

We overtook a party of men at this juncture, and, ere we had opportunity to converse much more, we had reached Newgate. The box was in a small office, and a commissioner had already arrived. The parts of the body had been taken out and placed together, thus forming a whole frame with the exception of the head, this latter part being absent. The victim had been not far from three score; a tall, well-formed man, and, as far as we could judge from the fragments of clothing and the appearance of the hands, a member of the better class of society.

Our first object was to find if the remains could be identified, but in this we failed entirely. Two days passed without the least new light upon the subject, but on the evening of the second day we received notice that a human head had been found in a small pond or pool in Epping, and was in the possession of the officers of that place.

Here might be a clue, and I was finally set on the track. I chose to go alone, for on such an errand too many cooks most emphatically spoil the broth. I felt sure that if I could once get my eye upon the murderer, I should know him. There is something in the very look and bearing of a man who has done a murder, as palpable to me as the color of the Ethiop. I can see it written on his face, though how I cannot tell. It may be an intuitive perception, or it may be from long habit in hunting rogues.

It was late in the evening when I started, taking the saddle for my seat, and reached Epping at midnight. I found the coroner, and with him I found the human head. It was the very one. I knew it by the gray hair, and by the manner in which it had been cut off, the neck having been divided close by the shoulders. I requested my host to keep my visit a secret, as it might be necessary that my coming should not be known. He assured me that no one save himself and messenger knew that word had been sent to London of the finding of the head.

In the morning we went out to the place where the terrible proof of the crime had been found, and I examined the sandy shore of the pond thoroughly. There were too many tracks, however, for me to make anything of them. Of one thing I was sure—that the head had been thrown in at night, for it had rested in shoal water, with two bricks tied to it; whereas, had it been thrown in by daylight, the villain would have selected a deeper spot. The coroner suggested that the murderer had kept on by the great stage-road through Essex, but I felt differently. I believed he had struck across towards Waltham Abbey, and upon this supposition I determined to act.

My first movement after this was to obtain a suit of laboring men's clothes, which my host procured of a fellow who was at work in a drain in his garden. They were well worn, and when I got them on, I looked as rough as I could wish. I then made a snug bundle of my own garments, which I tied up in an old cotton handkerchief, and, having swung it upon a stout oaken staff, I placed it over my shoulder and started off upon the Waltham Abbey road.

If the murderer had done his horrible work in the metropolis by dark, and then come around by the way of Epping, he could not have reached the next town by daylight. I made some guarded inquiries at the houses I passed, but I gained no information till I reached Waltham Abbey; and even here I could only learn that a man had passed through there on foot, just before daylight, two days previously. Only one person (the hostler of an inn) had seen him, and he could give me not the slightest description, not even the traveler's hight. The road by which I had come led no further, ending here in the great northern and eastern mail road to Scotland; and as I did not think the murderer would take such a route, I pushed on by a narrow path, through fields and woods a distance of eight miles, to Hatfield. It lacked half an hour of noon, so I thought I would stop here and get dinner. I felt certain that I was on the track of the man I sought. My meal would be ready in twenty minutes, so I sat down by the window and gazed out. The walls had been raised above the second-story windows, and half a dozen men were engaged in carrying up bricks and mortar for the masons. I noticed one man who often got in the way of the others, and whose movements were strange and erratic. No one else might have seen this as I did, but he arrested my attention in a moment. Said I—

"*There is my man!*"

A summary method of detecting a murderer, you will say, but it was all plain to me. He was a middle-sized man, of middle age, and dressed in the common garb of such laborers, but his clothes did not fit him. When he set his hod down to have it filled, he did it with a nervous jerk; and when he started off with the load upon his shoulder, he not only moved away too quickly, but ascended the ladder with a speed entirely unsuited to the work. No hod-carrier ever moved so before. They are not proverbial for hurrying. And then there was no need for this man's moving so, since his very haste often impeded his companions. I simply saw that he was not at home, either in his work or his garb; and, furthermore, that his mind was far from being at ease. I had only one thing more to notice ere I took a step nearer to him, and I was not long in doing that. Soon a carriage stopped at the inn, and as the sound fell upon his ears he became so excited that he could hardly hold up his hod, which was at that time being filled. And so it was whenever any one passed the square; at every unusual sound he betrayed an uneasiness which was as apparent to me as though I could have seen his very thoughts. I waited to see no more, but, having thrown my bundle over my shoulder, and seen that the dirt had not been rubbed from my hands, I started out. I chose not to speak with "my man" first, but asked one of the others if I could find work on the building.

"What can ye do?" he asked me.

"Carry a hod or use the spade," said I.

He looked at me a moment, and then said he'd go and find the "capt'n." While he was gone, "my man" came down the ladder. He was a very respectable looking fellow, though there was a wildness in his eye which somewhat detracted from his appearance.

"Do you find the work hard here?" I asked him. He started as though I had struck him.

"What do you want to know that for?" he returned.

"Because I have just sent to see if I can obtain work here. A man has just gone to see the employer."

"O, well—the work isn't very hard," he said, considerably relieved. "But where are you from?"

"From Epping," I told him. He turned pale, and his hand quivered upon his hod.

"And, by the way," I added, carelessly, "I saw a horrible sight." I waited for him to ask some question, but he only gazed into my face with a fixed stare, while his whole frame trembled and his palor increased.

"It was in the pond," said I at length. "As I was passing, I saw a human head in the water. It was cut off. My soul, how terrible it was!"

The man started back, and his face assumed a deathly look, while his hod dropped from his hand.

"You look at me as though I did it," he gasped.

"Pooh, pooh," said I, with a smile; and then, with a stern look, I added: "I might as well suppose you knew something of the chopped-up man in the box at Newgate market!"

The fellow continued to gaze into my face a moment, and then, with a staggering, leaping step, he turned to flee; but I had watched for this, and my right hand was upon his collar in an instant, and with my left I held a pistol to his head. At that moment my messenger returned, and with him came the foreman.

"I have done my work," said I.

Of course many questions were asked, which I answered as I thought proper. The man at first begged of me to shoot him, and then he began to declare his innocence in the most frantic terms. But I could not believe him then. I took him to London, and we soon had full proof of his guilt. The murdered man was his father-in-law, and had cut him off from the possession of property. At the last moment the villain confessed his guilt. He had killed the old man close by the market with a club, and had then dragged the body into an old cellar, and there cut it up. He left the pieces there while he went to see if he could get into the market. This being accomplished, he struck a light, and the first thing he saw was the box directed to Staines. He lifted it, and finding it full—he knew it must be meat—he conceived the idea of removing some of the contents and packing the body in its place. He did this, reserving only the head, which he carried with him in a bundle over his shoulder. He had intended to flee to the North, but fearing pursuit, and thinking no one would detect him in a rough garb, and at such rough work, and so near the metropolis, he had changed his mind, as we have seen.

One of the last acknowledgments he made was, that "the London detectives were a strange set of men." And I told him he was not the only criminal who thought so.

Anecdotes of Nadir Shah, the Napoleon of Persia.

The anecdotes related of Nadir Shah are beyond computation. I may be permitted to repeat one or two, which were lately told me by one whose grandsire had been a soldier in Nadir's army, and had witnessed the sack and massacre of Delhi. When Nadir invaded India he arrived first at Lahore, where the Governor immediately surrendered the city to him, and treated him with princely honors. At night, Nadir, whose only couch for months past had been a horse blanket, with a saddle for a pillow, was conducted to a magnificent bed, with piles of cushions, and twelve young damsels were in attendance to shampoo his limbs and fan him to sleep. Nadir started from his luxurious couch, roared for his secretary, and gave orders that the drums should be beat, and a proclamation made that Nadir had conquered all India. The astonished scribe ventured to hint that this conquest had not yet been accomplished. "No matter," said Nadir, "where the chiefs of the people choose to live in this effeminate manner it will cost me little trouble to conquer them." And his anticipation was fully verified. After he had taken the city of Delhi, he visited the discomfited Emperor, who received him in fear and trembling. Nadir was seated in the chair of state, and the otto of roses and other perfumes brought, according to custom, and presented to him. Nadir had not changed his clothes or taken off his armor for many a day, and his person was by no means free from vermin. He asked, contemptuously, what was the use of perfuming a soldier's garments, and, thrusting his hand into his bosom, drew forth a number of lice, which he told the astonished Emperor were better companions than all his sweet scents. A very common salutation to a friend, whom one has not seen for some time, is to welcome him, and assure him "that his place has long been empty." Nadir had ordered a splendid mausoleum to be built for himself at Mushhed in Khorassan; and, on his return from India, he went to see it. The night before he visited his intended resting-place, some unfriendly wag wrote above the spot destined for the grave, "Welcome, conqueror of the world! your place here has long been empty." Nadir offered a reward for the discovery of the writer; but whoever he was, he took care to keep *incognito*. The place was not long empty, for Nadir was assassinated soon after, and here his remains rested till they were dug up and desecrated by Agha Mahommed. Nadir was anxious to create a naval power for Persia; and with this intent he had some vessels purchased for him at the Indian ports to navigate the Gulf, while he employed an Englishman, named Elton, to build ships on the south shore of the Caspian. Elton was murdered soon after Nadir's death. The army of Nadir Shah was a heterogeneous assemblage of men of different nations and tribes; but, by dint of strict discipline, and keeping them constantly employed, he maintained good order among them. He neglected nothing, however trifling; rewarded liberally, and punished severely. He was a thorough soldier, and a right brave one. Bold, ferocious and cunning; he lived in disturbed times, and well knew how to turn all to his own advantage. Gifted with an iron frame and great capacity, he was destitute of pity as of fear. He laughed at all the superstitions and similar absurdities believed in by his own countrymen, and held religion itself in little, if any, higher esteem.

Variety.

A Quakeress, jealous of her husband, watched his movements, and actually one morning discovered the truant kissing and hugging the servant girl. Broadbrim was not long in discovering the face of his wife, as she peeped through the half-open door, and rising with all the coolness of a general, thus addressed her: "Betsy, thee had better quit peeping, or else thee will cause a disturbance in the family."

A certain divine of Massachusetts, having been called upon to offer up a prayer at a Masonic celebration, and not being initiated into the secrets of the institution, made use of the following language:

"Oh Lord, we have come to offer our prayer unto thee, for what we know not. If it be for anything good, wilt thou bless it! If it be for anything bad, wilt thou curse it!"

On being remonstrated with on account of the nature of the prayer by one of the fraternity, he replied:

"If you tap the barrel, you must take the cider as it runs."

An office-seeker, in urging his claims, said that his grandfather didn't fight in the Revolutionary war, but he guessed he would have liked to, if he had been in the country at the time. He was appointed.

Foote once asked a man without a sense of tune in him: "Why are you forever humming that tune?" "Becase it haunts me," was the reply. "No wonder," said Foote, "you are forever murdering it."

A man, whose sister informed him he had not long to live, and suggested that he might not feel entirely prepared for that event. "Why should I be afraid to die?" he asked; "I never voted a Whig ticket in my life!"

"Mother, I've got such a bad headache and sore throat, too." "Have you, my dear? well you shall have some medicine." "Its no matter," retorted the shrewd urchin; "I've got 'em, but they don't hurt me."

"John," said a father to his son, one day when he caught him shaving the "down" off his upper lip, "don't throw your shaving water out where there are any barefooted boys, for they might get their feet pricked."

A Quaker, who was charged the exorbitant sum of seventeen dollars for a horse and buggy for a short drive, upon being presented with the bill, simply remarked: "Thou mistakest me, I do not wish to purchase thy establishment, but only to hire it."

"Shall I help you to some of the tomatusses?" inquired a young exquisite of a venerable physician, as he sat opposite him at one of our hotel tables. "No, sir, I thank you," replied the learned savant, "but I'll trouble you for the potatusses, if you please."

"Julius, can you tell me how Adam got out ob Eden?" "Well I 'spose he climbed de fence." "No, dat ain't it." "Well, den, he borrowed a wheelbarrow and walked out." "No." "I gubs it up, den." "He got *snaked* out, Yah!"

"John," said a master to his head apprentice, as he was about starting on a short journey, "you must occupy my place while I am absent." "Thank you, sir," demurely replied John, "but I'd rather sleep with the boys."

"Captain, what's the fare to St. Louis?" "What part of the boat do you wish to go in—cabin or deck?" "Hang your cabin," said the gentleman, from Indiana, "I live in a cabin at home; give me the best you've got."

An Irishman remarked to his companion, on observing a lady pass: "Pat, did you ever see so thin a woman as that before?" "Thin," replied the other; "botherashun, I seen one as thin as two of her put together, I have."

"Which, my dear young lady, do you think the merriest place in the world?" "That immediately above the atmosphere that surrounds the earth, I should think, because I am told that there all bodies lose their gravity."

Upon the reading of the Declaration of Independence, at Syracuse, N. Y., by a citizen of that place, a gentleman from the rural districts made this comment: "Oh, he read it well enough, but I'm darned if I believe he ever wrote it!"

An old lady was asked what she thought of one of her neighbors of the name of Jones, and, with a knowing look, replied: "Why, I don't like to say anything about my neighbors; but as to Mr. Jones, sometimes I think, and then again I don't know—but, after all, I rather guess he'll turn out to be a good deal such a sort of a man as I take him to be!"

A teacher of one of the Sunday schools was lecturing a class of little girls on the influence of pious instruction in the formation of youthful character. "Ah, Miss Caroline," said he to one of the class, "what do you think you would have been without your good father and pious mother?" "I suppose, sir," answered Miss Caroline, "I should have been an orphan."

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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 16, 1858.

It would seem, judging from the action of Congress regarding the Army Bill, that the rebellion in Utah is considered of but little consequence by those upon whom it is incumbent to act in the matter. The object of the bill was to increase the numerical force of the army by the raising of four additional regiments.

There are two causes which have led to the defeat of this bill: one emanating from the Free State party, who are anxious that the regular troops should be withdrawn from Kansas; the other coming from the Southern members, who feared the regiments would be drawn from the Northern section of the Union, and thus throw the weight of a standing army against them in the event of an attempt at secession. Like the dog in the manger, neither eat nor let others eat, this action of Congress will result in benefit to the nation at large. It has always been the policy of the American Government to dispense with a standing army of any magnitude. The history of the past has shown to us the dangers of large standing armies. One of the leading causes of the American Revolution was "the presence of standing armies among us in times of peace." Were it not for the batallions of Louis Napoleon, no power on earth could have maintained his arrogant assumptions.

Our regular army at the present time is large enough for all purposes. When people talk of increasing the army, we would have them remember that in Kansas Territory there are now over 2,000 regular troops, whose only employment is to act as a police force over the people. Take these troops from Kansas, where they are unemployed, and we have no doubt of the success of our arms in Utah, if actual hostilities occur. We have no need of an increase of the army when 2,000 men are lying idle, and rather think that Congress has done a sensible thing, unknowingly.

ROAD TO THE GOLD MINES.

We have received the proceedings of a meeting held at Whatcom, for the purpose of taking measures to construct a road to the gold mines on Frazer's river. Want of space alone prevents its publication. We can say, however, that knowing the men concerned in the undertaking, we are certain of the road being made.

A friend, writing from Whatcom, Bellingham Bay, says:

"As regards the distances, country, etc., through which it passes, it starts from the town of Whatcom, leads through a timbered country a distance of about 12 or 14 miles, half of which is already cut. Here we strike the Nootsack Prairies. One of these prairies is seven miles in length; another, two miles, &c. These prairies are rich and well adapted for agricultural purposes; as yet no settlement has been made upon them on account of having no road to them. Proceeding on about 10 miles on a well beaten Indian trail, we reach the Semats Prairies. These prairies extend to Frazer's river, a distance of 8 miles, and distant from the mouth of the river about 70 miles. At this point the road intersects with the Hudson Bay Co.'s Brigade road leading to Fort Hope, a distance of 15 or 20 miles. The intention is to construct a good practicable road for pack trains. * * * This road can be traveled in three days from Whatcom to Fort Hope. Mr. Gibson, of the firm of Tilton & Gibson, came down a day or two ago from Fort Hope, and gives encouraging news; he also brought a lot of the precious metal with him. To go from Whatcom to Fort Hope by water is a tedious undertaking, and requires from 12 to 14 days.

We learn that on Sunday night last, an Indian was shot by Paul Auger, at his house near the upper Nesqually. From what we can ascertain, the Indian, in company with a white man, went to the house of Auger and desired to go in; being refused admittance, he commenced kicking at the door, when Auger got up and went out, having a gun in his hand. The Indian seized the gun and a struggle commenced, during which the gun was discharged, the contents passing through the Indian's head, killing him instantly. An inquest was held, and Auger acquitted of any blame in the matter.

The Mines.—There is great excitement in San Francisco respecting the Frazer's River Mines, and the *Columbia* brought 40 or 50 miners bound for that locality.

[From our Extra of April 13th.]

FROM THE GOLD DIGGINGS!

Late and Reliable from the Frazer's River Gold Mines!

FURTHER DISCOVERIES OF GOLD!

Vessels Deserted by their Crews, &c., &c.

By the arrival at this place, last night, of the steamer *Sea Bird*, Capt. Connor, we are in receipt of further and important intelligence from the Frazer's River Gold Mines. For the annexed items we are indebted to Purser Owens.

On Sunday, the 11th instant, several gentlemen returned to Bellingham Bay direct from Frazer's River. They report gold in abundance, and easily obtained; the Indians friendly, and provisions at Fort Langley cheap.

This party came down for the purpose of obtaining tools and goods, and intend returning immediately to the mines.

Letters have been received in Whatcom corroborating the above in every particular. Small parties are organizing and starting up. A road is now being cut from Whatcom for a distance of twenty-five miles, which will intersect the Hudson Bay Company's road to Fort Hope. This road will be completed in a few days, when the whole distance from Whatcom to the mines will be eighty miles.

Many of the hands have left the different mills on the Sound.

All the large ships loading with lumber at Port Gamble have been abandoned by their crews; the sailors having almost to a man started for the mines.

A party of the N. W. Boundary Commission, which left Semiahmoo for the purpose of making a reconnoissance of the boundary line, discovered gold near Suswap Lake on the American side.

It is rumored that it is the intention of the Hudson Bay Co. to dispatch the steamer *Otter* to the mouth of Frazer's river, in order to prevent the trade with the mines, of which they claim exclusive control, from being carried on by others. We opine that the Hudson Bay Co. will have a fine time in monopolizing this trade; a few Yankees have gone in that direction, and unless they have become extremely dull witted, we think will have a hand in the "swopping."

A General Court Martial for the trial of enlisted men, has been in session during the past week at Fort Steilacoom. The court is composed of the following members:

President—Capt. D. A. Russell, 4th Infty.
Members—Capt. M. Maloney, " "
Lieut. Bates, do; Lieut. Kautz, do; Lieut. Shaaff, do; and Lieut. Reynolds, 9th Infty.
Judge Advocate—Dr. H. R. Wirtz.

Man Overboard!—On the arrival of the *Columbia*, Monday night last, our friend Schroter, going on board with other gentlemen, missed his footing and was unceremonious, treated to a cold bath free of charge. He was soon rescued, and, we are happy to state, is doing as well as can be expected, under the circumstances.

A party of seven or eight, Samuel McCaw, Esq., among them, leave town to-day on a tour to the newly discovered gold mines on Frazer's river. They go for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the practicability of establishing pack trains from Bellingham Bay to the mines.

Our thanks are due to Wells, Fargo & Co., and J. W. Sullivan, for late files of California and Atlantic papers.

See advertisement of the steamer *Sea Bird*, you who are going to the mines.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—THIRD DISTRICT.

In Admiralty—Before F. A. Chenoweth.—*Phips and others vs. British Ship Ravendale*—This was a suit by the crew of the ship for their discharge and payment of wages, on the ground that the shipping articles described the voyage to be from London to Sydney, and from thence to Vancouver's Island and back to the home port. It appeared in evidence that on the arrival of the ship at Vancouver's Island, her course was changed, and she proceeded to Port Gamble, on the American side, some 60 or 70 miles distant from Vancouver's Island.

For this deviation from the route the men refused duty, and made their application to the Court to be discharged and for wages.

The Court entertained jurisdiction of the matter with great reluctance, on the ground that the vessel and crew were all foreigners, and admonished their counsel, before proceeding to hear them, that it must be a clear case, and the relief sought must be such as a Court cannot deny, or the application would be denied.

Upon the final hearing of the case, the Court was of opinion that the deviation was a material one, and that the crew were entitled to relief. The Court, however, remarked that it thought this case was one that offered great inducements to both parties to compromise by mutual concession and agreement, and said that in a case of this kind, if a fair and equitable proposition should be made by one of the parties, and should not be accepted by the other, it would be a matter to be taken into consideration by the Court. [It being now late at night, the Court adjourned until next morning, expressing a hope that the case might be accommodated before the meeting of the Court next day.]

On the meeting of the Court, next morning, the master, Capt. Dixon, proposed to his men that if they would return to duty, he would then pay them one-third of the wages already due, and raise their wages by giving them ten dollars additional per month until the arrival of the vessel in England.

The Court was of opinion that the proposition was fair and equitable.

The proposition was accepted by a portion of the crew, who returned to duty on board, and the relief prayed for by those who refused the terms of accommodation was denied.

The vessel was discharged on payment of the costs of Court.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival here on Monday night last, of the steamer *Columbia*, Capt. C. C. Dall, we have dates from San Francisco to the 6th and from Crescent City to the 7th inst. Our thanks are due to Purser Davis for many favors.

Aside from the usual array of murders suicides, etc., we find little of interest in our California exchanges.

The most notable event of recent occurrence in San Francisco has been the withdrawal of the opposition line of steamers to the East, leaving to the Mail Company the monopoly again, at the former high rates of passage. Rev. Dr. Scott was among the passengers by the last steamer for the East, whither he goes as delegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, held in New Orleans on the 6th prox.

During the latter part of March, California was visited by very heavy rains, doing much damage in some localities. On the 28th, dwellings and stores in Shasta were inundated, and considerable property destroyed.

In San Francisco, on the 5th inst., Flour was selling at $15a16, Barley at $1.35, and Potatoes at 65a75 cents per bag.

ATLANTIC NEWS.

At Richmond, Va., the new equestrian statue of Washington was inaugurated on Washington's Birth-day with appropriate cerimonies, the occasion being one of magnificent display. The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter delivered a masterly oration. About 15,000 people were present, including many members of Congress. On the following day a vast multitude assembled at the Richmond Theater to witness the presentation of Washington's cane to the Hon. Edward Everett, and also the presentation of Washington's spy-glass to Mr. Yancey of Virginia. The ceremonies were very imposing. Mr. Mumford, Secretary of State, made the presentation speech, which was admirable. The responses of both the recipients excited general and enthusiastic applause. On the same evening, by request, Mr. Everett repeated his oration on Washington to an audience of several thousand. The day was generally observed elsewhere throughout the Atlantic States.

The honorable gentlemen at Washington and vicinity appear to have settled all their difficulties without much bloodshed, and we have to record the pacification of Cullom and Clay, Ex-Lieut. Rhind and Commander Boutwell of the Navy, Lieuts. Bell and Williams of the Army, and all the other cases of hot blood, coffee and pistols for two. In the latter case the parties repaired to the classic field of Bladensburg. One was shot in the hat, the other magnanimously fired into the ground and they shook hands and departed friends.

The ship *John Milton*, from San Francisco or the Chincha Islands, and probably loaded with guano, went ashore on Montauk Point, L. I., on the 20th of February, and soon entirely broke up. The dead bodies of twelve persons who were on board have been found, nor is it thought that a single one of the officers or crew has escaped alive. The body of the captain, Harding, has been recovered.

Judge Kane, well known through his connection with the celebrated Passmore Williamson case, and father of the late Dr. Kane, the Arctic traveler, is dead.

A curious development (and important if true) reaches us from New Orleans. The *Delta*, of that city, in an editorial article, asserts that the African slave trade has already been re-opened by the South, and that a regular depot has been established on Pearl river, in Mississippi, where cargoes of negroes have been received, and sold into slavery. The vessels engaged in the business carry the French flag, because the British cruisers on the African coast will not trouble it.

A military court martial has been ordered to convene at Carlisle Barracks to investigate the difficulties subsisting between Gen. Harney and Col. Sumner.

Accounts from Utah report an alarming state of destitution in Salt Lake City. The Mormons had been called in from their scouting expeditions.

Calico parties have been the rage the past winter in Chelsea, Mass. Two thousand couples were present at the last one given.

Gen. William Walker has delivered an address at Nashville, Tenn., in which he reviewed his efforts in Nicaragua and the course the government has pursued towards the filibuster enterprise in that republic. General Walker finds himself treading in the footsteps of Aaron Burr and General Jackson on the subject of Americanizing Spanish America. He attributes his compulsory return to the United States to Yrisarria, Molino, Jo White, and a certain British naval officer, who advised with Com. Paulding at Greytown: but finally finds out the true secret of the opposition of our government to his schemes in the hostility of the North to the South, and the extension of her social institutions. The Attorney General of Tennessee, and a member of the Legislature of that State, also made speeches on the occasion, endorsing the cause and views of Gen. Walker.

Hon. Thomas M. Foote, editor of the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, is dead. He held foreign appointments under Taylor and Fillmore.

It would seem from reports received, that the Kansas election frauds were not confined to Delaware Crossings. The Committee of Investigation appointed by the Territorial Legislature, has ascertained that the poll-book of Shawnee, also, was taken over into Westport, and 300 names added to the list in that place. General Calhoun, if he was sincere in the declaration of his purpose to act fairly and honestly in the matter, will be obliged to revise the returns from nearly every part of the Territory. This Investigating Committee was appointed by the Territorial Legislature, in which the rejection of the Oxford County returns by Messrs. Walker and Stanton gave the Free State men a majority. It has no legal authority to decide who are, and who are not, legal members of the State Legislature, but it can and does expose to the public the frauds by which the elections in nearly every part of the Territory seem to have been distinguished.

Apropos of frauds, the Congressional Investigating Committee appointed upon the tariff transactions of Lawrence, Stone & Co., at the last session of Congress, are slowly gaining light upon the subject. The last prominent witness called was the Hon. Geo. Ashmun of Massachusetts, who testified, under protest, that he did receive money from Wolcott, the Massachusetts Agent, on account of the passage of that act, Wolcott having previously stated that he paid no money for any such matter. Many more Northern men and some editors have been suddenly called upon to testify in the matter. Wolcott, who has been in jail since our last advices for refusing to testify properly before the Committee, has now been handed over to the tender mercies of the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia.

In the U. S. Senate on Feb. 23, Senator Bell, of Tennessee, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of that State, intimating that he ought to resign for his vote on the Nebraska bill. He intimated, that inasmuch as this action was taken four years after the vote was given, he should not comply with the wishes of the Legislature. Following Mr. Bell, Mr. Johnson, also of Tennessee, made a speech, in which he drew a parallel between his own course and that of the former gentleman. Mr. Bell took exceptions to his remarks, characterizing them as the bitterest, most insulting, and most personal ever concocted by premeditated malice, and expressed his readiness to meet Mr. Johnson at any time, or any one who should back him. Some confusion of course ensued, in the midst of which Mr. Bell gave way to a motion for adjournment. On the 25th Senator Mason, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a series of resolutions calling for information relative to the condition of the Navy for many years past. A

Continued on Third Page.

New Advertisements.

FOR BELLINGHAM BAY,
THE NEAREST AND MOST DIRECT POINT TO THE
FRAZER'S RIVER GOLD MINES!
The U. S. Mail Steamer
SEA BIRD,
FRANCIS CONNOR, Commander,
Will leave Olympia every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., touching at Steilacoom, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Port Townsend and Whidby's Island.
For Passage or Freight, at reduced rates, apply to the captain on board, or to
6-tf P. A. OWENS, Agent.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERsigned was appointed by the Judge of Probate for Pierce county, W. T., on the 12th instant, Administrator upon the estate of P. B. STONE, deceased, late of said county. Persons having claims against this estate are required to present them, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from this date; and those who are indebted to the estate are expected to make immediate settlement therefor.
E. A. LIGHT, Administrator.
Dated Steilacoom, April 12th, 1858. 6-4

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT
The fast-sailing barque
ORK,
Capt. A. T. TRASK,
Will be dispatched on or about the 20th 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; Eng'ish 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 Anv'ls; Wright's do; Smiths' Bellows; Wright's Solid Box Vices; Nuts and Washers; Tire Benders; Carriage Bolts; &c., &c., &c.
1-3dp6m

Puget Sound Shipping List.

STEILACOOM, W. T., APRIL 16, 1858.

Arrived.

April 9—Steamer Otter, Mowatt, fm Victoria (V I) via Port Townsend.
Stmr Sea Bird, Connor, fm Olympia.
Schr Wild Pigeon, Jones, fm Olympia.
10—Danish bque Dan, Haagensen, 18 ds fm San Francisco; ballast to Balch & Webber.
12—Stmr Columbia, Dall, 6 ds fm San Francisco; pass and freight to Forbes & Babcock.
13—Stmr Sea Bird, Connor, fm Ports on the Sound.
Schr Mary Dunn, Stevens, fm Dungeness; produce to master.
14—Schr Felipse, Barrington, fm Oak Harbor.

Sailed.

April 9—Stmr Sea Bird, Connor, Ports on the Sound.
Br g Cyclops, Anderson, San Francisco.
Schr Wild Pigeon, Jones, Victoria, VI.
10—Brig Cyrus, Diggs, San Francisco.
13—Stmr Columbia, Dall, San Francisco.
Stmr Sea Bird, Connor, Ports on the Sound.
14—Schr Eclipse, Barrington, Olympia.

In Port.

April 15—Bque Dan, Haagensen, ldg for Valparaiso; bque Ork, Trask, ldg for San Francisco.

Ports on the Sound.

TEEKALET—Arr April 3d, schr Mary Dunn, Stevens, from Dungeness, with produce; 5th, stmr Constitution, Gove, Olympia; 8th, stmr Otter, Mowatt, Victoria, V I; 10th, stmr Sea Bird, Connor, Ports on the Sound; 11th, schr Potter, Norwood, do do; 12th, stmr Sea Bird, Connor, do do.

Sailed—April 4th, schr Salana, Jewett, Frazer's River; 5th, schr Wild Duck, Baldwin, Fort Langley; 6th, sloop Frank Sherman, Lawrence, with lumber and supplies for light-house on Smith's Island; 8th, Br steamer Otter, Mowatt, Victoria; 12th, Sea Bird, Connor, Ports on the Sound.

SEABECK—Arr April 3d, Danish bque Theresia, Kirsting, San Francisco.
Sailed—April 4th, bque Brontes, Newell, San Francisco.

PORT LUDLOW—Sailed April 3d, brig Willimantic, Coupe, San Francisco.

Memoranda.

Per Columbia—Left San Francisco April 6th, at 5:30 PM; touching at way ports, arrived at Steilacoom April 12th, at 1 PM. At 12 M on Monday, 12th instant, off Dungeness, passed brig Cyrus, going out of the Straits.

Passengers.

Per Columbia—J H Doane and lady, Mrs Read and 2 children, Dr Enscoe, C S Ellis, L Grennan, D B Keating, Capt L Balch, Mrs Seavey and child, C Winzenheimer, P S Turpin, J Degner, S Quint, and 67 in the steerage.

Consignees at Steilacoom per Columbia—P J Moorey, S McCaw & Co.

Notice to Mariners.

San Francisco Bar—A large Can Buoy, with black and white perpendicular stripes, is placed just outside of San Francisco Bar, in ten fathoms at mean low water. The course from the Buoy, to enter the harbor, is to keep Fort Point and Alcatraz Island Lighthouses in range. Bearings and distances: to Fort Point, NE by E (magnetic) about 9⅜ miles; to the Telegraph station on Point Lobos, ENE ¾ N, (magnetic) about 7⅝ miles; and to Point Bonita Lighthouse, NE ¾ N (magnetic) about 7⅜ miles.

Four-Fathom Bank—(Being the northwesterly and shoalest part of San Francisco Bar.) A first class Can Buoy, with red and black horizontal stripes, is placed in four fathoms at mean low water, on the west or seaward end of Four-Fathom Bank. Bearings and distances: To Point Bonita Lighthouse E by N, (magnetic) four miles; and to the Telegraph station on Point Lobos E by S, (magnetic) six miles. The Buoy is also on range with Fort Point Lighthouse and Point Bonita. The Bank extends toward Point Bonita; is 2¾ miles in length, and nearly one mile in greatest width. The least depth on it, at mean low water, is 3¾ fathoms.
By order of the Lighthouse Board.

Steilacoom Prices Current.

WHOLESALE—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Provisions.		Tea, per lb	75a1 00
Beef, fresh, per lb	15	Dried Apples, per lb	19
Mutton	12½	Dried Peaches	25
Pork, fresh	12½	Chili, do	25
Salt do	18	Soap, No. 1	12½
Mess do., per bbl	36a35	Soap, No. 2	10
Clear do	45	Starch	20
Bacon, clear, per lb	3	Sugar, No. 1 China	20
Bacon, prime	2	Sugar, No. 2 do	18
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	63	Tobacco, per lb	37½a75
Lard	3	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	$8 50
Hosiery, wool, hf, per doz	$3a5	Window Glass	7 00
Cotton, do	2 50	Sash, per light	20
Paints, &c.		Axes with handles	$2 20
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	18¾	Piles	$3a4 00
Coffee, ground	30		

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 these 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 check 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

SALMON—50 bbls Salmon in store and For sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

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.
5-4 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, Bacon, Hams, Salmon, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Beans, Rice, Peas, Potatoes, Salt, fine, Salt, coarse, Tobacco, Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar, Nails, Glass, Axes, Buckets, Brooms, White Lead, Oil, Turpentine, Lamp Oil, Olive Oil, Coffee, Tea,
Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Soap, Starch, Sugar, Crushed do, Adamantine Candles, Saleratus, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Mustard, Capers, Table Sauces, Can Oysters, Can Lobsters, Can Chickens, Can Beef, Can Peaches, Bottled Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Can Apples, Can Strawberries, Can Pie Fruits, Bottled Pie Fruits, Ex. Lemon, Ex. Vanilla, Ex. Orange, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.
Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

PORK—30 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.

CALICOS—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 Gonorrhea 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. R. 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.
1-3m* J. R. MEEKER & SONS.
Steilacoom, W. T.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., APRIL 16, 1858.

ADDITIONAL ATLANTIC NEWS.

Continued from Second Page.

letter was presented from Gen. Shields, Senator elect from Minnesota, asking to be allowed to take his seat. A debate arose as to the proper course to pursue under the circumstances, and the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Army bill then came up in Committee of the Whole. Several substitutes and amendments were proposed and rejected, and finally the bill, amended on motion of Mr. Pugh, so as to authorize the President to accept the services of 3,000 volunteers, to serve as cavalry or infantry for two years, unless sooner discharged, was reported to the Senate, and rejected by 16 ayes to 35 noes. An amicable personal explanation took place between Messrs. Bell and Johnson of Tennessee, and the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. Quitman, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defense of the Texas frontier, and authorizing the President to call out, as occasion may require, four additional regiments of volunteers. The Matteson expulsion case came up, and after a long debate, the House voted to refer the matter to a Select Committee, by a vote of 93 against 87.

On the 26th, the President, in response to the resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for information to show to what extent Utah may be considered in rebellion, sent in a great mass of documents, the most important of which have already been noticed. Several letters from Gen. Scott to Col. Johnston are among them, in one of which, written lately, he says that it is no longer probable that he will go to the Pacific coast, or that any expedition against the Mormons will be dispatched from that side.

In the United States Senate on the 1st of March Mr. Green, who presented the majority report of the Committee on Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, called up the bill which accompanied the report, providing for such admission. After some objection on the part of the friends of the Pacific Railroad, who contended for the priority, it was decided to take the bill up. Mr. Green then gave notice that he should offer a substitute, providing for the admission of Minnesota at the same time with Kansas. The reason assigned by Mr. G. for this connection was, that it would expedite business, and bring about more speedily the admission of Kansas. But as it will obviously produce the contrary effect it is necessary to look for a different motive, which, doubtless consists in a desire to borrow strength for the passage of Lecompton, by the Minnesota connection. Whether such will be the effect remains to be seen. Mr. Green proceeded to discuss the Kansas question at considerable length, and was followed by Mr. Collamer of Vermont, in opposition, at the conclusion of whose remarks the Senate adjourned. In the House, the Special Committee to consider the resolution providing for the expulsion of Mr. Matteson, was appointed as follows: Messrs. Seward, Harris of Illinois, Grow, Curtis and Bishop. Mr. Harris was subsequently excused from serving at his own request.

It is believed a majority of the Committee is against Matteson's expulsion, although the feeling of honorable men is very bitter against him.

Mr. J. Franklin Longley, of Norfolk, Va., but lately from California, has been made to suffer severely from a strange infatuation for a girl of the town, in New York, who took him to a thieves' den in Elm street, and swindled him out of $1200, (all the money he had) and his gold watch, after which he was kicked out of doors. Before his money was exhausted, the girl promised to marry him; he bought her a wedding ring, silk dresses, a traveling trunk, and so on, and got as far as Jersey City on his way toward home. But there, as he insisted on marriage, she left him, and he still pursued her. When the dupe awoke to his senses, and saw how he had been fleeced, he sought the aid of the police. Several parties suspected of participating in the robbery have been arrested and locked up for examination.

A party of Sing Sing convicts attempted to escape from prison on the 25th ult. While marching in to supper, they rushed from the ranks for the ice covered river. They were brought to by the keepers firing revolvers after them. Two of the fugitives were badly wounded, and all were recaptured. One of the worst wounded was Spence, who was sent up from New York last October for practising the panel game.

There is now little doubt that the burning of the St. Louis Hotel was the work of an incendiary, for the purpose of concealing a murder. Horrible developments are expected to be brought to light. A man named Charles L. Taylor, otherwise known as Sanders, was arrested for setting fire to the hotel, after murdering Ephraim Doane, one of the inmates. The landlord, Dr. Strader, and Charles Waldrop, a watchman, have also been arrested, not, however, as at present appears, from any evidence that they were party to the crime, but that they may not be bought off or smuggled away to shield the guilty. It appears that Taylor, *alias* Sanders, took lodgings at another hotel that night, having arrived at said lodgings in his stocking feet, and having previously remarked to some one that Doane, the man supposed to have been murdered in his room, and who was found after the fire in his bed, which was saturated with blood, had $4,000 in his possession. The curious and suspicious circumstance about Strader is that whereas, he was supposed to have been the proprietor, of the house, he turns out to have been only an agent of some other party, and without any pecuniary interest in the establishment himself.

Advices have been received from Camp Scott, the headquarters of the Utah Army, to Jan. 5, by the arrival of Mr. Hookaday, U. S. Attorney at St. Louis. The health of the army continued good, and the weather was remarkably mild. The most important item of intelligence is to the effect that the U. S. District Court had indicted Brigham Young, Heber Kimball, and others of the Mormon leaders, for high treason. The Mormons, according to reliable intelligence received by Col. Johnston, were actively engaged in making preparations for resistance in the spring. Gov. Cumming was performing the duties of his office to the best of his ability under the circumstances.

Capt. Marcy arrived at Santa Fe on Feb. 2d, from Camp Scott. He had a hard journey, and lost a large number of mules. He will procure horses and supplies for the army in Utah, and hopes to put Col. Johnston in condition to march into Salt Lake City in a few weeks. The men are eager for the fray.

Political meetings are being held in all parts of the country in reference to the Kansas Lecompton question. A great meeting in support of the President's policy was held at Mozart Hall, in New York, on the 2d ult., at which addresses were delivered by ex-Governor Jones, of Tenn., the Hon. Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, Mr. Bilbo, of Tenn., and others. On the fourth ult., two days after, another great meeting of the same character was held at Tammany Hall, and on the same evening the Administration Democracy gave a sumptuous banquet at the La Farge House, under the auspices of the Democratic Central Club.

Latest advices from the Plains state that a desperate battle has been fought on Pawnee Fork, between the Pawnee and Arrapahoe Indians, in which ten of the former were killed and many wounded. It is stated that the Camanche and Kiowa Indians now express the best feelings toward the whites, and declare that the Army and other trains shall not be molested.

Mr. Seward made a great speech in the U. S. Senate on the Kansas Lecompton question.

Another dreadful steamboat disaster occurred on Monday morning last. The steamboat *Eliza Battle*, running on the Alabama River, was burned at a place known as Kemp's Landing, near Demopolis, and 39 persons lost their lives; many of the sufferers being frozen in the water.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention for the nomination of State officers met at New Haven March 3d, and nominated Gen. James T. Pratt for Governor, John Cotton Smith for Lieutenant-Governor, F. Williams for Secretary of State, Daniel B. Warner for Treasurer, and Peleg C. Child for Comptroller. After considerable warm debate, a series of resolutions were adopted, indorsing the policy of President Buchanan as expressed in his several messages.

The Louisiana House of Representatives have passed a bill authorizing a company, which is already organized, to import twenty-five hundred free blacks from the African coast, to be indentured for a term of not less than fifteen years.

Commodore M. C. Perry, late commander of the Japan Expedition, died in New York on the 3d of March. His age was 63 years.

FROM EUROPE.

The late news from Europe is not of vast importance. The Bank of England had reduced its rate of discount to 3 per cent. The British Parliament assembled Feb. 4th, and on the 5th the refugee question formed the subject of a sharp discussion between Lord Palmerston and Mr. Roebuck in the House of Commons. The latter spoke with much bitterness against Napoleon, and against the position taken by Counts deMorny and de Persigny, and the addresses of the French army concerning the late attempted assassination of the Emperor. Lord Palmerston admitted that the British Government had received dispatches from the French Government requesting that such measures as they thought fit might be taken with regard to the *attentat*, and the Premier promised to lay the papers before Parliament on the following day.

The latest news is by the *America*, to Feb. 13, which vessel arrived at Halifax on the 27th, and at Boston on the 28th. A collision had occurred near Liverpool, between the Canadian screw steamship *North American* and the barque *Leander*, of Maine, from the effect of which the latter instantly sunk. The captain's wife, the second mate and eight seamen were drowned, and the rest were picked up by the steamer.

Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, had introduced his new India bill, for the transfer of the government of that dependency to the crown of England, but the question will be fully debated before any result is arrived at.

There is a report from France that Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, had resigned, and that Count Walewski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, would shortly do the same.

FROM MEXICO.

The recent political news from Mexico is not striking, and for the most part would seem to indicate a comparative calm before a more furious storm, though the opposition to Zuloaga was very decided in some quarters. The whole State of Yucatan was united against him, and it is reported that Vera Cruz, Oajaca and Puebla had sent 8500 men and 40 pieces of artillery to oppose him. The troubles in Campeachy have been settled.

It was reported that Santa Anna was expected shortly at Havana, whence he would sail for Mexico in a Spanish war steamer, to assume, for the last time, the Presidency of the Republic. The opera troupe, under Maretzek, had closed their engagement, and were to leave for Charleston in the *Isabel* on the 26th, where they have since arrived.

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.
3-1y 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,
3-1y 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.

1. 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 Merchandise, 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 19, 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.
BARNES & AYERS.
1-tf 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.
O. 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, POST HORNS, OPHICIEIDES, BUGLES, CYMBALS,
CORNETS, CORNOPEANS, ALTO HORNS, TENOR HORNS, 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, BANJOS, TAMBORINES, FLAGEOLETS,
FLUTES, FIPES, CLARIONETS, PICOLOS.

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

ROMAN AND ITALIAN STRINGS.
Just received, an invoice of the famous S. S. S. Roman Strings, warranted to be unequalled in the world.

FANCY ARTICLES.
Vases, Porte-Monnaies,
Portfolios, Watchstands,
Fincons, 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 50 per cent.
LOWER
Than any other jobbing house in California.
A. KOHLER,
1-3m 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 & CARL,
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, Westenholm, 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—
8 9 lbs best White French Sugar Beet;
3 lb lbs Long Blood Beet;
900 lbs best Yellow Dutch Onion; also White and Red Onion;
150 lbs Cabbage, of assorted kind;
300 lbs Turnip, of assorted kinds;
300 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;
30 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;
500 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. F. Sweeney & Co., Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.
J. F. SWEENEY & CO.,
109 California street,
1-3m San Francisco.

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

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCESSOR TO THE late firm of J. M. 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,
Plant 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.
Importer and Dealer in Seeds, &c.,
1-3m 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,
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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., APRIL 16, 1858.

Miscellany.

Paternal Advice.

They tell a very good story at the expense of a rich merchant of Marseilles and a very clever young man, a clerk of his, who had secretly fallen in love with the old man's daughter, but without a chance of winning her, as he thought. The old gentleman noticed that he was growing pale and thin, and began to question him as to the reason.

"It is some love affair, I fancy."

"I give you my word, sir!"

"Tut, tut!" said the old man. I have an eye in my head; I can see through a millstone as far as any other man. Besides, your blushes betray you, my boy. Well, well—boys will be boys."

"What, sir!" exclaimed the agitated clerk; "do you know—"

"Do I know? why, its the old story. She is the fairest of the fair, etc., and you are afraid to ask her hand in marriage."

"I dare not, sir."

"Yes, I understand—rich father—proud as Lucifer, and all that sort of thing. But you are wide awake, eh? You know what to do. Perhaps I'll help you, for I can't afford to lose your services—and you're pining to a shadow. It'll take money; but as far as a couple of thousand goes, my boy, I'm your man!" And he slapped the young fellow on the back in a very encouraging manner. "I tell you," he added, "I was as poor as a church mouse myself when I began life."

"I thank you, sir; but your kindness is thrown away. She I love is far above me."

"I dare say; but in my time, young fellows were not cast down for a trifle. In my day, when there was a crusty old fellow in the way, we summoned him to surrender. If he was obstinate, we ran away with the girl—a coach-and-four, and no stopping place short of Hymen."

For many days the conversation was renewed under different forms. The young man could not make up his mind to speak out, for his employer was a terrible old fellow, proud as Lucifer, and thought his daughter a match for an emperor. To declare himself, would be to be kicked out of doors incontinently. But the advice to carry off the young lady, persisted in day after day, began to produce an effect on the young clerk.

"Sir," said he to his patron, one fine day, "I can't hold out any longer; I've a great mind to follow your advice."

"Bravo! Spoken like a lad of spirit. I'll get another clerk to do your work, and you may make your honeymoon as long as you like. My dear fellow, I'm rejoiced to see you acting like a man. You marry the girl, and her old booby of a father will come round fast enough, I'll warrant you. I wish you all the happiness in the world. But, by the way, how are you off for money? An elopement is an expensive affair."

"I have saved up a little something, sir."

"Pooh, pooh! what are your savings? A mere pinch, on a journey. Here, my boy, here's a thousand crowns; you're heartily welcome to them. Have you engaged a carriage?"

"I thought of taking the railroad."

"Pshaw! you'll spoil everything. How absurd it would be to use a public conveyance with a thousand eyes on you. You'll be company enough for each other. You shall have my carryall."

"A thousand thanks, sir."

So the clerk took his master's carriage, money and daughter. When the old man found out who was the bride, of course he stormed and raved and used bad language, as old gentlemen are apt to do in a passion; but as it was all his own doings, he finally "came round," and his son-in law is now a partner in the house.

Flogging a Skeleton.

A tall and ~~per~~ indiv dual, James Daniels by name, and supposed to be a native of one of the Eastern States, was arraigned for an assault and battery on Reuben Hanby, who has been exhibiting himself somewhere in the northern part of the city as "The Genuine, Original Living Skeleton." The prisoner wished to be heard in explanation of his conduct, and permission being granted, commenced as follows:

"Yesterday, being out of work, I thought I'd take a walk through the city to amuse myself, for want of anything better to do, and it struck my 'tention that I had never seen so many shows of skeletungs. But what is there queer about that, thought I, seeing that these are the very starvation times that oughter be favorable to the skeletung crop, if they aint good for anything else. Why, you know that you can't buy even there hoss mea sassagers for less than—"

Here the magistrate, apprehending a still wider digression, requested Mr. Daniels to speak to the point.

"Well," resumed James, "presently I came to a great big starin picture that looked like a starved gallinipper smashed up against a wall. Now, you see, ever since these bank-bustin times commenced, and old Ike Coleman's soap and candle factory supended operations, I thought I was about the boniest individual to be seen on this continent. But when I seed that pictur, says I to myself, "good! here's a feller that's leaner than I am. I'll step in and shake hands with him. It will do me good to look at him." So I paid my fip (here the narrator heaved a tremendous sigh) and walked in. 'Which is the skillitung?' says I. 'I am,' says a feller in very tight pantaloons and jacket. I looked at him, and I'll be 'lected to Congress, gents, if the feller was nigh as lean as I am myself! I felt a little riled then, I confess, and I spoke right out—'Dern me if you ain't a piece of bogus composition, (says I); d'ye call yourself a skillitung by profession and follow the business for a living, charging me a fip for a sight, when I kin see my own shadow in any mud puddle for nothing?' I felt then like I could lick all the 'natomies that ever was dug up by the doctors; so I pitched right into him and knocked all the skin off my knuckles against the infernal scarecrow's bony carcass."

On this confession, Mr. Daniels, the amateur "skillitung," was bound over to answer for the assault and battery.

Major Jones's Modesty.

Everybody who knows Major Jones is aware that he carries more modesty under his hat than cash in his porte-monnaie. A few years since a highwayman undertook to rob Major Jones. He met Jones in a piece of woods in New Jersey. He asked Jones for his pocket-book. Jones refused to yield. The highwayman thereupon took Jones by the neck, and undertook to "choke him down." Jones made fight, and kept it up for half an hour; at the expiration of that time Jones caved, and the highwayman commenced rifling his pockets. The contents amounted to just eighteen cents.

"Is that all you've got?"

"Every cent."

"What made you fight so long?"

"Didn't want to be exposed. Bad enough to have only eighteen cents, but a great deal worse to have the world know it."

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Young men ambitious to develop their powers and qualify themselves by self-culture, for usefulness and success in life; teachers who would learn by a simple method how to draw out the intellect and cultivate the dispositions of their pupils; mothers desiring a guide to the best means of forming the character and preserving the health and morals of their children; merchants anxious to select wisely, manage judiciously, and educate properly, their clerks and confidential assistants; mechanics wishing to choose apprentices and train them for their own particular trades; and every one who would learn how to study character, select friends, business partners, connubial companions, and general associates; but, above all, how to train one's own capabilities, in the best possible way to secure personal development, will find the Journal a Monitor and friend.

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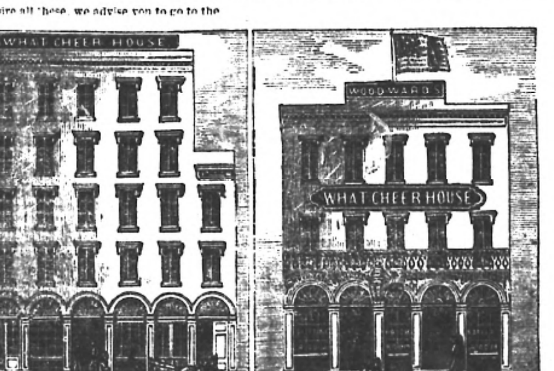

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San Francisco, Dec. 26 1857 1 3m

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Beyond the scope of all writers merely indifferent upon the subject of religion there is a wide field for the beneficial exercise of the influences which the spread of Catholic literature fails not to foster and maintain. The communion of sentiment and sympathy in the cause of religion and morality which actuate the members of the church demand that the progress of events—which, though of no import to the political or secular press, tend to animate and enliven the faithful—should be made known to them.

The struggles and progress of the church in our own State are unknown to the great body of Catholics here, because we are unrepresented at the press; and, for the same reason, our brethren in other parts of the Union and Christendom know nothing of us as members of the "Household of the Faith."

But the desolating dogmas and pernicious immorality of a class of writing which obtains extensive circulation because it is cheap, and served up in a fashion to create and cater to a diseased appetite in the reading public, call upon all good men to assist with their best energies in countervailing their baleful results, and displacing the cause of influences so malign; and to this branch of its duty The Monitor shall devote itself with a hearty zeal and unfaltering fidelity.

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For the rest, we hope to furnish a Journal which will amuse as well as instruct; which, neither in advertisements nor any other department, shall contain anything which a judicious parent would be unwilling to place before his child; though our columns will be seasoned with mirth, and a good joke will be as welcome, *nearly*, as a subscription.

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Barley Forks, large; Manure and Straw Forks;
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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—whereof 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,
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Washington City, Jan. 6th, 1852.

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