

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

A Weekly Journal—Devoted to Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Useful Sciences, Arts, Politics, News, and General Intelligence.

BY E. T. GUNN.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1855.

VOL. I.—NO. 9.

Agriculture, News, &c.

OUR COUNTRY.

Our Country—'tis a glorious land—
With broad arms stretched from shore to shore,
The proud Pacific clings her strand,
She leans the dark Atlantic rear;
And nurtured on her ample breast,
How many a goodly prospect lies,
In nature's wildest grandeur dressed,
Emailed in her forest's dyes.
Rich prairies, decked with flowers of gold,
Like emerald oceans, roll afar;
Broad lakes by azure heavens beheld,
Reflecting in each trembling star,
And mighty rivers, mountain born,
Go sweeping onward, dark and deep,
Through forests where the bounding lawn,
Beneath their sheltering branches leop.
And earth's mild her clustering hills,
Breathe vales in dream-like beauty hid,
Where lone the air the music fills,
And calm content and peace abide;
Her plenty here her fulness pours,
In rich profusion o'er the land—
And sent to swell her generous stores,
These promise no tyrant's living band.
Great God! we thank thee for this home—
This homestead brightland of the free,
Where wanderers from afar may come,
And breathe the air of liberty—
Still may her flowers untrampled spring,
Her harvests wave, her cities rise,
And yet till time shall fold his wings,
Remain earth's loveliest paradise.

TO GROW MILLET.

I noticed in the *Newspaper*, a few days since, an inquiry in relation to raising millet for hay, in answer to which I would say this: I think there is no crop which can be so easily and profitably raised for feed as millet. For hay I would sow from sixteen to twenty quarts on good strong land. If the land is light, more seed should be sown. Sow any time in June; even the first week in July will do; but I should prefer about the tenth or fifteenth of June. If intended for hay, it should be cut as soon as the top of the hay turns. The cutting should not be delayed until the seed, or any of it ripens, as it shells very easily in harvesting and feeding, thereby incurring waste. On corn land it will yield from three to five tons to the acre of most excellent hay for all kinds of stock. It requires some care in curing it, as it contains a large amount of saccharine matter. I think the best method is to cut and partially dry, then put up in the cock, and let it remain until perfectly cured. The soil which I think best adapted to millet is a black loam or vegetable mould, plowed in the fall and re-plowed in the spring; though it may be successfully raised on soil ground and on very light sandy land. That part of the crop required for seed should be allowed to ripen fully, though the cutting should not be delayed after that time. It should be cut with a cradle and bound like wheat, after laying in the swath till dry. It is easily thrashed with a flail or tramping with horses. I prefer the former mode, as I think the straw preferable to either wheat or rye to cut up for horse feed. It contains more saccharine juice and matter than any other straw, and is eaten with avidity by cattle, horses and sheep. I sowed the past summer fourteen quarts on an acre of ground, on the 25th of June. A part of the ground was an inverted soil, the balance was ground previously occupied with turnips and in good till. Owing to the severe drought which followed the sowing, it did not come up well, was thin, particularly on the soil ground, and if the whole had been on half an acre it would have been none too thick. I harvested the last of August before it was fully ripe, and thrashed it out this winter with a flail. Had nineteen bushels of clean seed, and, owing to its not being fully ripe, I think we lost or left in the straw, from five to eight bushels. I have stalks now that were selected while harvesting, full six feet in height.

The advantages in raising millet for seed, are: 1st. It produces a greater amount of hay to the acre than can be raised in any other way. 2d. It can be sown late, after the other seeds are in the ground, and by deferring the sowing till the last of June, the harvest will come after the other crops are secured. 3d. It may be sown on ground which can be pastured through May and nearly all of June, then turned over and sown with this grain, and a heavy crop of hay safely relied on. 4th. It leaves the ground in good condition for wheat or other fall crop.

The objection raised to growing millet is, that it is hard eradicated from the ground. I think this a fallacy. If the ground is put into fall crop, all the seed will vegetate in the fall, and be winter-killed. If intended for spring crop, pass a harrow over the stubble with or after the first shower of rain that follows the harvesting of the crop. The seed scattering, will grow, make good fall feed and die in the following winter. There is little danger of the seed scattering when cut for hay if not left until too ripe.—*Cor. Dollar Newspaper.*

PECULIARITIES IN PLANTS.

If we consider the vegetable kingdom attentively, we are astonished as much with the variety as with the greatness and magnificence of the phenomena which it offers to our contemplation. Almost every season, every day, every hour, and every place, presents us plants under different circumstances, with peculiar qualities and in varied forms. Scarcely does the soft air of spring refresh the earth, when every object, in which there is still a germ of life, becomes developed with astonishing rapidity. The plants that spring have green with foliage, summer decks with a multitude of flowers. In autumn the fruits are collected. In winter those plants, once so beautiful, are found to be, some in a state of dissolution, others in a state of rest, or in a continued development, which proves that nature is engaged in an indefatigable activity. But, in winter, the greater number of plants die; the fallen foliage decomposes, returns into the earth, and becomes the rich source of nutriment for a succeeding growth. But to judge of those changes which are observed in plants such long periods are not required. How great is the variety in the phenomena of flowers and plants daily to be seen! Observe them attentively early in the morning of June or July, when night has scarcely raised its dark veil, and when the sun is hardly risen above the horizon. Everything has another aspect than during the day. The flowers are closed, the leaves have changed their direction; those that were spread out seem disposed to close, and present quite another appearance than by day;

you would even think them about to re-unite into their former state of buds, and to return to a state of formation and development. The vegetable kingdom sleeps! However, not only the form and position, but also the colors, have quite a different appearance. The fields have often a green color, like that of the waves of the ocean. And this is not only the effect of vapors fallen from the atmosphere but also of the fact that plants by their altered directions, offer us surfaces that are differently colored. Another cause of this phenomenon is, that on their surface a cover like wax is left, which the sunbeams cause to disappear afterwards, and then the original color presents itself again. At mid-day, all is in its full splendor. The flowers are opened, the leaves are spread out, and often they reflect the sunbeams from their shining surfaces; sweet smells spread over the fields; vegetation attires itself with its most magnificent raiment, and proclaims to the serious contemplator of nature, the greatness and power of Him who called all things into existence. And in what state does the vegetable kingdom appear to us in the evening? While the last rays of the sun, the source of life in nature, yet lingers in the west, the plants seem again to be in a deep sleep. The whole of animated nature, as if wearied with the day, inclines with them to repose. The birds and other animals, inhabitants of the woods, are silent, hiding themselves among the branches and leaves; the insects creep to their holes; silence and calm reign everywhere, till morning comes to revive the whole creation.—*De Vrises, translated for the Gardener's Chronicle.*

JUDGING OF THE FLAVOR OF FRUIT.

"Who shall decide when doctors disagree" on the flavor of certain fruits? There is a great deal of contention and dispute in the pomological world, on the merits of certain new sorts, and the reading public is often very much at a loss to know how to decide in cases thus made difficult. Hence, at least in part, the differences of opinion in relation to the quality of such new famous varieties as the Concord and Diana grapes, the Onondaga and Monarch pears, &c. We have had occasion often to observe the great difference of estimate, resulting from external circumstances. In one case, an individual attempts one of our fair, after traveling a long journey where no fruit is to be had, and by which his appetite is sharpened to a high degree. A third rate fruit is handed to him, and hunger gives it a delicious flavor. Another individual on the fruit committee, examines everything delicious, and becoming thoroughly sated, the same fruit is pronounced by him utterly detestable. Both are perhaps editors or reporters, and their readers are of course very much puzzled, when they see such contradictory statements.

We observe a statement in a late number of one of our best papers, that the Newtown pippin is the only variety of apple that improves in flavor by crossing the Atlantic. An American in passing through Marseilles, observed some Newtown pippins for sale, which had found their way from New York through Liverpool. He paid fifteen cents each for them, and on tasting them, found them more delicious than any he had ever met with in America—he was a good judge of fruit. Can any one doubt that a sharpened appetite imparted to them much of this fine flavor?

The men attached to Long's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, found a wild grape which they regarded as far superior to the finest Hamburgs or Sweetwaters. A plant was procured and placed in the hands of a skillful cultivator at Philadelphia. When it bore, every one who tasted it pronounced it utterly unworthy of cultivation. So much for the difference between the starvation of the western wilds and the luxuries of the east. In another instance, a botanical friend found a superb wild grape as he was traversing the Alleghany mountains, where he had not tasted food for days. When it fruited in a garden in western New York, it was found no better than the wild austere frost grape.

The reason, then, that doctors disagree in their estimates of new and rare fruits, is owing to the difference in circumstances in which they perform their examinations. And the way to prevent such disagreements, is a very simple one. Always have specimens of standard sorts, to taste side by side, before undertaking to pronounce with precision on the relative quality of those that are new and untried. This will prevent many blunders, if always followed.—*Albany Cultivator.*

HOING IN DRY WEATHER.

Experience has fully established the fact that corn, and other crops, are essentially benefited by hoing in dry weather, but the reason why, or the manner how it is done, is not so generally understood. That moisture is formed by stirring the dry particles of earth and changing their relative positions, is generally admitted.

ATMOSPHERICAL ELECTRICITY.

Professor Joseph Lovering, of Harvard University, contributes to the American Almanac and Repository of Knowledge for the present year, a valuable article upon the subject of atmospheric electricity. In the course of his remarks he says that the passage of electricity between two clouds, or between the earth and a cloud, is sometimes through an intervening space of several miles; and this is an immense distance when we come to reflect that a large prime conductor, manufactured by the hand of man, will not collect sufficient electricity to give a spark of more than two or three feet in length. Leslie accounts for the great distance which lightning sometimes traverses, by supposing it to find a vaporous conductor, or to make the moisture or rain in the atmosphere a chain of communication. It is known that lightning strikes the ground most readily during a rain storm.

According to Prof. Lovering, it has never as yet been explained whether lightning always starts from the cloud toward the earth, or whether it sometimes leaves the earth to go to the cloud. (We had supposed that it had been satisfactorily demonstrated that lightning sometimes proceeds from the earth.) Thunder clouds usually hang lower in the air, and often sink to within a thousand feet of the earth. The effects of the

lightning's stroke are often found near the summits of the highest mountains; but this is no proof that thunder clouds ever reach so great a height for it is an established fact that lightning may strike up to a higher peak as well as downward. There is a church in Syria, which stands upon a mountain top. On the first of May, in the year 1700, a physician at that place observed a dense cloud below him. The sky above was clear and blue. Presently a flash of lightning ascended from the cloud, struck the church and killed several persons.

THE TOMB OF NICHOLAS.

St. Petersburg, 18th April, 1855.

The most interesting church in St. Petersburg is that dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, otherwise called the "Fortress Church," as it stands within the citadel of the city. Its slender spire, precisely resembling that of the Admiralty, rises far above all others to the height of 340 feet, and its gilded surface shines dazzlingly in the sun. It is said that 12,000 ducats have already been expended in the gilding of this spire. But within the Fortress Church rests the remains of all the Czars since Peter the Great. No European monarch rests so unostentatiously, and no others are buried within the walls of a fortress. To each Emperor there is erected merely a sarcophagus, with frequently his initial letters engraved upon it. Each of these Sarcophagi is covered with a pall of cloth of gold, embroidered with the double-headed eagle. Upon the Grand-Duke Constantine's tomb lies the keys of some Polish fortresses, while Alexander's bears a small military medal with his portrait. Each tomb is surrounded by a neat iron railing, and the part of the nave devoted to the tombs is again separated from the body of the church. As I visited the church during Lent, the cloth of gold was concealed in every case by a faded black covering. Beginning with Peter the Great, I passed by all the Czars in chronological order. Here lay the great Catherine, and sleeping quietly by her side her husband, Peter III, to whom she in her lifetime refused this place.

Around one of the sarcophagi I saw a dense crowd, and approaching it found that of Nicholas. The cloth was new and no dust had settled upon the marble border. His initial letter was embroidered in amaranth, and a candle burnt night and day upon the tomb. The little relic that was placed upon his breast while he lay in state in the palace, lies upon the middle of the sarcophagus. It is surrounded by a wreath of immortals. Every one who approaches the spot seemed touched with real sorrow, and all spoke in whispers around the grave of the great man. As I stood there watching the crowd the gates were suddenly thrown open, and an old General in full uniform entered and approached the tomb. Taking off his helmet he held it before his face, and kneeling, seemed to be in earnest prayer. The helmet shook in his hand as with emotion. Finally rising, he kissed the relic that had lain upon his master's breast, and then crossing the aisle kissed Alexander's tomb in the same way. He had several minutes before, and this, his daily tribute to their memories, was most touching. He is commander of the fortress of St. Petersburg, and one of the last acts in the public life of Nicholas was to thank him for his public services. The Czar sent him the Imperial portrait enriched with diamonds.

Upon the walls and around the pillars of the Fortress Church hang trophies taken from the Turks, Persians and French. In this way have the Russians decorated all their churches, and hardly a nation but is represented in St. Petersburg or Moscow. Above three hundred Persian suns and Turkish crescents here bow before the cross of the Christians.

From the church we went to the house of Peter the Great, just without the walls of the fortress, and upon the same island. This was the nucleus of the present city, and could Peter rise from his grave to see the work of his successors, his ambition would be more than satisfied. The cottage is divided into three apartments. The inner one was his sleeping room; the one adjoining, his chapel, in which are still preserved the pictures he worshipped. The third room was his reception room, and it is filled with rich offerings which are contained in show cases ranged round the room. It consequently looks more like a Jeweller's shop than anything else. On one side of the house is shown the boat made by Peter's own hands, and the sails prepared by himself.

The whole cottage was rapidly going to decay, but Alexander caused it to be covered by a casing of brick, so that it is now no longer exposed to the weather. Amsterdam was evidently Peter's model of a commercial city, and his first care in commencing his capital was to intersect its proposed site by canals. His successors, however, not being so Dutch in their tastes, caused many of these canals to be filled up and gardens to be planted in their stead. The Basins island, therefore, has many delightful gardens instead of closely-margined masses of brick walls.

Within his borders are 80,000 churches, 7,000 academies, 234 colleges, and 3,800 churches.

Canal across the Isthmus of Suez.—A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* gives information as to the progress of this work: "As to the termination of the canal in the Mediterranean, there can be little doubt that the experience of the Phoenicians, Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Saracens, and more lately Napoleon, will finally decide the location. A good harbor is the necessary point to be gained. To this a break-water is essential. No point, save one, on the northern coast of Africa, presents this indispensable requisite; for the shore along the entire border is low and sandy, and there is no embosomed bay with an enclosing point of land any where to the west. At Alexandria a little line of rock rises from the sea three-fourths of a mile from the shore, and extending along one and one-fourth mile, behind which the ships of every maritime nation about the Mediterranean have from the first age been sheltered. This must decide the northern terminus of the canal. The writer might have mentioned that Napoleon's engineers traced the line of the old canal the entire length, and that ever since the late period when Dr. Robinson and several others crossed it at a single point, it has been traced from sea, to sea, by at least one American traveler."

Liberia has ten thousand emigrant population, and two hundred thousand native.

REPORT OF AN AMERICAN OFFICER AT SEVASTOPOL.

The Paris correspondent of the *Tribune* writes: I have received intelligence from Sevastopol through a private source (from an American officer), which gives a character to the operations now going on there quite different to that derived from the interested statements of the French and English journals.

It is true that at the date of the 17th, some of the defences of the town near the Malakoff tower, and the Bastion du Mat had been destroyed by the allied guns, but it must be recollected that these were the most advanced works of the Russians, that they were erected under the fire of the enemy's cannon, and were consequently imperfectly constructed, that they were of no great value in the defence of the place, and were relinquished without much of a struggle.

Their destruction was anticipated by the Russians, and argues nothing toward the final result. It is not until the assaulting party places itself in advance of these works, that the guns of the fortress can be brought to bear with crushing effect, so that at the date mentioned, nothing had transpired before Sevastopol to indicate an advantage in favor of the allies. The pretension of the latter that their guns possessed a superiority over those of the Russians is not true, according to their own admissions, made on many occasions since the commencement of the siege. The most important defenses of the Russian garrison are mounted with the large marine guns, taken from the ships of the Russian fleet, and these guns are made after the models of the best and largest guns in the French and English service.

At the proper moment these will do their duty in the defence of the place. The last Russian date from Sevastopol are to the 19th, and these demonstrate clearly that the feebly defended Russian outposts once taken, and a slight advance made toward the city, the allies have been arrested, their fire diminished, the amount of harm which they are accomplishing against the heavier Russian works, reduced almost to nothing, and these injuries are readily repaired during the night.

It is well known that some spots of the earth's surface are less frequently visited by storms of thunder and lightning than others. In Lima, for example, but four cases of thunder are known to have occurred since 1652. The natives of that place who have not traveled, do not know what thunder and lightning are. Arctic navigators state that no thunder storms ever occur north of seventy-five degrees. In England, France and Germany, thunder is heard on an average twenty days in a year, and in Rio Janeiro it is heard fifty days.—*Boston Journal.*

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following statistics gathered from the last census will show the extent and rapidity with which we progressed since we have become a Republic. They will be read with interest by all classes of people:

The United States are composed of thirty-two States and nine territories. They contain a population of 25,000,000, of whom 21,000,000 are whites. The extent of sea coast is 12,000 miles. The length of its ten principal rivers is 20,000 miles. The surface of the five great lakes is 90,000 square miles. The length of canals is 5,000 miles. It contains the longest railway on the globe—the Illinois Central—which is 734 miles. The annual value of its agricultural productions is \$200,000,000. Its most valuable production is Indian corn, which yields annually 400,000,000 bushels. The amount of registered and enrolled tonnage is 4,467,000 tons. The amount of capital invested in manufactures is about \$600,000,000. The amount of foreign imports for 1853 was \$267,678,947—and its exports, \$230,971,167. The annual value of the products of labor (other than agricultural) is \$500,000,000. The annual value of the income of its inhabitants is \$1,000,000,000. The value of its farms and live stock is \$500,000,000. Its mines of gold, copper, lead and iron, are among the richest in the world. The value of the gold produced is \$100,000,000. The surface of its coal fields is 148,431 square miles.

Its receipts for customs, lands, &c. in 1852, were \$51,472,274 and its expenditures \$43,549,263.

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"You and the country are now aware that this adjustment was at length happily accomplished within a short time after his final departure on the 23d of February last, in entire conformity with the wishes of the Secretary of State."

STATES' NEWS.

It is said that more than a hundred and twenty thousand volumes of Bancroft's History of the United States have been sold, and a new edition is going through the press to meet the continued demand.

The Artesian well at Charleston, S. C., after penetrating to a depth of 1,233 feet, has reached a hard rock, the boring of which is found to be painfully slow and tedious, so that thus far it has only been pierced eighteen inches. It is thought that the aid of steam will have to be called in to move the machinery.

A letter from Lake Superior gives an account of a great whirlwind that passed over the Saule on the 17th of May. Three steamboats were greatly damaged and driven ashore, and about seventy-five dwellings, warehouses and barns either destroyed or greatly injured.

The editor of the *Southern Patriot*, writing from Columbia, S. C., says: "Nothing was ever known to equal the lateness of the crop in that section. He states that what is very short, cotton scarcely up, oats ruined, and corn scarcely to be seen in the field."

Sailors are enlisting very fast at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. There are now about four hundred awaiting orders on board the receiving ship North Carolina.

A New York correspondent writes: "A number of enlistments for the British army have been made in this city within the past few days, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the federal authorities, the parties have managed to slip off to Halifax. The Russian embassy at Washington is said to have made this discovery through its agent here, and communicated it to the district attorney."

The bill creating the office of State Agent for the sale of intoxicating liquors to town agents, and to the citizens of Boston, if the authorities neglect to appoint an agent, has passed the House. This bill is dependent on the new liquor law, and is understood to have been recommended by the State Temperance Committee.

The *Court Journal*, of London, records the memorable fact, with due emphasis, that Mr. Eisberg had the great honor of cutting the corn of the Emperor Napoleon III, at Buckingham Palace.

One-half of the edition of the *Louisville Journal* of the 26th June, was printed on paper made of flax, and the *Albany Journal* is now printed altogether on basswood paper.

Governor Gardner of Massachusetts, vetoed the Personal Liberty bill. He made no specifications, but sent a hasty letter written by Attorney-General Clifford, pronouncing some portions of the bill unconstitutional. The senate after some debate passed it over the veto, by a vote of 32 to 3. The House then concurred with the senate by passing the bill over the veto, by a vote of 229 to 76 and the bill becomes a law.

There was much rejoicing among the people upon the passage of the bill. Thirty-two guns were fired upon the Common in honor of the triumph: thirty-one for the States and one for the Territory of Kansas.

Fort Scott, in Kansas Territory, with all its fixtures, was sold lately for \$5,000. It cost the United States government not long since, the handsome amount of \$175,000.

Accounts from the northern part of Georgia represent that many people in that section are without corn or the means to procure any. There is none for sale, and there is serious danger of famine. Horses and mules are turned out into the wilds to wait for grass or straw, so that no plowing can be done, and planting must be done with the hoe. Unless relief be extended, the poorer class of that section must perish.

The *Novelties of Marseilles* notes the sailing of the following American ships with troops to the Crimea, viz: The clipper *Ticonderoga*, Capt. Boyle, with 180 men and 180 horses; The clipper *Golden Gate*, Capt. Deering for Curto Vecchia, where she is to take on board 200 men and 200 horses; the clipper *Emma Jane*, Capt. Springer, with 200 men and 200 horses, to Constantinople; the screw propeller *Wm. Penn*, with 250 men and 80 horses, for Constantinople.

WHAT AND THE LOCUSTS IN TENNESSEE.—A correspondent writing from Manchester, in Coffee county, Tenn., says that the wheat crop in that region will be very large—much larger than ever before. He adds:

The locusts are very bad in our neighborhood. There are millions upon millions in our county, and they are destroying the timber at a fearful rate.

The abolition of newspaper stamps in England, has already begun to show its good effects. Cheap newspapers of all kind are projected.

At the Iowa election, held in April, the following Judges were elected, as appears from the official canvass: In the 5th District, W. W. Williams over C. J. McFarland by a vote of 2,549 to 2,532; in the 11th District, Wm. H. Tutbill over Aylet R. Cotton by a vote of 4,607 to 2,594. In the 15th District, E. H. Sears, who received 574 votes over Wm. Kelsey, who received 276 votes, and D. W. Price, who received, 234 votes.

Samuel C. Gago of Augusta has been nominated for Governor of Maine by the Know-Nothing party of that State.

Dates from Salt Lake to April 5th have been received. It is stated that the people of the valley are in a happy and prosperous condition. Cattle were in fine order, and were selling at from \$75 to \$80 per yoke. Flour \$3 per barrel, and other things in proportion. Several trains were to start for California in a short time.

Col. James H. Lane, late member of congress from Indiana, arrived in Lawrence, Kansas territory on the 25d of May, with his family.

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

E. T. GUNN, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

STEELACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1855.

TO THE FRIENDS AND PATRONS OF THE "PUGET SOUND COURIER."

It falls to my lot to say to you, that I have disposed of my interest in the publication of the Courier, and expect hereafter to have no connection with its concerns.

The editing and publishing will in future be conducted by Mr. E. T. Gunn, who, I doubt not will do justice to both branches of the business.

July 16th, 1855. W. B. AFFRICK.

OUR POSITION.

Deeming it a duty, both of custom and of justice, to give to the public a general idea of the position in which we stand, and on which we shall stand in the future, we now put forth some few of the principal planks in the platform in the cause of which we, now and hereafter shall battle for single-handed.

The enterprise of starting this paper, met, as the public well know, very many drawbacks; but with the aid of generous friends, it has weathered all difficulties, and now stands on its own foundation, with none to molest or make afraid.

We need not give the course in detail, of what we shall pursue—particularly in politics, as we shall still endeavor to pursue the same path we first set out in; and by reference to our prospectus on the fourth page of this paper, will there be seen that we have dropped nothing, or that we intend to in the future, but have sought rather to strengthen our field for operations, for the better.

The welfare of the masses deserve our kindest efforts, and in every thing which is antagonistic to their rights we shall oppose by a steady hand and a willing pen.

In the growth and prosperity of the country, we are deeply interested, for in this western land near the going down of the sun, we intend to make our resting and abiding place, and consequently on the soil we claim as our home, why should we not desire to see it prosper to that degree which God has designed for it?

With these views we shall endeavor to have one eye to the moral, social and educational character of all things wherein we can help our fellow man. If he is down to lead a raising hand, if he is up, to raise him higher; and never actually do injury to sight, though at times we may seem to be wrong.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

We are placed in possession of statistics in regard to the lumber trade—both foreign and domestic—at several places in the territory which may be interesting to some of our readers.

Notwithstanding the depression in the lumber trade at San Francisco, our manufacturers continue to manufacture at remunerative prices. Our markets are being greatly extended.

At the present time, there are twelve hundred and thirty tons of shipping in port, taking in cargoes.

THINGS AS THEY WERE.

Who will number the thousands that have quitted their homes, kindred and friends to seek a fortune, or an abiding place on the shores of the Pacific. What pen shall describe the bright dreams of those who landed in California when she was pouring her treasures out to all who sought her borders.

The bright glare of this wonder of the 19th century, not only drew thousands to California, but also many to those places accessible to it, from which they hoped to supply the gold hunters with food and material for houses, docks, &c., hoping by this means, to build up for themselves a fortune in a few years.

But the golden sands of California no longer stare you in the face, as you cross her rippling streams or traverse her mountain gorges, her treasures lie buried deep in the earth, requiring at least a dollar's worth of bone and sinew, for every dollar's worth of gold taken from the unwilling earth.

The calm that ensued, contrasted strangely with the reckless hurry of those new styles of business that prevailed here, and we now fully realized that those who had braved the difficulties of commencing a farm, and were now almost ready to reap the "golden grain" had much better understood the signs of the times than ourselves.

The neigthing steed, whose arched neck and dainty steps evince his pride, is driven into the common herd with the cut-hacked pony to bear the burden of flour, meat, picks, shovels and etc. that these "lords of creation" need in their journey.

Suppose when they reach Fort Colville that all those ungrainy named rivers, shall pour out their treasures like water, shall we be benefited? Shall we, of Steelacoom, situated at the terminus of the natural outlet of the Fort Colville gold fields, be awake to our interest, and by providing all the necessities for outfits and such other conveniences as shall make it to the interest of persons wishing to go there, or trade from there, to do their outfitting and trading here?

With these views we shall endeavor to have one eye to the moral, social and educational character of all things wherein we can help our fellow man.

For Mrs. C. we understand is en route for the Atlantic States for the purpose of paying a visit to her friends. Mr. Clendenin accompanies her as far as San Francisco, where she will meet her brother and family, who are also about to pay a visit to their Atlantic friends, when he will return again and receive the hearty welcome of his numerous friends.

For the MISER.—We are happy to learn, from A. B. Stuart, Esq., that Col. Anderson, our delegate elect, is making preparations to leave for the newly discovered gold mines near Fort Colville next week.

ACCIDENT.—We learn from Mr. F. A. McCarty, of Puyallup, that his brother, Mr. J. W. McCarty, met with a very serious accident, a few days since, by having his leg badly cut by an axe.

At the present time, there are twelve hundred and thirty tons of shipping in port, taking in cargoes.

AGRICULTURE.

It will be noticed by the farmers and agriculturists of the surrounding country, that one of the chief objects in publishing our paper is for the benefit and encouragement of those who till the soil.

From the farmers and the people in the country around, we learn, that the grasshoppers are in immense numbers in many portions of our territory.

A field of ten acres of oats, a short distance from town, belonging to Mr. J. R. Meeker, has been completely destroyed by those wholesale pests, and every stock of the field is apparently trimmed bare, the leaves and heads being all eaten off.

By the following paragraphs it will be observed that they are very thick and troublesome throughout Oregon and California.

We hope the farmers, and all others who take an interest in the matter, all over the territory, will take proper precautions and endeavor to save what they can of the crops, by the best preservatives which offer themselves.

The harvesting time is fast approaching, and each day matters appear to become less encouraging. Myriads of grasshoppers have, for some weeks past, been committing extensive depredations upon the gardens and other crops.

For the last few days, the destruction which has been caused by grasshoppers in the counties along the Sacramento river, has been immense.

As so many are now preparing to leave for the new gold mines, and those who go are desirous of going the nearest and the best route, we have thought it worth while to speak of that from this place across the mountains to Fort Colville.

From Fort Colville to any settlement where store and provisions may be purchased, this place is said to be by those who have passed over the route, two days' travel less than upon any others.

We have been informed by G. N. Swazy, Esq., of Yuba county, who has closely observed them, that cotton woods escape always, and under the shade of this tree they never eat.

We are indebted to Capt. Alden and the purser of the steamer Active for late San Francisco papers.

THE ELECTION.

The election news comes in quite slowly, but enough has been received to render, it certain that the democratic nominee, J. P. Anderson, is elected delegate to Congress by a majority of at least one hundred.

Table with 3 columns: County, Strong, Anderson. Lists counties like Pierce, Thurston, Chehalis, Lewis, Clark, Skamania, King, Jefferson, Clallam, Whatcom, Waukiakum, Cowlitz.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Clark county—Henry Caples, dem. Levi Doughty, whig, S. O. Smith, S. R. Whipple. Cowlitz—Dr. Ostrander, whig.

King—A. A. Denny, A. B. Webster, whigs, D. Phillips, dem. Island—S. D. Howe, whig.

COUNCILMEN.

Pierce—W. H. Wallace, whig. Thurston—Wm. Cook, dem. Lewis—Paget, dem.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ACTIVE.

The Active arrived on Friday last from Crescent City, with one hundred and six United States troops, under command of Maj. Prince.

FLAT HEAD INDIANS.—Six specimens of this extraordinary tribe of Indians are now in this city, under the charge of Dr. Muse, a scientific traveler.

The Dr. Muse spoken of above, is the identical Prettyman M. Muse, we presume, who figured for some 12 months or more, in this place, a locofoco politician, house builder, animal magnetiser, lecturer, physician, rum-seller, and as an ardent admirer of the charms of the native ladies.

HOSE DROUNDER.—We are sorry to learn that Mr. Pattee of this place, has met with the loss of a fine American horse about six years old, which he was endeavoring to break in, for the purpose of packing to Fort Colville.

LAUNCH.—The clipper-schooner Emma, of twenty-five tons burthen, was launched at Alki on Tuesday last. The Emma is described as being of a perfect model, and is intended for the coasting and Sound trade.

THE WEATHER.—For a few days past the weather has been extremely hot, and that together with the heavy clouds of smoke, has made it very uncomfortable.

LOG CABIN MUSINGS, NO. 1.

I presume Mr. Editor, that as the election is fairly over and its results known that what ever be the feeling with which it is received, public mind will not require such stimulating nourishment as the campaign just closed made necessary for its sustenance; and it may be that you will find an occasional corner in your columns for a few homely random thoughts, which are neither political nor sectarian in their character.

A log cabin is presumptive evidence that its occupant is a clearer of the forest and a tiller of the soil, occupations that require the constant exercise of all a man's physical energies, and leaves but little time for pursuits of an intellectual character, if one's previous habits or inclinations made such pursuits desirable.

Kind reader will you step into my cabin. You too are a frontier-man and well acquainted with the humble appliances for comfort that such a house affords.

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Poetry and Literature.

REUBEN AND PHOEBE.
New Haven was a nice young man
As you may know...

A MISSISSIPPI FIGHT.
A Whirling Vortex.
"Can it be possible that the handsome looking man is the far-famed Col. Bowie?"

At this moment a loud shout caused us to turn our heads almost immediately the cry of "A man stabbed!" reached our ears.

"What's all this about?" exclaimed Col. Bowie. On hearing this, the gambler thrust his knife into its sheath and approached us.

"My name is McMullen," replied the gambler. "Ha!" exclaimed Bowie, with a look of delight.

"Grant me one moment," said Bowie, "perhaps you do not know that my name is Col. James Bowie!"

Bowie placed his hand behind the back of his neck, and drew forth a huge Bowie knife, placing it between his teeth, he drew off his coat and rolled up his shirt sleeves.

he uttered a cry of pain. Still, however he did not release his hold. Again they rolled over and again Bowie plunged his knife into his arm, suddenly sprang to his feet.

"Gentlemen," said Bowie, placing his foot upon the gambler's breast, and half extending his right hand, "this man insulted me, and I slew him, if any one wishes to avenge his death, let him step out."

Two or three papers in the interior of Kentucky are occasionally attacking us, and a friendly correspondent asks why we do not "investigate them."

A QUAKER ANSWER.—"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been ofered up.

"Yes, we have excellent cold water—the best thing in the world." "Well, I know it," was the reply, "there is no one thing that's done so much for navigation as that. And even as a beverage, it's capital, mixed with a little brandy."

THE PERCEPTIVE FACULTIES.
1. The perceptive faculties are those by which we become acquainted with the existence and qualities of the external world.

Among the most beautiful of nature's beautiful workmanship, are night and morning, complements and diversified in their effects, yet simple in their manufacture.

A revolution it is reported has broken out on the Rio Grande, Mexico, and fifteen hundred men headed by Carvajal and others, had crossed the river.

Useful Publications.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIGINAL.
THE PIONEER MAGAZINE,
EDITED BY P. C. EWELL.

THE PIONEER MAGAZINE enters upon its second year with flattering promise of success. Its circulation is larger at present than it has been since first number was issued.

We would inform such as desire to mail copies which they have purchased, that the postage is any part of the Union, is three cents only; and to those who wish to have the Magazine left at their residences or offices, will please leave their names and address at the Bookstore of the Publishers, Messrs. Le Count & Strong, Nos. 111 and 113 Montgomery Street.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—A weekly Journal for the Farm, the Garden, and the Fireside—forming two large and beautiful quarto volumes of 416 pages yearly.

THE CULTIVATOR.—This work, which has now been published for twenty years, is too well known in every part of the Union, to need commendation. It is believed that it is not too much to say that it has always enjoyed the reputation of ranking as the first of our rural monthly journals.

THE HORTICULTURIST,
And Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.
This is a monthly Journal, devoted to Horticulture and its kindred Arts, Horticulture, and Landscape Gardening.

THE HORTICULTURIST is a monthly Journal of forty-eight pages, without advertisements; and when Nursery and other advertisements are inserted, it is on a separate sheet, which can readily be removed before binding.

More than 500 Mormons arrived at Philadelphia, from Liverpool, on Saturday last, and 424 reached the same port a few days previous, all bound direct for Great Salt Lake City.

Business Cards.

WHEELAN & TIDD,
HOUSE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS,
Are prepared to do any work pertaining to the business in the above line.

UNITED STATES INSURANCE AND COMMISSIONERS AT LAW.
Office—At his Residence, one mile from Stella-colum, Pierce County, Territory of Oregon.

WELLS & PROVOST,
PICKLE AND PRESERVE WAREHOUSE,
NO. 48 FRONT STREET,
BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

FRANK CLARKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—CORNER OF STONEMAN AND CLARK STREETS,
STELLA-COLUM, W. T.

THE LARGEST RELIGIOUS PAPER IN THE WORLD.
EDITED BY PASTORS OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

THE INDEPENDENT.
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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

STUART'S EXPRESS.
From Stella-colum, W. T., to Portland, O. T.
Express and Forwarding Business.

READING FOR THE MILLION.
S. J. McCORMICK has constantly on hand a large stock of books, newspapers, magazines, etc.

DELEGATE FOR MATRIMONY.
THE undersigned being a candidate for the office of delegate to the hall of matrimony, has concluded after long deliberation, to run for high post office.

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

PROSPECTS OF THE PIGEON SOUND COURIER.
THE undersigned proposes publishing a weekly newspaper to be called the PIGEON SOUND COURIER.

READY-MADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
WILLIAM G. BADGER,
No. 49 Broadway, New York.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER.
J. W. SULLIVAN,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PUGET SOUND COURIER.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT STELLA-COLUM, W. T., BY E. T. GUNN.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Register and Receiver's Notice TO ALL DEBTORS.
In Township 14 North of Range 2 West.

PORTLAND, OLYMPIA AND ASTORIA.
THE STEAMER "MULANOMAIL,"
CAPT. RICHARD HOYT.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 5.
OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holding regular communications on the first and third Saturdays evening in every month.

San Francisco Advertisements.
SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISING AGENCY.
L. P. FISHER,
1205 BULLARD, OREGON.

DR. PARREIRA'S Great Italian Remedy!
FOR THE CURE AND PREVENTION OF SCURVY OF A SCURVY NATURE, NO MATTER HOW LONG STANDING, WITHOUT ANY DANGEROUS EFFECT ON THE SYSTEM, OR ANY LOSS OF STRENGTH.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The extensive sale of this wonderful medicine has already caused some persons to fall into the snare of purchasing a spurious compound.

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