PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD

CHARLES PROSCH,

Editor and Proprietor.

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Washington City, Dec. 20 1859. 47.tf

Wouldn't you Like to Know?

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

I know a girl with teeth of pearl,
And shoulders as white as snow;
She lives—ah! well,
I must not tell—
Wouldn't you like to know?

Her sunny hair is wondrous fair,
And wavy in its flow;
Who made it less,
One little tress—
Wouldn't you like to know?

Her eyes are blue, (celestial hue)
And dazzling in their glow;
On whom they beam
With melting gleam,
Wouldn't you like to know?

Her lips are red and finely wed,
Like roses are they blow;
What lover sips
Those dewy lips,
Wouldn't you like to know?

Her fingers are like lilies fair,
When lilies fairest grow;
What hand they press
With fond caress—
Wouldn't you like to know?

Her foot is small and has a fall
Like snow flakes on the snow;
And where it goes
Beneath the rose—
Wouldn't you like to know?

She has a name, the sweetest name
That language can bestow;
'Twould break the spell
If I should tell—
Wouldn't you like to know?

Affectation.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Of old, a spade was called a "spade,"
By simples and by sages;
A "workman" did his honest "work,"
And "servants" earned their "wages."
A "man" was title of respect,
Whenever virtue named it;
There was but one of higher worth,
And lovely "woman" claimed it.
But now we masquerade with words—
The truth a grand offence is—
And desecrate our English tongue
By pride and false pretences.

We shame the language of our sires,
We talk so mild and meekly;
We've "operatives" for workingmen,
And draw our "salaries" weekly.
Our "lady" takes the place of "wife,"
That word so true and hearty;
And every "man's" a "gentleman,"
Unless we call him "party."
The "shopman" hates the name of "shop,"
And by perversion later,
The man who digs a railway trench
Is called a "navigator."

O, give me back our honest speech!
It has a soul of beauty;
And let us do our daily "work,"
And think it pleasant duty.
Let's earn our "wages" as of yore—
The world can never harm us;
Let's love our "sweethearts" and our "wives,"
And own that "women" charm us.
So shall our actions, like our words,
Be void of affectation,
And spade be "spade" and man be "man"
Throughout the British nation.

"I like your impudence," as a pretty girl said when her lover kissed her.

Gentility is said to be eating meat with a silver fork when the butcher has not been paid.

With the most ardent natures it is either love or hate. There is no twilight in the tropics.

If you have a hankering after rebellion, take a wife, and then attend a concert with a handsome female friend.

The last case of absence of mind is that of a ship carpenter, who bit off the end of a spike and drove a plug of tobacco into the vessel's bottom.

A female beggar, when asked if she were not an Irish woman, dropped a curtsey and said: "Sure I am, yer honor, and have been ever since I was a child."

"Come here, my dear; I want to ask about your sister. Now tell me truly, has she got a beau?"

"No; it's the janders she's got; the doctor says so."

A young lady being asked by an acquaintance whether she had any original poetry in her album, replied: "No, but some of my friends have favored me with original spelling."

"Why in the deuce is it," said a young man, a few days since, "that I can't make my collar *set* well?"

"Because it is a *standing* collar," replied his friend.

"Surgeon," said a western soldier with a bullet in his leg and another in his arm, "the rebels came very near *hitting* me."

"And Surgeon," said another, whose nose was shot off, "they came very near *missing* me."

In a certain city, a sign hung out from a doll factory, which read thus: "All kinds of babies made here." A sailor, walking along one day, noticed the sign, and dropped in and asked the lady attending if she wanted to hire a journeyman.

"Pa, didn't I hear you say the other day you wanted a cider press?"

"Yes, daughter; where can I get one?"

"Why, you try Zeke Stokes; he hugged me the other evening at the party, an' I tell you he made me grunt."

"Wonderful things are done nowadays," said Mr. Timmins. "The doctor has given Flack's boy a new lip from his cheek."

"Ah!" said the lady, "many's the time I have known a pair taken from mine, and no very painful operation, either."

Muggins says that rogues ought to be well paid; it gives a fellow so much trouble to be one. He says he once cheated a man in a horse trade, and was in law about it afterwards for over fourteen years. Unless you have lots of patience, therefore, never set up for a rascal.

Upon a traveler telling Gen. Doyle, an Irishman, that he had been where the bugs were so large and powerful that two of them would drain a man's blood in one night, the General wittily replied:

"My good sir, we have the same animals in Ireland, but they are called *humbugs*."

In 1104, when Henry I. was in Normandy, a prelate named Serlo preached so eloquently against the fashion of wearing long hair that the monarch and his courtiers were moved to tears; and, taking advantage of the impression he had produced, the enthusiastic prelate whipped a pair of scissors out of his sleeve and cropped the whole congregation.

A lady refused her lover's request that she would give him her portrait.

"Ah! it matters not," he replied; "when blest with the original, who cares for the copy."

The lady, both ignorant and indignant, replied: "I don't think myself more original than anybody else."

A Soldier's Devotion.

On the 18th of October, 1812, Napoleon, accompanied by the Prince d'Eckmuhl, better known as Marshal Davoust, commanding the first division, commenced that eventful retreat from Moscow so disastrous to the immense army that had followed him. At the close of a march which had been rendered more difficult by the state of the roads and continued rain, the Emperor arrived on the 23d at Borowsk, and there passed the night. The next morning, while indicating the order of march so as to gain Maro-Jaroslavitz, where he counted on making some stay, he learned that, at the distance of four leagues before him, the Delzian division, under the orders of Prince Eugene, had found that village, with the surrounding woods and hights, unoccupied. This was an important position to maintain; for the Russian general, Kutusoff, who marched parallel with the French army, might possibly seize on it, and thus cut off the route to Kalouga. Wishing to assure himself of the taking possession of this point, the Emperor rode to the quarter from whence it was expected the Russian general would make the attack, and, despite the torrents of rain, tranquilly examined the ground which might ere long become a field of battle. Suddenly the sound of brisk firing struck on his ear. He became restless; and, pressing his horse, ascended a hillock to reconnoitre, but the belt of wood intercepted any extended view.

"Can the Russians have been beforehand with us?" demanded he of Davoust, who had not quitted his side. "We have not marched quick enough. I should not wish to repass the left wing of Kutusoff."

"Sire," replied Prince d'Eckmuhl, "perhaps in the maneuver prescribed by your majesty, the troops may have manifested a little of that dulness which usually accompanies great fatigue."

"Believe you so, Monsieur le Marshal? Nevertheless, we have already passed more than six leagues."

"It is true, sire; but Moscow is not more than 106 versts altogether from Maro-Jaroslavitz. Four days' march are sufficient to clear that distance, and this is our sixth day. Kutusoff has been in advance of us."

"Is it then a battle?" said Napoleon, impatiently, as the cannon were heard more distinctly, and seemed to be approaching. "Go, Davoust, go; quicken your troops and infuse a little of your spirit into them; for we must act now—not to conquer, but solely to preserve."

Notwithstanding the haste with which the marshal executed the orders of the Emperor, he did not arrive on the scene of action until after the success of the French troops had been assured. However, the combat still raged with fury at the extremity of the village, and when the second division of the first corps, commanded by General Friant, attempted to take possession of one of the hights, the Russian cannon played upon them with redoubled vigor. Davoust immediately despatched one of his aides-de-camp, the Colonel Koblinski, to Prince Eugene; but in traversing the line, that officer was struck by a bullet, which shattered his thigh, and he instantly fell from his horse.

On the night of that brilliant combat, the Prince d'Eckmuhl, who was still uncertain of the fate of his aide-de-camp, sought for him through the field of battle, which presented the most horrible spectacle. Delson and his brother general had also fallen while leading the last attack. While sadly thinking over the blighted hopes of his Emperor, and mourning the fate of his brave companions, the attention of Davoust was arrested by the voice of a soldier, who, covered with blood, and endeavoring to extricate himself from the heap of carnage which surrounded him, feebly exclaimed, "Heavens! have my friends left me here to die without succor?"

It was Koblinski. Davoust immediately recognized him, and, leaping from his horse, gently raised the sufferer in his arms, cheered his drooping spirits, and dispatched a messenger for the surgeon general. On his arrival with his assistants he examined the wound, and the glance exchanged with the marshal told more eloquently than words would convey how slight were the hopes entertained of the recovery of the unfortunate Pole.

"It is a soldier's fate," said Davoust, in a voice trembling with emotion. "Gentlemen, exert your skill to the utmost."

The effect of the bullet had been such as to make amputation necessary, which the brave Pole bore with fortitude, the prince remaining by his side during the operation. The wound being dressed, he embraced the sufferer, and spoke in tones of hope and encouragement; and having recommended him to the care of a few whom he could confide in, mounted his horse to join the Emperor, who waited with impatience.

After attending a council of war, composed of the principal generals of the army, and having received instructions as to his future line of march, Davoust retired to his quarters. Already the two first divisions of the first corps were in movement, when an officer, whom he had sent to inquire as to the state of Koblinski, returned and informed him that he still survived, and, with proper care, might yet recover. The marshal was overjoyed at the intelligence, but was perplexed as to the best mode of conveying him to Smolensk, the wagons being in the rear of the army and already crowded to excess. A sudden thought started to his mind, and placing himself in front of the forty-eighth regiment as they defiled, he addressed a company of grenadiers of the second battalion:—

"Grenadiers!" said he, "my aide-de-camp, Colonel Koblinski, was yesterday severely wounded while showing you an example of courage and obedience. He is a Pole. Would you wish to leave him to the Russians?"

"No, no. Long live the Pole!" cried the soldiers.

"Vive l'Empereur!" cried they who had not fully comprehended the words of the marshal.

"Listen, then," said Davoust. "Are there amongst this company, which I have selected, four men who are willing to undertake the responsible task which I shall impose?"

At this invitation a grenadier, stepping from the ranks, exclaimed, briskly, "Here!" He was immediately followed by a dozen others: all the company did the same.

The marshal, addressing the man who had first spoken, demanded his name.

"Joseph Trigaud."

"Well, Trigaud, it is to you that I confide my aide-de-camp. Thou and thy comrades shall be answerable for him. Soldiers, guard him as you would your colors!"

"Yes, yes. Vive l'Empereur! We are responsible!" cried all the grenadiers.

A litter was immediately constructed, on which the Pole was laid, and carried in the centre of the company, which soon after continued its march.

In the meanwhile, the retreat of the main body of the army, commenced at first in good order, soon presented, from the intensity of the frost, a frightful aspect of disorganization, selfishness, and misery. The company of grenadiers slowly pursued their course, and were soon isolated amidst immense plains covered with the wrecks of the army. Sometimes in a square, with the litter of Koblinski in the centre, they repulsed with the bayonet the charges of the dragoons of Miloradowich, or returned the unexpected attacks of Platow, with a withering fire—ever acting on the defensive, but always calm, silent, and steady. By these means their numbers had gradually diminished; and when, on the 30th of October, they reached Viazma, out of the entire company not more than thirty survived. Still the brave men, abandoned and left to themselves, preserved, amidst the general discontent, that moral force which conquers even events. It was their honor, and not their lives, they sought to defend. It was sufficient for them that one of the most illustrious marshals of their Emperor had said to them, "To your honor and bravery I confide my aide-de-camp; you are to restore him to me." These words had acted as a talisman, which had not lost its force under the pressure of misery, privations, and even death.

After three weeks of continual hardship, the few men who remained of the devoted and heroic company scouted with disdain, and looked on as an affront, the repeated prayers of the Pole, who, seeing himself the cause of so many sacrifices and sufferings, had besought them to save themselves by at once putting an end to his misery.

"Thou art but a coward," said he to Trigaud, "who will not dare to do what I ask—to shoot me through the head!"

"Colonel," replied Trigaud with stoical tranquility, "you may charge me with such if you please, but I laugh at it. Dead or alive, we shall carry you to Smolensk. It is the order of the marshal, and he ever requires, that his orders shall be obeyed."

"If you had but buried me yesterday in the snow, when attacked by the Cossacks, I should ere to day have suffered no more."

"The Cossacks would have disinterred and burned you alive," replied Trigaud, who, during the previous night, had made his own body a protection to the wounded man. "Those eaters of candles would rejoice to have your skin; but they must first take mine—'tis ready for them. Oh, the savages!"

"You are but a coward," repeated the Pole in a feverish transport, which shook the litter on which he lay.

"Be calm, be calm, my colonel; you know that the carabines of the marshal have ere now taught the necessity of obedience. Why, then, do you wrong us by speaking these disagreeable things? However, it is all equal to me; I shall not reply to you."

He who spoke thus nearly perished, with all his companions, in the passage of the Voss, while endeavoring to protect the sacred deposit confided to them. The waters of the torrent were, within twenty-four hours, changed into sharp and bristling masses of ice, and owing to this circumstance but a few of the grenadiers reached the opposite bank. Some days subsequently, when Trigaud awoke after a few hours' repose, he found that but four of his comrades survived, the others having perished from the stupefying effects of the frost—a miniature of what the great body of the army was at that moment suffering, and which has left in the military annals of Napoleon such horrible reminiscences. Before the day had closed, they distinguished on the edge of the gloomy horizon a line of houses, the route to which was marked by the dead bodies left by the immense army which preceded them. It was Smolensk—the land of promise—where the things looked forward to as the greatest luxuries might be procured—a fire, shelter, and a little bread. A cry of joy escaped the five brave men who still supported the litter of Koblinski. Three, however, fell to rise no more when within sight of the town; a fourth soon after shared the same fate, and but one grenadier—Trigaud—was left to brave the elements with now the inanimate body of the Pole. Not being able to carry him, he slowly dragged him along, and at length perceiving some men at a distance, called to them for assistance. They soon came to his aid, and he reached Smolensk in a few hours, after twenty-two days of fighting, fatigue, and misery. He entered, it is true, the only survivor of his company; but he cared not, since he had redeemed the promise made to the Prince d'Eckmuhl.

The next day Trigaud learned that the marshal had arrived but a few days previously, and was then in the town, which presented the appearance of one vast hospital, protected by sentries, and extending to the very suburbs. The skeletons of horses, which had long since been converted into food, were scattered in every street, and the doors and windows of the houses had long since been consumed as firewood by the frozen and famishing soldiery. It was in one of the houses in the outskirts of the town that Prince d'Eckmuhl had established his quarters, and thither Trigaud, assisted by some soldiers, bore the insensible body of Koblinski, and laid it on some straw at the doorway. On entering the house, he perceived an officer on guard in an outer room, enveloped in the ragged remains of a cuirassier's cloak, of whom he demanded to speak with the marshal.

"What seek you of him?" asked the officer, without changing his posture.

"I come to render an account of a mission with which he charged me at Maro-Jaroslavitz, and to deliver up the deposit confided to me."

"The Prince is at this moment in council; you can remain and rest yourself until it is concluded."

"Certainly," said Trigaud, who spoke in a tone of sadness, "but mayhap, in the meantime, you would make known to him that the grenadiers of the second company of the forty-eighth regiment of the line, Fryant's division, first corps, to whom he intrusted the care of his aide-de-camp, Col. Koblinski, have fulfilled his orders; and the company are awaiting the honor of passing under his inspection."

At the name of Koblinski, Davoust, who had entered and heard the last part of the conversation, but who had not recognized in the worn and emaciated being before him the once noble-looking grenadier, advanced and demanded of him, "Where is my aide-de-camp?"

"He is here, at the door."

"And thy company?" said Davoust, hastily.

At these words, Trigaud took the position of a soldier without arms, placed his heels in a line, and slowly raising his head, replied, in a grave voice, "All present, my marshal!"

"I have demanded where are the company of grenadiers of the forty-eighth," repeated the prince, in a tone of impatience.

"I have replied. Here!" and Trigaud placed the back of his hand to his forehead.

"But thy comrades—where are they?"

"Ah! that is different, my marshal. You ask where I have left my comrades? That is your question, is it not?"

Davoust made a sign in the affirmative, impatiently striking his foot on the ground.

"Well, that is soon told. The last of them are at the bottom of the Voss, close by; the remainder under the snow. All!"

"How? all?"

"All, without an exception," replied the soldier, as his haggard and sunken eyes filled with tears.

The prince could not repress a movement of terror and pity, and seizing the arm of Trigaud, who shook convulsively, he repeated, in an agitated tone, "All, say you?"

"Yes, all except me. I am the last."

Without speaking, Davoust moved to the place where Koblinski lay, while Trigaud, raising himself to his full height, proudly exclaimed—"He is here alive! It was I who brought him!"

Snow Drop.

Far away, on one of the green Pacific isles, there is a little mound of earth, marked by a rudely sculptured stone, and so close to the beach that it is almost washed by the waves that roll in upon the sand.

In the year 1836, a whaling ship, called the *North Ranger*, came to anchor off this island; her captain desiring to procure a supply of fresh water. Among the inmates of the cabin, besides the captain, his officers and the steward, were the wife and daughter of the former. The wife was a kind, gentle little creature, the exact opposite of her husband, who was a man of violent passions, and inclined to be tyrannical; while the daughter was a lively, pretty girl, not more than ten years of age. This last had been a great favorite with the crew, since the first moment she entered the vessel. Her playful ways, and the merry, ringing tones of her laughter, fell pleasantly upon their ears when they were at work, and cheered their rough hearts; while the sunshine of her sweet countenance would seem to shed a radiance upon the darkest and most stormy day.

The snowy fairness of her complexion, and the airy lightness of form and step, caused the men to give her the appellation of "Snow Drop," and by this name and none other was she now called, fore and aft. Despite the habitual harshness of Capt. D., his demeanor was always kind and even gentle toward his daughter; for he loved the child with a depth of affection that would never have been looked for in one of his nature. Young as she was, this little girl, by her tears and earnest entreaties, had many a time warded off the blow aimed by her parent at the head of some poor lad who had, perhaps, aroused the ire of the captain by accidentally spilling a few drops of tar or slush upon the ship's deck; and often at night would the weary lieutenant be surprised to see the frail figure of "Snow Drop" suddenly make its appearance at his side amid the darkness and the storm, while she slipped into his hand her share of cake, which she had secretly transferred to her pocket when at the cabin table, and preserved for the seaman through the whole day.

On the day following that upon which the vessel came to anchor off the island previously alluded to, the captain had occasion to go ashore. As the boat which he steered was receding from the ship, Snow Drop leaped lightly upon the rail, and, holding by the mizzen shroud with one hand, stood watching the little craft until it disappeared around a lofty headland that projected out into the bay. She was about to descend from the perch when suddenly her foot slipped, and she fell over the ship's side into the water. Her mother, who was on deck at the time, uttered a loud shriek, and would probably have obeyed the impulse which prompted her to leap after the child, had not an old sailor, by the name of Jack Ratlin, gently detained her. A moment afterward, and this man had bounded over the rail into the sea. The rest of the men sprang to the boat-falls and made all possible haste to lower away.

At this juncture an agonizing cry broke from the lips of the mother, as she pointed with trembling finger toward the spot where Jack Ratlin had now made his appearance to the surface of the water with Snow Drop in one of his arms. Attracted by the cry Mrs. D. had uttered, the men looked in the direction indicated, and beheld a sight which thrilled them with horror, and caused them to leap into the boat they had just lowered and take to their oars with a haste they had never shown before; for, cutting the smooth surface of the water steadily and swiftly with his fin, in a direction which must soon bring him to the old seaman and his precious charge, they perceived an enormous and savage-looking shark!

The shouts of the men soon made old Jack aware of his danger; and exerting his utmost strength, he turned and began to swim in a zigzag course, away from the approaching boat—the shark between himself and those who were coming to the rescue.

"Pull, men, pull—for God's sake, pull!" cried the officer, who headed the boat; "they are a long way ahead of us yet; the shark will be upon them!"

The sailors exerted themselves to the utmost, and the boat flew like lightning over the water. But it was evident that the strength of old Jack was fast failing; and as he could use but one hand in swimming, on account of his burden, the monster was rapidly gaining on him.

The boat was now not more than seven fathoms from the swimmer and his pursuer; it seemed fearful that old Jack should perish when succor was so near at hand! A tall, supple New Zealander, who pulled the bow oar, now shipped the implement and sprang quickly to his feet. Then snatching an iron bolt from its place, and bending the short warp on to it, he raised the weapon and hurled it at the shark just as he was on the point of seizing his prey. With unerring aim the flashing barb clove the blue waters, piercing the body of the fish, and a shout of joy went up from the lips of the men as they hauled the struggling monster into the boat.

Old Jack and his charge were saved! A few moments afterwards Snow Drop was taken to the bosom of her mother, while her preserver stood near by with tears of joy in his eyes. Having given vent to the first gush of overcharged feeling, Mrs. D. turned to the aged seaman and thanked him as only a mother can thank the person who saves her child from a fearful death.

Snow Drop was then taken below, that her wet garments might be changed; and soon afterwards she was again on deck, looking as cheerful and happy as ever.

An hour from this time the captain returned to the ship. As he mounted to the deck, his first officer addressed him, saying:

"Your little girl, captain, had a narrow escape while you were gone."

"How?" demanded the captain, quickly.

"She fell off the rail into the sea," replied the mate, indicating the exact spot where Snow Drop's foot had slipped; "and if it had not—"

The skipper interrupted him with an oath as he looked up from the rail, which he had been scrutinizing closely.

"No wonder she fell!" he roared savagely, "with all the slush here. Who was at work here last?"

"I, sir," responded Jack Ratlin, "a fixin' up that stay."

"And by letting the slush fall upon the rail, and leaving it there, you nearly caused the death of my daughter. D'ye hear, you ——!"

An angry flush mounted to the cheek of old Jack as he replied:

"I never was used to bein' cussed, captain, and—"

"You never was, eh?" roared the captain, furiously. "Well, then, see if you like that better!" and seizing a hatchet from the carpenter's chest, he hurled it with all his strength at the head of the old seaman.

But it did not reach its destination; for, as it whizzed through the air, there was a slight scream, while a light form sprang between the instrument and Jack Ratlin. The next moment Snow Drop staggered and fell into the arms of the old sailor, with the blade of the hatchet buried in her white forehead, and the blood streaming down her fair face.

The captain uttered not a word, but with a half wild, half stupid stare, stood gazing upon the quivering form of his daughter, like one rooted to the spot.

A slight upraising of one hand—a low, deep gasp—a fluttering of the limbs, similar to that of a wounded bird—and Snow Drop's head fell back upon old Jack's breast, while her lips, half parting, breathed their last.

Captain D. became a raving maniac from that moment; and when the ship reached home, he was placed in a lunatic asylum.

His wife did not long survive the loss of her child. Her grief was so great as to produce a brain fever, which resulted in death shortly after her return to her native soil. Far from that mother's resting-place, beneath a little mound of earth on the main Pacific island, lies the still, cold form of little Snow Drop.

Canine Amputation.

Abner was a quiet, peaceable sort of a live Yankee, who lived on the farm on which his father had lived before him, and was generally considered a pretty cute sort of a fellow—always ready with a trick, whenever it was of the least utility; yet when he did play off his tricks, 'twas done in such an innocent manner that his victim could do no better than take it all in good part.

Now it happened that one of Abner's neighbors sold a farm to a tolerably green specimen of a Dutchman.

Von Vlom Schlopsh had a dog, as Dutchmen often have, and which had, since leaving his "fader lant," become sufficiently civilized not only to appropriate the sole as common stock, but had progressed so far in this good work as to obtain his dinners from various sheep-folds on the same principle.

When Abner discovered this propensity in the canine department of the Dutchman's family, he called over to his new neighbor's to enter complaint, which mission he accomplished in the most natural manner in the world.

"Well, Von, your dog's been killing my sheep."

"Ya—dat ish bad—he is von goot dog—ya—dat is very bad."

"Sartin it's bad, and you will have to stop him."

"Ya—ya—dat ish alles goot—but Ich weis nicht."

"What's that you say—he was nicked? Wal, now, look here, old feller, nickin's no use—drop him—cut the tail close off—chuck up to the trunk—that'll cure him."

"Vat is dat?" exclaimed the Dutchman, while a faint ray of intelligence crept over his features. "Ya, dat ish goot—dat cure one sheep shtout, eh?"

"Sartin it will—he'll never touch sheep most again in this world."

"Den come mit me—he von nity goot dog, all de way from Yarmany; Ich no take one five dollar—bus come mit me and hold his tail. Ich chop him off."

"Sartin, I'll hold his tail if you want me to, but you must cut it up close."

"Ya, dat ish right, Ich make him von goot dog. Here, Blitzen, come right here, you von sheep shtea! rashkal—Ich chop your tail in one two pieces."

The dog obeyed the summons, and the master tied his feet fore and aft, for fear of accident, and placing the tail in the Yankee's hand, requested him to lay it across a small block of wood.

"Chock up," said Abner, as he drew the butt of the tail close over the log.

"Ya, dat ish right. Now you tief sheep, Ich learns you better luck," and he raised the axe.

It descended, and as it did so, Abner, with characteristic presence of mind, brought Blitzen's neck over the log, and the head rolled over on the other side.

"Wal, I swow," said Abner, with apparent astonishment, as he dropped the headless trunk of the dog, "that was a leetle too close."

"Mine got!" exclaimed the Dutchman, "you shust cut him off de wrong end."

We have heard some tough stories of "Virginia mud," but the following extract from a letter from Stafford Court House beats all the mud stories extant:—"As an illustration of muddy travelling, I may relate a story of a march, which came from one of the officers on Gen. Slocum's staff. As he rode to the top of an eminence, on the way down, he says: 'I saw a driver astride of his team, in a distant mud hole, jerking vigorously at the single line with which he drove his four mules, and waving his hat furiously above his head. At first I thought he was trying to urge his team over the slough, but soon saw that it made no progress forward, while the driver continued his exertions, but looked anxiously backward. I rode forward as fast as the mud would permit; driver and mules were fast disappearing; but he never ceased his exertions, and the thought of deserting his saddle appeared not to have entered his head. I reached the spot, but the hand and head of the driver alone remained above the mud. I saw him throw his hat toward me with a convulsive movement, heard him cry three cheers for the American Union, and the mud closed over him."

A certain lord wished Garrick to be candidate for representation of a borough of parliament. "No, my lord," said the actor, "I would rather play the part of a great man on the stage, than the part of a fool in parliament."

He who permits a perverse and ignorant wife to rule him to his ruin, as is not unfrequently the case, was never qualified for the responsible position of husband.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD
Is the Oldest and Largest Newspaper published in Washington Territory, and has the Largest Circulation.

It is published every THURSDAY EVENING, at $5 per annum, in advance; for six months, $3; three months, $2; single copies, 25 cents.

Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Wednesday of each week.

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

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

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

☞ Legal Tender Notes received at par for Subscriptions and Advertisements.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.
Thursday Evening, May 21, 1863.

THE SAGINAW.—This dirty-looking sloop-of-war passed up to Olympia on Tuesday afternoon, under steam. She returned to Steilacoom this morning, came alongside Keach's wharf, took in a supply of water, and again proceeded down the Sound. In the Victoria *Chronicle* we find the following list of officers attached to her: Captain, W. E. Hopkins; Surgeon, Dr. Green; Paymaster, P. Ames; Acting Master and Executive Officer, C. Smith; Chief Engineer, —— Seymour; Master's Mates, J. H. Brockway, H. B. Eckdy, and Wm. P. Hewey; Second Assistant Engineer, —— Smith; Third Assistant Engineers, —— King, and —— Joshua.

THE MAILS.—It has been a frequent subject of complaint here that mail matter belonging to Steilacoom has, through the carelessness of the Olympia postmaster, been sent to Victoria or Oregon before reaching its destination. Our Oregon exchanges have repeatedly gone to Victoria and back before coming to hand, owing to being wrongly put up at Olympia. Many of our citizens were disappointed, on Monday last, in regard to their mail matter, and it was feared that it had again strayed away. We hope the new postmaster will do better than his predecessor, and not be guilty of so many mistakes.

LOST AND FOUND.—For a long time we have wondered and vainly inquired what had become of the Indians who used to infest this place where they were more numerous than the whites, five years ago. Latterly their appearance has become almost a novelty, and the impression began to prevail that they had gone the way of all flesh. It is not so, however; for the other day we were informed by a citizen of King County that the Indians had all emigrated to Seattle. Scarcely a day passes, he says, in which a hundred or more cannot be seen in the streets of that thriving town. So they are not all dead yet.

POSITION OF THE OVERLAND PRESS.—From indications some weeks since, we supposed the *Press* would be the organ of the Copperheads in the approaching canvass; but, judging from the tenor of the leaders in the last two issues, we should say it was unqualifiedly for the Union. Last week it contained a forcible and able article in support of the Union and denunciatory of the Copperhead Democracy. We rejoice at this favorable sign, and trust that we may not be deceived by appearances. The Union needs the earnest support of all truly loyal men in this crisis, and especially of the press.

WRONGLY LOCATED.—The *Oregonian*, in noticing the misfortune that befel the man with the wooden leg, mentioned in this paper two weeks ago, locates both the event and the paper chronicling it in Olympia. For the information of our cotemporary, we will say that the HERALD is published in Steilacoom, and not in Olympia, and the event alluded to also occurred in Steilacoom. We are happy to add that the aged cripple is again convalescent; having had the damage to his wooden member repaired.

HOME AGAIN.—Hon. Wm. H. Wallace, Delegate of this Territory in the last Congress, returned to his home in Steilacoom on Saturday last. He was accompanied by his wife and son, and all three were in excellent health and spirits. In two or three weeks the Colonel will take his departure for Idaho, to set the wheels of government of that Territory in motion. He was cordially welcomed by our citizens, who expressed their pleasure at again seeing him.

THUNDER, ETC.—During the past week we have had repeated shocks of thunder; a fact of very rare occurrence here. These have been succeeded by showers of warm rain, occurring at intervals for several consecutive days. The grass and grain crops doubtless derived much benefit from these showers, though they had not yet suffered from dry weather. Thus far the weather has been extremely favorable for all manner of vegetation.

TAKE NOTICE.—On and after the 1st July, all letters deposited in the post office for mailing, on which the postage is short, instead of being sent forward, as now, will be kept and treated as if there were no stamp on them. This is an important fact, which the public will do well to impress on their minds. After that time the postage on drop letters will be two cents instead of one, as now.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Four Indians, three men and a woman, have been sentenced to be hanged in Victoria, for the murder of a white man named Brady, a hunter. They confessed the crime, and gave a detailed account of the manner of its commission.

Gen. Wright has issued an order dismissing from the service Capt. Rowell and Lieut. Hasbell, of the 4th Infantry, for disorderly conduct at Camp Drum.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Members of the Golden Circle-Copperheaded Democratic party throughout the country have been felicitating themselves on their prospects at the elections that have recently taken place. How far their hopes have been realized may be judged by the following, which we glean from exchanges:—

Returns have been received at last dates from every town in the State of Connecticut except Hampton. The vote for Governor foots up: Buckingham, 38,809; Seymour, 35,836: Buckingham's majority, about 2,500. Senate stands 14 Union and 7 Democrats; House, 139 Union and 94 Democrats, with two towns a tie for Congress. Deming, Brandige and Hubbard (Union) and English, (Democrat) are elected.

Returns of the municipal election held in the city of Cincinnati, on the 4th of April, show a Union majority of from 500 to 1,000. Returns from the State show Union gains over the result last year.

At the municipal election held in Sandusky City, Ohio, on the 6th April, Gresdorf, the Union candidate, was elected Mayor by 228 majority—a Union gain over last year of about 800.

At the municipal election held recently at Portland, Maine, Jacob McClellan, Republican, was elected Mayor by 202 majority. The Republicans carry six out of every seven wards. The Mayor elect, McClellan, is a staunch Union man.

The municipal election held in St. Joseph, Mo., on the 7th of April, resulted in the re-election of the present incumbents, with the exception of Councilmen. The unconditional Union ticket was carried throughout by large majorities.

At the city election held in Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 6th of April, Anthony, Radical Republican, was elected Mayor by 700 majority over Atwood, Conservative Republican, who was supported by the Democrats. The city has heretofore been Democratic.

Partial returns indicate the success of the Republican State ticket in Michigan by an increased majority over that of last fall.

The entire Union ticket was elected by an average majority of 300, at the city election held in Kansas City on the 7th of April.

The Union majority in Sacramento City is nearly two to one over the copperhead conglomerates.

SUFFERING IN THE SOUTH.

There is no lack of evidence of extreme suffering in the South. It is the burden of the song of all the Southern papers, as well as almost the exclusive topic of private letters from the Confederate States. The condition of that delightful region is strikingly exhibited in the following prayer for a chance to retaliate, uttered by the Jackson *Mississippian*:

The "Old Adam" is strong within us, and we dare say there are but few in the South who do not heartily desire revenge—revenge by retaliating on "free soil" for the hellish acts of vandalism perpetrated by the Northern soldiery in the South. *O for* only a month's success of an army of our Southern boys, say in the loyal State of Ohio! The cry of "peace! peace!" would then be cried in earnest—shrieked out from hearts wrung with horror and dismay amid ruined homesteads, ravaged fields, and burning cities. O for a month of retaliation! Then both sides would appreciate the horrors of a civil war, (which the North does not) and we would then be ready and willing for peace, which thereby would be all the more lasting.

An exchange says the indications now are that the editor of the *Mississippian* will "Oh" for what he desires, about as long as his State will owe for borrowed money from foreign capitalists, heretofore.

JEFF'S CREDIT ABROAD.—A correspondent of the London *Daily News*, commenting upon the speculative character of the rebel loan just negotiated in England, offers this suggestion: "It may be worth considering, whether Jeff. Davis, who once repudiated the bonds of the State of Mississippi, without law, would be more jealous of his honor in regard to the Confederate loan." As in the days when repudiation of just debts was popular in the South, so, when the war is brought to a close, will the British sympathisers with slavery and treason have to whistle for the money loaned to the rebels.

DOWN ON THE COPPERHEADS.—The Eighty-first Ohio regiment, largely composed of Democrats, stationed at Corinth, Miss., lately adopted resolutions vehemently denouncing the copperheads—their protest closing thus: "We want every man, woman and child in Ohio to know that our regiment is opposed, bitterly and forever, to treason in its midst, in its front, and in its rear."

THE OREGON ARGUS.—The first number of the ninth volume of the *Argus* comes to us considerably enlarged. It has been combined with the *State Republican*, and the two papers are now published under the title of the *Oregon Argus*. The place of publication has been removed to Salem, the Capital of the State. W. L. Adams continues to edit it.

NEW STEAM MILL.—The Victoria *Chronicle* states that a company has been formed, (where, it is not stated) with a capital of $75,000, for the construction of a steam saw mill in Seattle, W. T. Seattle is making rapid strides in improvement.

SAILED.—The barque *Scotland*, Capt. Glidden, sailed on Tuesday for San Francisco, with a cargo of lumber to master. She took the family of Capt. Dayton, formerly of the *Glimpse*, as passengers.

That trustworthy gentleman, Deserter, says that although the Rebel army in Virginia are very short of prog, their grit is greater than ever. Deserter also remarks that the conscription has denuded the Shenandoah Valley of men, and that fertile paradise is about to become a howling desert.

We fought through a revolutionary war of seven years' duration when our population was only three millions. Having now ten times that number, says an exchange, we ought to be able to fight for our liberties, by arithmetical calculation, just seventy years, if not longer.

Nineteen Federal and twenty-one Rebel generals have been killed in battle or died from the effect of wounds since the war began.

CAPT. FINCH, of the *Eliza Anderson*, has our thanks for continued favors of various kinds.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. Hooker has been presented with a splendid horse by a Californian.

Some one calls the Prince of Darkness a Copperhead. This is slandering Satan.

The Americans in Chile recently sent $3,600 to the Sanitary Commission in New York.

Irish potatoes, for planting, are selling at Jackson, Miss., at the moderate price of $30 per bushel.

A commission merchant in Atlanta, Ga., lately sold eleven barrels of whisky for eight thousand dollars.

A monument to the memory of that bold and intrepid navigator, Captain Cook, is to be erected at Honolulu.

As much as $1,000 was paid for a seat in a window to see the Princess Alexandra's entrance into London.

Hot coffee in Richmond is selling in the fashionable restaurants, where the genuine is served, at one dollar a cup.

The wheat crops in Kansas promise well. There is, however, a great scarcity of labor throughout the State.

Of the seventeen grand jurymen empanneled recently in Virginia City, all except one were over six feet in hight.

A Massachusetts paper says that nearly a thousand of the cowardly Copperheads of New Hampshire have fled to Canada since the election, for fear of a draft.

Five sixths of all the cattle consumed by the rebel army, and millions of dollars worth of English goods, have been placed in the storehouses of Rebeldom through Texas.

It now appears from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War that McClellan is responsible for the Ball's Bluff disaster, and not Gen. Stone, as heretofore reported.

In a recent speech at New London, Conn., Gen. Wool said: "If the South want to go, I say let them go; but they must leave us the land, and we will people it with a better race."

Vallandigham, being asked how much treason a man could utter before the Government would hang him, answered that he could not tell yet, but that he was engaged in trying the experiment.

A man named Lewis recently was hanged in New Jersey for murdering another named Rowland. Before his death he confessed to killing Dr. Burdell, with whose death Mrs. Cunningham was charged.

William McLean, of Henderson county, Ky., recently sold his crop of tobacco, embracing 880,000 pounds, together with his crop of corn, for the sum of $70,000. The tobacco alone brought $63,000.

Some traitor clergymen in Norfolk undertook recently to hold public services under Jeff. Davis' fast-and-prayer proclamation. Finding Union guards at each church door, the pious rascals concluded not to pray.

Among the disclosures of St. Patrick's day is the fact that the chief of the Mic-Mac Indians is a live Irishman; a descendant of the Miss Lane spoken of in history as having saved Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

Garrett Davis, in a debate on the Conscription Bill, said his motto was, "fight, pay, or emigrate." He would make everybody do one of three things—take his chance of serving in the ranks, pay for a substitute, or run away.

The United States Grand Jury of Indiana have in their possession much information, together with all the signs, grips, obligations, passwords and workings of the K. G. C.'s, and will shortly publish it to the world.

Solomon Henshaw, a wealthy citizen of Fountain county, Indiana, committed suicide lately, because he had become a member of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and their treasonable character troubled him so that he could not bear the odium.

Twenty of the Anderson Cavalry were lately condemned to death for mutiny by court martial. Gen. Rosecrans disapproved of the sentence, and the men were ordered to return to duty. Their pardon is conditional on their future good behavior.

A female lately returned to her home in Pennsylvania after a service of eighteen months in the army, without having her sex discovered. She took part in three battles and was wounded twice, first about the eye, then in the arm; the latter wound compelling her to disclose her sex.

Queen Victoria is taken to task by the London *Times*, which, with characteristic impudence, tells her that she must now dry up her tears, be a woman, give up her mourning, and be a sovereign again—intimating that the nation was weary of her weeds and regrets. Not a little fault has been found because she wore black at her son's wedding.

PIERCE COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

As per previous notice, a respectable number of the electors of Pierce County, W. T., met at Byrd's Mill on the 19th day of May, 1863, for the purpose of selecting four delegates to represent the Union sentiment of Pierce County in Territorial Convention, to be held at Vancouver, W. T., on the 25th inst.

The meeting was called to order by C. H. Spinning, and, on motion, Cyril Ward was chosen chairman, and E. A. Light secretary.

After which, the chair addressed the meeting in explanation of its object, and was followed by C. H. Spinning, when, on motion, the following named persons were unanimously chosen delegates of Pierce County for the object specified above: Peter Mason, Willis Boatman, C. H. Spinning and John Rigney.

After which, by a vote of the meeting, the chair appointed C. H. Spinning, Peter Mason and E. A. Light a Central Committee to call a Union County Convention, to nominate suitable persons for the several Territorial and County offices to be filled at the next July election, and also organize the Union element of the county.

On motion, it was unanimously ordered by the meeting that such of the delegates as do attend the Territorial Convention shall have power to cast the vote of the absentees.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of the proceedings be furnished the *Puget Sound Herald* and *Washington Standard* for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

CYRIL WARD, Chairman.
Attest: E. A. LIGHT, Sec'y.

UNION CONVENTION OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The undersigned, members of both political parties as heretofore existing, would respectfully and earnestly recommend to the Union and Loyal People of Washington Territory to meet in Conventions in their respective counties, at an early day, to select delegates to represent them in a

UNION CONVENTION

to be held at Vancouver, W. T., on the fourth Monday (the 25th day) of May, 1863, for the purpose of

NOMINATING A UNION CANDIDATE

to represent this Territory in the next Congress, and to take such other steps towards perfecting a Union organization in this Territory as the dangers now threatening our free institutions may demand; each county to send to said Convention two delegates for each representative it has in the lower house of the Legislature.

This call to the loyal people of the Territory is made irrespective of all political parties and cliques, and the only test required by the Convention in its standard-bearer will be integrity and capacity, an *unconditional devotion to the Union of the States*, a cordial and earnest support of the Government in its efforts to suppress the present wicked rebellion, and a full and steadfast determination to prosecute the war till the authority of the Government is recognized in all our borders.

In the dangers and perils now surrounding our country, it is believed the partisan should be buried in the patriot; that we should not waste our strength in wrangling over the merits of "Democracy" and "Republicanism" while the torch is being applied to the edifice erected by the great arm of WASHINGTON! In this belief and in this spirit this call is made.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION! you who are determined to preserve the nation with all its States and Territories, with all the rights of the States and the People given them by the Constitution, let us not despair of the Republic. Let our purest and ablest men meet together in Convention, to take counsel together, and to send from this distant shore a cheering word to the Government at Washington, and to the brave soldier on the field, who has left his home to fight and to fall in the battles of our beloved country.

Leander Holmes,	Gilmore Hays,
G. T. McConness,	Benjamin Harned,
Levi Farnsworth,	Warren Gove,
A. R. Burbank,	Frederic A. Clarke,
A. S. Abernethy,	Thacher Hunt,
Wm. Huntingden,	Albert Hill,
Charles McCall,	John Webster,
James Urquhart,	Frederic A. Wilson,
Wm. W. Armstrong,	William McLean,
E. S. Dyer,	U. G. Warbass,
F. W. Pettigrove,	John W. Anderson,
E. W. Perrin,	Charles H. Spinning,
E. L. Dale,	Walter T. Weed,
John Aird,	H. Cochran,
David R. Failes,	Chas. Prosch,
E. A. Light,	and others.

YEAST POWDERS.—Every housekeeper knows how difficult it is to make good bread, and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly good, light, sweet and nutritious bread, it is only necessary to use Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powders, which in every respect excel all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See advertisement, in another column.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatic and nervous pains.—The chilly mornings and evenings will provoke these tortures in constitutions susceptible of such maladies. Nothing affords so much relief as Holloway's Ointment, well rubbed upon the skin, after repeated warm fomentations. Thousands of testimonials bear witness to the wonderful comfort obtained from this safe and simple treatment, which all can adopt. Holloway's Ointment, assisted by a judicious use of his Pills, are especially serviceable in assuaging the sufferings from cramps and other muscular pains, whether they be acute, chronic, external or internal. It is earnestly recommended that every sufferer from such pains should give to Holloway's remedies a few day's trial, which will fully convince the invalid that a cure will be the reward of continued perseverance.

BIRTHS.

In Port Townsend, on the 15th instant, the wife of Rev. B. C. Lippincott, of a Son.

In Port Townsend, on the same day, the wife of J. J. H. Van Bokkelen, Esq., of a Daughter.

New Advertisements.

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,
SEATTLE, W. T.,
A. P. DeLIN, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE MOST business part of Seattle, convenient to the steamboat landing, and has accommodations suitable for all classes of travelers.

Single Meals and Lodgings
FURNISHED AT ALL HOURS.
☞ Terms as reasonable as any on Puget Sound. ☜
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED out of the District Court of Pierce County, W. T., on the 7th day of May, 1863, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, at the Court House door, in Steilacoom, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June, A.D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P.M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All those certain lots or parcels of land situate in Chapman's part of the town of Steilacoom, in Pierce County, Washington Territory, that are known and described in the recorded plat of said town as Lot No. 1 in Block No. 7; also, the undivided one-half interest in Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in Block No. 17; and Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3 in Block No. 10, together with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The same to be sold to satisfy a judgment calling for the sum of One Hundred and Ninety-Nine Dollars and Eleven Cents, and interest from the 26th day of February, A.D. 1863, until paid, together with costs and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court in favor of M. L. HEFRON and against J. C. NEWELL.

STEPHEN JUDSON,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.
Dated at Steilacoom, May 20th, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed, by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., Administrator of the Estate of JOHN VAN BUSKIRK, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date hereof, otherwise they will be forever barred.

WARREN GOVE, JOEL MYERS, } Administrators.
Steilacoom, W. T., May 18th, 1863. 48t4

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE PROBATE COURT HAVING REFUSED to confirm the late sale of the following described Property, and ordered a re-sale, notice is hereby given that it will be again offered at Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, at 11 o'clock A.M.:

Lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4, in Block No. 42. These Lots adjoin, and are all cleared and fenced. On Lot No. 2 is a beautiful two-story Cottage House, with three rooms on each floor and kitchen attached; two rooms being furnished with grates, and lathed and plastered throughout.

TERMS OF SALE—Twenty-five per cent. on day of sale, one half the remainder when the sale is confirmed by the Probate Court, and the balance in six months from the day of sale, secured by mortgage on the premises.

JOHN LATHAM,
47t4 Administrator of Estate of A. G. Balch.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Olympia, W. T., May 8, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, on the 10th day of March, 1863, ordered "That a tract of land one mile wide and five and one-half miles in length, along the Straits of Fuca, contiguous to Port Angeles, in townships 30 and 31 N., ranges 6 and 7 West, Washington Territory, be reserved as a town site, under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved March 3d, 1863, entitled 'An Act for increasing the revenue by reservation and sale of town sites on public lands,' and with the view of carrying out the intention of the said law, directed that said reservation, except so much as may be needed for light-house purposes, be surveyed into suitable urban and suburban lots."

Proposals will therefore be received by this office until SATURDAY, May 30th, 1863, for the survey of said reservation. The boundary lines of said reserve have been established. About 500 acres, contiguous to the bay, is to be surveyed into squares 300x300 feet, divisible into 20 lots, 50x140 feet, with an alley 20 feet wide through the centre of each square, the measurements of the squares being exclusive of the streets, and the measurements of lots exclusive of streets and alleys. It may also be necessary to stake off the lots in the blocks, and, if so, it will be stated in the instructions from this office to the Deputy who takes the contracts. From 1000 to 2000 acres, next adjoining the town-site, are to be laid off into lots ten chains square, containing ten acres each, with avenues running between each two tiers of lots, with such cross-streets as shall be stated in the instructions referred to. The whole number of ten-acre lots to be laid off is not to exceed 200.

Deputy Surveyors, who contemplate taking the contracts, will make two proposals, one at the rate of so much per mile for running said lines, and one on the principle of a per diem compensation.

Bids will be opened on Saturday, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., and the contract awarded to the responsible and competent party offering to do the work at the lowest price. Each bidder will be required to accompany his bid with the names of two or more good and sufficient sureties, the sufficiency of which this office reserves the right to judge upon, for the faithful execution of the work, and both the contractor and sureties will be required to take the prescribed oath of allegiance.

This office reserves the right to reject any or all of said bids, whether based upon compensation for lineal mile, or the per diem.

The whole work to be completed and returns made to this office on or before the 15th day of July next. Particulars as to the manner said work is to be done will be given in the instructions of the Surveyor General to the contractor, together with diagrams, &c.

ANSON G. HENRY,
Surveyor-General.
By E. GIDDINGS, Acting Surveyor-General. 48t3d

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 25th of May, A.D. 1863, at 10 o'clock A.M., at Steilacoom, the following Real and Personal Property, viz.:

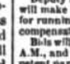
Lot No. Seven (7) in Block One (1) of Balch's portion of the town of Steilacoom. Also balance of personal property, as per schedule now ready for inspection.

The above property will be sold by the surviving partner for the benefit of the late firm of O. & E. Meeker.

ALSO—Will be sold on the same day, (25th May, A.D. 1863) upon the premises, at 2 o'clock P.M., by the Administratrix, the land claim of O. P. Meeker, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE—For Real Estate, ten per cent. cash on day of sale, forty-five per cent. upon confirmation of sale, and balance in six months from day of sale, with mortgage security. Personal property, cash on day of sale.

E. MEEKER,
Surviving Partner firm of O. & E. Meeker.
A. C. MEEKER,
45td Administratrix of Estate of O. P. Meeker, dec'd.


ESTRAY—A stray HEIFER, now about three years old, came to my premises some two years ago. She is a light brindle, with a white face and white under the belly, and some white on the shoulder and flanks; has a crop on both ears, and a split in the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

MURTY FAHY,
46t4 Spanaway Lake, Pierce County, W. T.

REVENUE STAMPS.

FOR SALE AT THE POST OFFICE, REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions.
44tf J. H. MUNSON.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!
Flowering Plants and Shrubbery
IN GREAT VARIETY!

MARTIN JUMEL,
FLORTICULTURIST AND VEGETABLE GARDENER, OF STEILACOOM,

Takes pleasure in announcing that he is prepared to supply Vegetable and Flowering Seeds of every variety, and in quantities to suit. Having been carefully gathered during the last season, these seeds are fresh, and may be relied on as good.

ALSO—Cuttings and Roots of the choicest Roses and small Fruits, including a large variety of ornamental and useful Plants. The public is invited to call and examine them, at Mr. Clark's garden, Steilacoom. 31:6

New Goods!
NEW GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, per steamer SIERRA NEVADA and barque MERCHANTMAN, a well-selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consisting of nearly every variety of staple goods suited to this market. I shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good supply of

PROVISIONS, ETC.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash. NO CREDIT will be given.
32tf P. KEACH.

UNION
SOAP WORKS,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
J. V. MEEKER.

MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale,
CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP,
No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP.
And varieties of
TOILET SOAP,
In any quantity, and at prices below the cost of the same articles when imported. 4-44tf

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINCUS & PACKSCHER
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HEAVY AND FINE
CLOTHING,
DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS,
SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.

By recent arrivals, per ship Massachusetts, barque Ork, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—

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

Those who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict attention being paid to their wants. All orders promptly attended to.

Quick sales and small profits is the rule we have adopted in our business.

☞ Call and examine our stock.
PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
5-21 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

WANTED—10,000 lbs. Tallow or Clear Grease, at the Union Soap Works.
4-44tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

SOFT SOAP—25 cents per gallon. Try it.
5-44tf J. V. MEEKER.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE ISSUED out of the District Court of Pierce County, W. T., on the 14th day of April, 1863, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, on the premises, in Steilacoom, on MONDAY, the 8th day of June, A.D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P.M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, in Pierce County, Washington Territory, that are known and described on the recorded plat of said town as follows:

Lot No. one (1) in Block No. nine, (9) and the southwest half of Lot No. eight (8) in Block nine, (9) being thirty (30) feet front on Commercial street by one hundred and twenty (120) feet deep on Balch street.

ALSO—The Wharf at the foot of said Balch street, together with the charter for building and maintaining the same, together with all the improvements thereon or appertaining thereto. The same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3000) with interest at the rate of two per cent per month from the 3d day of May, 1862, until paid, together with costs and increased costs, in favor of P. J. MOOREY and against J. B. WEBBER, Administrator of the Estate of Lafayette Balch deceased, and J. B. Webber.

I will also sell, on the premises, at the Segwallitchew Mill, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, A.D. 1863, at the hour of 1 o'clock P.M., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Pierce County, W. T., known as the Segwallitchew Mill claim, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stake ten rods due north of the Hudson Bay Company's warehouse, and about thirty rods south of the mouth of the Segwallitchew Creek, and running thence east three hundred and twenty rods to a stake, thence north eighty rods, thence west three hundred and twenty rods to Puget Sound, and thence south eighty rods back to the point of beginning, and containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less. Together with a No. 1 circular Saw Mill, and all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said Mill claim.

The same to be sold to satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars, ($1,700) with interest at the rate of one per cent per month from the 10th day of February, A.D. 1863, until paid, together with costs and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its April term, 1863, in favor of P. J. MOOREY and against J. B. WEBBER, Administrator of the Estate of Lafayette Balch, deceased, and J. B. Webber.

STEPHEN JUDSON,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.
Dated at Steilacoom, April 15th, 1863. 45td

SHERIFF'S SALE.
Territory of Washington, Third Judicial District.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, issued from the Clerk's Office of the Third Judicial District, Territory of Washington, on the 7th day of April, A.D. 1863, to satisfy a judgment rendered in the United States Court for said District, on the 12th day of March, 1863, in favor of WM. G. CLANCEY & JAMES W. FRAY against DENNIS W. STYLES, for the sum of Two Hundred and Forty-Seven Dollars and Seven Cents principal, and for the sum of Twenty-Seven Dollars and Eleven Cents costs of suit, and for increased costs, I have levied on the following described property, to wit:

The south half of lot No. (3) three in block No. (8) eight; lots Nos. (1) one, (2) two, (7) seven and (8) eight in block No. (49) forty-nine; situated in that part of Seattle known as Maynard's plat of the town of Seattle;

Which said property I will sell to the highest bidder for cash on the 30th day of May, A.D. 1863, between the hours 9 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of said day.

Sale to take place at the Court-House in Seattle, King County, W. T.

Sheriff's Office, Seattle, April 24th, 1863.
T. S. RUSSELL,
46:td Sheriff of King County, W. T.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISSUED out of the District Court of Pierce County, W. T., on the 14th day of April, 1863, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized, and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, at the Court House, in Steilacoom, on MONDAY, the 8th day of June, A.D. 1863, at 11 o'clock A.M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in Lafayette Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, in Pierce County, Washington Territory, that is known and described on the recorded plat of said town as Lot No. Six (6) in Block No. Nine (9), together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The same to be sold to satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Two Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars and Eighty-seven Cents, ($295 87) with interest at the rate of two per cent per month from the 3d day of May, A.D. 1862, until paid, together with costs and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its April term, 1863, in favor of ISAAC PINCUS & A. PACKSCHER, and against J. B. WEBBER, Administrator of the Estate of Lafayette Balch, deceased, and J. B. Webber.

Dated at Steilacoom, May 4th, 1863.
STEPHEN JUDSON,
47:5 Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.

Elk-Horn Market.

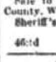
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A MARKET adjoining Keach's store for the purpose of supplying the community at large with all kinds of choice

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

At the lowest market prices for cash. Mills, Logging Camps, Hotels and Steamers can get their supplies at short notice, and have them put up in high-toned style.

N.B.—Cash will be paid for choice Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Butter, &c, on delivery.
5-19:tf H. D. MONTGOMERY.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.


The commodious and fast-sailing schooner
FLYING MIST,
120 Tons Capacity.
Capt. WM. THOMPSON,

Is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia.

The FLYING MIST is well adapted to carrying Live Stock, for which trade she was originally designed, and is amply provided with fixtures to ensure the safety of cattle in the roughest weather. She is suitable for all kinds of freight. Her cabin accommodations are not surpassed by those of any vessel on the Sound. Freight will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other vessel.

For Charter, Freight, or Passage, apply to PHILIP KEACH or H. W. BERRY, in Steilacoom, or to the CAPTAIN, on board. 42:1y

BLACKSMITHING.

HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP WITH the view of carrying on the above business, the undersigned take this method of informing the public that they are prepared to execute satisfactorily and with dispatch all descriptions of work in Blacksmithing.

Horse-Shoeing,

Wagon-repairing, &c., &c., done to order.

Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Shop at Peter Rinquest's old establishment, in Commercial st., Steilacoom.
5-17:tf DUNLAP & RINQUEST.

Fresh Meat!

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I have and will keep on hand a constant supply of Fresh

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

which I propose to sell at the lowest possible rates. Also, constantly on hand,

Corned Beef, Corned Pork, Bacon, &c., &c.
ALSO,
MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

Shop at the old stand of E. Meeker, Balch street, Steilacoom, W. T.
5-6tf J. V. MEEKER.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN, under penalty of prosecution, from cutting firewood or timber of any description on my claim, adjoining the town of Steilacoom, from this date.

LEMUEL BILLS.
Steilacoom, W. T., Feb. 26th, 1863. 37:3m

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR LEASE.

I NOW OFFER TO LEASE MY DOUBLE SAW-MILL, together with 320 acres of Land, lying adjoining the town of Steilacoom, W. T., and immediately on the tide-water of Puget Sound. The Mill is in good order, and ready for immediate use.

The property includes one of the best water powers in Washington Territory, and must soon become immensely valuable. In addition to driving the mill already erected, the power is ample for a Woolen Factory, Tannery, or machinery of any kind.

On the premises are two dwellings and several outbuildings, all in good condition.

The above property will be leased in whole or in part, on reasonable terms, for a series of years.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS,
17tf Steilacoom, W. T.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, May 21, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 4.

The *Times'* correspondence, dated on the field near Chancellorville, 10 P.M., May 1st, states that the Second Army Corps took a position on the night previous, on the left, and the Third Army Corps reached the front about noon.

About noon a movement was made to endeavor to bring out the enemy and compel him to develop his strength. Our men entered the field with much enthusiasm, only one regiment charging on the rebel infantry, the latter driving ours back repeatedly, when a small force of infantry, supported by cavalry, checked the rebels. One division under Sykes, and a rebel division under Anderson, then became engaged. Our troops drove the rebels from two ridges parallel with the Rappahannock, gaining a mile and 50 prisoners, when Gen. Hooker ordered them to retire, he not wishing to bring on a general engagement. The rebels mistook our retirement for a check, and following rapidly, on the top of the first ridge, halted for a moment, and giving a yell, came down on a double-quick, but were met by Sykes's division, which poured in a terrible fire at short range. The contest lasted three quarters of an hour and extended across the roads, where were 22 of our guns which shelled the woods effectually. The rebels ignominiously retreated.

The *Tribune* has issued an extra as follows: Our news by mail from the Rappahannock is up to Saturday morning. At that time our left wing was in possession of Fredericksburg and the first redoubts on the hill behind it, and was feeling its way to the second line. The river was crossed and the redoubts carried with great ease and slight loss. The left of the rebels had marched away in the direction of Chancellorville to attack our right wing, there posted, leaving at first 10,000, but subsequently not more than from 5000 to 7000, in their works, as was ascertained by a reconnoissance from Lowe's balloon.

The *Times* and *Herald* contain long and interesting accounts from Hooker's army. The *Times'* correspondent states that after three days skirmishing on both sides, the rebels on Saturday afternoon and evening attacked our right flank, Jackson with his whole army corps of 40,000 men throwing himself impetuously on Howard's Eleventh Corps. But the movement was only partially successful, and reinforcements being promptly sent by Hooker, the rebels were handsomely checked. Howard's corps consisted of Schurz's, Steinwehr's and Devens' divisions. The *Times'* correspondent states that this corps disgracefully abandoned their position behind their breastworks, and rushed horror-stricken towards headquarters. Our right was thus completely turned, and the rebels were in a fair way of doubling us up. Hooker was immediately in the saddle, and, turning to the commander of his own old corps—Berry—he shouted, "General, throw yourself into the breach and receive the enemy on your bayonets. Don't fire a shot." The enemy were checked, and retired to their breastworks just abandoned by Howard's corps. The batteries immediately massed on the crest of the hill, pouring in a terrific fire until far into the night.

May 5.—The following are additional particulars, published by the city press, of the battle by Hooker's army. Among the killed is Major-General Berry:

A Washington letter of Sunday, written at 10 o'clock in the evening, states that Gen. Sedgwick attacked the heights of Fredericksburg, gallantly carrying them by storm, capturing the 16th and 18th Mississippi regiments and one company of the New Orleans Washington Artillery with eight guns, taking over 1000 prisoners, and Gen. Gibbon planted the Stars and Stripes over the rebel works. Our loss was moderate. Gen. Sedgwick afterwards drove the rebels back, and at 6 P.M. had advanced to the brick church four and a half miles towards Chancellorville on the plank road. Here he had a severe fight with Earl's rebel division, which was reinforced by Lee, but he repulsed them, taking a lot of them prisoners.

The *Post* prints the following: The battle of Sunday was renewed on Monday morning. The enemy appeared to have forces in number equal to our own. His successive attacks were made with desperate spirit.

Eight hundred prisoners, including the entire strength of the 23d Georgia regiment, were brought to Washington this morning. They were well clad, and not one looked as though he had not had enough to eat.

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Additional prisoners from the Rappahannock have arrived, making in all over 4000.

Longstreet's forces are not with Lee, but between Richmond and Suffolk.

In answer to a question from the President, on Monday night, Gen. Hooker said that the matter of retaking Fredericksburg by the rebels was of no consequence. Hooker keeps his lines of communication open. Ammunition and rations go forward freely, notwithstanding the desperate attempts by the rebels to take Bank's Ford and cut off our line of supplies.

Beauregard has reached Richmond with some forces from Charleston, and taken command of the defences around Richmond.

FALMOUTH, Va., May 6.

Three bridges were swept away on the railroad from the Acquia last night. Building parties were at work all night.

Trains are again running. It is rumored that the enemy's cavalry have crossed over upon the northern neck, and are advancing cautiously towards this place. A force has been sent down to oppose them. Everything is quiet on the other side. The river has risen over ten feet, and is still rapidly rising.

A correspondent with Gen. Sedgwick, dating his letter on Monday morning, says: The battle opened at daylight and is still going on. Hill is at the extreme left, and Gobbin's division second. The Second Corps returned to Falmouth last night, and Hall's brigade has gone over.

The *Times'* correspondent with Gen. Hooker, writing on Sunday night, says: Gen. Howard is reorganizing the Eleventh Corps, which has been placed on duty again. Gen. Averill, with his cavalry command, reported to Gen. Hooker on Sunday afternoon, having been as far south as Rapidan Station, where he destroyed the bridge on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and drove the rebel Stuart out of Culpepper.

The *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from Falmouth on Tuesday morning, says: The rebels have re-occupied Fredericksburg, and it is thought they have pontoons, but measures have been taken to prevent a raid across the river. News from the extreme right is satisfactory. Gen. Heintzelman is said to be near with reinforcements from Washington. Gen. Hooker is reported in good condition.

From Gen. Sedgwick's corps the *Herald* prints the following in substance: It appears that after a great struggle on Sunday, the rebel Gen. Lee dispatched a large body to meet Gen. Sedgwick's rear, and at the same time early on Monday morning large masses of rebels appeared on the heights east of Fredericksburg, where we had but a small force, having sent a greater part of the force to strengthen Gen. Hooker. The position was relinquished after a short resistance, having first removed all the guns. Some fighting occured above Fredericksburg, and it is believed to have been an unsuccessful attempt to prevent Longstreet moving up. Gen. Sedgwick was hotly engaged all Monday, the rebels pressing him at all points, and his men obliged to give way to overwhelming masses of rebels, and his discomfiture seemed certain, when a Vermont brigade made a famous charge, repulsing them and securing the safety of that portion of the army. The slaughter of the enemy here and near Bank's Ford was perfectly terrible, whole brigades of rebels being wiped out. General Sedgwick recrossed the river in face of the enemy, after midnight, the enemy raking our brigades with artillery, causing a great loss of life. We succeeded in getting across in comparatively good order, and marched immediately to United States Ford to gain Gen. Hooker's main army.

The authorities at Washington are perfectly confident of Gen. Hooker's success, and that he can maintain his position. Reinforcements to the number of 30,000, under Gen. Heintzelman, have been sent him. Nothing definite has been heard from Gen. Stoneman, but he is believed to have accomplished the work assigned him.

The *Herald* says our loss in storming the Hights of Fredericksburg was about 1000 killed and wounded. The *World's* correspondent says the battle resumed on Monday was a most desperate affair. The rebels made serious and superhuman efforts at all points, but were repulsed with terrific slaughter. Our forces destroyed the bridge in the rear of the rebels across the Massaponax, thus completely cutting off all retreat to Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The *Tribune's* correspondent with Gen. Hooker, writing at sunrise on Monday, says: The guns are already thundering on our left, and it is believed that to-day will prove most disastrous to the rebels. Over 6000 rebel prisoners have already been brought in, and they report that Jackson is in command of the rebel army, and that reinforcements have been sent them from North Carolina and the Peninsula. Our loss is heavy.

The *World* prints the following: We learn by special messenger that a great battle was fought on Tuesday, and that Hooker and his army were driven back across the Rappahannock. Lee was heavily reinforced, and the last battle exceeded in slaughter those of the previous days. Nothing has yet been heard of Gen. Stoneman. It seems impossible to doubt that he and his force will be captured.

May 7.—The *World's* correspondent, writing ten o'clock on Monday, says: Gen. Sedgwick has passed on towards Gen. Hooker, leaving one division to guard the heights. They have been attacked by the rebels and are in danger of losing their position and abandoning Fredericksburg altogether.

The *Herald's* correspondent, writing on Monday, says: Heavy firing in the direction of Chancellorville has continued all the morning, and there has been a great battle there. Large reinforcements arrived for the enemy, apparently from Richmond. The whereabouts of Stoneman is unknown, but if any disaster had happened him, we would know it from the enemy.

It is hoped that the army will reach this side before the enemy discovers our retreat; but cannonading has commenced quite fiercely at the front, and a desperate battle is not improbable. In any event, we can doubtless retire across the river without serious loss, but if discovered in our attempt the struggle will be fierce. If unmolested, the troops can get over by noon. The roads are in a terrible condition, almost as bad as when Burnside foundered here last winter. Our sick are lying in the roads, but ambulances are coming up to remove them.

CINCINNATI, May 3.

Gen. Burnside received dispatches last evening reporting that 5000 of his army corps crossed the Cumberland, below Somerset, Ky., on Saturday. They had a severe fight with the rebels at Monticello. They captured that place and now occupy it. The losses on either side are not stated.

CINCINNATI, May 5.

Vallandigham was arrested at his residence at Dayton this morning by soldiers sent from here. An attempt to rescue him failed. He has been brought to this city.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The *Tribune* has a Murfreesboro telegram of the 5th, as follows: Deserters report that communication between Vicksburg, Richmond, Charleston and Tullahoma has been cut. Neither newspapers nor telegrams have been received by Bragg's army from those places for several days.

CAIRO, May 6.

The steamer from Memphis reports that Sherman's expedition up the Yazoo has returned to Young's Point. The movement was only a feint to attract the attention of the enemy and draw their troops away from the south of Vicksburg, where Osterhause is operating. The gunboats that accompanied the expedition engaged the batteries at Haine's Bluffs. The *Choctaw* was severely damaged by rebel shot, one 64-pounder having gone clear through the turret. The wheel house was broken through by plunging shot. Our loss is reported at 30 killed and wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.

Union prisoners who arrived from Richmond to day report that they were captured within three miles of Richmond on the 3d, while in pursuit of a courier with a dispatch from Jackson to Jeff. Davis. The people of Richmond were in a terrible state of excitement.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 5th claims to have taken 5,000 prisoners on Sunday, but admits a heavy loss.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

Last evening's Washington *Star* says:

It is understood that Gen. Hooker estimates his loss at 10,000 killed, wounded and missing, and also that he brought away all his material from his late position, and that while so unfortunate as to lose some artillery, he took as many prisoners as he lost.

NEW YORK, May 8.

A special dispatch states Gen. Stoughton says that on Monday morning farmers rushed into Richmond with news of Stoneman's appearance in the suburbs, and that our cavalry were gobbling up everybody as prisoners. The bells were rung, and fearful consternation prevailed.

Stoughton states that Stoneman's force went within sight of Richmond, and four of our men were captured within a mile and a quarter of that city.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9th.

The *Bulletin* of this city publishes the following:—We have highly important intelligence this evening. We learn from the editor of the *Enquirer* that one of their correspondents, who has just returned from Washington, is informed that Gen. Hooker re-crossed the Rappahannock in force yesterday, the men carrying eight days rations. We also learn from another source that is vouched for as reliable, that Gen. Keyes has taken Richmond, having advanced upon it via Yorktown, and that the Federal flag now floats over the rebel capitol. If this intelligence is true, Hooker's falling back was a ruse, and the real attack on Richmond was to be made while Lee's army was on the Rappahannock. If Stoneman has cut off Lee as is reported, it will be the work of time for Lee to reach the rebel capital; in the meantime Hooker is on his heels.

It is reported that private advices have been received in this city from Fortress Monroe, stating that 10,000 Federal troops arrived there on the 5th, as reinforcements, and immediately moved forward for an attack on Richmond.

There is no doubt that Hooker has again crossed the Rappahannock. It is also stated that Gen. Stoneman was lying at the White House on the 6th, receiving reinforcements from transports via York River, and immediately sending them forward to Richmond.

The people of this city are in the highest state of excitement over the glorious news.

We have a confirmation from a perfectly reliable source that Hooker has re-crossed the Rappahannock.

Gold has been falling rapidly to-day, and this fact probably resulted from the important movements reported. We have no quotations of the price of the precious metal since the reception of this important news.

The telegraph is silent concerning this startling intelligence, which is already exciting the utmost enthusiasm.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.

The following was received last night: Grand Gulf, Miss., May 3d.—We gained a glorious victory at Port Gibson, Mississippi, on the 1st. The enemy are in full retreat, and our forces in close pursuit. The Illinois troops, as usual, behaved with the greatest gallantry. The loss on our side is 150 killed and 500 wounded. We have taken 1000 prisoners. The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, is much greater than ours.

(Signed) RICHARD YATES.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

The following has been received from Grand Gulf by Gen. Halleck: We landed at Bolingsburg April 30, and marched directly to Port Gibson and met the enemy, 11,000 strong, four miles south of that place, at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 1st. We engaged and fought him all day, entirely routing him, with the loss of many killed and wounded and about 500 prisoners, besides the wounded. Our loss is about 100 killed and 500 wounded. The enemy retreated towards Vicksburg, destroying the bridges over the Bayou Pierre. They were rebuilt and the pursuit continues to the present time. Four field pieces and some stores were captured, and the enemy destroyed much more. The country is the most broken and difficult to operate in of any that I ever saw. Our victory is complete and the enemy thoroughly demoralized.

(Signed) GRANT.

NEW YORK, May 10.

The correspondent of the *Times* says the Stoneman raid particulars are about as follows: His whole force crossed to the Orange and Alexandria road, when they met two rebel regiments. After a skirmish, the rebels retreated towards Gordonsville. Buford's force crossed the Rapidan at Morton's ford, causing 1500 infantry to vacate Raccoon Fork. They then crossed the Rappahannock, and on the 1st of May our forces got close on the heels of the rebels. On the 2d, Louisa Court House was occupied without opposition. The railroad track towards Gordonsville was destroyed for ten miles, and two trains of cars were captured and burned. Soon after, on the same afternoon, a detachment destroyed a portion of the road between Gordonsville and Charlottesville. Another detachment, under Col. Wyndham, proceeded to James River and destroyed five locks and boats, and a large quantity of commissary stores. A part of the 5th cavalry reached the river between Columbia and Richmond, and destroyed the locks and levees and set on fire the bridges across James River. Gen. Gregg pressed on the Fredericksburg road to Ashland, and destroyed the depot in the town, the railroad cars, provisions and telegraph. A force under Kilpatrick moved east towards the Central Railroad, and destroyed the bridge over the South Anna. They captured a train of cars. On the 6th, with two brigades, Hampton attacked 600 men of the 5th cavalry, on picket duty. The charge was met by a counter charge, and the rebels were temporarily repulsed, but rallied and captured 17 of our men. On the 6th a retrograde movement was commenced, and the whole brigade arrived at Kelly's Ford on the morning of the 7th. Our whole loss was 2 killed, 17 wounded, and 17 taken prisoners. The negroes joined the columns in flocks, and begged to be taken away. They everywhere gave us valuable information, and acted as guides at several points.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says it is reported that Gen. Lee sent a flag of truce asking supplies for the Federal wounded; stating that his army was deficient, and communication with his medicine supplies cut off.

CAIRO, May 10.

Gen. Grant has sent 1900 prisoners to Milliken's Bend. Part of his force, when last heard from, was within 20 miles of Jackson. His men took rations for several days. It is said that the railroad bridge over the Big Black river has been destroyed, thus cutting off the rebels from Vicksburg.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.

The Washington correspondent of *Forney's Press* says it is understood that Gen. Buford, with eight brigades, penetrated the Allegany Ridge, Western Virginia, and that he is now returning, having destroyed the Richmond and Tennessee railroad at several places. He captured many prisoners and gained much valuable information. He burned large quantities of the stores of the rebel army in the south and west. Pleasanton's cavalry crossed the river and proceeded immediately to the front, for the purpose of reconnoitering the enemy's position.

A considerable number of stragglers and skulkers from rebels, and some of our men, came into the lines and gave themselves up. The former protested they had no feeling in the war, and were willing to take the oath of allegiance.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The *Tribune* thinks the position in Virginia is as follows: Our forces at Suffolk and on the Peninsula made a demonstration on Richmond early last week. Lee was apprised that the rebel capital must fall without prompt support from his army, and he had already begun to send troops towards Richmond on Thursday last. Lee or some one else, with a good part of his force, was well on his way to Richmond on Thursday. Hooker, with his army freshly provisioned, on Friday night crossed the Rappahannock. He found but a screen of pickets in front. No enemy worth mentioning this side of the North Anna River. The rebel force reached Richmond just in time to prevent its capture by forces from Fortress Monroe. The week will not pass without stirring news from Richmond or the banks of the Pamunky.

The *Post* has the following: Steamer *John A. Warren* arrived at Washington on Saturday evening, May 9th, with dispatches from Hooker. The following is said to be the substance of them: At daybreak on Friday, May 8th, Hooker pushed forward the corps of the army under Gen. Sedgwick across the Rappahannock, where they gathered in the wounded left on the field in the recent battles, comprising soldiers of both armies, and buried the dead at an early hour. Hooker completed the crossing of the entire army, together with an ample supply of ammunition and stores for eight days. As soon as he was across, the whole seven corps were put in motion, and deployed right and left to search for the enemy, who at the latest accounts had not been found in force. It is not believed that Heintzelman has gone to reinforce Hooker, but there is no doubt that his command is in motion.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

The *Press'* Washington correspondent says: Persons from the Army of the Potomac, May 9th, represent the Army to be in the best of spirits. The number of rebels found unburied was very large. It is believed no effort was made by the enemy to bury them. The fact that they left suddenly confirmed Hooker in the belief that they have been much cut up. Owing to the terrible condition of the roads, the progress of the troops is very slow. The next battle will probably take place near the upper Pamunky, whither we are moving as rapidly as possible. Many maintain that the James river will be the next line they will defend. It is reported to day that skirmishing with the rear guard of the enemy has commenced. It is also reported that Fredericksburg and the Hights of St. Mary have been occupied by our troops.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Richmond papers of May 5th say that Stonewall Jackson's right arm is reported to have been amputated below the shoulder. The *Times* of this morning says it knows that Hooker has transferred his army to the south side of the Rappahannock, with the purpose, no doubt, of again assuming offensive operations.

A letter to the *Herald*, dated West Point, Va., May 7th, reports the occupation of that place by a large force under Keyes and a reconnoissance to White House.

The steamer from Port Royal May 6th, reports all the iron-clads had gone to North Edisto. Our troops continue in possession of Falki, Seabrook, and Cole Islands. They were intrenching themselves.

WASHINGTON, May 11.

The Richmond papers state that the destruction of large trains of Government wagons at Aylith station and the stores of grain at that place is the most serious loss we have suffered from the Federal raid.

NEW YORK, May 11.

Gen. Dix's army corps, with a heavy column under Gen. Naglee, from North Carolina, will soon be threatening the rebel line of communication to the south of Richmond.

May 12.—A special Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says a Richmond dispatch announces the death of General Van Dorn, at Spring Hill, on the 7th.

The existence of an association for the purpose of rendering aid and comfort to the enemy has been discovered at Chocatawa, Miss. Twelve persons have already been arrested, and some 20 others are being sought for.

The *Times* dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, of the 9th, says our wounded are coming over rapidly. The figures of our total loss are being much diminished by returning stragglers.

Business Cards.

E. S. FOWLER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,
Pioneer Ship-Bread and Cracker Bakery,
Port Townsend, W. T. 5-35tf

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PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
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Between Montgomery and Sansome,
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Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5-7:ly

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Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 5-35tf

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226 Battery st., near Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSHES AND FEATHER DUSTERS
Of every description, to which they call the attention of the trade. N.B.—Fine machine and all other Brushes made to order. 43:ly

C. CROSBY. N. CROSBY, JR. L. C. GRAY
C. CROSBY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.
9:tf Tum Water, W. T.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
8-41:ly SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
132 Sansome st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Agents for James Conner & Sons'
U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
And dealers in all kinds of
PRINTING MATERIALS.
Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 5-8:ly

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

FOR SALE LOW, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT—Three MOWERS and REAPERS, for which Legal Tenders or War Bonds will be taken at par.
C. CROSBY & CO.,
49:9m Tumwater, W. T.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,
Having just commenced an
IMPORTING AND GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that they have on hand and will continue to receive a general assortment of
GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

Sugar,	Beans,
Syrup,	Rice,
Tea,	Dried Apples,
Green Coffee,	Dried Peaches,
Ground do.,	Dried Currants,
Corn Meal,	Raisins,
Lard,	Assorted Spice,
Cheese,	Mace,
Saleratus,	Corn Starch,
Mustard,	Colgate's do.,
Vermicelli,	Salt,
Tapioca,	Candles,
Flavoring Exts.,	Coal Oil,
Pails,	Linseed Oil,
Brooms,	White Lead,
Matches,	Paints,
Tobacco,	Sal Soda,
Cigars,	Soap,
Pipes,	Spikes,

Redington's superior Yeast Powders,
Vinegar,
Fish-Hooks and Lines, &c.
ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of
COAL OIL LAMPS.
And a variety of articles too numerous to mention.
ALSO,
By the arrival of every steamer, the latest Eastern and California PAPERS, which we offer at the very lowest rate for cash; though Butter and Eggs, at the market prices, will not be refused.
Call and examine our stock, at the Post Office building, foot of Balch st, Steilacoom.
5-2 J. H. MUNSON & CO.

San Francisco Advertisements.

J. H. STILL & CO.;
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
No. 217 Montgomery street, (Rush House) between
Bush and Pine streets,
San Francisco.

J. H. S. & CO. HAVE JUST ISSUED A NEW List, for 1863, of the principal Newspapers and Magazines, with the prices per annum, postage paid, supplied from their establishment, of which the following comprise the principal ones, viz:

Harper's Magazine, per annum, postage paid	$4 00
Atlantic Monthly	4 00
Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	4 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	4 00
Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Blackwood and four Quarterly Reviews	12 50
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Continental Magazine	4 00
Ladies' Repository	4 00
Le Bon Ton, or Journal des Modes, with patterns	6 00
London World of Fashion, with patterns	6 00
Ballou's Monthly Magazine	2 00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	6 00
London Lancet	6 00
Chamber's Edinburgh Journal	4 00
Horticulturist Magazine { Plain	3 00
{ Colored	5 00
American Agriculturist	2 00
Phrenological Journal / Water Cure Journal { $2 each, or, both together	3 00
Yankee Notions	2 00
Nick Nax	2 00
Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun	2 00
Dickens's All the Year Round	5 00
Once a Week (monthly parts)	6 00
Cornhill Magazine (English)	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine (English)	6 00
London Society, beautifully illustrated, English	6 00
London Art Journal, illustrated with steel engravings, suitable for framing	10 00
London Illustrated News	14 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, weekly or monthly parts	4 00
Harper's Weekly Paper, weekly or monthly parts	4 00
New York Illustrated News	4 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, German	4 00
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	5 00
New York Ledger	4 00
New York Mercury	4 00
Waverly Magazine	4 00
New York Staats Zeitung	4 00
Courrier des Etats Unis	6 00
La Cronica, Spanish	10 00
New York Independent, Henry Ward Beecher's Paper	4 00
Missouri Republican	4 00
Louisville Journal	4 00
New Orleans True Delta	6 00
New Orleans Picayune	6 00
Forney's War Press, Philadelphia	4 00
New York Herald for California	4 00
New York Weekly Tribune, Times and World, each	4 00
New York Weekly Evening Post, Journal of Commerce and Caucasian, each	4 00
Boston Weekly Journal, Transcript and Post, each	4 00

☞ Our full List for 1863 will be sent free of expense on application by letter. ☜

☞ A full assortment of STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, LAW BOOKS, STANDARD, MISCELLANEOUS and SCHOOL BOOKS, constantly on hand, and supplied at the lowest market prices to those who favor us with their orders. 42:3m

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
Are unequaled by any for beauty, simplicity of construction and efficiency in working, and are in every way
RELIABLE.
These superior Machines can be found at the Warerooms of the undersigned, who are General Agents for the Pacific States and West Coast of Mexico.
COX, WILLCUTT & CO.,
Leather Dealers,
422 Battery st., San Francisco.
5-14:3m **Send for a Circular.**

DR. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM
CURES ALL DISEASES OF
THE LUNGS AND THROAT!
FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, DECline, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wasting of Flesh, Night Sweats, Spitting Blood, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Phthisic, Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the Lungs, it is unequaled.

Hall's Lung Balsam, in all cases, gives the best satisfaction; has wrought more cures, since its introduction, than any other cough medicine; is endorsed by our leading physicians as the safest and best remedy now before the public; is safe to use among children, and yet powerful in cases of chronic pulmonary disease; and brings in certificates almost daily of its wonderful cures in all parts of the country.

There is no medicine within our knowledge that has acquired so great and wide-spread popularity, in so short a space of time, as Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Its balsamic and healing properties are magical. It is highly expectorant and tonic. It contains not a grain of opium or morphine, the narcotic and astringent properties which have created so much prejudice against similar preparations.

We believe that a medicine possessing real merits will effect cures whenever it is used, at home or abroad. Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is no paragoric preparation, but one which, if used in season, will save the lives of thousands. The most distressing cough is frequently relieved by a single dose, and broken up in a few hours' time. The afflicted do not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whether this remedy will give relief or not.

Hear what Physicians say of Dr. Hall's Balsam. Says one: "I, with confidence, recommend the Balsam as superior to any other preparation." Says another: "I have used it with uniform success, and can confidently recommend it for all those complaints for which it is offered as a remedy." Still another writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe, convenient, and efficacious medicine."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and ask for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, which is warranted to cure, and take no other.
REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents for the Pacific coast,
4-51:3m 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

Crockery.
Glassware,
French China.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ABOVE GOODS constantly in store and for sale at lowest rates.
CLOCKS
OF THE
NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO.'S
manufacture, (formerly the JEROME Company) for which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
A complete assortment always on hand.
HAYNES & LAWTON,
516 Sansome st., corner of Merchant, 516,
4-51:3m San Francisco.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
WE HAVE ORDERS TO PURCHASE, FOR EUROPEAN account, at the highest rate, all species of
FURS AND SKINS.
Trappers and dealers sending us skins from the country may depend upon full rates and immediate remittances.
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Hide and Wool Dealers,
48:6m No. 111 California st, San Francisco.

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H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
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One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Books in every department of literature, and staple and fancy Stationery, in the United States.
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San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO.
ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERchandise and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.
A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.
All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.
Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are
REFERRED TO
Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co., "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
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Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co, "
J. Anthony & Co, Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.
N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent judges.
L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st, up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
OF
IMPROVED
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!
ALL FORMER
OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!
No Leather Pad used on
NEW STYLE MACHINE
The New Style Hemmer
AND
Transparent Cloth Presser
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE
PRICES GREATLY
REDUCED!
☞ Send for a Circular.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.
☞ The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 4-1:tf

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO
No. 47 Montgomery street,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.
I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE, to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines, that
SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,
On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done
WITH GREATER EASE
and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Plain, at	$50
Cabinets	75
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes	90

Do not allow yourself to purchase a Chain Stitch machine, either double or single thread, ALL of which will ravel. All chain stitch machines have a cord on the under side of the fabric, and the work soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.
J. H. DUNNELL,
47 Montgomery street,
12:tf San Francisco.

PUGET SOUND HERALD, STEILACOOM, W. T., MAY 21, 1863.

The Farmer's Corner.

Agricultural Items.

WAY TO PRESERVE EGGS.—John Wetherby, Geneva, New York, sends the following receipt for preserving eggs to the *Country Gentleman*:

I take a pine barrel (an old fish barrel, well cleaned out, answers very well) and put in the eggs when they are sound, fresh and clean. I then cover them with lime-water, made like common white-wash; the lime settles the eggs, and the water stands on the top of the lime—the eggs all under the lime. Look at the barrel once in a while to see if four inches of water, little more or less, covers the whole. If the water is all dried up, the lime gets hard, and they are difficult to take out when wanted, and you have to carry them somewhere else to wash off the lime; so always keep water on the top. This lime water must be made at least two weeks before you pour it on the eggs, or your eggs will be boiled hard enough to carry in your pocket. When I am putting away eggs for future use, I use a pine pail to wet the lime in, and stand it by the side of a barrel in the cellar, until it is cold enough; then pour it on the eggs, and fill the pail again, and when it has been stirred for two or three weeks, do as before, and so on till I get through. Keep the vessels covered to keep out all dirt, or the eggs will look a poor, dingy color. Be careful about this in the lime and water, and you will have fine white eggs. I cannot tell how long they will keep, as I never saw any spoil. I have some five years and a half old, as good as they ever were. I always preserve in this way, and have done so for over thirty years with perfect success. I have seen people have eggs all spoiled, and have heard them say they would never put any more in lime-water. They put them in lime-water as soon as it was wet up, and boiled them hard enough for a Frenchman's breakfast.

THE INDIAN'S VIEW OF AGRICULTURE.—We doubt if a better argument for improved agriculture can be given, than is found in the speech of an Indian chief to his tribe at the West. It ran thus:

"Do you not see the whites living upon seeds, while we eat flesh? That the flesh requires more than thirty moons to grow up, and is then often scarce? That each of the wonderful seeds they sow in the earth returns them an hundred fold? That the flesh on which we subsist has four legs to escape us, while we have but two to pursue and capture it? That the grain remains where the white man sows it, and grows. That Winter with us is the time for laborious hunting—to them a period of rest. For these reasons, they have so many children, and live longer than we do. I say therefore unto every one that will hear me, that before the cedars of our village shall have died down with age, and the maple trees of the valley shall have ceased to give us sugar, the race of the little corn-sowers will have exterminated the race of the flesh-eaters, provided their huntsmen do not resolve to become sowers." History shows the truth of these prophetic words.

ECONOMIZING TIME WITH HENS.—C. N. Bement writes to the *American Agriculturist*: "All who are familiar with rearing chickens, know that very few hens will allow newly hatched chickens to be committed to their care. This is probably because the mother hen has become acquainted with her chickens, from color, marks, etc., and considers the new comers as intruders, which she too frequently punishes with death. To avoid this, confine the first hen that hatches, in a coop with her chickens, until another brood is hatched; then substitute the second hen for the first, relieving the charge of the former. When a third hen hatches, put her in the place of the second, with all three broods; if the aggregate number does not exceed thirty, a full sized hen will take good care of the whole."

MULCHING STRAWBERRIES.—Strawberries thrive most in the shade; get sweets in the sun. Moisture is a necessity to berries—especially should the ground be kept moist in the bearing season. We have seen this thing tested to our satisfaction. Mulch will do this, and it will also keep out weeds—two things gained by mulching. Shade moistens; but it is better to keep moist without shade. Sun and moisture are two grand principles both for ripening and growth, and also for flavor and sweetness. Mulching will aid this. Who will invent the best method?

LOOK TO THE CHESTS OF YOUR ANIMALS.—A late writer says that a wide, deep chest in all animals, is an indication of robust constitution, and is no doubt the point of shape to which breeders should look when selecting either males or females. It is not enough that a bull or a cow should show a wide, full breast in front, but the width should extend back along the brisket, and show itself under and between the elbows. Fullness through the region of the heart is indispensable in either sex.

LIME VS. POTATO ROT.—Spread on the floor a layer of potatoes, then take air-slacked lime and spread it thinly over them, taking care to have all well coated, then another layer of potatoes and again lime as before, and so on till your potatoes are all thoroughly coated with lime. This will effectually stop the infection under almost any circumstances. This process has been tried with perfect success.

At a recent root show of the York Township Agricultural Society, C. W., the first premium on the largest yield of carrots was awarded on 984 bushels per acre, and for turnips on 925 bushels.

In Austria, the leaves of Indian corn are being extensively used in the manufacture of paper. The paper is said to be tougher than ordinary paper made from rags.

A writer in the *Maine Farmer* recommends apples as food for sheep in winter—about one bushel per day to one hundred sheep.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has had under discussion horse-radish as a substitute for cotton!

Useful Receipts.

LIQUID BARM, OR YEAST.—Take one pound of the patent concentrated extract of malt and hops, and mix it well in one gallon of boiling-hot water; allow it to cool to 70 deg. or 80., and then add half-a-pint of common brewers' yeast. Now lay it aside to ferment. In twelve or fourteen hours it will be ready for immediate use, after rousing it well up; or it may be bottled, tying a piece of cloth over the neck, instead of using a cork. In a cool place, it will keep perfectly good a week or more. The liquid yeast thus prepared makes excellent bread; it does not cost half what is usually bought by the baker, and gives the bread a degree of tenacity not obtained from other yeast. One gallon made as recommended will raise two sacks of flour of twelve score each, equal to one and a half sacks of flour in London. It will raise fully this quantity, or rather more, being sufficient for as much flour as would require six pounds of the ordinary barm or yeast.

Seeing an inquiry for a receipt to make yeast cakes, I send the following:

Roll a handful of hops in a quart of water, strain off and stir in half a pint of flour while scalding hot; add two tablespoons of sugar and one teaspoonful of ginger, and when milk warm add a half or two-thirds of a teacup of lively yeast, and set in a warm place, (but not too warm) to rise; when light, stir up thick enough to knead with Indian meal; roll up with your hands in the form of a rolling pin, and slice off half an inch thick. Dry them in the sun and air. If in the summer, care should be taken not to heat them too hot, if dried by fire, as it spoils the life of them; turn them frequently.

WEDDING CAKE.—Break ten eggs into a basin; put them near the fire to warm; one pound of fresh butter; work it with the hand to a cream; then mix in one pound of sifted loaf sugar; add two of the eggs beaten up in a basin at a time; when done, add one pound of flour mixed gently in, and then two and a half pounds of currants, a quarter of a pound of candied lemon peel, a quarter of a pound of orange ditto, a quarter of a pound of citron ditto, three ounces of blanched almonds, a quarter of an ounce of mixed spice, two nutmegs grated, one wine-glass of brandy. The candied peel must not be cut too fine. The almonds are to be sliced, and the whole mixed together and baked in a papered tin and in a moderate oven. The icing of the cake should be confided to the confectioner to perform.

A YANKEE PUMPKIN PIE.—It is sometimes said that it takes a Yankee to make a good pumpkin pie, and as I find that they are so differently made in these parts, I will tell your lady readers how the Yankees do make them:

Stew the pumpkins as long as possible, until the juice is all dried up; strain through a colander, and add milk and cream to a proper consistency; sweeten with half sugar and half molasses; add a little ginger; eggs are useless; flour makes them pasty, and straining the juice off and throwing it away, takes off all the sweetest part of the pumpkin.

MAXIMS FOR HUSBANDS.—Resolve in the morning to be patient and cheerful during the day. Laugh heartily on finding all the buttons off your shirt—as usual. Say, merrily, "Boys will be boys," when you discover that the children have emptied the contents of the water-jug into your boots. On gashing your chin with a razor, remember that beauty is but skin deep; and, in order to divert your thoughts from the pain, recite a speech from Hamlet, or indulge in the harmonies of your own native land. If breakfast is not ready for you, chuckle and grin pleasantly at the menials; think that a merry heart is a continual feast, and depart to your daily business, imagining yourself a sufferer from indigestion.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FAMILY
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THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED these machines in 1858, at the following Fairs and Institutes:—

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New Jersey,	St. Louis,
Maryland,	Baltimore,
Virginia,	Richmond,
Pennsylvania,	California,
Kentucky,	Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

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

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

Read what the Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility.

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

Miscellaneous Items.

The following extract from the Gentleman's Magazine for 1750 may not be uninteresting to our readers:

"Married in June, 1750, Mr. Wm. Dodkin, a considerable farmer, of Great Tosson, (near Rothbury) in the county of Northumberland, to Miss Eleanor Shoton, an agreeable young gentlewoman of the same place. The entertainment on this occasion was very grand, there being provisioned no less than 120 quarters of lamb, 44 quarters of veal, 20 quarters of mutton, a great quantity of beef, 12 hams, with a suitable number of chickens, &c., which was concluded with eight half anklers of brandy made into punch, 12 dozen of cider, a great many gallons of wine, and ninety bushels of malt made into beer. The company consisted of 550 ladies and gentlemen, who concluded with the music of 25 fiddlers and pipers, and the whole was conducted with the utmost order and unanimity."

In the reign of Richard II of England the dress of the nobles was sumptuous beyond belief. Sir John Arundel had a change of no less than fifty-two new suits of cloth-of-gold tissue. Elizabeth, wife of Philip II of Spain, never wore a dress twice. Elizabeth, Queen of England, had three thousand dresses in her wardrobe when she died. A beau in the reign of Henry IV wore long, pointed shoes of such an immoderate length that he could not walk until they were fastened to his knees with chains. These chains were made of silver and gold, and the tops of the shoes were carved in the manner of a church window. A taste for splendid dress existed in the reign of Henry VII; in the seventeenth year of his reign, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, the brave young Vaux appeared in a gown of purple velvet adorned with pieces of gold so thick and massive that, exclusive of the silk and furs, it was valued at a thousand pounds. About his neck he wore a collar of gold, valued at eight hundred pounds sterling.

Children are none the worse for being told that of every action God is the witness; men would be the better if they never forgot such instruction.

A contemporary, speaking of the report on gentlemen's fashions, says: "There is not much change in gentlemen's pantaloons this month."

"Toby, what did the Israelites do when they crossed the Red Sea?"

"I don't know, ma'am, but I guess they dried themselves."

Night brings out stars as sorrow shows us truths. We can never see the stars till we can see little or naught else—and thus it is with truth.

We distrust some men because we don't know them; others, because we do.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

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

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

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

The Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

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

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

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

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

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

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Indiscretion of Youth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
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These Periodicals ably represent the great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; but politics form only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand as they have ever stood unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class, they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world than can possibly be obtained from any other source.

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SCOVILL'S
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Read the statement of MR. M. MCWILLIAMS, who is Elder in Rev. Horace Bushnell's church, regarding the cure of his daughter, who was to all appearances crippled for life with the terrible disease, Scrofula:

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With the greatest respect I remain, yours,
M. MCWILLIAMS.

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HORACE BUSHNELL.

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