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CHARLES PROSCH,
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Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 47:tf

Old Papers.

As who, in idly searching o'er
Some seldom entered garret shed,
Might, with strange pity, touch the poor
Moth-eaten garments of the dead.

Thus (to their wearer once allied)
I lift these weeds of buried woe—
These relics of a self that died,
So sadly and so long ago!

'Tis sad that seven short years can change,
Through nerve and bone, this knitted frame—
Cellule by cellule waxing strange,
'Till not an atom is the same.

By what more subtle, slow degrees,
Thus may the mind transmute it all,
That calmly it should dwell on these,
As on another's fate and fall!

So far remote from joy or bale,
Wherewith each dusky page is rife,
I seem to read some piteous tale
Of strange romance, but true to life.

Too daring thoughts! too idle deeds!
A soul that questioned, loved and sinned!
And hopes, that stand like last year's weeds,
And shudder in the dead March wind!

Grave of gone dreams!—could such convulse
Youth's fevered trance? The plot grows thick;
Was it this cold and even pulse
That thrilled with life so fierce and quick?

Well, I can smile at all this now;
But I cannot smile when I recall
The hearth of faith, the open brow,
The trust that once was all in all!

Nor when—ah! faded, spectral sheet,
Wraith of long perished wrong and time,
Forbear! the spirit starts to meet
The resurrection of its crime!

Starts—from its human world shut out—
As some detected changeling elf,
Doomed, with strange agony and doubt,
To enter on its former self.

Ill-omened leaves, still rust apart,
No further! 'tis a page turned o'er,
And the long dead and coffined heart
Throbs into wretched life once more.

The Girls and the Wives.

God bless the girls,
Whose pretty curls
Blend with our evening dreams;
They haunt our lives
Like spirit wires,
Or—as salads haunt the streams.

They soothe our pains,
They fill our brains
With dreams of summer hours.
God bless the girls,
God bless their curls,
God bless our human flowers.

So much for the girls. The wives are quite as deserving of a blessing as the girls; therefore the following is submitted:

God bless the wives!
They fill our hives
With little bees and honey;
They ease life's shocks,
They mend our socks,
But—don't they spend the money!

When we are sick,
They heal us quick—
That is, if they should love us;
If not, we die,
And yet they cry,
And place tombstones above us.

Of roguish girls,
With sunny curls,
We may in fancy dream;
But wives—true wives—
Throughout our lives
Are everything they seem.

An unfortunate married man was very ill used by his Xantippe; he was even treated with an occasional thrashing. His friends rallied him upon this, and at last spurred him on to declare that he would make an effort to be master. One day not long after, his better half was so furious that he found himself compelled to seek shelter under the table. Just at this moment the voices of his friends were heard in the passage.

"Come out, come out!" cried the wife, fearful of an exposure.

"No, no," cried the husband in triumph. "Come out, indeed, not I—I'll show for once that I am *master*."

A cat, belonging to a gentleman in Dundee, lately gave birth to five kittens, one of which had two faces, two tongues, two noses, and three eyes. The centre eye being on the line of junction between the two faces, was formed of part of an eye belonging to each face, and was consequently not a perfect organ. The animal was drowned shortly after its birth.

I am surprised, Charles, that you can take any interest in these repulsive details—how many rounds (I believe you term them) do you say these ruffians fought? Um, disgraceful! the Legislature ought to interfere, and—it appears then that this Benicia Man did not gain the—hem—best of it. I'll take the paper when you have done with it, Charles.

Stranger to a little boy—"Well, my little son, ain't you lost?"

Little boy—(stepping back and eyeing the stranger)—"Look here, mister, don't be so familiar, if you please; I am not unprotected," laying his hand on a revolver. "You must remember, I'm a gentleman."

When a girl hunts a husband, the engagement ring, to be in keeping, should be chased.

A gentleman praising the generosity of his friend, observed: "He spends his money like water."

"Then, of course, he liquidates his debts," rejoined a wag.

A man was arrested in Virginia, and upon being informed that he was suspected of having been engaged in the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, replied, that "he didn't know Harper, nor where he kept his d—d old ferry."

"Ah," said an Englishman, "I belong to a country upon which the sun never sets."

"And I," said a Yankee, "belong to a country of which there can be no correct map—it grows so fast that surveyors can't keep up with it."

"I wish, Mr. Speaker, to present a liquor *bill*," said a red-nosed member of the Arkansas Legislature.

"You never present any other kind," said a political opponent.

The gentlemen employed in taking the census find a great many young ladies aged sixteen or seventeen years. In one family in Vermont there were twelve girls, between ten and sixteen years of age.

The finest composition of human nature, as well as the finest China, may have flaws in it, though the pattern may be of the highest value.

"Wake up, here, and pay for your lodging," said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribution box.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is happier who can suit his temper to his circumstances.

The census of the United States estimates the German population of this country to be 7,500,000.

Marcia Hull's Midnight Visiters.

The apple orchard came close to the back porch of farmer Hull's gambrel-roofed house, while the front yard was fairly overshadowed by a noble, wide-spreading elm, whose bare, brown limbs kept up, in windy weather, a constant rattling against the roof and clapboards of the old house. The wide gate had been thrown open for the winter—no danger then of stray cattle coming in to destroy Mrs. Hull's cabbages, or to trample down her daughter Maria's flower beds.

Now the "cattle," with sober old Doll attached, stood at a side door, while Farmer Hull, grasping the lines with one hand and rubbing his ears with the other, was impatiently awaiting the appearance of Mrs. Hull. Presently the good wife came out, muffled in shawls and furs, followed by her daughter and Nancy Krouk, a neighbor's daughter, who was to pass the night with Marcia.

"Now, Marshy, the stock are all fed for tonight. Give the pigs a pail o' swill and a few ears o' that small corn in the north crib—that's all. I shall be home 'arly in the mornin'," said Farmer Hull.

"And, Marshy, dew be careful o' the fire," said the good housewife, as the husband tucked the well-worn buffalo robe about her feet, and the girls, with long calico aprons thrown over their heads, stood shivering in the keen wintry air.

"Yes, Marshy, you mind an' not burn up the house," added the father, with a significant look, which was not unheeded by her observant companion.

The steady old couple, who rarely left home, had been called away by tidings of the dangerous illness of Mrs. Hull's brother, who lived in a neighboring town. Their house was situated on a cross-road, in a lonely, unfrequented place, hemmed in by hills. The nearest neighbor, Nancy's father, lived a quarter of a mile distant, over the hill. But Farmer Hull was wont to boast, in his rarely communicative moods, that he dug as many dollars from his out-of-the way land as did those who lived on the stage road. As or old Doll had trotted off, the girls returned to the house, and Nancy, with her usual bluntness, inquired: "What made your father look so knowin', Marsh, when he told you to be careful o' fire?"

"Because," replied the incautious Marcia, "because there's nearly a thousand dollars in his desk, and—and—"

She stopped and blushed, while the quick-witted Nancy completed the sentence. "And that's to be your wedding portion; Marsh. Own up; I know you're engaged to Landlord Allen's son."

"I may never be married," replied Marcia, gravely, "though father did say that was to be mine on my wedding day."

"Goodness! I wish my father'd tell me that; but he never will get a cent ahead so long as he's obleeged to take land on shares; 'nd my three gret shiftless brothers hang round him doin' nothin'," and Nancy sighed. Her brothers were known as idle young men, eating their father's hard-earned bread, and affording him no assistance. Hunting, fishing and trapping were their chief occupations, and by these means they obtained enough to dress themselves well, for they were rather well-looking, and took great pride in their personal appearance. "Say, Marsh," said Nancy, flying from one theme to another, as was her wont, "why did'nt you marry Norme? I know you've mittened him mor'n once, 'cause arter he's been here, he's come home as cross 'nd full o' growls as a bear, 'an I heered him say once that that high feelin' George Allen never'd git *you*, not while he'd lift ter prevent it. I tell ye, Marsh, I shouldn't like Norme Krouk's ill-will—he's awful when his temper's up, if he is my brother."

Marcia, busied in preparing supper, did not appear to notice these remarks of her talkative companion. She garnished her table with cold roast fowl, cream biscuits, rich, sweet butter, and delicious honey bursting from the comb. Nancy Krouk, used to plain, even scanty fare at home, did ample justice to this excellent little supper.

"Your folks do have good things, Marsh," she said, pausing in the midst of her gastronomic labors to take breath.

After supper, Nancy began to grow restless. She sat by the stove knitting a striped mitten, and the blue and white yarn got strangely intermixed, in her uneasy state of mind. Marcia was too busily engaged in washing the dishes, and putting things to rights, to notice the conduct of her friend. At length, Nancy thrust her work into her pocket, and arose, with the air of one who has resolved upon some decided course. "Marsh, I'm goin' hum," she said, taking her hood and shawl from a peg in a corner of the large kitchen.

"Going home!" repeated Marcia, in surprise. "But you will come right back, won't you, Nancy?" she added.

"No, I shan't stay all night in a house where there's so much money, it ain't safe," said Nancy, switching on her shawl.

"Oh! Nancy, there's no danger—no one knows," began Marcia. Then her blooming cheek grew pale, as she suddenly recalled her own imprudent statement; but she overcame the sudden fear and went on. "No danger at all. You foolish thing, whoever heard of robbery and house-breaking in these parts? Stay, there's a dear girl. I shall be so lonely—all alone this long, dark night."

But Nancy was inexorable. She was a rough, uncultivated girl, full of strange speeches and eccentric actions, very unlike the gentle and lady-like Marcia; but the latter believed her a good, right-minded girl in reality, and cherished a sort of friendship for her. Indeed, there was little in common between these two girls, but Marcia's isolated home afforded but small opportunity for more congenial society. Marcia stood at the window and watched Nancy trampling over the hard, crispy snow banks, until an intervening hill hid her from view. Then, as twilight was fast approaching, she set herself at work to fortify her domicil. She examined the fastenings of every door and window. She even went up stairs with hammer and nails and secured every window above. Farmer Hull, unlike some men, allowed his wife and daughter free access to his money drawer; but he was sufficiently well acquainted with their thrifty habits to know they never would knowingly turn one penny of his hard earnings to a useless purpose. In obedience to some unaccountable impulse, Marcia withdrew the capacious leather pocket book containing her father's notes and money, dropped it into her dress pocket and retired to rest without undressing. She was nervous and afraid, for she had never before been left alone all night. She determined on no account to go to sleep; but, despite these resolves, was soon slumbering as tranquilly as an infant in its cradle. There was one window she had overlooked—the pantry window, with its slender wooden bars, had escaped her notice. It was of no consequence, however, as all her nails and bolts would have been but slight barriers against a determined assault. In the silent midnight hour, when her young senses were locked in slumber, lawless hands wrenched the bars from the pantry window, and two black men noiselessly entered. Soon after, she was awakened by a light falling full on her face. She opened her eyes in terror, and saw these men standing by her bedside.

"Don't be afeard, gal," said one in a gruff voice, "we want money. We know it's in the house, and we must have it or your life. Come, get up and get it, and get us some supper, too." They left the room and she presently heard them raking the coals together and piling upon them the pitch-pine kindling wood she had prepared for use in the morning. She arose as quickly as her shaking limbs would permit, and after invoking the aid of Him without whose knowledge not even a sparrow shall fall to the ground, she entered the kitchen. Her face was deadly pale, but her manner was perfectly tranquil. "Come, gal," said the one who had first addressed her, "come; get us some cider." She took a pitcher and lamp and descended the cellar stairs with alacrity, for in this she saw a gleam of hope. The cellar had an outside door, and she might escape before they were aware. But she had scarcely reached the door before she heard the steps of one of her visitors in speedy pursuit. She turned quickly to the cider barrel, and when he turned the angle of the wall; a stream of rich old cider was pouring into the pitcher. "Ho, ho! gal, you didn't get off so cunnin'. We wasn't very foxy, to let you come down here alone."

The voice was disguised, but the word "foxy" opened her eyes to a startling truth. It was much used by Jake Krouk, and from that instant she knew her visitors as well as if they had presented themselves in their natural colors. They were Jake and Norman Krouk. Happily she had sufficient presence of mind to conceal her discovery. Norman, she knew, was her bitter and unrelenting enemy, because she had twice refused to marry him; but Jake, although the most reckless and unprincipled young man in all the town, had a certain good nature about him which made her fear him less than the sullen, implacable Norman. As they returned to the kitchen, Jake said:

"Now, put some p'raisah and 'lasses in that cider—fix it up right," and he seated himself by the side of his silent brother.

Marcia was in despair. She could not endure the thought of these two lawless wretches carrying off her father's hard earned money; but she knew not what to do. While mechanically employed in mixing the molasses and cider, a bottle of strong laudanum, which had been left in the pantry, attracted her notice. Quick as thought, she poured a portion of its contents into the cider, and dropped the phial into her pocket, just as Jake came in to oversee her operations. She knew something of the nature of the agent she was employing, and had endeavored to get in sufficient to deaden their senses for a time, without destroying life. The mixture was drank with great relish by the two men; and while she was engaged in spreading the table with eatables, sat whispering by the fire. She overheard the word "money" impatiently uttered by Norman, while the other said, "Time enough—supper first—business afterward." She purposely delayed her supper, arranging and re-arranging the table, until she saw her unwelcome guests were fast asleep in their chairs. Then she snatched her father's riding whip, which hung by the door, cautiously turned up the button that secured the latch of the back door, and without shawl or bonnet sallied forth with the intention of taking a horse and riding to the village for help. The barns had been built opposite the house, according to the want of taste shown by many country farmers, and as she crossed the road, she distinctly heard the sound of a horse's hoof coming at an easy canter over the hill. She felt instinctively that it was Bill Krouk, for the three brothers were inseparable, and she hastened her steps.

There were two fine horses in the barn; one called Lightfoot, a spirited creature, was her favorite. She had ridden him many a time without either saddle or bridle through the pastures, when both were younger, for Marcia had been a sad romp in the days of her girlhood, but now she was quiet and sedate as heart could wish. In order to reach the stables, she had first to pass through a wagon shed, which was open towards the road. The knot of Lightfoot's halter was drawn so tight that it delayed her a moment or two, so that when she led him out into the shed, the horseman had already halted at the opening, and was waiting for her. Owing to the darkness he could not see her, but he could hear the iron-shod foot of Lightfoot as she led him forth.

"Have you got the money, boys, and each a horse, as we agreed?" he asked, in a low voice.

Marcia's heart leaped to her mouth at this new danger; but she bounded lightly upon her steed, and giving him a sharp blow with her whip, flew out of the shed and passed Bill Krouk like the wind. With a dreadful oath he started in pursuit. It was a ride for life, for by this he knew their plans had gone wrong, and he determined to stop her, though both died in the effort. He was mounted on a powerful horse, fully equal to Marcia's in speed; but her weight was less, and she had a little advantage in the start. The village was two miles distant, and no house, save the one occupied by the Krouk's, intervened. On darted Lightfoot over hill, through hollow, while Marcia's little hand plied the whip with unceasing vigor. Fast as she went, equally fast went her pursuer. She kept her advantage, but gained not an inch upon him. As she dashed through the village, not a light gladdened her vision. She shrieked, "Murder! murder! thieves! robbers!" nor paused until she reached the inn. Even then she might not have escaped her determined pursuer, but it providentially happened that the stage coach had been delayed that night, and was about starting with a load of passengers. Bill Krouk saw this, and with a bitter curse wheeled his horse and rode off. Now, that the danger was over, Marcia's woman's courage failed. The halter dropped from her nerveless hand, and she fainted. She was conveyed into the bar-room, and the women busied themselves over her. A hasty consultation was held, then several men entered the coach, and the driver started his horses in the direction taken by Marcia's pursuer, of whose ideality they were ignorant. As they drew up before the house, Bill Krouk rushed out of the back door, mounted his horse, cleared the low fence, and disappeared.

When they entered, all was explained. The house-breakers lay upon the floor in deep stupor. Farmer Hull's desk was broken open and apparently rifled. They conveyed the two men to the inn with little delay. When they arrived, Marcia had so far recovered as to be able to explain what had happened. Upon learning that they still slept, she was almost beside herself with fear that they would never awaken to life again. She cried in tones of deepest anguish that she had murdered them.

"I don't care if you have—they'd have killed you if you'd give 'em a chance, for they've sharp knives and loaded pistols about 'em," said the landlady, her future mother-in-law, while her daughter and servant maids echoed her words, and her son, George Allen, who lingered near Marcia, said the same and more in tender whispers; but all their comforting words did not restore peace of mind to the anguish stricken girl.

After many hours, however, the sleepers awoke, to find themselves not in Canada, with a thousand dollars in their pockets, as they had expected to be at this hour, but in the hands of justice, securely bound, and with a host of frowning faces glaring upon them. They were brought to trial and sentenced to the State Prison for a term of years.

Bill never returned, and the Krouk family emigrated to the West. A few days before they left, Marcia went out into the woods to search along the edges of the wasting snow banks for the first spring flowers. As she was bending over a cluster of sweet-scented pink and white blossoms, a hand was laid suddenly upon hers. She started in affright, for the terrors of that night had rendered her almost afraid of her own shadow. She turned round and met the great, sorrowful eyes of Nancy Krouk. It was the first time Marcia had seen her since that night. She was fearfully attenuated; her cheeks were pale and hollow, and deep lines were worn about the corners of her mouth. She retained Marcia's hand, while tears of sorrow and humiliation burst from her full heart.

"Oh! Marshy, how I have prayed for this chance. I daren't go to your house, 'nd oh! I *could not* go away without seeing you." She was silent a little time, while Marcia kindly pressed her hand and uttered gentle, soothing words. "Do you think, Marshy, that I set up the boys to break into your house that night?" she suddenly asked, looking full in Marcia's kind eyes.

"No, no, Nancy, I never thought that of you," was Marcia's eager reply.

"God bless you for that," cried Nancy, gratefully. "When I got hum that night I told 'em I daren't stay, because you said there was a thousand dollars in yer father's desk, for I didn't dream my brothers was wicked enough to rob any one, or wild hosses wouldn't a got the secret from my mouth; but the next news I heered was that they'd been took up for house breakin'. Oh! Marcia, it a'most killed us. See here," she said, baring her once plump, round arm. The flesh was wasted and shrunken to the bone by her consuming grief. Marcia was shocked beyond expression; her pitying tears were mingled with those of her friend, and the two parted with a feeling of good-will which each knew time and absence could never change.

The following autumn Marcia and George Allen were married, and the thousand dollars were used in transforming the old homestead into a model country cottage.

"Not but that I liked it well enough as it was," said Farmer Hull, "and it would have lasted my days out, but young folks like more style, and I'm glad to humor 'em."

There were some interesting points in the after history of Nancy Krouk, which I may perchance relate at some future day.

A Wholesale Murderess.

At the time when M. de la Reynie was lieutenant-general of police under Louis XIV., a great sensation was caused at Paris by the mysterious disappearance of not fewer than twenty-six young men, aged from seventeen to twenty-five, belonging to noble or wealthy families. Among the common people the report was spread that the young men had been murdered by a foreign princess, in order that she might take baths of their blood to cure herself of a liver complaint! The matter at last became so serious that Louis XIV. complained of it to M. de la Reynie, and the latter consulted one of his ablest agents, named Lecoq. This person at once suspected that the young men must have fallen into some snare set for them by female charms, and he employed a natural son of his own, a handsome and intelligent young man, to try and discover the mystery. The young man, whose name was Exupere, was sent splendidly dressed, every day to the Tuileries, the Palace Royale, and the Luxembourg, which were then the places of fashionable resort. At length, he saw in the Tuileries a young woman of marvelous beauty, attended by an aged female, and his looks expressed his admiration. She seemed far from displeased, and at length her attendant, accosting him, said that she was a Polish princess of the name of Jabirouska, immensely rich, and that, as she was much struck by him, she would perhaps allow him to visit her. The young man declared that he had conceived a violent passion for the lady, and after some conversation the attendant told him that, if at nine o'clock at night he would present himself in front of the church of St. Germain-l'Auxerrois, she would meet him and take him to her mistress. The young man of course told Lecoq of this, and in the evening the latter caused several of his men to be placed in such a way as not to lose sight of Exupere, and in the event of his incurring any danger to be able to render him assistance. At the appointed hour the young man was at the rendezvous, and the old woman joined him there. She wanted to bandage his eyes, but he refused to let her do so. She then led him by various obscure streets to the Rue des Orfevres, and there introduced him into a small house, near the Chapel Saint Eloi. After walking along a dark corridor the young man was introduced into a sumptuously furnished room, in which he found the beautiful foreigner. She received him so kindly that he entirely forgot to give to Lecoq outside a signal which had been agreed on. After a while the lady retired, and the young man proceeding to examine the room, found behind a screen a glass case in which were twenty-six men's heads, each placed in a silver dish, each so skillfully embalmed that it retained the appearance of life! He started back with horror; but at the same time a whistle outside was heard, being the signal of Lecoq, and in a few seconds after the windows were forced open, and that officer and his men, who had ascended by ladders, jumped into the room. The *soi-disant* princess hearing the noise, rushed into the apartment, followed by four ferocious-looking bandits, but the police were strong enough to arrest all five. The bandits were in due time condemned to death and executed. As to the female, she turned out to be not a Pole, but an English woman, who is stated in Peuchet's account to have enticed the young men to her house to satisfy her passions, and had them murdered in order to rob them. She also was condemned to death, but escaped in a strange way. The king spoke of the affair to his brother, to the Chevalier de Lorraine, and some other high personages. The chevalier suggested to the prince that it would be amusing to sup with so singular a criminal. Monsieur at first objected, but at last consented. By means of a blank *lettre de cachet*, the prince caused the woman to be given up to some person sent by him, on the pretext that she was to be conveyed to another prison. He had her, however, carried to a country house some miles across the country, where he, the Chevalier de Lorraine, and M. d'Effiat, were waiting to receive her. The whole four supped together. At length monsieur, having seen enough of her, suggested that she ought to be sent back to the Bastile; but his companions proposed instead that she should be conveyed either to London or Brussels and set at liberty. The good-natured prince consented, and went away. The two nobles spent the night in an orgie with the woman, telling her that the next day they would convey her out of the country; but instead of trusting to them, she thought best to save herself; so, plying them well with drink until they were overcome, she locked them in, and escaping, was seen no more. The governor of the Bastile, on learning that the woman had been got out of his custody by a trick of the king's brother, thought that the best thing he could do was to pretend that she was dead, and he accordingly had a *proces verbal* drawn up to that effect.

Odds and Ends.

Owing to the combination of heat, moisture, and vegetation, the myriads of insects in Ceylon form one of the characteristic features of the island. In the solitude of the forests there is a perpetual music from their soothing and melodious hum, which frequently swells to a startling sound as the cicada trills his sonorous drum on the sunny bark of some tall tree. At morning the dew hangs in diamond drops on the threads and gossamer which the spiders suspend across every pathway; and above the pools dragonflies, of more than metallic lustre, flash in the early sunbeams. The earth teems with countless ants, which emerge from beneath its surface, or make their devious highways to ascend to their nests in the branches. Lustrous beetles, with their golden elytra, bask on the leaves, whilst minuter species dash through the air in circles, which the ear can follow by the booming of their tiny wings. Butterflies of large size and gorgeous coloring flutter over the endless expanse of flowers; and frequently the extraordinary sight presents itself of flights of those delicate creatures; generally of a white or pale hue, apparently miles in breadth, and of such prodigious extension as to occupy hours, and even days, uninterruptedly in their passage—whence coming, no one knows; whither going, no one can tell. As day declines, the moths issue from their retreats, the crickets add their shrill voices to swell the din; and when darkness descends, the eye is charmed with the millions of emerald lamps lighted up by the fireflies amidst the surrounding gloom.

The Hartford *Times* says that a watchmaker in that city has repaired and set in running order a German clock more than two centuries old. It was built by Huyghens somewhere about the year 1640, and though it has not run for more than half a century, is now keeping good time and may last another two centuries. It was found by the artist Church, in the possession of a Dutch family in Nova Scotia, while he was off on his iceberg expedition. In that family it had been handed down from father to son for generations. This is one of the very first clocks ever made with a pendulum. The action of the pendulum on the wheel is not direct, by means of a pallet, as in the modern clocks, but operates by a vertical vibrating bar with "snugs" on it, catching into the teeth at each oscillation of the pendulum. The clock strikes for the half hour and hour, and is wound by means of an endless chain. It is an open frame of black, ancient oak, exposing the works, which are of brass, and nicely finished.

A man in Indiana was violently ill, and finally to all appearance was dead; preparations were made to lay him out; but after remaining insensible for some time, he exhibited signs of life, and restoratives being administered, he was enabled to converse. He said that he had been to Heaven, had seen his father who had been dead two years, and assured his friends that it had been revealed to him that all the family would finally reach Heaven except one brother. This brother was very much affected by the recital, and for a day or two seemed to be deeply impressed by the revelations of his sick relative. Suddenly he disappeared, and upon search being made he was found hung by the neck to a tree. He had committed suicide. The sick brother died a few days after.

M. Retzius, who died not long since, continued to make scientific observations upon his own case almost to the moment that his heart ceased to beat. His last words were:—"The struggle of death is hard, but it is of the highest interest to note this wrestle between life and death; now the legs are dead, now the muscles of the bowels cease their functions; the last struggle must be heavy, but for all that it is highly interesting."

During the last year, says the *Lancet*, the women of Great Britain have borne above 2,000 children per day—796,190 in the year; but death struck down above 1,300 a day—505,000 in the year—and reduced the natural increase of population to little more than 700 a day.

Boswell, the biographer and worshipper of Dr. Johnson, observing to the latter that there was no instance of a beggar dying for want in the streets of Scotland—"I believe, sir, you are very right," says Johnson, "but this does not arise from the want of beggars, but the impossibility of starving a Scotchman."

Liberty is set before foxes in narrow flasks, and before storks in flat basins. The cunning fox knows his remedy, and snaps off the neck of the flask, but what hope is there for the silly stork? He suffers himself to be persuaded that the best cure is to allow his bill to be trimmed.

At Canton, Mo., Mrs. Eliza Renshaw was sitting in a chair engaged in conversation on the subject of the recent death of a brother, who died of apoplexy, and just as she finished the detail of that event she exclaimed, "I am growing ill," and in a few minutes breathed her last.

Some one was telling an Irishman that somebody had eaten ten saucers of ice cream; whereupon Pat shook his head. "So you don't believe it?" With a shrewd nod Pat answered; "I believe in the crame, but not in the saucers."

Great men are like great rivers in winter, that break through the fetters and rigid restraints which bind the smaller streams.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

L. P. FISHER,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1860.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

Our most sanguine hopes respecting the country between the Cascades and Columbia River promise soon to be realized. For the last two years, we have been in the constant receipt of information concerning the existence of gold in that region, in quantities more remunerative than any mines at present worked in California. The evidence we have of the truth of this information is beyond question. It only remained for miners in sufficient force to find their way thither, to thoroughly develop the wealth which we know to exist there. The fortunate discovery of the Similkameen and Rock Creek mines is rapidly leading to the result we have long looked for; and in another season we hope to see the country east of the Cascades occupied by thousands of hardy miners, daily discovering new localities abounding in gold.

The following letter, from a late resident of Steilacoom, will be read with interest by such as know him. It is addressed to A. B. Rabbeson, Esq., and may be relied upon as truthful throughout:—

TENAS CUT, Aug. 11th, 1860.

We arrived at this place yesterday, all right, and find quite a lively little place. Everything looks flourishing. There are about five hundred men here at present, and more on the road. This place is situated on Rock Creek, at its junction with Kettle River, and is in British Columbia.

I found the route over Cady's Pass all that could be expected; so far as the Pass is concerned, it is first rate. With a little more work, and some travel in order to make it a beaten track, it will be an easier road to travel than is the road after striking the Columbia. We were one night without feed for animals; the balance of the time we had good feed. The route can be traveled to this place with a pack train in about fourteen days. It takes trains from the Dalles from twenty to twenty-two days to come to this place.

Flour is worth $35 per cwt.; bacon, 45 cents per lb.; sugar, 50 cts; coffee, 50 cts.; beans, 30 cts.; and whisky 25 cts. a drink. Grub is consumed at present about as fast as it gets here.

Plummer's train, from Seattle, is expected in to-day. We can lay over that route by about three days, and, as far as I can judge, a far better road.

Judging from appearances, and the diggings in general, I think there is every prospect that there will be a rush here next spring. Miners are making from $8 to $30 per day. We are about twenty miles from the Similkameen, which we cross at its mouth. The miners on the Similkameen, are doing well at present.

Rich prospects have been found in the vicinity of the Wenatchee by miners coming through; but, as they were bound for Rock Creek, they did not stop to work. I think next season will bring it out on the Wenatchee and also the Entetuqua.

If the Sound people chose to do so, they could have all the trade from this section of the country, as the cost of transportation could be made much less from Puget Sound than from the Dalles.

I shall probably get back about the 1st of September. If there is any talk in Steilacoom of coming to the diggings, you may inform parties that I will pack over Cady's Pass at 16 cents per pound.

Yours, truly,

E. C. FERGUSON.

Rock Creek a Success!—From $20 to $100 per day to the hand!—A Silver Mine at Hope!

From the *British Colonist* of the 14th inst., we clip the following, relative to the above mines:

The *Wilson G. Hunt*, Captain Welch, arrived from Fraser river on Saturday, bringing very few passengers and $9,000 in gold dust.

From several of the passengers, and the correspondence published below, we learn that the greatest excitement exists at the various towns on Fraser river, regarding the Rock Creek mines, and the discovery of a silver mine, a short distance above Fort Hope. At first, it was said that the latter is as rich as the Comstock lead in Washoe; but several specimens having been assayed at New Westminster on Saturday, they were found to yield fully from $30 to $45 per ton. These specimens, however, are not the richest found; the discoverers having wisely concluded to hold back the best "lumps" until a right to work the mines had been secured. The object in assaying the specimens mentioned being to satisfy themselves whether they were silver or not.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Aug. 10, 1860.

Editor British Colonist:—Mr. George Dunbar, Pony Express man connecting with Ballou's Fraser River Express, arrived at Hope in four and one half days from Rock Creek. He left Rock Creek on the 3d inst., and reports about three hundred men at work there, making from $5 to $30 per day, and several as high as $100 per day. The miners all seem contented, and feel certain of doing well. The miners are leaving Okanagelle river for Rock Creek. He met two trains (40 mules) coming from the Dalles with provisions for Rock Creek. It takes 20 days for trains to go from the Dalles to Rock Creek, and 10 days from Hope. Distance from Hope to Rock Creek, one hundred and fifty miles; from Hope to South Fork of the Similkameen (where new diggings are discovered) 70 miles.

Miners can work nearly all the year at Rock Creek. No bar diggings there, but bench and bed-rock diggings. It is the opinion of old miners that the main diggings of Washington Territory and British Columbia have just been struck at Rock Creek and Similkameen.

Considerable excitement had been kicked up at Hope on account of new silver diggings being discovered which are thought equal to the richest claims in Washoe.

It appears that five or six Washoe miners left Washoe a short time ago for this country, for the sole purpose of prospecting for silver. They arrived at Hope, *via* Victoria, about two weeks ago, and commenced at once to search for silver ore. Having been shown some croppings, they drilled into the Rock where the croppings came from, and putting in a charge of powder, touched it off, when *up flew the silver ore!* And so well satisfied were they with the prospect that they looked no further but staked out their claims and appointed one of their number (Mr. Greenwood) to bring in a number of specimens to have assayed. I talked with him yesterday, and he told me he would not sell his share of this claim for the richest share in Washoe. He has also some of the others with him who have shares in the Washoe Comstock lead now. He has been a miner all his days, has worked in silver mines in Mexico and California, and says he knows silver ore the moment he puts his eye on it. He is very sanguine, and thinks this lead will astonish the world. I have two pieces of the ore which I shall have assayed to-day and let you know the result if I can, in time for the steamer *Hunt*.

Yours truly,

H. LEE ALLEY,
Of Ballou's Express.

LATER.—P. S. August 14th, I have just had the ore assayed at the Government office. They yielded $45 per ton. Other specimens have been assayed for other parties, which yielded $80 per ton. H. L. A.

The following, from the *Northwest* of the 23d inst., conveys additional gratifying intelligence of these mines:

The news of the existence of Gold at Rock Creek has at last met with such confirmation that we cannot, consistent with a sense of duty to our readers, refuse to give publicity to some of the statements which have come, more or less reliable, for some time past. Hitherto, we have not cared to publish anything calculated to create excitement,—and news of gold discoveries ever tend thus—because the expectations of those who rush to the point where gold is said to exist are disappointed in about the proportion of twenty to one, and instead of proving of service to either miners or country, they disturb the equanimity of the one and the prosperity of the other. But there can be no longer any reasonable cause for silence.

We copy the following letter from Plummer & Hinds, of Seattle:

SEATTLE, W. T., Aug. 20th, 1860.

Editor North-West:—M. S. Russell, of the Pony Express, between, here and "Tenas Cut" on Rock Creek, arrived at fifteen minutes past 1 o'clock to-day. Left Rock Creek, Monday, 13th inst., making the trip in six days and five hours. The news is good from the mines. The express brought twenty letters from the miners, to their friends on the Sound, and some gold dust. Mr. Russell reports that the miners are making from $8 to $20 per day to the man, and the diggings from eight to fifteen feet to the bed rock; the gold is coarse. Mr. R. brought some specimens taken out by Joseph Foster and Richard King. You will hear from us by the arrival of the next Pony Express.

Yours truly,
PLUMMER & HINDS.

[The specimens taken out by Messrs. Foster and King, and brought into Seattle by Mr. Russell, are from the Wenatchee, where those gentlemen are at work under the most encouraging prospects.—Ed. P. S. HERALD.]

Capt. John Fleming, of the *Eliza Anderson*, informs us that great excitement prevailed at Seattle on account of the news, which was considered of extreme reliability. As the steamer neared the wharf, shortly after the arrival of the Pony Express, flags were flying at prominent places, and a salute was being fired in honor of a golden future in prospective. He thinks the town will soon be nearly deserted, from the numbers who are going to the mines. The specimens seen by Capt. Fleming were thick, heavy, coarse gold, some resembling peas, and he thinks would altogether weigh about three ounces. Capt. F. also reports good news from Similkameen at Olympia via Portland, where was also much excitement.

Dr. Samuel McCurdy, of this town, has seen letters confirming the above, and giving in some cases much larger statements of golden yield.

The *Pioneer* has received some specimens from these mines, and describes them as coarse and dark in appearance.

THEATRICAL—THE ROBINSON FAMILY.—This favorite theatrical troupe reached Steilacoom on Wednesday, after visiting all the towns below. On the same evening, (having suitably fitted up Mr. Gallagher's building, on Balch street) they performed, before a crowded audience, two of their most entertaining pieces, to wit: "Naval Engagements" and "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing." Their style of rendering the characters in these pieces was unexceptionable, and received throughout the rapturous plaudits of their auditors. Messrs. Robinson and Beatty, as the Admiral and his son, delighted everybody present by the spirited representation of their parts, as did also Mesdames Robinson and Beatty. Miss Susan Robinson, as Nan, took the audience by storm; keeping the house for awhile convulsed with laughter, and in conclusion affecting many to tears. She is a very promising young actress, and will, if her life be spared, attain a distinguished position in the profession. Her conception of the character of Nan is truthful, and her acting faultless. Mr. Burton, the comic singer, is hard to beat; he "he brought down the house," and the house brought him out and made him do it over again. No better idea can be conveyed of the general satisfaction given on the first night, than the simple statement that the same people (only a few more of them) went again on the second night, and were not less pleased than on the first occasion. The troupe will appear again this (Friday) evening; on Sunday they leave for Olympia, where they will remain during the session of the Court, after which they will again visit Steilacoom. We can safely promise our Olympia friends a rich treat in the performances of the Robinson Family. Their return to this place will be duly announced.

The letter from Ireland is again omitted for want of room. It will appear without fail next week.

MURDER.

A soldier named Matthew McCarthy, Co. C, 4th Infantry, was killed on the evening of Saturday, 25th inst., about a mile from this town, on a trail leading from Steilacoom City to Fort Steilacoom. The deceased had some difficulty with a man named Anthony Harn, in the forenoon, which, as soon as they had drank some liquor, led to a fight, and while so engaged, another man, named Larry Monaghan, seized on McCarthy, threw him down, and bit off a part of his nose. He who was guilty of this unmanly and beastly action is called a "soldier." McCarthy was very much intoxicated at the time; he was scarcely able to walk. He, however, made the best of his way towards home, but was met on the trail by DeWitt Gardener, lately a Sergeant of Capt. Maloney's company, who killed him in a most shocking manner. McCarthy had four distinct gun-shot wounds on his body: one penetrated the chest, passed through the region of the heart, and out at the back; another penetrated the chest, and passed out at the back of the head, dislodging a part of the brain; one bullet passed through the flesh and muscles of the breast, and another through the muscles of the arm. We must say that as these latter flesh wounds were nearly on a line, one pistol shot may have done both. He laid on his back, near the trail, partly leaning towards the right side, and in his half-open right hand was found a dirk-knife belonging to DeWitt Gardener. The face was tranquil, the eyes closed, and his general appearance indicated that he died without a struggle or a pang of mortal agony. Gardener came into town immediately and gave himself up to the Sheriff.

An inquest was held on the body. The statement of Gardener, before the Coroner's Jury, was as follows:

Was engaged in some difficulty with men in the town on that day; received a blow on the back of the head with a stone; did not know at the time who struck it; could not tell if he was armed with a pistol at the time; went home, about half a mile from the town; went out to shoot squirrels; was walking quietly along whittling a stick when he was met by McCarthy, who seized him by the breast, took the knife out of his hand, struck him with a stick or club over the left eye, and made a cut with the knife at him; was then forced to draw the pistol and shoot McCarthy three or four times; did so in self-defence; did not like to answer too many questions.

On the other hand, it is alleged that Gardener was that day fighting; was struck on the back of the head with a stone; said he would shoot the man who threw it; went home for a pistol; was met by two men who swore that he said he "would shoot the first son of a b—h he met;" this was on the road; crossed from the road to the trail; had the revolver in his hand, and shortly afterwards McCarthy was killed.

We lay these facts before our readers without comment. We do not desire to prejudge the case, nor to prejudice the public mind either for or against the accused.

On Monday, 27th, the accused was examined before Justice Rabbeson, and, in violation of all law, was held to bail in the sum of $2000 to appear before the next term of the District Court to answer to the charge of murder in the second degree. A soldier at the garrison was very wrongly allowed to become one of the sureties to the amount of $1500; and this so displeased the people generally that, on finding other testimony, which still more deeply implicated Gardener, on Tuesday he was re-arrested, his bail cancelled, and, on a final hearing on Wednesday, he was remanded to the County Jail until the next term of Court, to answer to the charge of wilful murder, or murder in the first degree.

The sum of the last testimony goes to show: that DeWitt Gardener threatened to shoot McCarthy in town; that he was in the street when McCarthy was seen to go home; that immediately after he left to procure a pistol, as he stated, to "shoot somebody;" that after the first shot was fired, a groan of distress was heard, and the voice of combined terror and agony was heard to change its position, as the witness stated, something over one hundred yards, and calls for assistance were heard; then a second shot was heard, and, after six or seven seconds, this was followed by the third shot; after that, all was still.

SERIOUS NUISANCES.—During the past week, not less than half a dozen complaints have been made in our office of nuisances in town, and we have been requested to call attention to them, in the hope that they may thereby be abated. The most offensive of these nuisances, and one which has been complained of repeatedly, is the slaughter-house and pig-pen in the rear of Mr. Gallagher's store; next in stench is the pig-pen in the rear of the Puget Sound hotel, kept by Mr. Galliher; and last, though perhaps not least, is both the front and rear of the Chinese restaurant. From these three establisments, we are informed, there arises daily noxious exhalations sufficient to poison any atmosphere, however pure; and we have been assured that several persons have been absolutely made sick by them. In almost any part of the world, save this, the effluvia complained of would breed a pestilence. Unless the proprietors of these nuisances apply an immediate remedy, the sufferers will have to resort to the alternative of organizing a city government for their protection. We know of no more direct means of *forcing* an abatement of the evil complained of. We hope, however, the offenders will themselves apply a remedy, and thus render this step unnecessary.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—A number of our citizens, prompted by an enthusiastic admiration of the talents of Miss Susan Robinson, tendered her a complimentary Benefit, to take place on Saturday evening, before the departure of the troupe for Olympia. She has signified her acceptance, and announced that three new pieces will be presented on the occasion. We hope the Benefit will be as creditable to Steilacoom as it is deserved by the beneficiary. Let the house be crammed and jammed, so that Susan may have reason to go away with pleasant thoughts of the people of Steilacoom. Since the above was written, we have received the bill for the evening, as follows: Commence with the "Maid of Munster," Miss Susan as Kate O'Brien; after which the pantomime of the "Clown Outwitted, or Who Stole the Liquor;" to conclude with "Nature and Philosophy," Miss Susan as Colin. The above is interspersed with singing and dancing.

THE CAPITOL CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

The last issue of the *Pioneer and Democrat* is full of low flung personal abuse and vindictiveness because I have seen fit to prosecute my rights in a court of justice, and not tamely submit to the petty tyranny of J. B. No. 2. Its editor is also very ferocious upon those gentlemen who have seen fit, in the pursuit of their profession, to prepare my papers and conduct my cause. Not having truth enough to make out his case, he resorts to falsehood—his usual weapon in a bad cause.

The statement that my application for an injunction solicits a hearing at the March term, 1861, is false. It applies for a hearing on the third day of September, the time of the next session of the District Court at Olympia. His statements touching a conversation between himself and Mr. Evans is false, as is shown over the signature of Mr. Evans, in the statement made by him. Whatever my habits are or may have been, I disclaim the habit of lying. I have not ruined my constitution, and brought upon myself premature decrepit old age, impotent, toothless and vindictive, by a series of beastly practices with the most degraded forms of Indian humanity. I have not, by any evil or wrong course, brought myself to the necessity of selling my birthright of freedom for a mess of pottage, and then been compelled to do the dirty work of a set of taskmasters; acting as their scavenger at the sacrifice of all self-respect. I have not acted the vampire, and sought to fatten myself upon the life-blood and reputation of the best men in the Territory. I have not exhausted the skill of physicians here, and gone to California seeking relief from the most loathsome of diseases, in order to protract a miserable existence to be devoted to the same disgusting vices. I have not slandered, vilified, traduced and abused honest and patriotic men for the purpose of upholding a corrupt political dynasty by fraud, deceit and falsehood. In short, I have neither written, edited, (by proxy) nor been connected with the meanest, most unreliable, dirtiest and most contemptible sheet ever published in the United States, and miscalled a newspaper. The *Pioneer's* attack upon Mr. Evans is as base as the heart that conceived it, and as corrupt as the moral and physical system of the man that penned it, and will benefit neither the editor nor the town of Olympia. Mr. Garfielde needs no defence. He will pursue the even tenor of his way, doing his duty without respect to persons or localities. His position is that of an attorney in the case, where I feel assured he will do his duty without fear, favor, or affection, the *Pioneer's* fulminations to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Clark will hardly abandon the case at the behest of an impotent dwarf, who attempts to hurl abuse at men who loath and kick him out of their society. Mr. Clark will do his duty in the case as an attorney with that fidelity for which he is so noted.

If his "accidency," J. B. No. 2, and the *Pioneer's* pusillanimous puppy, are the only champions of the Capitol at Olympia, that town must care but little for the location. And if the people of Olympia desire the Capitol in their midst, and the good will of the Territory at large, the sooner they arrest the folly of the one and the impotent ravings of the other, the better it will be for them. The acts of both are bringing the place into disrespect abroad, and creating a prejudice which will not soon be overcome.

Query—How can Christian men vote for a man to be public printer and conservator of public morals who is from year's end to year's end, and by day and by night, found in the saloons of Olympia playing cards for whisky? I give it up.

GEO. GALLAGHER.

STEILACOOM, Aug. 29th, 1860.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Aug. 25th, 1860.

George Gallagher, Esq.:—

SIR: You have asked me whether the charge made in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, as to my offering to make a bet, as stated in the last issue of the *Pioneer*, is true. I deny, *in toto*, ever offering to make such a bet. I would further state that I was not in the town of Olympia on Tuesday morning last; having gone down to Steilacoom on the steamboat on Monday morning, and returned on the stage of next day, not reaching this place till 10 o'clock P.M. I have no recollection of seeing or speaking with Mr. Furste, or any one in the *Pioneer* office, during that whole day.

I am truly, &c.,

ELWOOD EVANS.

UNION CITY.—This is the name of an embryo city at the head of Hood's Canal, recently laid out and mapped. It already boasts a well stocked store and several dwellings, with others in contemplation. The principal advantage claimed for the new town is the extreme fertility of the soil on all sides adjacent to it, said to be large in extent and easily cultivated. Another advantage is its accessibility from Steilacoom, Olympia, Gray's Harbor, etc.; being from eighteen to thirty miles from the points named, with good roads.

KEACH'S WHARF.—This wharf being planked, and nearly completed otherwise, the last ocean steamer (the *Cortes*) from San Francisco discharged her freight upon it, and also took thence the troops and their baggage for California. The officers of the steamer pronounce it equal to the best wharf in San Francisco.

DESERTER ARRESTED.—A man named Miller, who has been living in Steilacoom for about a year, was arrested on Monday last for desertion from the army in Oregon. The fact of his being a deserter was for some time well known, but for reasons unknown to us his arrest was delayed until the time stated.

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for this Territory will assemble in Olympia on Monday next, Sept. 3d, in annual session. Dispensations for two new Lodges have been ordered by the Grand Master; one at Port Madison, to be called the "Kane Lodge;" the other at Seattle, to be called "St. John's Lodge."

NEWSPAPER FAVORS.—We are indebted to Mr. Clancey, pilot of the steamer *Eliza Anderson*, for late New England papers; also to Purser Fleming, of same steamer, for Sound papers; and to J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco, for the usual bundle of Atlantic States papers by the last steamer thence.

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

THEATRICAL CORRESPONDENCE.

STEILACOOM, Aug. 31st, 1860.

J. B. ROBINSON, ESQ.

SIR: Desirous of showing our appreciation of talent, we would respectfully tender to your daughter Susan a Complimentary Benefit on to-morrow evening.

Respectfully,

J. B. Webber,	Egbert H. Tucker,
H. Hughes,	Jas. E. D. Jester,
S. McCaw,	John Latham,
F. C. Seaman,	J. D. Laman,
John Saltar,	J. T. Stelle,
Wm. Tucker,	G. Ford,
S. Judson,	A. B. Rabbeson,
S. Whiteley,	L. M. Huson.

To Messrs. J. B. Webber, E. H. Tucker, J. E. D. Jester and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your kind note of 31st inst., tendering Miss Susan a Complimentary Benefit, was duly received; and, in reply, she most gratefully accepts the compliment and Benefit this evening.

Very respectfully yours,

MISS SUSAN ROBINSON,
Per J. B. Robinson.

The Attorney General has decided that Senator Broderick's back pay cannot be legally paid out of the Contingent Fund of the Senate.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE new Capitol building to be erected at Olympia, W. T., will be received by the undersigned until the 29th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, at which time they will be opened and examined, and the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars paid for the plan adopted.

Parties furnishing plans and specifications will make a drawing of the building, and also a ground plan, and make out a complete list of specifications embracing materials, size, subdivisions, quality of materials, and all the minute specifications necessary for letting out a contract for the erection of said building. The entire appropriation by Congress for this purpose being Thirty Thousand Dollars, Architects will confine their plans to a structure not exceeding that amount in cost.

NOTE.—In addition to the foregoing notice of the late commissioner, the undersigned will state that it is the present intention to construct the building of brick, with stone foundation, and to have it fire-proof as far as practicable.

It is desirable that plans should be prepared with the view to the enlargement, or of its becoming a portion of a more extensive building hereafter.

The site is upon high ground overlooking the Bay of Olympia.

Plans and specifications must be addressed to the undersigned at Olympia, Washington Territory.

R. M. WALKER,
Acting Commissioner.

Olympia, August 17, 1860. 13:td

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the Estate of the late REUBEN DEAN, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to me at my office in Port Madison, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.

JOHN WEBSTER,
Administrator.

Port Madison, Aug. 20th, 1860. 13:d

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the Estate of the late JOHN A. COLDERWOOD, by the Probate Court of Kitsap County, W. T., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to me at my office in Port Madison, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.

JOHN WEBSTER,
Administrator.

Port Madison, Aug. 20th, 1860. 15:4

Just Received!

THE FINEST LOT OF GOODS EVER brought to Steilacoom, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Ladies' fine Flounced Dress Patterns;
ALL WOOL DE LAINE DRESS PATTERNS;
ENGLISH BARRGE DRESS PATTERNS;
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS;
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS;
SILK HAIR NETS;
ZEPHYR HOODS;
BONNET RUFFLES,

And the latest styles of Dress Trimmings.

Also—A fine lot of Hoop Skirts, and a general assortment of fancy goods.

14:tf MRS. F. PARKINSON.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION IS WANTED TOUCHING the whereabouts of JOHN KAUL, who was a soldier of Captain Hill's Company "M," First Artillery, from 1849 to 1856.

Should any person or persons know what became of said Kaul, whether he be dead or alive, or whether he has been residing in the United States, a great favor will be conferred by communicating all knowledge of him to the undersigned at Washington City, D. C.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Captain U. S. Army.

Fort Vancouver, W. T., August 2d, 1860. 14:1

PROPOSALS FOR CLEARING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEARING THE CAPItol Grounds at Olympia, W. T., will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, the 29th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., when they will be opened, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The proposals should be made out at a given price per acre for clearing off the timber, taking out the stumps to a depth of ten inches, and removing the inequalities of the surface.

They should be sealed up and addressed to GEORGE GALLAGHER, Acting Capitol Commissioner, Steilacoom, W. T.

The bids will be opened at Olympia at the time above mentioned.

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting all the bids, should they be considered exorbitant.

Steilacoom, W. T., July 30th, 1860.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
12:td Acting Capitol Commissioner.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE new Capitol building to be erected at Olympia, W. T., will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, the 29th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., at which time they will be opened and examined, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars paid for the plan adopted.

Parties furnishing plans and specifications will make a drawing of the building, and also a ground plan, and make out a complete list of specifications embracing materials, size, subdivisions, quality of materials, and all the minute specifications necessary for letting out a contract for the erection of said building. The entire appropriation by Congress for this purpose being Thirty Thousand dollars, architects will confine their plans to a structure not exceeding that amount in cost.

The plans and specifications should be sealed up and addressed to GEORGE GALLAGHER, Acting Capitol Commissioner, Steilacoom, W. T.

Steilacoom, W. T., July 30th, 1860.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
13:td Acting Capitol Commissioner.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HAYWARD & DEAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE HAYWARD,
GEORGE DEAN.

Accounts connected with the late firm will be settled by the subscriber, who will continue the business at the old place. All who are indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle as soon as possible.

Steilacoom, July 25th, 1860.

12:6* GEORGE HAYWARD.

STEILACOOM Drug Store.

JUST OPENED, A COMPLETE ASSORTment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ALSO—Every variety of

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
Extracts, Perfumery, Oils, &c.

All the superior Patent Medicines, also Alcohol, Camphene, Turpentine, Varnishes, &c., constantly on hand.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced apothecary.

8-1:tf WM. BEDINGTON & CO.

Special Notices.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass

Is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass; admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it changes the system of all morbid and impure matter, removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin, cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists,
143 and 145 Clay st., San Francisco.

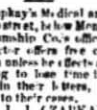
28:3m

☞ "Revelation."—Stated meetings of the Steilacoom Circle of the Order of S. S. S. will be held "back of the veil within the Temple," in the first and third phases of the moon. All members in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the P. G.

G. G. Q., Sec'y.

Steilacoom, June 14th, 1860.

I. O. of O. F.



THE regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are held on the second and fourth Saturday evenings in each month, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend. URBAN E. HICKS, Sec'y.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 2.

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend. W. H. WOOD, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1.

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of H., meets in Steilacoom on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

L. F. THOMPSON, W. S.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

☞ The following letter, which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine to the editors of the "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal," San Francisco, for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 17th, 1860.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal!

GENTLEMEN:—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M.D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these the degree was granted. The ad eundem degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives us new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on Yours, very respectfully

H. RAND,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

CERTIFICATE.

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

Washington City, January 6th, 1852.

☞ Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, San Francisco, California. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

Persons not wishing to lose time in correspondence, please enclose $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases.

L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,
3:1?m San Francisco Cal.

TIME! TIME!

A WATCHMAKER
IN
STEILACOOM!

JAMES E. D. JESTER,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

HAS LOCATED IN STEILACOOM, WHERE he hopes, by strict attention to business and superior work, to merit the confidence and patronage of the citizens of Pierce County and vicinity.

A good assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY

Constantly on hand. Repairs thorough and warranted.

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

Shop on Commercial street, near Balch. 46:tf

DRESS TRIMMINGS, HATS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RIBBONS, ETC.

CHEAP CASH STORE!

MRS. F. PARKINSON, LATE FROM THE Atlantic States, has opened in Steilacoom a

FANCY AND STAPLE
Dry Goods Store,

Where she will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description. Head Dresses, and every article in the Fancy Goods line, for sale cheap for cash. Also, machine stitching done in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Store on Commercial street, next door to McCaw & Co.'s new brick store. 8-1:tf

BOOK, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER
AND
Seed Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY GIVE notice that they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

POETICAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS;

Also BLANK BOOKS and BLANK FORMS of all descriptions.

Stationery,
Wall Paper, and
Seeds,

All of the best quality, and cheap for cash, at their new store adjoining Balch & Webber's wharf.

8-1:tf LIGHT & PACKARD, Steilacoom, W. T.

Steilacoom Bakery

CHAS. EISENBEIS & CO., HAVING ESTABLISHED a Bakery in Steilacoom, for the manufacture of

Pilot Bread,
Boston Crackers,
Soda and Sugar Crackers,
&c. &c. &c.,

Are now prepared to furnish to shipping and consumers generally the above kinds of Bread, all of which are warranted to be superior to Eastern Biscuit or Crackers, both for quality and keeping. They also make all varieties of Pies, Cakes, etc., which are either kept on hand or made to order.

A complete assortment of Confectionery kept constantly on hand. The patronage of the shipping of the Sound and the public generally respectfully solicited.

25:tf CHAS. EISENBEIS & CO., Steilacoom, W. T.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the Estate of ROSALIE BASTIAN, deceased, by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to me, at my office, in the town of Steilacoom, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM H. WOOD, Administrator.

Steilacoom, W. T., July 27th, 1860. 12:4

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE—In the District Court in and for Pierce County.

To WILLIAM B. RANKEN:—You are hereby notified that William M. Randall has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than three months after the 18th day May, A.D. 1860, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover of the said William B. Ranken the sum of $201 claimed to be due for services rendered.

B. F. KENDALL,
Attorney for plaintiff.

Complaint filed March 27th, 1860. 3:3m

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1860.

HIGH-HANDED USURPATION.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

STEILACOOM, Aug. 18th, 1860.

It is reported generally that Mr. Geo. Gallagher has been removed by Acting Gov. McGill from the position of Acting Capitol Commissioner, and this report is confirmed by an advertisement which appears in the last *Pioneer and Democrat*, over the signature of R. M. Walker, as Acting Commissioner. A candid examination of the facts will satisfy any unprejudiced person that the Acting Governor has been guilty of a very high-handed usurpation; that he has acted without authority of law, and in direct opposition to the will of the people as expressed through their Legislature.

Mr. McGill does not lack a precedent for this course. His master, who sent him out here, has set the example in Kansas, where he endeavored to force his own arbitrary will down the throats of an unwilling people. Mr. Buchanan is a striking example of a tyrant in power who would trample upon popular rights, ignore the will of the people, and thrust upon them by force an odious constitution. He has met the fate that all tyrants should meet. He met that fate at Charleston and Baltimore; he is daily meeting it in the general disapprobation of the American people, with the exception of a few greedy office-holders, who are ready at all times to act the lackey to the ruling powers for the sake of their pay. He will continue to meet it through life by the silent contempt of his fellow-men, and history will mete out to him the same fate by writing him down the most arbitrary and corrupt of the American Presidents. Our Acting Governor seems emulous of the same fame, and is in a fair way of earning it, so far as his circumscribed field of operation and limited intellect will permit. He has learned his lesson well, and usurps authority as coolly as if he had been trained at the White House. He came out here an appointee of the administration, as Secretary—a stranger to the people—with a name unknown to fame, (except the hotter of being of the family of O's and Mc's) and with no particular claims upon the country or the people. By accident he becomes Acting Governor. While yet a stranger to the entire people, (except a small clique about Olympia) while unfamiliar with the wants of the Territory, and while ignorant of public sentiment, he transgresses the law by taking into his own hands powers which were never conferred upon him, and duties which the people and the Legislature never devolved upon him. As well might he write out laws for the next Legislature, and compel that body to pass them under pain of removal, as to dictate to a Capitol Commissioner and then remove him for contumacy. The only power of appointment which the Governor possesses is found in the fourth section of the Act creating the Board, as follows:

"If, by death, resignation, or any other cause, there shall be a vacancy in said Board of Commissioners, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this Territory to appoint some person to perform the duties of such disqualified Commissioner: *Provided, however*, That such appointment shall not extend beyond the meeting of the next Legislative Assembly."

No power of removal is conferred upon the Governor by this or any other law. He can only fill a vacancy which may exist, and then only until the next session of the Legislature. In this case no vacancy has existed, and Mr. McGill's creature, who is now pretending to act, is doing so in his own wrong, and he and the Governor are responsible upon their bond for every dollar which they may expend. I think that Mr. McGill would have shown much more modesty and good sense by leaving to the people of this Territory the regulation of their own affairs.

Those unauthorized assumptions of power come with an ill grace from any person, and much more so from a stranger, recently exported from the political rubbish floating about Washington; and he will become conscious of it at no distant day. The people of this Territory, whatever may be their views of the location of the Capitol, must condemn his course and hold him responsible for this attempted violation of the law. The political wire-workers at the Capitol, who are generally known as the odious "Olympia clique," have evidently had a hand in this matter. They seek by force to fix the Capitol at Olympia before the meeting of the next Legislature, and then that vexed question, which cost them so much popularity at home last winter, will be out of the way, and they then hope, by their skilfully formed plans and political trickery, to defeat any fair apportionment bill that may be offered, and likewise secure for another year the public printing to that political jockey club who now conduct *Pioneer and Democrat*. All this they expect to do without giving offence to Thurston County. The Territory at large will note all these manœuvres; and while the "clique" sold out Thurston county last winter, in order to perpetuate the odious *Pioneer* dynasty, the people will see that the whole Territory is not sold next winter to carry out the nefarious scheme. But the clique is an irresponsible body; and if they can lead the community by the nose, they will do it and violate no official duty. Their object is the gratification of personal feeling, and the perpetuation of power and spoils at any expense of intrigue, trickery and falsehood. But the Governor occupies a different position. He is responsible for his acts, it matters not who dictates; and if he sees fit to place himself in the hands of an irresponsible political junta, and promote their ends by the exercise of arbitrary power, he must make up his mind to abide the consequences; for, while people will despise and abhor the "power behind the throne," they will hold the crown alone responsible for the misdeeds. The course of policy pursued in this matter must be suicidal to the interests of Olympia, and I cannot believe that the honest and impartial friends of that town can either sustain the legality of the Governor's course or regard it as a step of policy for the town itself. The object of this high-handed measure must be apparent to all, and honest men everywhere will regard this insane effort to prevent an expression of the popular will upon the Capitol question with loathing and disgust, and this feeling will reach to the town as well as to the movers in this scheme.

It will be said that Olympia was afraid of the issue, and sought to forestall public sentiment by expending the appropriation before that sentiment could be ascertained. I venture the prediction that the Capitol will not be built the sooner of this insane movement, and that the newly-fledged Acting Capitol Commissioner, with his bogus commission in his pocket, who has felt the dignity of his position so much as to take action without consulting his colleagues, will go out of office without accomplishing anything, and even without pay, unless it be out of the Governor's private pocket.

"When Governors become foolish, they can neither eat, nor drink, nor stand, nor walk, nor, in short, laugh, nor cry, nor take snuff, like men of sense. How obvious the distinction."

I expect to refer to this matter again and again, and to keep it before the people until they have a full knowledge of all the facts, and can judge for themselves.

MARVEL.

LATEST DOMESTIC NEWS.

The steamer *Cortes*, Capt. C. C. Dall, arrived at Keach's wharf in this city on last Friday evening, bringing dates from the Atlantic States, by Pony Express, to the 1st instant, and from San Francisco to the 15th. The following intelligence is gleaned from papers furnished by J. W. Sullivan:—

Lime Point, near San Francisco, has been bought as a site for a fort, for the sum of $200,000, to be paid when a good title can be made.

Gen. Houston, being an independant candidate, says he will not decline.

Rumors are afloat of an organized movement in some of the Southern States for a dissolution of the Union, and agents have gone to Europe to learn the feelings of England and France towards the establishment of a Southern Confederacy.

Douglas' prospects are continuing to improve both in the Northern and Southern States.

Hon. Isaac Akice, member of Congress from Indiana, is dead.

The weather at the East has been very dry and warm; the thermometer at St. Louis having stood at 106 and 107 degrees in the shade.

The Prince of Wales has arrived at Halifax, N. S.

Henry Jumpertz, who is widely known in connection with the Sophie Werner tragedy, or barrel mystery," in Chicago, has fallen heir to a large property, by the decease of a relative in Prussia. The whereabouts of Jumpertz is not known, but it is supposed he is on one of the Mississippi boats.

The Archbishop of Baltimore has just issued a pastoral letter. It is signed by the Bishops of Wheeling, Richmond, Erie, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Charleston, Florida, and Savannah. The Roman question is discussed at length. The letter concludes by appointing the first Sunday in September as the day for taking up collections and contributions for the "treasury of the Church," made necessary "in consequence of the loss of the revolted province," the revenues of which "enabled the Pontiff to meet the expenses of his ecclesiastical administration."

APPLES.—The first considerable shipment to Steilacoom of this fruit was made by the last steamer, the *Cortes*. The consumption of apples here is large, amounting in the aggregate to many hundred boxes during the fall months, with a constantly increasing demand. Our entire supply is derived from the extensive orchards of Mr. H. D. Huntington, at Monticello. There is no variety of apples on the Pacific coast, we believe, which is not produced by Mr. Huntington in the very highest perfection, from the largest to the smallest, and from the most acid to the most sweet. Mr. E. M. Meeker, his agent here, (to whom we are indebted for a box of as fine flavored apples as we ever tasted) will receive by every steamer from Columbia river fresh shipments of fruit, to the end of the season.

OUR REGULAR ARMY.—The total strength of the United States army on the first of July was as follows: 16,667, apportioned thus—two regiments of ten companies each; two of dragoons, ten companies each; one regiment of mounted riflemen, ten companies; four regiments of artillery, twelve companies each; and ten regiments of infantry, ten companies each; besides 180 cavalry dragoons, 214 artillery, 360 infantry, and 330 other officers—averaging one officer to every thirteen men.

RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The importance of the farming interest to the whole Union is shown by the statistics of railroads and canals for the past year; during which it was estimated that not less than seventeen millions of dollars were paid to transportation lines as freight, by our wheat producers. The figures for the present year will probably range much higher.

BAILIE PEYTON.—This quondam Californian is stumping Tennessee for Bell and Everett. He says that the corruption of those in power at Washington is so great that the man in the moon has to hold his nose as he passes over the city. This witticism is going the rounds of the eastern press, and is pretty good, if it was stolen from Coleridge.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.—In Salem, Mass., a little girl named Martha S. P. Story, aged only three years and seven months, is attracting a good deal of attention. She plays upon the piano fifty separate airs, having composed two or three herself. She learns very readily, and can play in the dark or blindfolded.

CITY OF CHURCHES.—There are now in the city of Brooklyn one hundred and forty-six church edifices, besides nine places of Christian worship in buildings not erected for that purpose, and one Jewish synagogue. It is supposed the census now taking will show that Brooklyn contains upwards of 300,000 inhabitants.

EXPENSE OF WAR.—M. Kolb, a statistical writer, computes the recent war in Italy cost Austria $166,000,000, France about $190,000,000, Sardinia $48,000,000, and Germany $50,000,000, making a total cost of about $1,700,000,000.

EDITORS IN LUCK.—A Madrid editor is said to have attracted the good will of the Spanish Queen, who will not be comforted without him. Another editor, at Baton Rouge, has been horsewhipped by an actress.

COAL MINE.—We learn that a vein of Coal has been discovered on the West bank of the Willamette Slough, opposite Jas. Bybee's, about fifteen miles below Portland, Oregon.

A Frenchman recently sawed five cords of wood, two cuts, between sunrise and sunset, in a village of Maine. He did it on a bet that he could saw six cords, and so lost his labor and his money.

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS.

In a recent leading article, the London *Times* pays the following well-merited compliment to U. S. Army officers:—

"There is no class of her citizens of which America has better reason to be proud than of the officers of her army. Educated, for the most part, in the delightful and romantic solitude of West Point, shut out from the busy world around them by a gigantic chain of mountains on the one side, and the circling course of the Hudson on the other, and subjected to a discipline which teaches them to command themselves and others, the officers of the American army join to a full share of the national intelligence an amount of modesty and gentleness, which, we may permitted to say, is not quite so universal among their fellow countrymen as some other more brilliant qualities:

"In the pursuance of a profession peculiarly arduous and ill remunerated, possessed of the knowledge which, according to the European system, is divided among half a dozen services, thoroughly understanding the duties of infantry and cavalry officers, excellent artillerists and admirable engineers, the officers of the American army are among the bravest, the most enduring and the most accomplished of their profession. We have in two wars had ample reason to respect their skill and daring, and while we have often but too much reason to complain of the treatment we have received from statesmen who have sought to improve their political position by pandering to some popular prejudice against this country, we have had every reason to be satisfied with the gentlemanlike and considerate conduct of the officers of the American army."

Business Cards.

P. J. MOOREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

STEILACOOM, W. T. 16:tf

FRANK CLARK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OFFICE—Corner of Commercial and Main streets, STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W.T. 1-1y

S. McCAW & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c.

N.B.—Liberal terms for cash 1-1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

8-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.

BALCH & WEBBER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

☞ In connection with the store there is a commodious WHARF, at which vessels of any class can lay at low tide.

Store corner of Clichstat and Snoqualmoo streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

STEILACOOM ACADEMY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HAD SEVeral years' experience as a Teacher in a High School in Pennsylvania, designs opening an Academy in Steilacoom, for the instruction of the youth of both sexes. He proposes to give a thorough practical education in the various branches, and flatters himself that he is well qualified by education for the task.

The Academic course will consist of three departments. The tuition, per quarter of eleven weeks in each department, will be as follows, viz:—

Primary Department—Orthography, &c.....$5 00
Junior Department—English Grammar, &c.....10 00
Senior Department—Algebra, &c.....12 00

The school will be opened on the first Monday in September. Parties abroad who may wish to communicate with him on the subject will address through Steilacoom Post Office, Pierce County, W. T.

13:tf REV. GEORGE W. SLOAN.

General Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED KEEPS CONstantly on hand a general variety of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
WOODENWARE,
CROCKERYWARE,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
FURNITURE,
FANCY GOODS,
PERFUMERY,
DRY GOODS,
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c.,

All on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

8-1:tf PHILIP KEACH.

NOTICE

TO

LAND CLAIMANTS AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE ARRANGements with experienced and reliable Attorneys at Washington, D. C., in connection with whom he will attend to

The Procuring of Patents

Under the donation and pre-emption Acts of Congress, applicable to Washington Territory.

Contested Cases

Between adverse claimants in the local Land Office, and on appeal to the General Land Office.

Cases of Conflict of Boundaries,

And all contests relating to the Public Lands generally, either in the local or General Land Office.

Claims of all kinds against the United States,

To be prosecuted before Congress, in the Court of Claims, or in any of the Executive departments of the Government.

Land claimants should be aware that appeals are in all cases admissible from the local offices to the General Land Office, and thence to the Secretary of the Interior. Also, that they have no title until the patent issues.

To secure the right to a patent, three things are requisite on the part of a claimant:

1st—A strict compliance with the provisions of the Act on which the claim is based.

2d—Proof of such compliance, at the time and in the mode prescribed.

3d—A careful observance, throughout, of prescribed forms. An omission or defect in any of these particulars renders the claim liable to be suspended or rejected at any time before patent issues.

The importance to claimants, in acquiring title, of having the advice and assistance of persons familiar with the Land Laws, the forms, rules and regulations of the Department, as well as the decisions rendered in analogous cases, must be apparent to all.

B. F. DENNISON,
Attorney at Law,
8-1:tf Port Townsend, W. T.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, on Sunday evening last, 26th instant, a large POCKET-BOOK, containing a paymaster's draft for $242.34 (two hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-four cents) besides a soldier's discharge and several letters in German. The contents of the pocket-book are of no value to anybody but the owner. The above reward, with the thanks of the owner, will be given for the return of said pocket-book, with its contents, to this office. 16:tf

Miscellaneous.

Puget Sound DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN,

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESsary for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.

No charge made except for price of the medicines.

Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.

8-5-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

ARMY NOTICE.

4700 BUSHELS OF OATS WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING and delivering 4700 bushels of good, sound, merchantable OATS at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., will be received at the office of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster until 9 o'clock A.M., on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September next, 1860.

The Oats may be delivered from time to time until the 31st day of October next, at which period all of the Oats must have been delivered.

Proposals will be received for the whole amount required, at the rate of 36 lbs. per bushel. The price per bushel should be specified in the proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible persons, to become the sureties for the faithful execution of any contract which may be based on such proposal.

Each proposal must be endorsed "Proposals for Oats," and be addressed to the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Steilacoom, W. T., who reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should he think the interests of the service require it.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids, which will be precisely at 9 o'clock A.M., by the time at this post.

ARTHUR SHAAFF,
2d Lieutenant 4th Infantry,
A. A. Q. M.

Office of the A. A. Q. M., Fort Steilacoom, W. T., August 2d, 1860. 13:td

H. G. WILLIAMSON,

LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

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

WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,

ALSO,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

BACON,
HAMS,
LARD,
TOBACCO,
CANDLES,
CAN FRUITS,
HONEY,
OYSTERS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

8:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

PUGET SOUND

BREWERY,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MARTIN SCHMIEG,

HAVING ENLARGED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO MEET the increased demand for his

Lager Beer,

Is now prepared to fill orders from any part of the Territory. Terms cash.

22:tf MARTIN SCHMIEG, Steilacoom.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN the Stables heretofore kept by J. J. Westbrook, in Olympia and Steilacoom, will always keep Saddle Horses, Buggies, Teams, &c., to accommodate the public.

We will keep the best of everything in our line, and our aim will be to please and be pleased.

Horses left at our stables to be kept will receive the best of care, &c. Give us a call and get the worth of your money.

49:tf WINSOR & LAMAN.

GALLAGHER'S

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,

HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.

Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
8-1y Commercial st., Steilacoom.

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as

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

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

STEILACOOM LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABlished himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.

Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.

Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.

STABLING furnished at moderate rates.

1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

MARANCY & THIBAULT,

PRACTICAL GARDENERS,

Steilacoom, W. T.,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE PUBlic of Steilacoom and vicinity in arranging and ornamenting Gardens, setting out Fruit Trees, etc. They will also have constantly for sale, from the earliest to the latest period of each season, every variety of Vegetables grown in Washington Territory.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, at Mr. Clark's garden, Steilacoom. 8-1:tf

GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND Crockery ware for sale by

19:tf BALCH & WEBBER.

San Francisco.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS!

THE ONLY REGULAR TRIMMINGS STORE IN San Francisco!

Dress Trimmings,
Hosiery,
Hoop Skirts,
Under Linen,
Children's Clothes,
Zephyrs,
Wools, &c.,

Together with a complete assortment of all goods for Ladies and Children's use.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento st.

PACIFIC

FRINGE,
CORD,
GIMP and TASSEL

MANUFACTORY.

D. NORCROSS, *Proprietor*,
144 Sacramento st., above Montgomery,
8-15:tf San Francisco.

PREMIUM REGALIA!

FIRST PREMIUMS AWARDED BY

STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

FOR THE

BEST REGALIA;

TO

D. NORCROSS, San Francisco.

Masonic Blue Lodges,
Odd Fellows' Lodges,
Royal Arch Chapters,
Councils,
Knights Templars,
Odd Fellows' Encampments,
Degree Lodges,
Independent Order of Knighthood,
Sons of Temperance,
Temple of Honor,
Independent Order of Good Templars,
And all other Societies furnished with

REGALIA,
JEWELS,
ROBES,
COSTUMES,
EMBLEMS,

And all other articles, used by the different Fraternities, furnished in full sets or to individual members, at PRICES MUCH LOWER than can possibly be afforded by any other house, and cheaper than can be imported from the East; as we do our own manufacturing, and are not compelled to pay a profit to others.

Military Companies supplied with full suits of UNIFORMS on very liberal terms. Military Goods, Gold and Silver Embroideries, Flags, Banners, &c., &c., at reduced rates.

Orders, which will meet our prompt attention, are respectfully solicited.

D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento st., above Montgomery,
8-15:tf San Francisco.

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY!

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY IS put up in cases of one dozen bottles each. It is a

PURE ARTICLE OF

FRENCH BRANDY,

And is unsurpassed in quality.

THE EXTENSIVE SALE OF THIS BRANDY IN CALIFORNIA

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

SUFFICIENTLY TESTS ITS REPUTATION.

The cases are branded

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

Each bottle has an additional label with the fac simile signature of "*Wm. H. Daly.*"

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
14:6m San Francisco, Sole Agents.

EUREKA WHISKY.

DEALERS IN THE INTERIOR ARE cautioned against purchasing

EUREKA WHISKY

Unless the packages have the name of

"WM. NEWELL & CO., S. F."

Burnt into each Barrel and Half Barrel; in a Circular Brand around the Bung.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

Purchasers should be particular to buy of such Houses as keep only the GENUINE ARTICLE.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
15:3m San Francisco, Sole Agents.

Shipping.

U. S. MAIL LINE

FROM

OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON, THOMAS WRIGHT, Commander, Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, for

STEILACOOM, SEATTLE,
PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE,
PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND,
WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGENESS,
BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,
AND VICTORIA, V. I.

The ELIZA ANDERSON has been recently refitted, and now offers superior accommodations for passengers. Her freighting capacity has been enlarged, and cattle, produce, &c., will be carried at reduced prices.

For further particulars, address

JOHN H. SCRANTON,
Olympia, May 4, 1860. 8-2:tf

BALCH & WEBBER'S

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS

BETWEEN

Puget Sound

AND

San Francisco

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORK, 300 Tons,
A. T. TRASK, Commander;

Brig W. D. RICE, 300 Tons,
—— BUDDINGTON, Commander;

And other vessels as the trade requires.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers.

Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.

Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

BALCH & WEBBER, San Francisco.
BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T.
1:tf

TO NON-RESIDENTS.

CHILDREN RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, AND DEsirous of attending the Steilacoom school, can obtain board at the residence of the lady teacher. Terms moderate.

MRS. A. VEEDER.
Steilacoom, Jan. 12th, 1860. 45:tf

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE.

128 Washington st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific coast.

20:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop,

SAN FRANCISCO.

(First street.)

WE CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE, AT the above well-known establishment,

STEAM ENGINES, Quartz, Flour,

AND

SAW-MILLS,

And other Machinery of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

From the long experience we have had, and the superior tools and machinery and the very large collection of patterns at our command, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best style of work with dispatch, and at the lowest rates, are not surpassed on the Pacific coast.

Russia Iron Screws, for Quartz Mills, made at the shortest notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.

GODDARD, HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.,
First st, San Francisco.
2-3:6m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

NEW MUSIC STORE!

GRAY & HERWIG

HAVE REMOVED TO RABE'S BUILDING,

153 Clay street, 2d door above Montgomery.

Pianos! Pianos!

HALLET & DAVIS'S CELEBRATED Pianofortes.

WOODWARD & BROWN'S celebrated Pianofortes.

BROWN, ALLEN & CO.'S celebrated Pianofortes.

Just received, a fine assortment of instruments, which we offer at very low rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Melodeons! Melodeons! Melodeons!

FROM G. A. PRINCE & CO.

New Music! New Music! New Music!

Also, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, &c., etc.

3 1:6m GRAY & HERWIG, 176 Clay st.

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS, AND HARDWAREMEN, Music, Fancy Goods and Toy Dealers, &c., &c.,

WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES in their line,

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

AT

A. KOHLER'S,

2d floor, Howard's new building, Sansome st. Between Commercial and Clay streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Now unpacking, a fine assortment of

PIANOS, MELODEONS,

Brass and Wood Instruments,

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS, &c.

All being direct importations, they must and will be sold cheap. Let all give him a call, and judge for themselves.

37:3mis A. KOHLER.

VERPLANCK & McMULLIN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

Corner of Sacramento and Front sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST market rates,

2000 boxes Adamantine Candles;
2000 do new Layer Raisins;
500 do Pie Fruits and Preserves;
200 do Oysters, best brands;
200 cases Leaf Lard;
700 bbls Extra Clear Pork;
300 firkins new June Butter;
200 bf bbls Family Mackerel;
200 kitts do do;
500 chests Green and Black Teas.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Cane Goods. 47:3mis

THE WASHINGTON

NURSERY,

HUGH PATTISON, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS SINcere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past five years of a partnership which has now terminated, and the

WASHINGTON NURSERY

Is justly entitled to the name it bears. I am constantly adding to my Nursery the best varieties of Pears and other Fruits. My Trees are well grown, from one to three years old, and will be sold at still further reduced prices. Sales will begin, as usual, on the

First day of November.

N.B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTISON,
WASHINGTON PLAINS, Sept. 19th, 1859. 79:tf

U. S. MAIL

AND

Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE of stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers.

The stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, punctually at 6 o'clock, A.M., each day, connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia River.

H. WINSOR,
49:tf J. D. LAMAN.

NEW GOODS!

Just Received,

EX W. D. RICE, A LARGE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS, &c. &c.

For sale by BALCH & WEBBER,
50:tf Cor. Commercial and Balch sts., Steilacoom.

Agriculture.

Pasturing Mowing Lands.

In the *Cultivator* of March 3d, Mr. Nichols, of Stamford, Conn., gives his experience in pasturing meadows, which does not tally with the theory of some writers, nor with the opinions of many who do not write. It has ever been considered by some very good farmers, that meadows, in order to produce good crops of hay and hold out well in grass without often plowing and re-seeding, should never be fed by farm-stock, either spring or autumn; while others have allowed fall feeding, but condemned spring feeding as absolutely ruinous to the after crops of hay.

Now here is a case that somewhat contradicts these opinions. Mr. Nichols' two lots, alike in soil, treated alike in the seeding, the after-growth of one fed off for a succession of years, that of the other left to decay on the surface; and yet the reverse of the common expectation is found to be the result. The lot fed increases in yield over the other and holds out longer. It is possible, and I think quite probable, that the trees on the one not fed, of which he speaks, may in part account for this disparity of the crops, as they would take from the sustenance of the soil and shade the surface; though he says the trees were young and occupied only a part of the lot, yet they have to be sustained, and would draw both from the soil and the atmosphere if they made any growth at all. Though I have never been a stickler for the non-feeding of mowing lands, I have favored the opinion that they would continue longer in mowing by not feeding; that is, produce good crops of hay some years longer by letting the rowen rot upon the ground; that it has a tendency to keep the turf or sward open and loose, and there would not be that binding out, as we farmers term it, which close feeding of meadows for several years will induce.

There is danger, however, in having a thick growth of grass upon the surface in seasons when the meadow-moles or ground-mice are plenty; it affords a shelter for them in the winter, to house and breed in, and a rich herbage for their sustenance; they will make their paths in all directions, increase rapidly, grow fat and flourish, and eat and kill out the rootlets of all the best grasses. This may have been the case in some of the winters while Mr. N.'s unfed lot has been in meadow; though his trees, if apple or other fruit trees, would have been likely to have shared the same fate, unless specially protected by banking up with earth or some other covering near the ground. When these destructive vermin are known to be on the increase in the autumn, it is always the safest to feed our grass lands closely as a protection against their depredations.

Like most other operations in agricultural pursuits, this feeding or non-feeding our mowing lands depends upon conditions and modifications. There can be no general rule for every locality and all kinds of soils. In most cases the gain by feeding is probably greater than not to feed. The after math is worth more to our domestic animals in increasing their growth and putting them in a fitting condition for the winter than all it will add to the soil by leaving it to decay thereon. The droppings of the animals while they are cropping this feed are no small remuneration for what is taken off, particularly if the stock are of the best kind for enriching the land. Lambs, just taken from their dams, undergoing the weaning process, or any other sheep, are the best, as they spread or scatter their manure much more evenly over the surface than other animals. Horses are the poorest for enriching the land, and leave the smallest return for what they take off, for their crop closer than cattle, equally so with sheep, and the manure they leave is the poorest of the three.

Moist lands will bear closer feeding when in meadow than dry ones; alluvions generally are never injured by it, though they may need taking up and re-seeding oftener than when never fed. I keep but little other stock besides sheep, and my practice has been to let them crop the meadows close in the fall, and again when the young grass starts in the spring, and before the summer pastures are sufficient to sustain them, they take another run through the meadows, aided by a feed of grain once a day and what hay they will eat by being yarded at night. This range they have for two or three weeks—longer or shorter as the season may be for bringing forward the pastures—and as a matter of course in fields so closely fed the autumn previous, they take every sprout of young grass as it appears, leaving a rather dry and sterile appearance upon the meadows towards the last of April, when the flocks are removed to the pastures for the summer. I do not pretend that this spring feeding in all seasons is a positive advantage to the after crop of hay, or that it may not under certain circumstances lessen the crop; it is necessity with me, but I say that neither the fall or spring feeding, or both together, lessen the strength or capacity of the soil for production. It may bind out sooner and need taking up, but the vigor and power for production has been enhanced by this feeding with sheep over what it would have been to have had all this second growth left to rot upon the surface from year to year.

It is true that in dry summers, like the last one, it would have been better to have avoided the spring feeding, but in wet seasons, or when we have a wet May, or heavy soaking rains immediately following the removal of the flocks from the meadows, so as to wash the strength of the scattered droppings of the sheep into the soil, the succeeding crop of hay, though a little later in maturing, will be heavier than though no sheep had been upon it.

I do not say that this course would do for all meadows under all conditions of cultivation; it answers very well in my own case; I have practised it for the last twenty-six years, and shall continue the practice 26 years longer, if I live so long. I find it necessary to invert the sward once in five to seven years with a double share plow, the skim share cutting three inches, the rear one seven to nine inches, thus getting a depth of soil from ten to twelve inches, taking two or three grain crops—manuring, when corn is the crop, at the rate of 40 to 50 ox cart loads to the acre, and when seeding again to grass so liberally with clover, timothy, and red top after the harrowing is all done, using the roller only after the sowing of the grass seed. The field is then prepared for five or six crops of grass—the three first two to three tons to the acre, the last two or three one to two tons—always taking up when the grass, cured for storing, is reduced to one ton to the acre. With the large amount of fall and spring feed obtained, and at a time when it is so much needed—in fact almost indispensable—together with the crops of hay and grain realized by this process, I cannot but deem it the most profitable. It is so with my lands, though it may not be so with all.

In 1854 I took up several acres that had been mowed six years, and bound out by close fall and spring feeding—not impoverished—sowed to oats on the inverted sod (broken with a single share plow) without manure, two bushels of seed to the acre, the yield was 67 bushels per acre. This land had no manure for seven years previous. I desire to be understood as writing nothing in a bragging or boasting spirit, to display egotism or to claim any superiority in these matters over my brother farmers. I only desire to show the benefit of a skilful thoroughness in all that we do.

Chewing the Cud.

A correspondent asks, "What causes cattle to lose their cud, and what is the best remedy?" Similar questions are frequently asked, and much disease of our neat stock is atributed to this loss of cud.

Literally, there can be no such thing as loss of cud. Ruminating animals are never furnished with an appendage so ridiculous as cud, to be used as gum in the mouth of a schoolboy, which, if lost, must be supplied with an artificial cud, as if the operations of nature must be suspended until this prepared artificial panacea is supplied to take the place of a natural cud lost.

By a slight investigation of the anatomy and habits of ruminating animals, this very common delusion would be dispelled, and the slight understanding of the cud, the causes of its loss, and the means necessary to restore it would be more clearly understood.

By ruminants, or ruminating animals, we mean those having a complex stomach, with four cavities so disposed as to allow of ruminating, or the act of at once laying in a large store of food, slightly chewed, and afterward to return it to the mouth, and there more thoroughly masticate it, and fit it for digestion. Digestion is always preceded by this action in this order of mammals, and they are exclusively confined to a vegetable diet. Now, if debility, loss of appetite, disease of the stomach and digestive organs, or sickness from any other cause ensue, this order of nature may, for the time, be suspended, and the animal have no need to perform the act of rumination. The ordinary operations of a healthy animal are not called into requisition. Hence we hear of loss of cud. The only remedy for this lies in restoring the animal to health, and if we know what is the disease, we can the more certainly apply the remedy. But all the made cud that ever entered into the materia medica of quackdom can never compensate for the folly and ignorance of applying one.

The stomach of ruminating animals is specially organized for the performance of its peculiar functions. It consists of four distinct cavities, all communicating with a muscular canal, at the termination of the œsophagus. Coarsely masticated food passes from the beginning of the muscular canal into the first cavity, called rumen, or paunch. Water is received into the second cavity, called the reticulum, and almost exclusively occupies the honeycomb cells of that cavity, and is gradually mixed with the coarsely divided food which is undergoing mastication in the rumen. When this is sufficiently advanced, a portion of the mass is raised into the muscular canal, is there moulded into a ball, and by a spasmodic action of the muscles of the gullet, is forced into the mouth, where it is perfectly masticated at leisure, mixed with saliva and again swallowed. It now passes directly into the third recess, called the psalterium. Here the superfluous fluid is absorbed, and the thoroughly subdivided mass passes gradually into the fourth recess, called the abomasus, where it is completely digested, and from which it passes off into the lesser intestines.

Ruminating is a most interesting process of nature, it is a most pleasing study to observe and note its manifold operations, and to witness the supreme satisfaction of a well-fed animal ruminating or elaborating by this wonderful provision of providence—the mastication of food by deglutition, ejection, and final swallowing—otherwise chewing the cud. When we become more thoroughly familiar with the beautiful economy of animated nature, and its most wonderful organization, we shall no more hear of the loss of cud, but will attribute effects to their proper causes, and call things by their right names.

SALTED CREAM FOR BUTTER MAKING.—A writer in the *Homestead* reports a statement made at the New Haven lectures, that by adding a tablespoonful of fine salt to a quart of cream, as the latter is skimmed from off the milk and placed in the cream-pots until enough accumulates for churning, the time required for churning is reduced to two or three minutes. In a trial made by the writer, he found this to be true, and his theory is, that the salt acts upon the thin coating of the globules of butter, and so dissolves it that a slight agitation breaks it and the butter comes at once. The experiment can easily be tried by any buttermaker.

TAINTED MILK.—It is said that a pint of boiling hot water poured into a gallon of fresh milk, just from the cow, and which is tainted with onions, will destroy the bad taste altogether. As "oniony milk" is one of the natural consequences of cow-grazing at this season, the reported remedy deserves a trial, as nothing can be lost in the event of its failure. The authority from which the information comes is considered good.

Miscellaneous.

PUGET SOUND HERALD

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STEILACOOM, W. T.,

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Will be executed promptly and at reasonable prices. Terms—Cash must accompany the order in every case.

By late arrivals we have received a large assortment of printing cards of all colors and sizes, which enables us to fill any orders in that line, however extensive, at much less than former charges.

Orders solicited from all parts of the Territory, which will be filled to the satisfaction of our patrons.

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FIRST PREMIUM

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THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED these machines in 1858, at the following Fairs and Institutes:—

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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 the seam. 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, dressmakers, 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." [Extract.

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.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Puget Sound Herald Office,
Agent in Steilacoom.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

MATTHEW P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OCULIST,
Office next door to Pacific House, Main street, Olympia.

DR. M. P. BURNS RETURNS THANKS TO the citizens of Washington Territory and Vancouver's Island for the liberal patronage which he has received during the past five years. Dr. Burns offers his services to all who are affected with chronic disease of the Urethra and Bladder, and for that formidable disease, stricture of the Urethra, and chronic diseases of the Eye and Ear. He can be consulted gratis every Friday in his office: office hours from 8 to 12 M. Persons consulting him from a distance will be faithfully attended to.

Charges moderate.

Drugs and Patent Medicines Wholesale and Retail.

Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla, for the cure of Gleets, Gonorrhœa, Strictures and Whites.

Risley's Compound Extract of Buchu, for diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Strangury, Gravel, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c.

Dr. M. P. Burns's solid Extract of Copaiba, Cubebs and Sarsaparilla, which needs no recommendation, as it is favorably known in Washington Territory for the last six years, and is warranted to cure the worst cases in two to five days.

Dr. Burns's Remedy for old standing diseases of the bones and ulceration of the throat, caused by impurities of the blood, a sure and certain remedy, and the best known to the Faculty of Medicine in Europe and the United States. 55:tf

MARINE HOSPITAL,
Port Townsend, June 22, 1858.

DR. P. M. O'BRIEN, LATE RESIDENT PHYsician and Surgeon of the County Hospital, San Francisco, and of the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, is now in charge of the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend.

DR. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself, too, with the hope that an experience of sixteen years in the pratice of his profession, both private and hospital, together with a thorough medico-chirurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a diploma to that effect, will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.

Letters addressed
P. M. O'BRIEN, M.D.,
Port Townsend,
will be duly acknowledged. 17 tf

TOWN LOTS!

BILLS'S AUDITION TO STEILACOOM.

GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LAID OUT his land claim, adjoining Capt. Balch's claim, into Town Lots of one acre each, is now prepared to sell Lots to suit parties desiring either to locate and improve or seeking investment. This claim, for advantageous location is not excelled by any on Puget Sound. The site has been laid out with a view to beauty and convenience; the streets being four rods wide, and the whole plot well watered by springs. Sites for three churches have already been donated and set apart. The prices of Lots range from $50 to $100 each, according to locality.

The proprietor contemplates building a wharf from the claim during the coming summer, which cannot fail to greatly enhance the value of the entire property.

A power of attorney having been given to Frank Clark, Esq., during my absence in Oregon, notice is hereby given that the same is now withdrawn.

50:tf LEMUEL BILLS.

Miscellaneous.

Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s
REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH REVIEWS
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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following BRITISH PERIODICALS, viz:

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And a large assortment of other Dress Goods.

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Orders left at the Puget Sound Herald office, or direct application to me, near Fort Steilacoom, will be promptly attended to. 8-3:tf THEODORE GERLECH.

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For the permanent Cure of all Chronic and Private Diseases, and the suppression of Quackery.

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Particular attention paid to the treatment of Diseases peculiar to women and children.

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Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, late of the Hungarian Army, and honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, calls attention to the following maladies, in the treatment of which he guarantees a cure. Diseases of the Brain, such as Epilepsy, Apoplexy, rushes of blood to the head, Inflammation of its different tissues, partial and complete Paralysis and Insanity, and all Functional Derangements, such as loss of memory, aversion to society, misanthropy, timidity, nervous excitement from slight causes, self distrust, giddiness, headache, ringing in the ears, confusion of ideas, love of solitude, optical illusions, disturbed sleep and incapability for labor and study. Also in diseases of the lungs and air passages, such as Tubercular diseases or consumption, pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, pleurites or pluriay, asthma, humoral or spasmodic, bronchitis, laryngitis, and all forms of catarrhal affections; also diseases of the liver, such as hepatitis or inflammation of the liver, congestions of the liver, abscesses of the liver, calculi in the gall, bladder and ducts, jaundice, and those diseases which impair its functions, such as Panama fever, bilious and intermitting fevers, and the consequences which these disorders leave behind them.

Also diseases of the Stomach, such as Gastritis or inflammation of the Bowels, dyspepsia in all its forms, which destroy appetite and digestion; Flatulency, Dysentery and Diarrhœa; also diseases of the Kidneys and other urinary organs, such as diabetes, or an excessive flow of urine, Albuminaria, commonly known as Bright's disease, [in this complaint physician nor patient oftentimes suspect the presence of disease until too late; the most common symptoms are general indisposition, with dropsical swelling;] calculi in the Kidneys, Urethra or Bladder, enuresis or inability to retain the urine; dysuria or inflammation of the bladder, and all other disorders of the urinary organs; also diseases of the womb and its appendages, such as irregularities of the MENSES, when excessive, defective, suppressed or irregular prolapsus or falling of the womb, sterility, ovarian dropsy, and other diseases of the parts. In the treatment of any of the above diseases, the Doctor has many new remedies, and guarantees a perfect cure in all cases, or the money will be returned. All consultations (by letter or other wise) free.

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Of all diseases, the great first cause
Springs from neglect of Nature's laws.

SUFFER NOT, WHEN A CURE IS GUARANTEED IN ALL stages of SECRET DISEASES.

Self-abuse, nervous debility, syphilis in all its stages, strictures, gleets, gravel, diabetes, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, mercurial rheumatism, scrofula, pains in the bones and ankles, diseases of the lungs, throat, nose and eyes, ulcers upon the body or limbs, cancers, dropsy, epileptic fits, St. Vitus's dance, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the sexual organs, such as nervousness, trembling, loss of memory, loss of power, general weakness, dimness of vision, with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, loss of sight, wakefulness, dyspepsia, liver diseases, eruptions upon the face, pain in the back and head, female irregularities, and all improper discharges of both sexes.

It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines prescribed are pleasant, without odor, entirely vegetable, causing no sickness, and free from mercury or balsam. During fifteen years of practice in Europe, the Atlantic States and California, I have received from the lips of death many thousands, who, in the last stages of the abovementioned diseases, had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the afflicted, who may place themselves under my care, a perfect and speedy cure. Private diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of consumption, scrofula, and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family. A permanent cure is scarcely ever effected by the majority of the cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the diseases, but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury, which, with the disease, hastens the sufferer into a rapid consumption.

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

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Irregularities and all diseases of males and females treated on principles established by fifteen years of practice, and successfully experienced by thousands of the most amiable ladies. Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of Oregon and Washington Territory, on patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

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Spermatorrhœa,

Or local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, love of solitude, timidity, self distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples on the face, sexual or other infirmities in man, are cured by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. CZAPKAY. His method of curing diseases is new, (unknown to others) and hence the great success. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

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Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. CZAPKAY on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. Dr. CZAPKAY takes this opportunity of observing that all letters are only opened and replied to by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be superseded, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself, (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

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Also, the largest assortment of Wood and Willowware, Cordage, Brooms, Mops, &c., in the city,
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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC merchandise in the United States!—Pianos from five different manufacturers, of every variety of style: from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No house in the Union can come in competition for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

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With or without iron frames, have, in their new SCALE AND IMPROVED ACTION, a power and compass of tone equalling the grand, with the beauty and durability of the square piano. The press and first music masters have justly pronounced them equal, if not superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand the action of any climate.

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS, (tuned the equal temperament) superior in each desirable quality. Can also furnish Prince's, Carhart's and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, $150; two banks of keys, $200; organ pedal bass melodeons, $250, $275 and $300—less a liberal discount.

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