PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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Agriculture.

Economy of Feeding Roots.

In the *Country Gentleman* of the 17th of Dec., Mr. J. W. Clark, in a long and labored article, endeavored to make it appear that it is unprofitable for farmers to cultivate root crops for the purpose of feeding farm stock in the fall, and finally winds up with stating it to be his opinion that in this climate the most of farmers "may occupy their time and energy far more profitably and consistently, by draining, manuring, and by every practicable means improving the quality and increasing the product of their grasses, which, in some form, are the natural and most economical fall feed for stock, rather than raising roots for that purpose—the latter being merely the copying of a practice without the possibility of securing the conditions of the climate and cost, which make it consistent and economical."

Although Mr. Clark accuses the advocates of root growing of not being true theorists, but rather copyists of a popular idea not well understood, yet no person can read his article without perceiving that, in order to arrive at the conclusion that he has done, he has been driven to take the most extreme views of the question; and had it not been that I have had some experience in raising, and also in feeding root crops to cattle, I should have thought, from his description of their qualities and their effects upon cattle fed with them, that they were entirely composed of ice-cold water, but which they certainly are not.

I, however, quite agree with Mr. Clark, inasmuch as the climate of this country is a serious drawback on the value and utility of root crops for cattle feeding. For instance, the summers are here frequently too dry for raising the turnip crop to perfection; also the severe frosts of winter to a considerable extent prevent the free use of turnips and other roots for cattle feeding through the winter, because of the difficulty of securely storing them so as to be at all times accessible, except in cases where there is a good root cellar—a convenience which it is desirable every farmer should have.

I cannot, however, believe that any managing farmer would ever think of feeding his stock with roots in the fall, in the way that Mr. Clark seems to point out; that is, to change abruptly from dry to green and succulent food. Every intelligent farmer knows full well, that in the fall of the year, when the grass crop, or its residue, becomes comparatively dry, that a small allowance of roots to stock is of the greatest service, and in fact is, where it can be obtained, actually necessary to prevent their losing flesh; the grass having lost much of its nutritive quality, not being at that season sufficient for that purpose. And when the grass crop becomes more dry till it approaches nearly the texture, as to dryness, of hay itself, and therefore when at length grass has come to an end, there are few farmers, I believe, that are not fully aware that a good portion of roots, along with an allowance of dry food, is much better and will fatten cattle more rapidly than dry food alone, and at a less cost. Also for store stock, a small allowance of root food is of great value in promoting their growth and keeping up their condition; and besides this, stock having an allowance of roots will eat up much of the coarser kind of dry food, that they would otherwise refuse. No one, however, who has not tried this system, can be at all aware how much his manure heap will be increased, both in quantity and quality, by feeding roots along with dry fodder.

The ruinously chilling effects that Mr. Clark says roots have upon stock fed with them in cold weather, can only take place, I think, from mismanagement, exclusively, or the want of proper shelter for the animals, or both of these combined. It is bad economy not to provide proper and sufficient shelter for stock in cold weather; for if they are not sufficiently sheltered, they will require not only a greater amount of food, but it will be less beneficial to them than if kept warmer.

From my own experience, I never have had reason to believe, that if stock are properly sheltered, that they can ever suffer injury from having, along with dry food, a judicious quantity of roots. Of course, when fed partially with roots, stock require to drink little or no water; but I have no idea that the water contained in the roots will chill the animals much more than the water they must otherwise drink.

With regard to the entire real value of root and green crops, there is another and a most important question involved, which Mr. Clark has kept entirely out of sight, which is the comparative effect on the productiveness of the land on a farm, between growing only hay and grain crops, or a rotation or course of cropping, in which green and root crops are raised along with grain.

It is a well established fact that all grain and other crops that ripen their seed have a much greater tendency to deteriorate and exhaust the soil than green or root crops; also that root crops, generally having a tap root, which strikes deeper than grain, they receive a portion of their sustenance from a greater depth in the sub-soil than grain crops; also, having broad leaves, they inhale a considerable portion of their food from the atmosphere; hence it is, and experience has proved, that root crops do not exhaust the soil as grain crops do. Besides, it is essentially necessary, in order to keep land continually in a perfectly healthy and productive condition, that a judicious course of cropping be adopted, embracing repeated changes from corn and grain to green and root crops.

What the Earth Gives us.

Agriculture may be considered of great antiquity. It is probable, however, that it did not commence to exist with the first formation of society, for it is satisfactorily proved that mankind, in the early ages, derived their subsistence from hunting and fishing, and from the milk and flesh of such domestic animals as they possessed. It is hardly possible for any one, perhaps, to satisfy himself how long the period was from the formation of Adam to the time when agriculture began to exist. Scripture teaches us that Noah was acquainted with the art, and it is probable that his sons transmitted it to the world. History informs us that the ancient Egyptians were well acquainted with agriculture; and under the Roman government, the people of Italy, too, understood all the branches of husbandry nearly as well as the present inhabitants of that country. At the period of the Roman invasion of Great Britain, there is reason to presume that agriculture was but little known there, and very imperfectly practised. The Romans, however, during the Augustan age, had become successful agriculturists, and at the time of the Roman invasion, the Roman soldiers showed conclusively that husbandry was well understood by them; and when they withdrew from the island, at a subsequent period, obvious marks of improvement in the agricultural art were plainly observable.

From the Conquest to the days of Henry VIII, husbandry had received but little improvement; and during the long period of five centuries, theoretical or scientific knowledge of the art was little sought after by the Britons. During the fifteenth century, books containing directions for plowing and tilling the land began to make their appearance. From this time forward, to the present day, men of enlightened minds began to take an interest in the art, and have illustrated it in the most satisfactory manner.

Somebody has truthfully and appropriately said, that "Agriculture may be regarded as the breasts from which mankind derive their nourishment and support." On account of its usefulness, it is the senior of manufactures and commerce, both of which owe their existence to agriculture. To mankind it is of the first importance, because their temporal welfare and prosperity depend upon receiving a regular and sufficient supply of the various articles cultivated by the agriculturist, so essentially necessary to man's existence.

From the earth's surface, the navy is supplied with timber, cordage, and sails; while flax and wool, hides and tallow, madder and other dye-stuffs, are obtained for the world's consumption. By delving into the earth, the proper substances, such as limestone and marl, are obtained for the purpose of invigorating its surface and rendering it prolific. By penetrating into its bowels, we procure various minerals, such as iron, lead, tin, copper and coals, which furnish employment to a portion of the community; and by cultivating the soil, man receives therefrom food, which enables him to live comfortably and prosecute energetically his various avocations.

If agriculture is neglected, mankind sooner or latter becomes miserable; but if the common necessaries of life are plenty, society is happy, and the laboring man especially, is better remunerated and more comfortably situated for his toil. When provisions are scanty, other arts are at a stand, and science and mental improvement are neglected. Hence we see in our own favored America, where the means of subsistence are ample, and where labor is sufficient to provide food for us all, the unusual expansion of the mind, and the rapid strides we have made in other arts and sciences, and the dignified position we hold, at the present moment, among the nations of the globe.

A young lady very recently remarked, with much simplicity, that she could not understand what her brother George Henry saw in the girls, that he liked them so well, and that, for her part, she would not give the company of one young man for that of twenty girls.

Domestic Bliss.

A FRAGMENT.

I am
"A married lady of thirty odd."
Every evening I see in their beds
A "baker's dozen" of curly heads;
Every morning my slumbers greet
The patter, patter of twenty-six feet.
Thirteen little hearts are always in a flutter.
Till thirteen little mouths are filled with bread and butter;
Thirteen little tongues are busy all day long,
And thirteen little hands with doing something wrong,
Till I fain am to do,
With an energy, too,
As did the old woman that lived in a shoe.
And when my poor husband comes home from his work,
Tired and hungry, and fierce as a Turk,
What do you think is the picture he sees?
A legion of babies, all in a breeze—
Johnny a crying,
And Lucy a sighing,
And worn-out mamma, with her hair all a flying;
Strong and angry William beating little Nelly;
Charley in the pantry, eating currant jelly;
Richard strutting round in papa's Sunday coat;
Harry at the glass, with a razor at his throat;
Robert gets his fingers crushed when Suzy shuts the door,
Mitigates their aching with a forty-pound roar;
Baby at the coal-hod hurries to begin
Throwing in his mite to the universal din.
Alas! my lord and master, being rather weak of nerve, he
Begins to lose his patience in the stunning topsy-turvy,
And then the frightened little ones all fly to me for shelter,
And so the drama closes 'mid a general helter-skelter.
I'll give you my name, lest you think me a myth;
Yours, very respectfully, Mrs. John Smith.

Popping the Question.

Fair Sallie and her lover, Mat,
Close by the fire in silence sat;
A dish of apples, rosy-faced,
Were 'tween them, on a table placed.
In vain poor Mat essayed to speak,
While blushes mantled Sallie's cheek;
For well she knew what Mat would say,
If he could only find the way.
She cast on him a sidelong look,
Then from the dish an apple took,
And deftly slicing it in twain,
She passed half to the silent swain;
Mat looked confused, then brightened up,
And said, as he the apple took,
"Now Sallie, dearest, unto me
As kind as to this 'wineap' be,
You've halved the apple—pray, HAVE me!"

Italian Anecdote.

The first of July was one of the hottest days of the season. I had long contemplated Fort St. Elmo, high on the crest of the mountain which overhung Naples, as one of the objects which I was bound to visit. I knew and felt that, like Vesuvius, it was one of those sights which exercise a tyranny over every traveler, not to be evaded, and which he must see, or hazard his peace of mind forever; but never yet had I been able to overcome my natural indolence, and to proceed to explore it. On this morning I rose with an alacrity and love of enterprise quite unusual to me, and I at once determined to ascend to St. Elmo to see the magnificent Certosini Convent, with the Chiesa di S. Martino, to enjoy the extensive view which this summit presents, and to hear the ascending buzz of the city and its numerous inhabitants. I immediately sent to T——, to accompany me; and, after eating a hearty breakfast, we took our departure.

Who that has ever mounted the steep, rugged, and never-ending ascent, will not pity the middle-aged gentleman of indolent habits, seeing sights for conscience sake, of no mean size, (for such I am) as he struggled with the difficulties before him, looking up in dismay at the castle, inflating and distending his lungs with an action to which they had long been unaccustomed, until his face rivalled the sun in glowing crimson?

At length we reached our object. We saw the sights; admired the beauty of the church, and its beautiful pictures by Spagnoletto; exclaimed with rapture at the view, and heard the buzz. With my conscience satisfied, and with my critical observations on all we had seen ready to be made upon the first favorable opportunity, I lost no time in descending to whence we came. By this time it was past meridian. The descent was very trying upon legs of forty-five years' standing; and the tremulous motion which it produced upon the muscles only increased the longing I felt to find myself once more extended full-length on my sofa at the Victoria.

I had taken off my coat, and, lazzaroni-like, had thrown it over my shoulder; my neckcloth was thrust into my waistcoat pocket, and my neck was bare. I carried my hat on my stick, using it by way of parasol; and, thus accoutred, I determined to make one desperate effort to brave the heat of the sun, that was baking the pavement of Santa Lucia, and emitting a glare that acted like a burning-glass upon my eyeballs. As we walked through this ordeal, we passed close to an assembly of young lazzaronis, basking in the sun, near to a stall; there they lay, in the midst of fish-bones, orange-peels and decayed melons. We evidently excited their mirth; and I, in particular, felt myself privileged to be laughed at; for what could be more grotesque than my appearance? One of the boys was standing. We had scarcely turned our backs upon them, when I received a blow on the head from a melon-rind; I turned about, and immediately the whole gang ran off laughing. I would have followed; but, in truth, was too tired. I could scarcely move but at a slow walk. The boys stopped and looked at us. At length, making a virtue of necessity, I called out to the boy who had thrown the melon-rind to come to me; he hesitated; I called again—he was evidently puzzled, and suspicious of my intentions; I then showed him a carline: "Come here," said I, "and take this."

"In the name of good ess!" exclaimed T——, "what are you about?"

"Never mind," said I, "stop and see."

The boy at length took courage, and came to me. "Here," said I, "*bravo! bravissimo! avete fatto bene!* take this." Upon which, in surprise, the boy, taking the piece of money out of my hand, ran off in the greatest exultation, showing it to his little friends as a prize fallen down from heaven.

"Now do tell me," said T——, "what demon of madness can have possessed you? You ought to have broken every bone in that young rascal's skin, instead of seeing him for insulting us."

"So I would," said I, "if I could; but to catch him is impossible. By seeing him for his insolence, he will probably throw another piece of melon at the first Englishman he sees, who will, no doubt, give him the beating which I cannot."

And, true enough, the next day, as we were seated on one of the benches of the Villa Reale, we heard a sort of hue and cry on the Chiaja, and shortly after saw our carroty and irascible friend W—— appear, foaming with rage, streaming from every pore, owing to some recent exertion, and exploding with bursts of execration. He came straight to us. "Who ever knew such an infernal country as this?" said he. "Curse them all for a beggarly set of villains. Did you ever see the like? I gave it him well, however; that's some comfort. The young rascal won't forget me for some time, I'll warrant you!" T—— and I smiled at each other in anticipation of the reason, which only made him more furious. "Here," said he, "was I walking quietly along, when a young rascal of a lazzaroni thought fit to shy half a water-melon at my head; you may laugh, but it was no laughing matter to me, nor to him either, for I have half killed the young urchin; and then, forsooth, I must have half the town of Naples upon me, backed by all their carrion of old women."

We allowed his rage to expend itself, and said nothing, for fear of being implicated in his wrath, inasmuch as I was the origin of his disaster; but truly indolence was never so completely justified as on this occasion.

Duelling.

The most atrocious duel of modern times is one that took place near New Orleans, between two Frenchmen—Hippolyte Throuet and Paulin Prue. They were placed back to back, at five paces; at a certain signal they turned and fired—to no effect. They then took their second pistols; but Prue grasped his so convulsively that it went off in the air. Throuet paused, covering him with his pistol, the bystanders crying, "Don't fire! For God's sake don't fire!" Prue stood, bravely and quietly, fronting his enemy. After a lapse of several minutes, during which every one present had been wrought up to a pitch of nervous frenzy, Throuet, advancing slowly, with a diabolical laugh, pulled the trigger, and his ball passed through Prue's heart.

One of the most foolish duels on record is that between two dear friends—Sir H. Bellases and Tom Porter, as told by gossip Pepys, which took place in England at Covent Garden.

They had no quarrel together, and were only talking somewhat loudly, when a bystander asked if they were quarreling?

"No!" said Bellases. "I would have you know that I never quarrel, but I strike; take that as a rule of mine!"

"How!" said Tom Porter, "strike? I would I could see the man in England that durst give *me* a blow." Whereupon his friend boxed his ears, and the two would have fought on the spot, had they not been prevented. However, Tom Porter waited for his friend as he went by in his coach, and bade him come out and draw. Sir H. Bellases obeyed; and, after a few passes, called out to his friend to fly, for that he was mortally wounded. "Finding himself severely wounded," says Pepys, "he called to Tom Porter, and kissed him, and bade him shift for himself, 'for' says he, 'Tom, thou hast hurt me; but I will make shift to stand on my legs till thou may'st withdraw, and the world not take notice of thee; for I would not have thee troubled for what thou hast done.'" But Tom was wounded, too, though not mortally. In a few days Sir H. Bellases died; "a couple of fools that killed one another out of love," concludes Pepys.

Lagarde Valois and Bazanez were two famous swordsmen of the time of Henry IV, of France. Bazanez, eager to fight Lagarde, sent him a hat trimmed with feathers, daring him to wear it. Lagarde put on the hat, of course, and went to seek Bazanez. They fought at once, Lagarde wounding the other in the head at the first blow, but bending his sword at the same time. However, he ran him through immediately after, saying: "This is for the hat!" (again the same stroke) "this is for the feathers!" (again) "this is for the loops" All the while complimenting him on the elegant fit of the hat and its perfect taste. Bazanez, streaming with blood and furious with rage, rushed on desperately, broke through his guard, and stabbed him no fewer than fourteen times; Lagarde shrieking for mercy, while Bazanez yelled, "No! no! no!" at every thrust. Lagarde, prostrate and dying, yet found sufficient strength to bite off a bit of his opponent's chin and to break his opponent's head with the pommel of his sword. While this revolting butchery was going on between these two scoundrels, the seconds were fighting in another part of the field, and one was soon laid dead.

During the same period, one bright example was afforded by young De Reuly, the brave and noble anti-duellist, whom no one could suspect of cowardice, but who would not fight; not even when pressed and insulted. Once, a man who, for no quarrel, but for mere brutal curiosity wished to make him fight, waylaid him with a friend—De Reuly riding alone and simply accompanied by a servant. They set on him, but the young officer, one of the expertest swordsmen of his regiment, disarmed and wounded them both; then took them home to his quarters, had their wounds dressed, gave them some wine, and dismissed them. Nor did he ever speak of the transaction afterwards, even to the servant who was with him. No one insulted De Reuly again.

A certain English gentleman who was a regular frequenter of the green-room of Drury Lane Theatre in the days of Lord Byron's committee, and who always stood quietly on the hearthrug there, with his back to the fire, was in his usual place one night when a narrative was related by another gentleman, newly returned from the continent, of a barrier-duel that had taken place in Paris. A young Englishman—a mere boy—had been despoiled in a gaming-house in the Palais Royal, had charged a certain gaming Count with cheating him, had gone out with the Count, had wasted his fire, and had been slain by the Count under the frightful circumstances of the Count's walking up to him, laying his hand on his heart, saying, "You are a brave fellow—have you a mother?" and on being answered in the affirmative, he remarked coolly, "I am sorry for her," and stepping back, blowed his victim's brains out. The gentleman on the hearthrug paused in taking a pinch of snuff to hear this story, and observed, with great placidity, "I am afraid I must kill that rascal." A few nights elapsed, during which the greenroom hearthrug was without him, and then he reappeared precisely as before, and only incidentally mentioned, in the course of the evening, "Gentlemen—I killed that rascal!" He had gone over to Paris on purpose, had tracked the Count to the same gaming-house, had thrown a glass of wine in his face in the presence of all the company assembled there, had told him that he was come to avenge his young compatriot—and had done it by putting the Count out of this world and coming back to the hearthrug as if nothing had happended.

That Committee Story.

A friend, whose business it is to take notes, has related to us (says an exchange) the following fragrant gem, which we here publish for the particular benefit of rising committees:

A philosophical old gentleman was one day passing a new school-house, erected somewhere towards the setting sun borders of our glorious Union, when his attention was suddenly attracted by a crowd of persons gathered around the door. He inquired of a boy whom he met "What was going on?"

"Well, nothin'; 'cept the skule committee, and they are going in."

"Oh! committee meets to-day, eh! What for?"

"Well," continued the boy, "you see Bill, that's our biggest boy, got mad the other day at the teacher, and so he went all over and gathered dead cats. Oh! it was orful—them cats!"

"Pshaw! what have the cats to do with the school committee?"

"Now, well, you see Bill kept a bringin' cats and cats, allers a pilin' them up yonder," pointing to a huge pile as large in extent as a pyramid, and considerably aromatic; "and he piled them. Nothin' but cats—cats!"

"Never mind, my son, what Bill did. What has the committee met for?"

"Then Bill got sick a handlin' them, and everybody got sick a nosin' them, but Bill got madder, and didn't give up, but kept a pilin' up the cats, and ——"

"Tell me what the committee are holding a meeting for."

"Why, the skule committee are going to hold a meeting to say whether they'll move the skule house or the cats."

The old gentleman evaporated immediately.

There lies in the depths of every heart that dream of youth, and the chastened wish of manhood, which neither honors nor cares can extinguish; the hopes of one day resting from the pursuits which absorb us; of interposing between our old age and the tomb some tranquil intervals of reflection, when with feelings not subdued but softened, with passion not exhausted but mellowed, we may look calmly on the past without regret and to the future without apprehension. But, in the tumult of the world, this vision forever and forever recedes as we approach it; the passions which have agitated for life, disturb our latest hours; and we go down to the tomb like the sun into the ocean, with no gentle and gradual source which gave it rise, but sullen in its beamless descent, with all its fiery glow, long after it has lost its power and splendor.

The depth of the Niagara River, under the suspension bridge, is estimated to be 700 feet. This, we believe, is deeper than any other rapidly-running stream in the world.

Why is a restless sleeper like a lawyer? Because he *lies* on one side; then he turns and *lies* on the other.

Variety.

Among the objects in Humboldt's study was a living chameleon, in a box with a glass lid. The animal, which was about six inches long, was lazily dozing on a bed of sand, with a big blue-fly (the unconscious provision for his dinner) perched upon his back. "He has just been sent to me from Smyrna," said Humboldt; "he is very listless and unconcerned in his manner." Just then the chameleon opened one of his long, tubular eyes, and looked up at us. "A peculiarity of this animal," he continued, "is its power of looking in different directions at the same time. He can turn one eye toward heaven, while the other inspects the earth. There are many clergymen who have the same power."

With reference to the device adopted by Ulysses to frighten the dogs of Ithaca, and still in use in Greece, I may state that I have seen a Malay at Singapore squat down with his back towards a strange dog, and look at him from between his legs. In this instance the experiment proved successful, as the brute scampered off in a fright, looking back now and then to see what sort of a monster it was which carried its head in that unwonted place. But I have heard that once a Malay, playing the trick before an English bull-dog, was seized hold of by "bully."

A lad drove his team four miles to a mill to get a load of flour, to haul to the canal. When he arrived at the mill, the miller told him they had no loadings; the mill was out of repair, but he would help him to a load, so that he might not lose his half day's work, which would amount to one dollar. Said he, "you may drive across the way to the distillery, and load, and I will pay you just the same price for hauling the load of waskey that we do for hauling a load of flour."

The lad thought a moment and said, "I don't know what father will say, but our horses don't haul whiskey," and so he wheeled them off, and drove and told his father.

"Right," said the father, "you've done right, John. It's money well spent, John. Support your principles anywhere and everywhere, and be kind about it, but decided."

To know, and to think that we know not, is the highest pitch of merit. Not to know, and to think that we know, is the common malady. If you are afflicted at this malady, you will not be infected with it.

The little Prince Imperial, of France, is entered upon the roll of the French Grenadier Guards, draws pay, and his name is called at muster, when answer is made for him: "On leave with his family."

Speaking of the new cent, Horace Greeley says: "They are a beautiful coin, all but the eagle, and he seems to be going somewhere in a desperate hurry, probably because he has just got on a new s-cent."

Baths should be taken early in the morning, as it is then that the system possesses the power of reaction in the highest degree. Any kind of bath is dangerous soon after a meal, or soon after fatiguing exercise. No man or woman should take a bath at the close of the day, unless by the advice of the family physician. Many a man, in attempting to cheat his doctor out of a fee, has cheated himself out of his life: ay, it is done every day.

"Sam, why don't you talk to your massa, and tell um to lay up his treasure in heaven?'

"What's the use of his laying up his treasure dar, where he neber see um again?"

An officer of distinction and tried valor refused to accept a challenge sent him by a young adventurer, but returned the following answer: "I fear not thy sword, but the anger of my God. I dare venture my life in a good cause, but I cannot hazard my soul in a bad one. I will charge up to the cannon's mouth for the good of my country, but I want courage to storm hell."

A windy orator, after a lengthy effort, stopped for a drink of water. "I rise," said Bloss, "to a point of order." Everybody started, in wonder what the point of order was. "What is it?" said the speaker. "I think, sir," said Bloss, "it is out of order for a windmill to go by water."

"Zounds, fellow!" exclaimed a choleric old gentleman to a very phlegmatic matter-of-fact person, "I shall go out of my wits." "Well, you won't have far to go," said the phlegmatic man.

Bonaparte once, at a party, placed himself directly before a beautiful and witty lady, and said very abruptly—

"Madam, I don't like that women should meddle with politics."

"You are very right, General," she replied; "but in a country where women are beheaded, it is natural that they should desire to know the reason."

Sir Henry Halfourd, the eminent London physician, says: "Of the great number to whom it has been my painful professional duty to have administered in the last hours of their lives, I have sometimes felt surprised that *so few have appeared reluctant* to go to 'the undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.'"

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1858.

If there ever was a time when the Territory of Washington demanded the utmost exertions of her citizens, that time is the present. At no time since our territorial organization have the prospects of our prosperity and success looked brighter. It is at a moment like this, when everything is promising, that a well-directed and united effort on the part of the citizens of Washington may be productive of great and lasting good.

It has always appeared to us that the citizens of our Territory have manifested an apathy regarding the advantages surrounding them wholly inexcusable. Instead of striving and exerting themselves to induce immigrants to settle among us, we have been negligent and unmindful of our true interests; while other territories are holding out inducements for settlers, and increasing their population daily, we have remained as it were inactive, and content with the gradual increase of inhabitants which finds its way to our shores unsolicited and unnoticed.

We do not wish to be understood as setting forth that the Territory has not increased in population; such is not the case, as within the past few years we have added largely to our numbers. But what we do complain of is, that the increase of population has not been proportionate to the value of improvements, or in other words, that capital has not been furnished with the adequate means of enlarging its operations.

It is a certainty that capital sufficient to employ and sustain a population four times our present one, is invested in Washington Territory; in consequence of a scarcity of labor that capital is not available to the extent it should be.

Washington Territory needs at the present time population—she has everything else. With a soil unsurpassed in fertility, climate unequalled in salubrity, and commercial advantages superior to any part of the Pacific coast, our producing and manufacturing interests languish for want of development.

In view of these facts it behooves every citizen of Washington Territory to exert himself—to shake off the lethargy so ruinous to our prosperity, and do his utmost to invite population to our shores. The ensuing summer will from all accounts witness an exodus from the older states unequalled before; the past winter and the monetary crisis have impressed the thousands inhabiting the crowded and densely populated portions of the country that they must seek some other home. Already are the steamers from the Atlantic side loaded every trip with the hardy workingmen seeking a home on the Pacific shore, and we may safely calculate that all who can obtain the means to free themselves from the oppression of want and penury will be turning their steps westward. Where shall they come? We answer, to Washington Territory! Where want is unknown, and man feels that supremacy, free from the rich man's arrogant assumptions, which is, and should be the lot of all. Where labor demands and receives its own. Where man is free, and where, by the aid of a few years of industry, a competency can be obtained, placing its possessor in a state of independency.

Citizens of Washington Territory—you who have experienced the benefits of your residence here, it is to your care that the advancement of the territory is committed. You know its benefits and advantages, and what better recommendation can we have than your experience? Use every means then in your power to induce your friends to come among us. Write to them; inform them as to facts—portray the advantages we possess. Let every citizen do this and we will soon cease to hear of our manufacturing interests being paralyzed for want of labor.

EDITOR IN LUCK.—From San Francisco we learn that John Nugent, editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, has been appointed Postmaster of that city. Lucky fellow! he now will have something to support him.

The steamer *Constitution* was sold by the U. S. Marshal at Olympia, on Monday last, for the sum of $10,650. Capt. A. B. Gove was the purchaser.

THE MORMONS—PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

From the first inception of the Mormon embroglio, the idea has been entertained by those best acquainted with the peculiar character of the deluded followers of Brigham Young, that when the General Government should take the matter in hand negotiations alone would end the quarrel. Such in fact, was the opinion of gentlemen of our acquaintance who have resided in Utah and have had opportunities of informing themselves as to the real meaning and intentions of the Mormon people. The last intelligence from Washington brings to us a confirmation which shows that opinion to have been correct.

It is currently reported that the delegate in Congress from Utah has made a proposition to sell out to the United States all the Mormon property in Utah, with a view of evacuating the territory.

Impressed with a knowledge that our Government has taken the necessary steps to force them into submission, Brigham and his people have resolved to try diplomacy and blandishment to avoid that punishment so richly merited, and which we hope may be meted out to them in a manner sufficient to intimidate other sections that may entertain the idea of disregarding the Federal authority. Nothing would better suit Brigham, whose life at the present time is forfeit by his numerous acts of treason, than the United States to humble herself and stoop to negotiate with, who—rebels. It would be but another argument to urge with the Saints of his infallibility, and his power as the leader of the church.

Brigham and his coadjutor, Dr. Bernhisel, the delegate from Utah, may think that our Government actuated by motives of economy, and a desire to spare the shedding of blood, may listen to this offer; either they do not understand the policy of the American people, or may think, that in this particular case a departure from the rules which have governed us since the first struggle with our enemies, may be made. Brigham should have learned ere this, that we exact as the only grounds of negotiations, a complete submission; that when after a long season of forbearance, we have resolved to maintain our rights and dignity as a nation, though it cost us all, we never submit to dishonorable proposals. Though it should cause the blood of our people to flow in streams through the streets of Salt Lake City, and millions of treasure to be expended in the effort, we will teach Brigham Young that the trifling with the authority of the Federal Government is a matter of much more serious import than he anticipated.

We are much mistaken in the character of James Buchanan and his advisers if he for a moment listens to such proposals, alike dishonorable and humiliating in their nature. It would be inconsistent with the dignity of the position he occupies to entertain the idea of treating at all with traitors. We have committed no wrong upon the Mormon people; we have interfered with none of their peculiar doctrines; we have done nought that should warrant them in openly setting at defiance the laws of the land in which we live. Without the shadow of a plausible reason, they have estopped themselves from enjoying the benefits of our institutions, and rendered themselves guilty of the most heinous crime known to civilized nations—treason.

Should we, then, after having been drawn into a quarrel by the misguided fanatics of Mormonism, stoop to the degrading measure of buying them out? We rather think not. If the Mormons are willing and wish to leave Utah Territory, it is for themselves to act; but to make a condition of their removal the buying of them out by the General Government, is as nonsensical as it is insulting.

RACE.—We learn that on Sunday next, the 21st inst., there will be a race between Charley Wren's sorrel colt "Fair Rosamond" and Charley McDaniel's sorrel horse, for $200 a side, single dash of half a mile, catch weights. The race to come off near Thomas Dean's house. Much sport is expected.

The barque *Jane Catherine* arrived at this port on Tuesday, 16th inst., from San Francisco, consigned to Messrs. Balch & Webber, to load lumber for Australia.

The steamer *Sea Bird*, Capt. Connor, arrived from San Francisco on the 16th inst. We understand she is to remain on the Sound as an independent steamer. Success attend her.

Wednesday, the 17th inst., being St. Patrick's Day, the "Sons of the Emerald Isle" here enjoyed themselves extensively in their peculiar style.

By reference to another column, it will be seen that the Steilacoom Library Association, on Saturday evening last, held a meeting, adopted a constitution, and elected officers for the ensuing year. We purpose next week to make a few remarks relative to the formation of Libraries and Lyceums in our Territory.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

There is no subject which so readily commands our attention as that of Education. To the Common School we look for the perpetuation of our institutions. It is the fostering care bestowed upon the Common School—the education of the masses—which preeminently distinguishes our own from every other nation. It is not our design at this time, however, to write a homily on the subject of Education, but simply to congratulate ourselves and neighbors on the establishment of a good school in our midst. The worthy school directors of this district, with the willing and munificent contributions of the citizens, have erected a new and elegant schoolhouse, which would be no discredit to any of the older towns of the Atlantic States. They have also displayed good judgment in securing the services of a competent teacher in Frank S. Balch, than whom no better could be found. The school already numbers some thirty scholars. Let us avail ourselves of the opportunity now afforded of sending our children to school. It is the best gift parents can tender their children. Houses, lands, money they may be left of, but knowledge is proof against all reverses.

INDIAN MURDERS.—We learn that one day last week, while how-wit-soot, chief of the Lummi tribe, was proceeding with his wife and four of his people to Victoria, from Bellingham Bay, they were overtaken by a canoe containing Claim Indians, and all put to death.

THE TRAVELER.—With the aid of two lighters, the steamer *Traveler* was raised to the surface of the water, some days since, when, owing to improper fastenings, she again sank, this time in deeper water than before. The body of Capt. Slater was found on the bottom, near the wreck.

FLOUR.—By advices from San Francisco we learn that the high rates for this article still continue. We are assured, however, that it is but a speculative movement, and must result disastrously to those who may happen to be caught with a large stock at the close of the speculation.

Public Meeting.

Pursuant to notice previously given, a goodly number of the citizens of Pierce county assembled, on the evening of March 6th, at the store of Mr. P. Keach, in Steilacoom.

Mr. O. P. Meeker was chosen chairman and Mr. E. A. Light secretary.

The chairman, being called upon, stated the object of the meeting to be the organization of the Steilacoom Library Association, under an act of incorporation passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

After some remarks by several speakers, on motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, to be reported at the next meeting:—Mr. A. P. Delin, E. A. Leght, Stephen Judson, E. R. Rogers and N. H. Orr.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to convene on Saturday evening, March 13th, at 8 o'clock, at the M. E. Church.

O. P. MEEKER, Chairman.
E. A. LIGHT, Secretary.

Steilacoom Library Association of W. T.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Pursuant to adjournment, the meeting convened at the M. E. Church at 8 o'clock P.M., Mr. O. P. Meeker in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Delin, chairman of the committee appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws, submitted the following report:

Mr. Chairman—The committee appointed at the previous meeting to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the Steilacoom Library Association have instructed me to submit the accompanying as the result of their labors, and ask leave to be discharged.

A. P. DELIN, Chairman.

On motion, the report was adopted.

On motion, the Constitution and By-Laws reported by committee were read and adopted.

On motion, persons desirous of becoming members were invited to come forward and append their names to the constitution.

Whereupon the following gentlemen came forward and became members of the Association: Philip Keach, E. M. Meeker, W. P. Byrd, A. F. Byrd, Sam'l McCaw, G. W. Byrd, A. P. Delin, Stephen Judson, O. H. White, Chas. H. Bitting, W. D. Van Buren, J. P. Byrd, J. R. Meeker, E. R. Rogers, Frank S. Balch, O. P. Meeker, A. H. Woolery, W. R. Downey, J. J. Ragan, E. A. Light.

On motion, the meeting then proceeded to the election, by ballot, of permanent officers under the Constitution, which resulted as follows:

President, A. P. DELIN.
Vice-President, E. A. LIGHT.
Recording Secretary, FRANK S. BALCH.
Corresponding Secretary, O. P. MEEKER.
Treasurer, A. F. BYRD.
Librarian, P. KEACH.
Committee on Lectures and Debates—W. D. Van Buren, W. P. Byrd, O. H. White.
Committee on Library—W. R. Downy, A. H. Woolery, S. Judson.
Executive Committee—S. McCaw, E. M. Meeker.

Mr. Rogers gave notice that at the proper time he should offer certain amendments to the constitution.

On motion, Lafayette Balch, Esq., was elected unanimously an honorary member.

On motion, Frank S. Balch, W. P. Byrd and O. H. White were appointed a special committee to report rules and orders for the permanent parliamentary government of the Association.

On motion, the publishers of the PUGET SOUND HERALD were requested to publish the proceedings of this and the previous meetings.

A. P. DELIN, President.
FRANK S. BALCH, Recording Secretary.
Steilacoom, March 13th, 1858.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER SEA BIRD.

By the arrival at this port on Tuesday, 16th inst., of the steamer *Sea Bird*, Capt. Connor, we have dates from San Francisco to the 9th inst., and from the Atlantic States to Feb. 5th.

We are indebted to the politeness of Purser Owen for late papers, from which we glean the following intelligence.

The California State Senate had been busy for some days discussing a bill for the compulsory observance of the Sabbath. Both branches of the Legislature had under consideration a memorial praying Congress to abrogate the present mail contract between San Francisco and New York, and to frame new contracts with two other companies, who shall carry the mail weekly instead of fortnightly.

Mr. E. A. Rowe was released from the Prison Brig at Sacramento on the 23d ult. It will be remembered that he was confined about a year ago for contempt of court in refusing to tell what had become of $124,000 taken from the State Treasury by Dr. Bates. He now says that he received the money and gave it to Edward Jones. Dr. Bates was tried at Auburn on the 20th ult., on the charge of embezzling $47,000 from the State Treasury, and acquitted.

David C. Buttera*tias* Mason C. Bolin was hanged at Nevada on the 26th ult. for the murder of a Mr. Moffatt. Luciano Tapia and Thomas King were hanged at Los Angeles on the 17th ult. for murder.

Michael Brennan, President of the Mount Hope Mining Co., at Grass Valley, murdered his wife and three children on the 23d ult., by giving them prussic acid, and then committed suicide by the same means.

Wm. Reynolds was killed on the 22d ult. at North San Juan, by some person unknown.

A Mr. Wilson and a little son of Mr. Gentry were killed by an avalanche near Poor Man's Creek, in Plumas county, on the 17th ult. A number of persons were also wounded on the occasion.

Mr. D. J. Murphy, a lawyer of San Francisco, was assaulted by Wm. Newson on the 20th ult., on Montgomery street, with a sword-cane, and dangerously wounded.

A man named Christian Strubing was burned to death in his cabin on Poor Man's Creek, near Alpha, Feb. 28th. It was thought he was first murdered and robbed.

The opposition line of steamers commenced running on the 5th instant; the Orizaba, Capt. Blethen, leading off from San Francisco.

ATLANTIC NEWS.

The Navy Department has received advices to Nov. 25th from Commodore Armstrong, in command of the squadron in the Chinese Seas, enclosing dispatches from Capt. Du Pont, of the steam frigate *Minnesota*, which arrived at Hong Kong Nov. 5th; her sailing time from Hampton Roads being 105 days. In clear weather she easily made 13 or 14 knots an hour. Many foreign officers who visited her pronounced her the most formidable war vessel in the world.

Lieut. Craven, in command of the Atrato surveying expedition, writes to the Department from Camp Toncey, on Twanda river, under date of Jan. 5th, stating that he had arrived at a point within thirty-five miles of the Pacific, and that he expected to reach the ocean by the middle of January. He was engaged discharging his provisions from bungoes, and had sent to Carthagena for new supplies. He complains that the axes furnished by the bureau of construction have proved so miserable as to delay the party considerably in cutting their way through the forests.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the resolution of Senator Wilson, has communicated to the Senate a statement showing the amounts of revenue collected during the six years to June last, with the expenses and number of employees. The total amount is $835,500,000, and the expense of collection was $21,752,000. In 1853 the number of employees was 2,530, and in 1858, 3,088.

It is reported from Washington that the Senate's Territorial Committee have unanimously resolved to recommend the immediate admission of Minnesota into the Union, and that Mr. Douglas is preparing a report with that purpose, to be submitted on Monday. The technical difficulties have been overcome. The constitution provides for three members of Congress, but the returns only authorize one and a fraction. To relieve this objection, the committee will reproduce the words of the enabling act, allowing one member and as many more as the census apportionment permits, thus rendering the admission of the State conditional.

John Henderson, of Kansas, who is reported to have been taken out of a carriage by Free State men, it is said, had with him the official copy of the Lecompton constitution.

In Missouri, the attitude of the territory of Utah toward the Federal Government has led to the formation of several volunteer military companies, and numerous requests have been made to the Governor for employment in the Utah service, if volunteers are called for.

A large sale of public lands in Iowa has been ordered for June and July next, by proclamation of the President.

A story was going the rounds of the Washington circles, in relation to West Point, which was about being investigated. The Chaplain there is Rev. Mr. French, an Episcopal clergyman, formerly of Washington, who has lately been appointed to the post. The Cadets, of course, are of various persuasions; but the form of service at the Military Academy, under Mr. French's administration, is Episcopalian alone. Not long since the Chaplain read the Cadets a severe lecture for their inattention to the religious services, at which all are required to be present, and especially because of their failure to make the customary responses, to kneel at the places appointed in the Episcopal service, &c. Major Delafield, the Military Commandant at the Point, following up the lecture, it is stated, with a declaration to the Cadets that he should in future demand these observances of religious forms from every one of them, as a matter of discipline. Against this the Cadets rebelled, and it was reported that they had agreed—Episcopalians and all—not to make the responses unless Major Delafield rises in the chapel and gives the word of command in military style.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the Territorial Legislature have decided not to give way for the Topeka Government, but to proceed to the enactment of an entire code of laws, to supersede all laws passed prior to the special session of the Legislature. A protest to Congress against the constitution has been published. Colin Clarkson, with the Lecompton constitution, left St. Louis Jan. 28th for Washington.

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

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

Steilacoom Prices Current.

WHOLESALE—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Provisions.		Tea, per lb	75a1 00
Beef, fresh, per lb	15	Dried Apples, per lb	19
Mutton	12½	Dried Peaches	25
Pork, fresh	12½	Salt do	25
Salt do	19	Soap, No. 1	12½
Mess do., per bbl	36a38	Soap, No. 2	10
Clear do	35	Starch	20
Bacon, clear, per lb	3	Sugar, No. 1 China	17
Bacon, prime	2	Sugar, No. 2 do	15
Hams, per lb	2	Crushed, white, do	20
Salmon, per bbl	$9	Candies, mould	37
Codfish	none	Adamantine Candles	37½
Mackerel	do.	Starch	
Butter, fresh, per lb	63	Tobacco, per lb	37½a75
Lard	15	Cabranta	
Cheese		Pepper, whole	40
Flour, per 100 lbs	$7	Molasses	7
Corn Meal, do	6	Syrup	$1 25
Salt, fine, per lb	5	Vinegar, per gal	50
Salt, coarse	2	Liquors.	
Potatoes, per bush	75	Brandy, per gal	$1 50
Beans, Chili, per lb	6a7	Whisky	1 0 a2 50
Beans, whole	1	Gin	1 5 a3 0
Peas, marafat, per lb	6	Port Wine	2 50
Dry Goods.		Cherry Brandy	2 00
Sheetings, bro. 4-4, per yard	16	Porter, per doz	3 50
Shirting, bro. 3-4	12½	Ale	3 50
Sh rting, bleached, 4-4	16	Cider	3 00
Drilling, brown	14	Sundries.	
Prints, per yard	12½a3	Nails, per keg	$3 50
Hosiery, wool, bf, per doz	3	Window Glass	7 00
Cotton, do	2 5	Sash, per light	2
Ready Made.		Axes with han les	$2 25
White Lead, per lb	18	Buckets, 2 hoop	2
Colors, do	25	Brooms	3a7 50
Linseed Oil, per gal	$2 0	Lumber.	
Turpentine	2 00	Sawed Fir, per M	$11a12
Lamp Oil	1 00	Cedar	12a22
Olive Oil	7 00	Shingles	6 00
Groceries.		Square Timber, per foot	3a4
Coffee, per lb	12½	Piles	30a4 00
Coffee, ground	20		

Puget Sound Shipping List.

STEILACOOM, W. T., MARCH 19, 1858.

Arrived.

March 15—Br bque Jane Catherine, ——, from San Francisco for Olympia; brilant to Balch & Webber.
March 16—Steamer Sea Bird, Connor, 6 days from San Francisco; pass to master.

Sailed.

March 16—Steamer Sea Bird, Connor, Olympia.
Br bque Jane Catherine, ——, Olympia.

In Port.

March 19—Brig Cyrus, Diggs, ldg for San Francisco.

TEEKALET—March 16, sailed schr L P Foster, Moore, for Honolulu, H I; ready same date. bque Friendship, Carlton, for San Francisco.
In port—Br ships Ravendale, Dixon, ldg for London; Waccousta, Henderson, do; bque Geo Raynes, Batchelder, ldg for a market.
A ship is reported in the Straits, supposed to be the Kit Carson, for this port.
March 17—Brig Brontes passed up the Canal for Saybee yesterday, fm San Francisco. Bque Hyack, Peterson, is loading at Saybee.
DISASTER.—Schr Phantom, Harris, was lost off Point Ringgold on 13th inst. Passengers and crew saved.

Special Notices.

Rev. G. M. BERRY, (Methodist Church,) will preach regularly every Sabbath, at the Garrison, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and at the Church in Steilacoom, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 8.
OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.
All members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend. JAS. M. BACHELDER, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 4,
OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.
All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

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

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

Miscellaneous.

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

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

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

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,
Ale a, Bottled Peaches,
Buckets, Brandy Peaches,
Brooms, Can Apples,
White Lead, Can Strawberries,
Oil, Can Pie Fruits,
Turpentine, Bottled Pie Fruits,
Lamp Oil, Ex. Lemon,
Olive Oil, Ex. Vanilla,
Coffee, Ex. Orange,
Teas, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.
Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

PORK—2 bbls Eastern packed Pork;
Also Domestic do do;
For sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

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

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

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

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

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

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

STEILACOOM
LIVERY STABLE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABlished himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.
Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.
Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.
STABLING furnished at moderate rates.
1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, one of the proprietors of the town of Steilacoom, (having complied with the requirements of the Donation Land Law, under the Act of Congress approved September 27, 185) is now prepared to make to all purchasers of lots a warrantee deed.
LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Corner of Snoqualmoo and Clickatat sts.
STEILACOOM, W. T., April 8, 1857. 1-tf

GEORGE C. JOHNSON. GEORGE W. GIBBS.
GEORGE C. JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
IRON AND STEEL,
Nos. 36 and 38 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BAR IRON;
Swedish and Norwegian Bar Iron;
Sanderson's and Naylor's Cast Steel;
Penn Boiler Plate; Norway Shoe Shapes;
Low Moor Boiler Plate; English Shoe Shapes;
Eng lish Sheet Iron; Plow Steel;
Shutter Iron; Sheer Steel;
Pig Iron; Blister Steel;
Iron Axles; Mousehole Anvils;
Steel Springs; Wright's do;
Blacksmiths' Tools; Smiths' Bellows;
Griffin Horse Nails; Wright's Solid Box Vices;
Band and Hoop Iron; Nuts and Washers;
Boiler Tubes; Tire Benders;
Borax; Carriage Bolts;
Boiler and Shutter Rivets &c., &c., &c. 1-3d3m

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

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., MARCH 19, 1858.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain.

Reform meetings were being extensively held both in London and the provinces. The Chartists were taking part in them.

Brigadier Inglis had been promoted to the rank of Major General for his gallant defense of Lucknow.

On the 14th of January, the bank of England reduced its rate of discount to five per cent., being the lowest point touched for fifteen months. It was anticipated that a further reduction would take place in a week or two. The discount houses have reduced the rates of allowance at call from 4½ to 3½ per cent. The joint stock banks have reduced the rate for deposits to 3 per cent. This action of the banks imparted firmness to the stock market. Choice paper was negotiated in the discount market at 3¾a4 per cent.

Bishop & Gessing, wholesale stationers, have suspended for about £30,000.

The ship *Oxford*, of Westport, Maine, was abandoned at sea, in November, in a very leaky condition. Capt. Minot and her crew were picked up and taken to Gibraltar by the American ship *Mary & Martha*.

India.

The garrison at Futtehpore were pressed by the insurgents, and they had abandoned part of their intrenchments, and taken up another and more secure position. A column from Delhi, under Col. Seaton, attacked a body of insurgents at Genowree, and defeated them, killing one hundred and fifty, and taking three of their four guns. Three British officers were killed and one wounded.

The insurgents in the neighborhood of Jubbulpore were attacked on the 29th of November without decisive results. Re-enforcements were advancing to Jubbulpore.

The Rajah of Aanjheer and his Minister had been tried and sentenced to death. The Minister was hanged, but the sentence against the Rajah awaited the confirmation of the Governor-General.

Other executions had also taken place.

The Punjaub, Scinde and Bombay were all quiet.

No further rebel depredations were reported, and quiet generally prevailed.

The steamer *Sarah Sands*, while conveying troops to India, took fire and burned for fifteen hours. All the after part of the ship was destroyed, and she put into Mauritius for repairs. The troops showed perfect discipline, and the preservation of all on board was extraordinary.

A letter from Captain Castle, commander of the *Sarah Sands*, is published, describing the partial destruction of the ship, and the escape of the troops and crew. The fire was discovered at 3.45 P.M. The flames burned through the upper deck, and about 9 P.M. a fearful explosion took place in the port magizine. "By this time" says Captain Castle, "the ship was one body of flame from the stern to the main rigging; and thinking it scarcely possible to save her, I called Major Brett, in command of the troops, forward, and told him my opinion, requesting him to keep order among the troops until the last, but at the same time to use every exertion to check the fire. No person can describe the manner in which the men worked to keep the fire back. One party were below keeping the bulkhead coal from burning, several of whom were drawn up senseless, when fresh volunteers took their places but who soon in turn, again had to be dragged up in the same state. At 11 P.M., the main-top-sail yard took fire. Mr. Welch, quarter-master, and four or five soldiers, went aft with wet blankets, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames there, but not until the yard and mast were nearly burned through. About midnight we appeared to have made some impression on the fire, and after that drove it back, inch by inch, until daylight, when it had been completely got under. The ship now appeared in a fearful plight, merely the shell remaining. The port quarter was blown out by the explosion, fifteen feet of water was in the hold, and the ship was rolling heavily and taking in large quantities of water."

France.

A dispatch to the *Times*, dated the evening of January 14th, says: "The Emperor was fired at this evening at 9½ o'clock, while entering the Italian Opera House in Rue Lepellier. Some persons in the street were wounded. The Emperor showed himself to the people at the door of the Opera House, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He remained till the end of the Opera. On his return, at midnight, he was hailed with enthusiastic cheers by the multitude, who were waiting in the streets to greet him."

The *Moniteur* of the 16th says: "On their Majesties' arrival at the opera, three explosions, coming from hollow projectiles, were heard. A considerable number of persons who were stationed before the theater, including some soldiers of the escort, were wounded—two of them mortally. The hat of the Emperor was pierced by a projectile, and General Ragguet, aid-de-camp of the Emperor, was slightly wounded in the neck. Two footmen were also slightly wounded. One of the horses attached to the Emperor's carriage was killed, and the carriage itself was broken by the projectiles."

The latest dispatches say that sixty persons were wounded, and three killed by the projectiles thrown at the carriage. The conspirators are Italians, and many arrests have been made. The Emperor and Empress suffered nothing from the event, and on the following day they attended solemn mass, accompanied by the Minister of State.

It is said that the question of the Danubian Principalities is now so complicated that no day can be fixed for the meeting of the Paris conference.

Some time since the papers published an account of the discovery of a bottle, which had floated ashore on the coast of France, containing a paper purporting to have been written by a passenger on board the Collins steamship *Pacific*, just as she was going down. This story was supposed to be a hoax. The editor of the Norwalk (Connecticut) *Gazette*, believing that the paper was written by Legrand Smith, of Norwalk, a passenger on the steamer, wrote at once to a friend in Paris, Dr. Evans, to make inquiries about the affair, and especially the handwriting of the note found. By the *Africa* an answer was received, in which Dr. Evans says:

"I was on a professional visit to the Empress the other day; and in conversation mentioned the subject, in which she became deeply interested. The Emperor entering at the time, the Empress said: 'My dear, Dr. Evans has been telling me of the possibility of ascertaining the fate of the *Pacific*;' then repeating what I had said regarding the receipt of your letter, etc. The Emperor, who is a man of noble heart, at once entered into the details of the subject. Upon my relating it to him he said it interested him exceedingly, and he would immediately send for the scrip of paper. He being a very prompt man, and full of kindly feeling, did so, and sent me, directed by himself, and sealed with his own private stamp, the said paper, which I now have in my possession, and which is acknowledged by all who have seen it, to be an American's handwriting. It is *hastily written in pencil!*

"Now I wish to obtain through you, his own handwriting to compare with what I have, as of course I cannot send you the original, but will have a *fac similie* taken, if possible, to send to you."

The Court at Aix, in its session of Feb. 23d, rendered judgment in the suit brought to recover damages for the collision of the *Lyonnais*, a transatlantic steamer of the Franco-American Co., with the American barque *Adriatic*, Capt. Durham. In consequence of that collision the *Lyonnais* foundered; Capt. Devaux, his first and second officers, the ship's surgeon, and more than one hundred passengers and sailors, were drowned, without obtaining the least assistance from the crew of the *Adriatic*, which suffered but slight damage. The tribunal of commerce at Marseilles, after hearing the arguments for and against, declared that the fatal collision was owing to the fault of Capt. Devaux. At Aix, after new pleadings, the court entirely reversed the judgment, decared that the collision was the result of Capt. Durham's fault, validated the seizure of the *Auratic*, and condemned Capt. Durham to pay the damages, with interest and costs. The principal reason assigned for this decree is that "Capt. Durham sailed without displaying lights in a foggy night, which, even in the absence of American regulations, constitutes a serious imprudence, and fixes responsibility upon the captain, to whatever nation he may belong."

ADDITIONAL ATLANTIC NEWS.

It is reported from Washington that in the committee of the Senate, Mr. Douglas gave a casting vote against the Southern route for the Pacific Railroad.

It is said that a private enterprise is on foot for introducing camels into Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, in consequence of the success of the Government's experiment with these animals.

The British Government, not without cause, we suspect, has made complaint to the Postmaster General of the United States of the large number of newspapers which are made to serve as substitutes for letters, by having communications written inside. The Postmaster General has responded by desiring the British post-office to return all such newspapers to the office at Washington, that the senders of them may be traced with a view to their prosecution. The penalty for the offense is $5. United States postmasters have also been instructed to exercise much more vigilance with reference to mailed newspapers.

A Washington correspondent confirms the report that Lieut. Gen. Scott will be dispatched to California to perfect arrangements for the Utah expedition. It is further reported that part of the plan of operations is to send a force from the Pacific coast up the Colorado river, which is said to be navigable for three hundred miles above its junction with the Ghila.

A private dispatch from Cairo announces the sinking of the steamer *Flying Cloud* at Lower Island. She left St. Louis for New Orleans deeply laden with produce and cattle. It is thought the Monongahela may be saved.

The Richmond papers are very indignant that the students of the University of Virginia have invited Hon. Henry Winter Davis to deliver an address before the literary societies of that institution. The burden of the objection to Mr. Davis is that he has uttered sentiments not palatable to the South.

In the Court of Common Pleas, at Cincinnati Mary Jane Cribbet, aged 19, has recovered a verdict of $10,000 damages against Wm. Mathers, aged 27, for breach of promise of marriage.

It is reported from Washington that the Administration count upon a majority of ten in the House of Representatives for the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton constitution.

The most destructive conflagration of its class that ever visited Chicago occurred in the extensive lumber yard of Messrs. Holt & Mason, Jan. 27th. Four million feet of lumber, valued at about $70,000, was destroyed; together with property opposite to the value of $3000.

Capt. Brent, Assistant Quartermaster of the Army, died at Leavenworth Jan. 27th.

A correspondent of one of the daily papers says:—"Dr. Nott is now nearly 87 years of age, and has been President of Union College since 1804, when he succeeded Jonathan Maxcy, who filled the post two years. He has graduated nearly four thousand young men, and has contributed more to the cause of education than any other man in the United States. He still enjoys pretty good health, and is doubtless destined to do even more yet in the noble and patriotic work in which he has been engaged for more than half a century."

The steamer Fanny Fern, bound to St. Louis from Pittsburgh, with 15 cabin and 20 deck passengers, exploded her boiler Jan. 28th, about eighteen miles below Cincinnati. Fifteen lives are reported to be lost, including Capt. Woodward, three ladies, and several deck hands and firemen. The boat took fire, burned to the water's edge, and then sank. The clerks, Messrs. Drum and Rogers, were scalded, the latter badly and the former slightly. The pilot, engineer and mate were saved. The following persons are known to have been lost: Capt. Benj. Woodward, of Newport, Ky.; Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, of Pennsylvania; Wm. Wilson, an Englishman; James Anderson, of Xenia, Ohio; Jas. Maloy, Michael Donohue, Jas. Kavanagh, Thos. Walker, and Robert Riddle, of Pittsburgh; a widow lady and child, unknown; Hannah Thomas, chambermaid, of Allegheny City.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal learns that on Jan. 7th Mrs. Neally, wife of David Neally, residing ten or twelve miles from Whiteville, in Columbus county, was brutally murdered by a negro man, the property of Mr. Neally. The negro was working in the woods near a log heap that had been prepared by Mr. Neally for the purpose of burning to make ashes for domestic purposes, and Mrs. Neally had gone to put fire to it, and while at the heap, after she had fired it, the boy struck her down, and dragged her on the burning mass of logs. When Mr. Neally found her, she was burnt nearly to a crisp. The boy has been arrested and lodged in jail.

The bill matured by the Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate, and reported by Mr. Gwin Jan. 19, proposes to locate the railroad between the Big Sioux and the mouth of the Kansas river, to San Francisco. Alternate sections of land on each side of the road are to be granted, and $12,500 per mile advanced upon the completion of every 25 miles of the road until $25,000,000 is reached—the amounts thus advanced to be returned in mail service, and in the transportation of men and munitions of war. Five per cent of the stock is to be issued. The President is to receive the bids, make the contract for 20 years, and locate the road, having a view to economy and the best route.

A destructive fire occurred at Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 30th, in the extensive tobacco factory belonging to Wm. D. Miller. The building and contents were entirely consumed.

A mob at Ligonier arrested three counterfeiters, Jan. 26th, and deliberately hanged one of them. They were proceeding to execute a second in the same manner, when it was agreed by the majority to let the law take its course.

Hon. Alexander Anderson, of New Albany, Indiana, has presented to the American Colonization Society ten thousand acres of land, lying in the State of Georgia.

Miscellaneous.

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

TREASURE, PACKAGES, PARCELS, LETTERS and PERSONAL PROPERTY forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory, by every steamer, to all parts of

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leaving the office at Olympia about the 5th and 20th of every month.

DRAFTS procured on CALIFORNIA and all the EASTERN CITIES, and particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Accounts, &c., in all parts of the United States.

All orders for the purchase of Merchandise, Books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

J. E. & C. WILLIAMS, Agents,
At the store of J. B. Webber & Co.
Steilacoom, March 12, 1858. 1-tf

PACIFIC HOUSE.

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

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

WM. COCK.
Olympia, March 12, 1858. 1-tf

OLYMPIA HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ENTERED into copartnership in the HARDWARE, STOVE AND TIN BUSINESS, will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. Ayers) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

HARDWARE,
STOVES,
TINWARE,
IRON, STEEL,
CASTINGS, &c.

Also, constantly on hand, a large and choice assortment of Paints, Oils, Groceries, &c., &c.

All orders from a distance will be attended to with care and dispatch.

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS.
Olympia, W. T. 1-tf

MEDICAL.

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

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS METHOD of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding country that he has opened an office at the above place for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches, and will hold himself in readiness at all times to attend to any call in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

OFFICE—Two doors north of the Washington Hotel.

C. K. WILLARD.
Olympia, March 12, 1858. 1-tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON,

TAKES GREAT PLEASURE IN RETURNing his thanks to his friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage.

Watches, Jewelry, &c., left with WILLIAMS'S Express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders per Williams's Express will meet with prompt attention, and all Watches warranted to keep good time.

On hand and for sale low,

Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.

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SONGS,
WALTZES,
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SELECTIONS FROM ALL THE OPERAS,
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BY THE MOST EMINENT COMPOSERS.

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INSTRUCTORS—For all Instruments,
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VIOLINS, FLUTES,
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Vases, Porte-Monnaies,
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Fincons, Opera-Glasses,
Lithographs, &c., &c.

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AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF TOYS.

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

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YANKEE NOTIONS,
PERFUMERIES,
GIMPS, FRINGES,
COMBS, BRUSHES,
CALLOONS,
TAPES, THREAD,
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BANDS,
SKIRTS,
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Our stock is VERY LARGE, and the Goods are carefully selected, and well suited for the trade generally.
New Goods by every Steamer.
CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED SECURITY.

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ALL KINDS OF QUARTZ WORK ON HAND and manufactured to order.

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Persons in the interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, can be supplied by the case, can obtain them, and depend on the fair dealing of the best quality, as all selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. 1-3m

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8 00 lbs best White French Sugar Beet;
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15 00 lbs Cabbage, of assorted kind;
3 00 lbs Turnip, of assorted kinds;
3 00 lbs Carrot, of assorted kinds;
1 00 lbs Parsnips;
2 00 lbs Radish, assorted;
15 00 lbs Cucumber, assorted;
2 00 lbs Melon, assorted;
3 00 lbs Orange Orange, best quality;
1000 lbs best Timothy Grass;
2,000 lbs best Red Clover;
50 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Red Top Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Rye Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Mixed Lawn Grass, best quality;
15 00 lbs Millet, best quality, for seed;
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Also, a full collection of all kinds of Field, Fruit, Garden and Flower Seeds, ALL OF WHICH WE CAN WARRANT.

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N.B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. Sweeny & Co., Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.

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Which he offers to the Farmers and to the trade generally on the most liberal terms. The old and wide-spread reputation of this House, furnishing the best seeds that can be procured in the Eastern States and Europe, is a sure guarantee that every article sold will prove true to label, and will grow, if properly planted. Most of the Garden Seeds are raised and put up by the Shakers at New Lebanon, New York.

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Orders from the interior, or from any portion of the Pacific Coast, promptly attended to.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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Have constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices for cash, the very best varieties of the above articles in the market. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed with regard to both price and quality. 1-3m

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Miscellany.

A Little too Punctual.

A STEAMBOAT SKETCH.

The hour was approaching for the departure of the New Haven steamboat from her berth at New York, and the usual crowd of passengers and friends of passengers, newsboys, fruit venders, etc., were assembled on and about the boat. We were gazing at the motley group from the foot of the promenade deck stairs, when our attention was attracted by the singular action of a tall, brown Yankee, in an immense wool hat, chocolate-colored coat and pantaloons, and a fancy vest. He stood near the starboard paddle-box, scrutinized sharply every female who came on board, every now and then consulting an enormous bull's-eye watch, which he raised from the depths of a capacious fob by means of a powerful steel chain. After mounting guard in this manner, he dashed furiously down the gang plank and up the wharf, reappearing almost instantaneously with a flushed face, expressing the most intense anxiety. This operation he performed several times; after which he rushed about the boat, wildly and hopelessly ejaculating—

"What's the time er day? Wonder if my repeater's fast? Whar's the captain? whar's the mate? whar's the boss that owns the ship?"

"What's the matter, sir," we ventured to ask him, when he stood still for a moment.

"Hain't seen nothin' of a gal in a blue shawl, (cost fifteen dollars) pink gown, and brown boots, hey? Come aboard while I was looking for the Cap'n at the pint end of the ship—have ye, hey?"

"No such person has come aboard."

"Tormented lightnin'! she's my *wife!*" he screamed; "married her yesterday. All her trunks and mine are aboard, under a pile of baggage as tall as a Connecticut steeple. The darned black nigger says he can't hand it out, and I won't leave my baggage, anyhow. My wife, only think on't, was to have come on board at half-past four, and here it's most five. You don't think she's been abducted. Oh! I'm ravin distracted! What are they ringing that bell for? Is the ship afire?"

"Its the signal for departure—the first bell. The second bell will ring in about four minutes."

"Thunder! you don't say so. Whar's the cap'n?"

The Yankee darted to the side of the captain. "Cap'n, stop the ship for ten minutes, won't ye?"

"I can't do it, sir."

"But you must. I tell ye. I'll pay ye for it. How much will ye ax?"

"I could not do it."

"Cap'n, I'll give ye two dollars," gasped the Yankee.

The captain shook his head.

"I'll give ye five dollars and a half—and a half—and a half!" he kept repeating as he danced about in his agony, like a mad jackass on a hot iron plate.

"The boat starts at five precisely," said the captain, shortly, and turned away.

"O, you stunny hearted heathin!" groaned the disconsolate Yankee, almost bursting into tears. "Partin' man and wife just one day married."

At this moment the huge paddle-wheels began to paw the water, and the walking-beam descended heavily, shaking the huge fabric to her centre. All who were not going to New Haven went ashore. The hands began to haul in the gang-plank; the fasts are already loose.

"Let go that plank!" roared the Yankee, collaring one of the hands. "Drop it like a hot potato, or I'll heave you into the dock."

"Yo—yo!" shouted the men, in chorus, as they heaved on the gangway.

"Shut up, you braying donkeys!" yelled the maddened Yankee, "or there'll be an ugly spot of work."

But the plank was got aboard, and the boat pushed past the pier.

In an instant the Yankee pulled his coat off, flung his hat beside it on the deck, and rushed wildly to the guard.

"Are you drunk or crazy?" cried a passenger, seizing him.

"I'm going to fling myself into the dock and swim ashore!" cried the Yankee. "I mustn't leave Sairy Ann alone in New York city. You may divide the baggage among ye. Let me go! I can swim."

He struggled so furiously that the consequences of his rashness might have been fatal had not a sudden apparition changed his purpose. A very pretty young woman, in a blue bonnet, white Canton crape shawl, pink dress and brown boots, came towards him.

The big brown Yankee uttered one stentorian shout of "Sairy Ann!" clasped her in his arms, in spite of her struggling, and kissed her heartily, right before all the passengers.

"Where *did* you come from?" he inquired.

"From the ladies' cabin," answered the bride. "You told me half-past four, but I thought I'd make sure and come at four."

"A little too punctual," said the Yankee. "But it's all right now. Hallo, Cap'n, you can go ahead now. I don't care about stopping. Come nigh gettin' drowned, Sairy, all along of you; but it's all right now. Go ahead, steamboat! Rosin up, there, fireman! Darn the expense!"

When the sun set, the loving couple were seen seated on the upper deck, the big brown Yankee's arm encircling the slender waist of the young woman in the blue bonnet and pink dress. We believe they reached their destination safe and sound.

A Hard Case.

Poor people have a hard time in this little world of ours. Even in matters of religion, there is a vast difference between Lazarus and Dives, as the following anecdote will illustrate:

Old Billy G—— had attended a great revival, and, in common with many others he was converted and baptised. Not many weeks afterwards, one of his neighbors met him reeling home from the court ground with a considerable brick in his hat.

"Hallo, Uncle Billy," said the friend, "I thought you had joined the church."

"So I did," answered Uncle Billy, making an effort to stand still, "so I did, Jeemes and would have been a good Baptist if they had'nt treated me so everlasting mean at the water. Did't you never hear 'bout it Jeemes?"

"Never did."

"Then I'll tell you 'bout it: You see, when we come to the baptisin' place, thar was me an' old Jenks, the rich old Squire, was to be dipped at the same time. Well, the minister tuck the Squire in fust, but I did'nt mind that much, as I thought 'twould be jest as good when I come; so he led him in, and after dippin' him under, he raised him up *mitety* keerful and wiped his face and led him out. Then come my turn, and instead of lifting me out like he did the Squire, he he gives me one slosh, an' left me crawlin' about on the bottom like a *d—d turkle.*"

"Oh, Mr. Grubbins!" exclaimed a young mother, "shouldn't you like to have a family of rosy children about your knee?" "No, Ma'am," said the disagreeable old bachelor, "I'd rather have a lot of yellow boys in my pocket."

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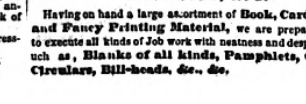

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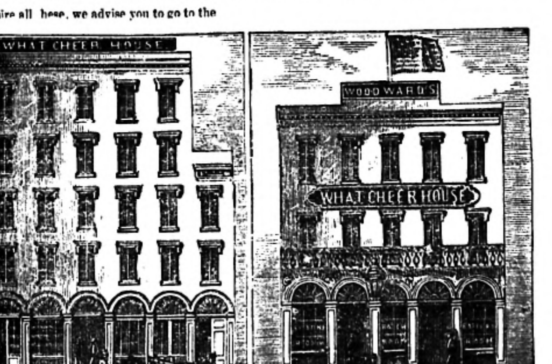

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The struggles and progress of the church in our own State are unknown to the great body of Catholics here, because we are unrepresented at the press; and, for the same reason, our brethren in other parts of the Union and Christendom know nothing of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

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

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

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CERTIFICATE.

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

Washington City, Jan. 6th, 1852

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