

# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

VOL. 1.

STEELACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1858.

NO. 8.

## PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROBERT,  
Publisher and Proprietor.

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### Agriculture.

#### Potato Rot—Its Remedy.

It is not so much my object in this communication to pretend to give a remedy for the potato rot as to offer some observations upon its probable causes, and some suggestions for the management and cultivation of that invaluable plant, by acting upon which I have uniformly succeeded in raising good crops.

Now, whatever may be the exciting or immediate cause of this disease, I think that the remote cause is to be found in the abuse to which the potato has, for a long series of years, been subjected. I mean by this that, in many instances, the plant has been cultivated in a manner contrary to its original nature; and that, in consequence, it has become partially, if not permanently, diseased.

Planting in a soil in every respect unsuitable; planting seed diseased or imperfectly selected; negligent, or what is worse, a wrong mode of cultivation; exposing the potatoes after being dug to early frosts, chilling rains or the hot rays of the sun; putting them away in bad condition in damp cellars or in improperly constructed receptacles in the ground—are some of the abuses to which the potato has been subjected, and some of the causes of its present deterioration.

If these conclusions are correct, instead of seeking a specific for the rot, it would be a wiser and more practical course to endeavor, by proper care and cultivation, to restore this plant to its original soundness. And that the suggestions which follow, if faithfully practiced, will contribute to this result, if not entirely accomplish it, my own experience demonstrates. During the past season one-eighth, at least, of the potatoes raised in this neighborhood were so much affected with the rot as to be unfit for use, while mine were almost perfectly sound. Of a crop of over a hundred bushels, I had not, perhaps, more than a bushel of unsound potatoes. As the result of my experience in raising this crop during several years, in which I have been almost invariably successful in securing sound potatoes and obtaining a fair yield, I make the following suggestions.

1st. Select, if possible, a new, dry and sandy soil. Here in the West, especially, this kind of soil is indispensable to the successful raising of sound potatoes. If it is necessary to use a fertilizer, a compost made of ashes or lime and stable manure, in which the ashes or lime preponderates, is preferable to any other.

2d. Having secured a proper soil, the soil should be deeply and thoroughly plowed in the fall, or early in the spring, and again immediately before planting. Whatever other precautions are overlooked in preparing the ground, that of deep plowing should not be neglected.

3d. In selecting the seed, the greatest care should be observed to exclude all that is in the least diseased. Care should also be taken to procure those varieties which experience has proved to be least liable to rot. In this section of country the kinds most in favor are the pink eyes, Irish grays and a species of long red potato, for which I know no particular name; the latter being less esteemed for table use, but less liable to rot than either of the former.

I think the best mode of planting is in hills, about three and a half feet apart each way, with three or four eyes in a hill. This plan I prefer to planting closer, as being less liable to be affected with disease.

4. In cultivating potatoes, they should be kept free from weeds and plowed twice, at least; the first time when the vines are from three to six inches high, and the last about the time the first blossoms appear.

5. Potatoes should be dug as soon as they are fully matured. The practice of suffering them to remain in the ground a month or two after they are ripe is, I am convinced, a very bad one. If no suitable place has already been prepared for them, they may be placed in heaps and covered with straw or hay, sufficient to keep them dry and protect them from the light and heat of the sun, as both are injurious and should be carefully excluded.

6. The best place to keep potatoes through the winter is a dry, dark cellar, having a wooden floor. If the cellar is damp, a layer of chaff (that of wheat being the best) should be placed under them, and around the walls. They should be frequently examined, if possible, through the winter, and the decayed ones should be carefully removed. Potatoes may be kept perfectly sound until harvest by keeping them in a dark and tolerably dry place and by keeping the sprouts broken off.

ably dry place and by keeping the sprouts broken off.

If the foregoing suggestions are faithfully observed, I have no doubt that the ravages of the rot will be greatly retarded. Unfortunately for the potato, it has received less attention, with a view to its improvement, than almost any other kind of agricultural product. Let the same pains be taken with the potato as are bestowed upon some other kinds of farming produce, and the result will be that this almost indispensable article of food will not only become more abundant, but greatly improved in quality.

#### Application of Manures.

The various modes of applying manures excite continual inquiry as to the best, the most profitable. Farmers are often induced to change their opinions and their practices after trying new modes which have been recommended or tried by their neighbors. The inquiry among practical farmers is a very broad one, since there is such a diversity of soil and of crops, as well as of the nature of the manure to be applied.

Still there are general principles, applicable to all lands in all latitudes and longitudes. These principles are made up from the actual trials and practices of farmers who have acquired their knowledge in the open fields, and actually reaped what they themselves had sown. Such farmers often hearken to new theories on the strength of the recommendation of others. Sometimes they are gainers, sometimes losers by a change of system. Still they never lose sight of the main chance. They are never so absurd as to place their manures on bean-poles, or to bury them in pits out of the reach of the influence of the atmosphere.

It is now pretty generally agreed among practical farmers that manures of all kinds may be buried too deep in the furrow—so deep with a deep plow as to entirely destroy their efficacy for a number of seasons, if not forever. The reason why this is so is not very satisfactorily explained: for it is proved that manures never work down to any great depth, else the subsoil would be valuable after many years of deep manuring.

One great point with farmers should be to prevent the loss of their barn manures by checking great fermentation. Strong manures heaped up soon ferment and burn unless much extra matter is mixed in the pile. Some heaps heat so much as to turn white. They are "fire-farred," as the old gardeners used to express it, and they are almost worthless when this excessive heating has been permitted. We incline to the opinion that more of the essence of our manures is wasted by this fermentation—this heating process—than in all other modes of waste.

It is certain that excellent crops of corn are grown where the manure from the barn-yard was buried no deeper than a common harrow would bury it when spread on the surface. This we often see on dry ground and in dry summers and with only a moderate dressing of manure. So we find that all kinds of manure spread in October and November on grass land or meadow land, work well and increase the crop abundantly, though exposed through the winter to all kinds of weather.

The truth seems to be that not much of the essence of barn manures is lost by evaporation when they are spread out where no fermentation takes place. Still, if we would secure all the essence of barn manures, we must mix them with fresh earth immediately, or in the yard, or in the field with a light furrow or a harrow. When this is done, no effluvia, or ammonia, is perceived to pass away.

#### A Thrifty Walking Stick.

When the old Laird of Dumbiedikes gave to his son the memorable injunction: "Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping"—his advice had a deep significance which few are wise enough to profit by. The sound philosophy of the precept was vividly brought to our mind a day or two since, by the sight of a big apple, the history of which is fit "to point a moral and adorn a tale." Some four or five years ago, a lad, passing an orchard when the proprietor was thinning out and trimming his trees, picked up a very slender sapling, which had been thrown away, to serve as a temporary walking stick. Having used it for this purpose, he carelessly stuck it in the ground when he returned home, and left it, thinking no more of the circumstance. There it remained undisturbed until it took root, and there it is still, being now a flourishing tree, in bearing condition, producing Red Astrachan apples, a noble specimen of which was last season presented to the editor of the *Salem Register*. Is not this occurrence striking illustration of the wisdom of the old Scotch Laird?

An exchange paper publishes the following, the truth of which, we believe, need not be doubted: The mould on decayed fruit, stale bread, moist wood, etc., is shown by the microscope to be plants, bearing leaves, flowers and seed, and increasing with incredible rapidity; for in a few hours the seeds spring up, arrive at maturity, and bring forth seeds themselves, so that many generations are produced in a day.

#### Tell Me No More.

BY CHARLES MACKEY.

Tell me no more amid these silent mountains,  
Beneath these green leaves, musical with song,  
Lull'd by the whispers of the upland fountains,  
The old unvarying tale of guilt and wrong.

Leave me alone one day, with nature's beauty—  
One day—one night—an alien to my care;  
The needful rest will serve my soul to duty,  
And give me strength to struggle and to bear.

If it be true that love is born to sorrow—  
That hope deceives and friendship fades away—  
Let the sad wisdom slumber till to-morrow,  
Nor stand between me and this summer day.

If I am free to dive in truth's deep ocean,  
I will be free to linger on the shore,  
To watch the billows in their strong commotion,  
And hear far off their melancholy roar.

Pearls for the diver battling with the billows!  
Pearls for his mournful pomp and lonely pride!  
For me, this day, a harp upon the willows,  
And flowers, fresh gathered, by the water's side.

#### Procrastination.

If fortune, with a smiling face,  
Strew roses on our way,  
When shall we stoop to pick them up?  
To-day, my love, to-day.

But should she frown with face of care,  
Or talk of coming sorrow,  
When shall we grieve, if grieve we must?  
To-morrow, love, to-morrow!

#### ANNIE LAURIE.

"If you want to hear 'Annie Laurie' sung, come to my house to-night," said a gentleman to his friend. "We have a love-lorn fellow in the village who was sadly wrecked by the refusal of a girl whom he had been paying attention to for a year or more. It is seldom he will attempt the song; but when he does, I tell you he draws tears from eyes unused to weeping."

A small select company had assembled in a pleasant parlor, and were gaily chatting and laughing when a tall young man entered, whose peculiar face and air instantly arrested attention. He was very pale, with that clear, vivid complexion which dark-haired consumptives so often have. His locks were as black as jet, and hung profusely upon a square white collar. His eyes were very large and spiritual, and his brow such an one as a poet should have. But for a certain wandering look, a casual observer would have pronounced him a man of uncommon intellectual powers. The words "poor fellow," and "how sad he looks," went the rounds, as he came forward, bowed to the company, and took his seat. One or two thoughtless girls laughed as they whispered that he was "love-cracked;" but the rest of the company treated him with a respectful deference.

It was late in the evening when singing was proposed, and to ask him to sing "Annie Laurie" was a task of uncommon delicacy. One song after another was sung, and at last that one was named. At its mention the young man grew deadly pale, but did not speak; he seemed instantly to be lost in a reverie.

"The name of the girl who treated him so badly was Annie," said a lady, whispering to the new guest; "but oh! I wish he would sing it; nobody else can do it justice!"

"No one dares sing 'Annie Laurie' before you, Charles," said an elderly lady; "would it be too much to ask you to favor the company with it?" she added, timidly.

He did not reply for a moment; his lips quivered a little, and then, looking up as if he saw a spiritual presence, he began. Every sound was hushed; it seemed as if his voice was the voice of an angel. The tones vibrated through nerve, and pulse, and heart, and made one shiver with the pathos of his feeling. Never was heard melody in a human voice like that—so plaintive, so soulful, so tender and earnest!

He sat with his head thrown back, his eyes half closed, the locks of dark hair glistening against his pale temples, his fine throat swelling with the rich tones, his hands lightly folded before him; and as he sang

"And 'twas there that Annie Laurie  
Gave me her promise true,"

it seemed as if he shook from head to foot with emotion. Many a lip trembled, and there was no jesting—no laughing—but instead, tears in more than one eye.

And on he sang, and on, holding every one in wrapt attention, till he came to the last verse—

"Like dew on the gowan lying  
Is the fate of her fairy feet,  
And like winds in summer sighing,  
Her voice is low and sweet—  
And she's a lowly to me!"

He paused before he added—

"And for Bonnie Annie Laurie,  
I'll lay me down and die."

There was a long and solemn pause. The black locks seemed to glisten blacker—the white temples whiter—almost imperceptibly the head kept falling back—the eyes were close shut. One glanced at another—all seemed awe-struck—till the same person who had urged him to sing laid her hand gently on his shoulder, saying—

"Charles! Charles!"

Then came the hush—a thrill of horror crept through every frame—the poor tried heart had ceased to beat. Charles, the love-betrayed, was dead!

#### Two Thrilling Rattlesnake Stories.

The West India island of Martinique is infested with rattlesnakes. I once knew a planter living in the interior of the island, whose lands were so overrun with these venomous reptiles that the greater part of his slaves deserted him, and sought refuge in the vast forests that cover the island. The only slaves that remained were a few that were in irons at the time of the flight of their companions, and were awaiting punishment for some misdemeanor, and those slaves who hoped to escape punishment by promising to devote themselves to the extermination of the snakes. Among the negroes in captivity was one named Pegu, who was condemned to receive three hundred strokes of the rattan. The hour for his punishment arrived. His master came forth to witness the bloody scene. Pegu was standing near the whipping block, awaiting the moment when his hands and feet should be fastened to it, when he perceived a rattlesnake gliding towards him through the grass. He did not stir.

The rapid death following the serpent's bite was preferable to the lingering one which he felt awaited him under the overseer's cane. The serpent coiled itself ready to strike, when at this moment the planter caught the peculiar sound of the rattle, and leaped terror-stricken on one side. The snake, attracted by the motion, changed his intention; and, fancying that the planter was about to attack him, glided rapidly towards the unhappy man, who, paralyzed with fear, remained rooted to the ground. Pegu, seeing his master's peril, leaped forward, and catching the snake's tail with one hand, caught him by the neck with the other, and, after a quarter of an hour's compression, succeeded in choking him. An hour after this Pegu received his three hundred lashes, and died that night under the punishment. Such is gratitude in Martinique!

A most affecting incident happened in the same island while I was staying there, passing most of my time in the forests, or with that wild race of cattle hunters known as *Roucoulers*. A fine athletic negro named Golo, belonging to a rich planter who lived thirty miles from St. Pierre, was desperately enamored of a pretty mulatto lass named Juanita, living on the next plantation. But Juanita was a coquette and cruel, as coquettes generally are. Having a slight tinge of white blood in her, she looked down from an exalted height upon poor Golo, who was as black—black, in fact, than the ink with which I am writing. She treated him shamefully, giving him an ounce of hope and a ton of bad treatment. Still Golo did not despair, but pressed his suit on every opportunity.

At last Juanita, finding her lover so pertinacious that he must either be finally rejected or accepted, told him one day that she had a passion for rattlesnake's tails; that she valued them in proportion to their length; but that as yet she had not been able to get a tail which contained twelve rings. Now if he brought her a tail of twelve rings, she would be his. Golo's heart sank, but still he determined to undertake his dangerous task. What was there he would not peril to gain Juanita? Day after day, Golo, with a burning brand of pine wood in one hand and a short sabre in the other, traversed the forests, listening for the ominous rattling of the snakes. In point of numbers his success was prodigious; for there is no better method of killing the rattlesnakes than the one Golo adopted; thrusting the burning torch in his face, and, as he detests fire, he is easily decapitated in the moment of his confusion. Nevertheless, Golo could not find a single tail with twelve rings in it. He had some with eight, nine, and even one which had eleven; but when he laid this last before Juanita, she was still inexorable, and declared that even eleven and a half would not content her. At last, one day, when almost despairing of success, as Golo was crossing an open space, his ear was caught by a particularly ominous rattle. He stopped, and perceived an enormous rattlesnake gliding towards him. His eyes were glowing with an intense fire; its bifurcated tongue was agitated with an inconceivable rapidity of motion. The gray and yellow scales on its head and back glistened with a changeful luster, like some silken surface on which light was playing. Golo felt that the hour was come when he should either win Juanita or perish.

The size and whole appearance of the snake convinced him that he had twelve or more rings in his tail, and he awaited his approach with a beating heart. The snake came gliding on, and when within three feet, coiled himself for a spring. Golo now seized the opportunity, and dashing his torch into the animal's jaws, severed the head from the body at a single blow.

It was with a throbb of delight that he discovered, on stooping down to examine his prize, thirteen rings in the snake's tail. While he was separating them from the carcass, he felt a slight pricking sensation in his heel. Turning quickly round, he discovered to his horror that he had placed his foot on the snake's severed head, in which the muscular action still continued, and that, all lifeless as it was, it had bitten him!

Golo now knew that he was a dead man, and his sole object was to see Juanita before he expired. Catching up his prize, which he had purchased with his life, he rushed across the field with the speed of despair. Every moment he felt the poison working more fatally in his veins,

until at last, swollen, breathless, speechless, and frothing at the lips, he rushed into Juanita's presence. He could no longer articulate; but, holding out to her the thirteen rattles in his swollen hand, and fixing on her one last look of devotion, he rolled on the floor at her feet, and, after a few gasps, breathed his last.

#### Diogenes.

In his old age, Diogenes was taken captive by pirates, who carried him to Crete, and exposed him for sale as a slave. On being asked what he could do, he replied, "Govern men; sell me, therefore, to one who wants a master." Xenades, a wealthy Corinthian, struck with this reply, purchased him, and, on returning to Corinth, gave him his liberty and consigned his children to his education. The children were taught to be cynics, much to their own satisfaction.

It was during this period that his world renowned interview with Alexander took place. The prince, surprised at not seeing Diogenes joining the crowd of his flatterers, went to see him. He found the cynic sitting in his tub, basking in the sun. "I am Alexander the Great," said the prince. "I am Diogenes the cynic," was the reply. Alexander then asked him if there was anything he could do for him? "Yes; stand aside from between me and the sun." Surprised at such indifference to princely favor—an indifference so strikingly contrasted with everything he hitherto had witnessed—he exclaimed, "Were I not Alexander, I would be Diogenes!"

One day, being brought before the King, and being asked who he was, Diogenes replied, "A spy on your cupidity;" language, the boldness of which must have gained him universal admiration, because implying great singularity as well as force of character.

Singularity and insolence may be regarded as his grand characteristics. Both of these are exemplified in the anecdote of his lighting a lamp in the daytime, and peering about the streets as if earnestly seeking something. Being asked what he sought, he replied, "A man." The point of this story is lost in the usual version, which makes him seek "an honest man." The words in Laertius are simply, "I seek a man." Diogenes did not seek honesty; he wanted to find a man in whom honesty would be included, with many other qualities. It was his constant reproach to his contemporaries that they had no manhood. He said he had never seen men; at Sparta he had seen children; at Athens, women. One day he called out, "Approach, all men!" When some approached, he beat them back with his club, saying, "I called for men; ye are excrement."

Thus he lived till his ninetieth year, brutal, bitter, ostentatious and abstemious; disgracing the title of "The Dog." (for a dog has affection, gratitude, sympathy, and caressing manners) yet growing over his unenvied virtues as a cur growls over his meatless bone, forever snapping and snarling without occasion; an object of universal attention, and, from many quarters, of unfeigned admiration. One day his friends went to see him. On arriving at the portico under which he was wont to sleep, they found him still lying on the ground wrapped in his cloak. He seemed to sleep. They pushed aside the folds of his cloak—he was dead.

#### A Father's Advice to a Son.

Bob, you are about leaving home for strange parts. You're going to throw me out of the game, and go it alone. The odds are against you, Bob, but remember always that industry and perseverance are the winning cards; they are the "browsers." Book learning and all that sort of thing will do to fill up with, like small trumps; but you must have the bowers to back 'em, else they ain't worth shucks. If luck is agin you pretty strong, don't cave in and look like a sick chicken on a rainy day, but hold your head up and make believe you are flush trumps; they won't play so hard agin you, I've lived and traveled around some, Bob, and I've found out that as soon as folks thought you held a weak hand, they'd all buck agin you strong. So, when you're sorter weak, keep on a bold front, but play cautious; be satisfied with a p'int. Many's the hand I've seen euchred cause they played for too much. Keep your eyes well skinned, Bob; don't let 'em "nig" on you; recollect the game lays as much with the head as with the hands. Be temperate; never get drunk; for then, no matter how good your hand, you won't know how to play it; both bowers and ace won't save you, for there's sartin to be a "miss deal" or something wrong. And another thing, Bob, (this was spoken in a low tone) don't go too much on the women; queens is kinder poor cards; the more you have of 'em, the worse for you; you might have three, and if nary a trump. I don't say discard 'em all; if you get hold of one that's a trump, it's all good, and there's sartin to be one out of four. And, above all, Bob, be honest; never take a man's trick wot don't belong to you, nor "slip" cards, or "nig," for then you can't look your man in the face, and when that's the case, there's no fun in the game; it's a regular "cut-throat." So now, Bob, farewell; remember wot I tell you, and you'll be sure to win; and if you don't, sarves you right if you get "skunked."

#### Variety.

A very charming daughter of one of the "solid men of Boston," being at a ball, a few weeks since, was solicited by a combination of moustache, starch and broadcloth, for the honor of her hand in a dance, to which solicitation she returned an affirmative answer. In a subsequent conversation, the aforesaid combination inquired her father's business. "He is a wood-sawyer," she replied. The fellow awoke, feeling that he let himself down a foot or two by the association. The lady's father was a wealthy dealer in mahogany, which occasionally had to be sawed by himself, or under his own supervision.

"I tell you wot, Sam, I hab a monestus 'spute wid massa dis mopping, down in de cotten patch."

"You don't see so, Caesar; wot you 'sputed wid massa?"

"Yes, I tell you, for one hour we 'sputed together down in de cotten patch."

"Wa, wa, wot you 'spute about?"

"Why, you see, Sam, massa come down dar whar I was hoein', and massa hab my squash grow best on sandy ground, an' I say so too; an' dar we 'spute about it for mo'n one hour!"

At a public sale of books the auctioneer put up "Drew's Essay on Souks," which was knocked down to a shoemaker, who to the great amusement of the crowded room asked the auctioneer if "he had any more works on shoemaking to sell?"

A noted haunt in the Fourth Ward, New York—one of the shilling lodging-house class—called "The Gate," has the following stanza over the door:

"This gate hangs well,  
And hinders none;  
Refresh and pay,  
And travel on."

There is an old maid out West so tough and wrinkled, that they use her forehead to grate nutmegs on.

Mrs. Partington not having heard of the Cove of Cork lately, thinks the poor gentleman must be ill.

Recently a man died at a tavern that he had long frequented, neglecting his family. The tavern keeper sent his wife word that he was dead, and inquired her will. She replied, "In life he was with you—he gave you his money, and drank your liquor, which undoubtedly caused his death; I now leave him with you to bury."

Horace Walpole once said: "In my youth I thought of writing a satire on mankind—but now in my age, I think I should write an apology for them."

"Much remains unsung," as the tom-cat remarked to the brickbat, when it abruptly cut short his serenade.

A fellow in the mountains attaches M. D. to his name; he says it is an abbreviation for Mule Driver.

The following correspondence recently took place between a tailor and debtor:

Sir—Your bill has been a long time standing. I beg it may be settled forthwith. Yours, S.

To which the tailor received the following polite reply:

Sir—I am very sorry my bill should have been kept standing so very long. Pray, request it to sit down.

"Donald," said a Scotch dame, looking up from catechism to her son, "what's a slander?"

"A slander, gude m'ither!" quoth young Donald, twisting the corner of his plaid, "awee! I hardly ken, unless it be mayhap, an over true tale which one gude woman tells of another."

An exchange paper tells of a person who professed his sermon with—

"My friends, let us say a few words before we begin."

"This is about equal to the chap who took a short nap before he went to sleep."

A wit being asked by a seedy poet whether he thought he had ever written anything that would live replied—

"Before you trouble yourself on that score, I advise you to write something that will let you live."

A number of women in Erie county, N. York, have called a convention, the object of which is stated to be "to gain a new knowledge of the nature and attributes of man." An exchange very patiently asks "why don't they get married?"

Prayer is the slender nerve that moveth the muscles of Omnipotence.

A lady who was in the habit of visiting the poor for benevolent purposes, took her little daughter with her. The child saw, heard and was interested. But there was something which the child could not exactly make out. So on the road home she said, "Mamma, when you are out visiting the poor, you always talk about Jesus Christ to them, but you don't talk of him at home."



PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., APRIL 30, 1858.

FROM EUROPE. We have very full and important intelligence from Europe. On the 19th Lord Palmerston's "Conspiracy to Murder Bill" was brought up in the House of Commons, and after a smart debate, a full House refused to entertain it, by a majority of 19 against the Government.

This was regarded as curious; and as political interests were at stake, so political results, the most important to Great Britain, and in some respects to the whole continent, have followed. The Palmerstonian dynasty is at an end, and the Earl of Derby, as the new Premier, has organized a Cabinet of a different character, thus practically deriding the demands of the French Emperor in relation to the refugees in England.

With the exception of a few daily organs, the press unanimously agree that the new Cabinet must be short-lived. Parliament had adjourned to the 1st of March.

There was a probably unfounded rumor, at the sailing of the Europa, that Nona Sahib had been captured.

The Pekin Gazette has published a document which is regarded as substantially a declaration of war by China against Russia.

By the North American we learn further that in the British House of Lords the Earl of Derby had defined the policy which his Government would pursue on the leading questions of the day, its only material difference from the policy of the old Ministry being a modified scheme for affairs in India. It is understood that the new Minister for Foreign Affairs had already answered Count Walewski's dispatch, to the effect that while Great Britain is desirous of cultivating the best relation with France, she will always preserve the right of asylum intact. Sir Colin Campbell was making preparations for a decisive invasion of Oude, and there are strong indications that this protracted and sanguinary struggle is drawing to a close.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

FROM BERMUDA we learn that Admiral Sir Houston Stewart had left Bermuda in his flag ship, the Indus, to make an official tour throughout the West Indian portion of his command.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 9th an attempt was made to burn down the College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia. The incendiary is believed to have been a person well acquainted with the arrangement of the building. The fire was confined to the room in which it was discovered. The books in the library were mostly saved in a good condition. The cabinet of specimens was almost all destroyed. The loss probably be from \$300 to \$500, which is covered by insurance.

The room of Mohammed Pasha, the Turkish Admiral, at Willard's Hotel, shortly after his arrival in Washington on the evening of the 16th inst., was broken open, his trunks ransacked and their contents scattered about. A large amount of money, jewels, etc., escaped the thieves.

New Orleans papers of the 9th report that Capt. Clausen of the barque Wm. Woodside, from Barcelona, says that on the 27th ult. he was forced to leave by a British man-of-war, and subsequently was boarded by men from a British gun boat, who examined his papers.

The Sound steamer Empire State, of the Fall River line, was wrecked on Mattinook Point on the 17th ult., during the prevalence of a dense fog. Her main deck is two feet under water, bow well out. Damage not known.

In the Massachusetts Senate on the 16th, a vote was taken on the Address to the Governor to remove Judge Loring. All amendments offered were rejected, and the Address was passed as it came from the House, only one Senator being absent.

Senator Douglas, who has been for some days confined to his room in Washington by illness has written a letter emphatically contradicting the rumor which had gone abroad to the effect that he intend to resign his seat in Congress.

The steamship Tennessee from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst., with later news from Mexico. The condition of affairs is daily becoming worse with our unfortunate neighbor. Civil war is raging in four or five of the States, and the disaffection toward the Zuloaga Government seems to be gaining strength every day. The Government was in the field with six thousand men and twenty seven pieces of artillery, was supposed that a battle would soon be fought. Several of the prominent military men of the country, including Alvarez, who was at the head of three thousand cavalry, were in arms against Zuloaga, who downfall was considered certain.

Dr. E. E. Marcy of New York has received a letter from his brother, Capt. R. B. Marcy, commanding the expedition from Camp Scott to New Mexico, for procuring horses and mules to replace those lost in the march of the Utah army across the Plains. The letter is written from Teos, in New Mexico, at which place he had just arrived, in fifty-seven days from Fort Bridger. The sufferings of himself and men were very severe, and the hardships so serious that for two weeks it was feared they would not be able to get through. During ten days of that period they only made three miles a day, and before they had crossed the mountains their provisions were exhausted, and they were forced to subsist on the meat of starved mules. One of the men perished, and several others were badly frozen, and forty-four mules out of sixty-six were lost. Capt. Marcy calculated to start on his return to Camp Scott early in the present month.

The New Hampshire State election took place on the 9th ult., and resulted in the choice of Hale, "Republican," by a handsome majority. The Legislature is also "Republican."

Pre-emption Laws.

From the Pioneer and Democrat of the 9th instant we copy the following laws and regulations under which pre-emption claims are taken in this Territory. As these are laws in which all the settlers are interested, we offer no apology for the space they occupy, to the exclusion of perhaps more readable matter:—

An Act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights:

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, every person, being the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws, who, since the first day of June, A.D. 1840, has made, or shall hereafter make, a settlement in person on the public lands to which the Indian title had been, at the time of such settlement, extinguished, and which has been, or shall have been, surveyed prior thereto, and who shall inhabit and improve the same, and who has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be and is hereby authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office for the district in which such land may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject, however, to the following limitations and exceptions: No person shall be entitled to more than one pre-emptive right by virtue of this act; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and no person who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own land to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory, shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act; no lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines or for other purposes, nor lands reserved for the support of schools, nor the land acquired by [any] Indian reservation to which the title has been or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of this act; and no lands on which are situated any known salines or mines.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That when two or more persons shall have settled on the same quarter section of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in him or her who made the first settlement, provided such person shall conform to the other provisions of this act; and all questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers shall be settled by the Register and Receiver of the district within which the land is situated, subject to an appeal and a revision by the Secretary of the Treasury [interior] of the United States.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That prior to any entries being made under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, proof of the settlement and improvement thereby required shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land district in which such land may lie, agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, [interior] who shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents from each applicant for his services to be rendered as aforesaid; and all assignments and transfers of the right hereby secured prior to the issuing of the patent shall be null and void.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such land, he or she shall make oath before the Receiver or Register of the land district in which the land is situated, (who are hereby authorized to administer the same) that he or she has not been the beneficiary of any right of pre-emption under this act; that he or she is not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor hath he or she settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his or her own exclusive use or benefit; and that he or she has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself or herself; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he or she may have paid for said land, and all right and title to the same; and any grant or conveyance which he or she may have made, except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void. And it shall be the duty of the officer administering such oath to file a certificate thereof in the public land office of such district, and to transmit a duplicate copy to the General Land Office; either of which shall be good and sufficient evidence that such oath was administered according to law.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States beyond the time which has been or may be appointed by the proclamation of the President; nor shall the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons who shall fail to make proof and payment, and file the affidavit required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sale aforesaid.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person has settled or shall settle and improve a tract of land, subject at the time of settlement to private entry, and shall intend to purchase the same under the provisions of this act, such person shall, in the first case, within three months after the passage of the same, and in the last, within thirty days next after the date of such settlement, file with the Register of the proper district a written statement describing the lands settled upon, and declaring the intention of such person to claim the same under the provisions of this act; and shall, where such settlement is already made, within twelve months after the passage of this act, and when it shall hereafter be made, within the same period after the date of such settlement, make the proof, affidavit and payment herein required; and if he or she shall fail to file such written statement as aforesaid, and make such affidavit, proof and payment, within the twelve months aforesaid, the tract of land so settled and improved shall be subject to the entry of any other purchaser.

Approved September 4, 1841.

The fifth section of the act approved March 3d, 1843, is as follows:

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That claimants under the late pre-emption law for land not yet proclaimed for sale are required to make known their claims, in writing, to the Register of the proper land office, within three months from the date of this act, when the settlement has been already made, and within three months from the time of the settlement, where such settlement shall hereafter be made, giving the designation of the tract and the time of settlement; otherwise

his claim to be forfeited, and the tract awarded to the next settler, in the order of time, on the same tract of land, who shall have given such notice and otherwise complied with the conditions of the law.

The following is the form of a pre-emption declaratory statement:

I, of being, A.D. 18, settled and improved the quarter of section number, in township number of range number, in the district of lands subject to sale at the Land Office at Olympia, W. T., and containing acres, which land has not yet been offered at public sale, and thus rendered subject to private entry; and I do hereby declare my intention to claim the said tract of land as a pre-emption right, under the provisions of said act of 4th September, 1841.

Given under my hand, this day of A.D. 18, in presence of

Shipping.

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 Whidbey's Island.

For Passage or Freight, at reduced rates, apply to the captain on board, or to P. A. OWENS, Agent.

BALCH'S REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN PUGET SOUND AND SAN FRANCISCO

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORK, 250 Tons, A. Y. TRASK, Commander; and Brig CYRUS, 1518 Tons, W. H. DIGGS, Commander.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco. Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.

Goods from any of the Atlantic States for Puget Sound will be carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

BALCH & WEBBER, STEILACOOM, W. T. LAFAYETTE BALCH, STEWART ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

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 neat and in the shortest time.

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. STABLES furnished with moderate rates.

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 and sold at the lowest rates. All orders promptly attended to.

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

TREASURY, PACKAGES, PARCELS, LETTERS and FURNITURE 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.

DIETS OFFERED ON CALIFORNIA and all the EASTERN STATES, 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.

At the store of J. B. WEBBER & Co., STEILACOOM, MARCH 12, 1858.

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RECEIVED and fitted up a HOTEL in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, where the proprietor will at all times take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.

WM. COCK, OLYMPIA, MARCH 12, 1858.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ENTERED into copartnership in the HARDWARE, STOVE and TIN BUSINESS, will hereafter (at the old stand of W. M. 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, OLYMPIA, W. T.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. G. COLLIER ROBBINS, PORTLAND, OREGON.

TAKES GREAT PLEASURE IN RETURNING 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, Watchmaker, Portland.

STATIONERY—A good supply of Stationery on hand and for sale by J. R. MEeker & SONS.

San Francisco. MUSIC!

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

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

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

BRASS INSTRUMENTS. TROMBONES, CORNETS, POST HORNS, CORNOPEANS, OPHICHEIDES, ALTO HORNS, BUGLES, TENOR HORNS, CYMBALS, BARTONES, 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 FLOWER STUMCKE.

VIOLINS, FLUTES, BANJOS, FIFES, TAMBOURINES, CLARIONETS, FLAGEOLETS, PICCOLOS.

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

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

FANCY ARTICLES. Vases, Porte-Monnaies, 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 20 to 30 per cent. Than any other jobbing house in California.

A. KOHLER, 178 Washington street, SAN FRANCISCO.

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., SAN FRANCISCO.

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MILLINERY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, HOSIERY, LINENS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, RONGCHES, 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, 103 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.

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 prices, and in many cases EVEN LESS than that.

Our Blank Books, Letter-Case 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.

Booksellers and Stationers, Corner Montgomery and Merchant streets, 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, CUTTERY.

(Of Rodgers, Westholm, Crooks, Neddham 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 st., between Clay and Commercial, San Francisco, Cal.

M. JORDAN, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, 103 Montgomery street.

Southwest corner of Montgomery and Washington. A. LE KEWIS OFFERED 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.

FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, A LARGE assortment in Stock Field and Garden Seeds, will constantly receive, by express for the season, from the best growers in the Eastern States. No seed purchaser may rely with confidence on any seeds they may purchase from our store.

Among our assortments we have on hand at present— 300 lbs best White French Sugar Beet; 200 lbs Long Blood Beet; 250 lbs best Yellow D. Onion; 150 lbs Cabbage, of assorted kinds; 800 lbs Turnip, of assorted kinds; 200 lbs Carrot, of assorted kinds; 100 lbs Parsnip; 200 lbs Radish, assorted; 150 lbs Cucumbers, assorted; 300 lbs Melon, assorted; 500 lbs Oats, best quality; 1000 lbs best Timothy Grass, best quality; 200 lbs best Red Clover; 20 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass, best quality; 20 bushels Red Top Grass, best quality; 20 bushels Eye Grass, best quality; 20 bushels French Fescue, best quality; 150 lbs Millet, best quality, for seed; 500 lbs Canary, best quality, for seed; 1000 lbs best Hemp, best quality, for seed; 500 lbs Rape, best quality, for seed; 800 lbs Winter Vetch, for cattle feed; Garden Seeds, French and English Onions. Also, a full collection of all kinds of Field, Fruit, Garden and Flower Seeds, ALL OF WHICH WE CAN WARRANT.

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, at our Seed Store. N.B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. Sweeney & Co., San Francisco, and Florida, will meet with immediate attention.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO., 108 California st., San Francisco.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCESSOR TO THE Dutch Bellflower Roots, and receives by every express and clipper ship from the Atlantic States and Europe, additions to his already large assortment of Field and Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, Fruit Seeds, Tree Seeds, Canals, Hemp, Hillel, Flax and Maw Seeds, French Sugar Beet Seed, Chinese Sugar Cane Seed, Dutch Bellflower 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 for 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 Sowers at New Lebanon, New York.

ES—Orders from the interior 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, French and English Onions, and all the necessary Catalogues furnished on application, with prices attached. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. MOORE, Importer and Dealer in Seeds, &c., No. 110 California st., San Francisco.

WILLIAM JORRES, SUCCESSOR TO JACOB STRAHLE & BROTHER, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER, No. 143 Sacramento street, SAN FRANCISCO.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT of BILLIARD TABLES of all styles, manufactured of Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Claret Wood. Slate, Marble or Wooden Balls, 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.

ES—Orders from the interior, or from any portion of the Pacific Coast, promptly attended to. REPAIRING OF TABLES AND UTENSILS Done in the most manner. Attention is particularly requested to the large assortment of BILLIARD RUBBER CUSHIONS—a new invention. Persons requiring them can have them sent to any part of the State by forwarding old cushions, and sending exact measures.

ES—I would inform the public, that having employed Mr. GOTTLIEB STEINLE, (formerly of the firm of J. Steale & Bro.) in a stable to compete with any other Billiard Manufacturer in the State.

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

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

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Business Cards.

J. R. MEERKER & 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.

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH, J. B. WEBBER, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. STEILACOOM, W. T.

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

FRANK CLARKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office—Corner of Sansalmon and Chain streets, STEILACOOM, W. T.

P. J. MOOREY, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., ETC., STEILACOOM, W. T.

CLARKE DREW, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, Will attend promptly to Repairing Watches, Clocks, &c., in STEILACOOM, W. T.

G. A. BARNES, BARNES & AYERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in HARDWARE, TINWARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES, Agricultural Implements, &c. Main street, three doors above the Post Office, OLYMPIA, W. T.

A. R. HIGGS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN WINES, LIQUORS AND HAVANA CIGARS, 146 Front street, corner of Clark, Between Jackson and Pacific, SAN FRANCISCO.

Have constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, the very best varieties of the above articles in the market. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed with regard to both price and quality. 1-3m A. M. GILMAN, P. SMITH, S. B

