PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,

Editor and Proprietor.

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The Old Year.

I lament the old year, whose departure is near,
Whose shattered frame trembles with age;
His eyelids hang heavy o'er orbs dim and bleur,
So rigid and sharp do his features appear,
So woful and wan is his aspect, 'tis clear
That his life-records fill their last page.

Lay him out by the wall, shroud him o'er with a pall,
From his place in the ages he's passed;
On white flowing beard let the frost-gems now fall,
And the snow's winding-sheet his dead body enthrall;
Shout we ever so loudly, he'll heed not our call,
Though we cry with the tempest's strong blast.

Let us cover him o'er in the grave with his lore—
Ring, ye time-bells, his funeral knell;
He has gone where his six thousand fathers before
Have fled, with the volumes of records they bore,
To blend with successors till time is no more,
And in silence eternal to dwell.

Santa Claus.

This popular name of the saint who presides over Christmas, and the toy gifts to that welcome season, is derived from St. Nicholas. The legend of his first appearance is an Italian one. According to this, a shoemaker named Giraldi, who lived in Ferrera, was so miserably poor that his labor from day to day barely kept his family from starvation, and he was unable to give even a small dowry to his pretty daughters. It was not thought proper to marry without a dowry, and thus the young girls, though each had an admirer, were compelled to remain single. Their father, however, went every morning to the shrine to pray to his patron saint, St. Nicholas, that he would work a miracle to relieve him from his distress.

One of his nearest neighbors, a rich merchant, who chanced one day to overhear his simple petition, ridiculed the idea of his expecting the saint to take care of his daughters, and recommended him to choose a patron saint who could be able to do something for him. "Mine," he said, "is the Jew Buonajuto; he lends money at two per cent. a month; and if you know how to manage you may make four of it. He is not as deaf as St. Nicholas."

The poor man was shocked at this impious speech, and assured the merchant that his religious faith could never be shaken. He went every day to church, notwithstanding the other's mockery.

It was now Christmas day, when the merchant and the Jew set led up their yearly accounts. Buonajuto found he owed his friend three hundred ducats; and, wishing to give him an agreeable surprise, he ordered one of the ducks he had carefully fattened to be killed and roasted, and then with his own hands introduced the three hundred gold pieces into the inside and sewed them up. He then sent the duck to the merchant as a Christmas present.

The merchant's wife, who shared the common prejudices against Jews, declared she would not touch the duck, and the rich man resolved to sell it. When Giraldi passed on his way from church, his neighbor, as usual, bantered him on his devotion, showed him the Christmas gift his patron Saint had sent him, and taunted him with the stolidity of St. Nicholas, who could not even send him a piece of bread. Finally, he offered to sell the duck for a dollar, and to wait for payment, as he knew Giraldi to be strictly honest. The shoemaker carried the duck home, and when he carved it for the Christmas dinner, and the three hundred ducats fell out, his first exclamation was, "Praise to Saint Nicholas!"

When he recovered from his surprise, he would have taken the money back, but his wife persuaded him that, as he bought the duck, it was rightfully his. He therefore divided the sum between the two suitors for his two eldest daughters.

The merchant, after some days, discovered his loss of the three hundred ducats, and went to the shoemaker to demand the money, which was refused. The cause came before the magistrate, who was a pious man, and heard with indignation how cruelly the poor man had been ridiculed about his religion. His sentence was that Giraldi should keep the money, and that the merchant and the Jew should, besides, pay a fine, for their usurious dealing, of one hundred and fifty ducats, to be given as a dowry for the shoemaker's youngest daughter.

The meaning of this legend is, that a beneficent Providence watches over and takes care of the poor who are honest, religious and truthful. The tradition runs that since that time St. Nicholas pays a visit, every Christmas night, to all whom he thinks worthy of his favors. He is known altogether by the name—Santa Claus.

A Christmas Dinner.

The bells, the merry Christmas bells,
O'er many a mile they sound,
And household tones are answering them
In thousand homes around.
Voices of childhood, blithe and shrill,
With youth's strong accents blend;
And manhood's deep and earnest tones
With woman's praise ascend—
From the Christmas bells.

Christmas was fast approaching, and all seemed preparing for the festive day. The store-keepers in the city were busy in buying and arranging their goods; and the farmers in the country, they too were busy, while their industrious housewives were actively engaged in making sundry pies, custards and plum-puddings, or fattening up the finest chicken or turkey to be killed and eaten, upon the approaching holiday. All seemed busily engaged, and indeed that must be a very poor home that could not upon that day garnish its tables with a stuffed chicken or other delicate luxuries.

Christmas morning dawned, a bright, cold day. The snow had fallen the night before, and the ground and housetops were all whitened with the seasonable article which added much to the beautiful day.

Early in the morning preparations were made by busy wives and mothers for the Christmas dinner. Long rows of mince, apple, plumb or custard pies were placed upon many a kitchen table so temptingly that one could almost devour them with wide-open eyes. But, dear reader, while the Christmas dinner preparations are going on, will you go with me (in imagination) away from the noisy city to a little country cottage, buried far among the green wild-woods. The dwelling is two stories in height, yet it is a beautifully situated little home, and within the little cottage there dwells one of the prettiest little women you ever saw. The house had been built in old times, and stood somewhat back from the dusty road. A small graveled path led up from the garden gate to the front door, on which was a small silver plate, which bore the name of the owner of the little home. A large flower garden was stretched in front of the cottage, while around the doorway was placed an arbor, which, during the summer, was overrun with creeping vines; and, although it is still winter, a few choice flowers are blooming at the little parlor window. Let us now, if you please, readers—as we know all concerning the situation of the house and its outside peculiarities—let us go in and see how things go on in there. The door yields readily to our touch, and we find ourselves within a small narrow entry. Step lightly to the low door on our right, and if you should peep within you will perceive a prim, old fashionedly furnished room, which is known better by its owner as her 'parlor.' The rooms up stairs we have nothing to do with, and of course I shall say nothing concerning them, at least for the present, while the room below, next to the parlor, to which we now introduce our reader, is the small kitchen. Great logs of wood burn brightly within the old-fashioned stove, and the room seems as comfortable as the lazy cat that stretches herself before the kitchen fire.

Lilly Weston, the owner of the cottage, sat a short distance from the red hot stove, busily sewing upon some coarse garment. She had completed her culinary affairs. She had just taken a delicate plumb pudding from the stove, and then placed her turkey in the oven. And seating herself near the stove, her fingers rapidly plied the shining needle.

Lilly Weston, of whom the reader has learned but little, was, if we may be permitted to call her so, an ossified old maid. Yet, with all her queer ways and plainly attired person, she bore unmistakable marks of beauty and loveliness. Her parents were both dead. Her mother had died while Lilly was a babe, while her father had been dead some three years. Not having any near relative after her father's death, she, being the rightful owner of the little property, resolved to make it her own permanent home. Her friends were few, as her refined manners were so unlike those of her rude neighbors; so she scarcely ever met them, except in her walks. Lilly, as you may suppose, sometimes felt rather lonesome on cold winter evenings, when she drew her chair up close to the fire, and listened to the howling of the cold wind without. O, yes, Lilly did often feel just so. And many a weary night has she sat and listened to the storm without, and thought of the time when she was a young, bashful maiden; and often has she sighed when recollections of old times returned, when she and her friends used to have such merry times. O, yes, she often remembers it, and she remembers a fair-haired lover, who loved her with the greatest affection. But she spurned him from her presence in a fit of jealousy, and forbid him ever to love her again—to consider her as one dead. Yes, often she remembers him to whom she gave her heart and hand, but broke her own with jealousy. Yet Lilly loved him as warmly as one can love, yet her angry passions overruled her, and no longer she allowed herself to think of him; though oft times, when she recalls the past, her eyes are overrun with tears when she thinks of that heart she so unkindly crushed.

'Twas like a death-blow to James Barnard when he heard that his suit was unfavorable, his love rejected. And there are none that can tell of the sorrow and anguish of a rejected lover. James sent his renewed promises to his lady love, and his letters were burnt or returned unopened. Day after day, week after week, he still sent his protestations of his love, but she heeded them not; and treated him with a cold, unfriendly manner. When the rejected lover saw that there was no hope of ever regaining her favor, he tried to forget her, and to banish her from his mind; but still that fond hope lingered upon his mind that perhaps she would soon become reconciled. He waited one year, when he saw that there was no hope, and then left her for parts unknown, full of sorrow and grief.

Afterwards Lilly had many suitors for her hand, yet she truly loved James, and would have asked his forgiveness, the dark night he left the little village of P——, but her own pride forbade her. As years rolled by, she felt sure that James would come again and claim her as his bride; but still he came not, and she forsook all her gay companions, and resolved to live the quiet life of—an old maid.

Lilly Weston, or Miss Weston, as she was more generally called, lived all alone, without any companions, or even intimate friends. The solitary life which she led caused her to grow firm and exceedingly particular, while her little house was kept as clean as a new pin, and it would have been quite a rare thing to have found any disorder about her premises.

Miss Weston sat within her comfortable room, beside the glowing fire; the clock hands moved quickly around, and at last they both pointed to the hour of twelve. Throwing down her sewing, Lily opened the oven door and drew out the rich brown turkey. Turning it over and over, until at last she considered it done, she placed it upon the side-board; then drawing out of her side-table a clean, snow-white cloth, she covered its top. Sundry fancy dishes then took their places upon the little round table; then, last of all, came the cooked turkey. Her table was set and loaded with delicacies which perhaps no other table of her neighbors around could afford. And she stood up and gazed upon her loaded table, not thinking, perhaps, of how many of the suffering poor had no Christmas dinner at all. Seating herself at the table, she commenced the slow operation of carving. Her sharp knife had barely touched the turkey's wing, when a low, delicate knock at the door reached her ear. Dropping her knife and fork, she brushed the curls from her face, and hastened to answer the summons.

"Please, ma'am, will you give me some cold victuals?" asked a small, delicate little girl, as Lilly hastily drew open her door.

"Who sent you here?" asked Lilly, as she gazed upon the shivering child.

"My father."

"Your father?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"But why did he send you here?"

"Because he is sick, dear lady, and we have had nothing to eat but a small crust of bread since yesterday."

"Are you telling me the truth?" said Lilly, as she looked in the child's fair, open countenance.

"Yes, ma'am; indeed I am."

"Then come with me, and I will see what I can find you."

Lilly drew wide open the door, and the little cold creature followed her into the nice, comfortable kitchen. A chair was soon placed near the stove, and the shivering child seated in it. Lilly drew off the little one's shoes and stockings and chafed her cold little feet in her own soft hands. In half an hour the child felt quite comfortable, and did ample justice to the turkey and pudding. Lilly sat and watched the child with peculiar interest as she devoured the tempting dinner which was placed before her. 'Twas many a day since a little child had crossed her threshold. At length the little one had eaten her fill, and, arising from her chair, she thanked her kind hostess; then, drawing on her coarse cloak, she moved towards the door, while she longed to ask for food for her sick parent.

"Are you going, little girl?" asked Lilly, in a kind, affectionate tone, as she arose from the table.

"Yes, ma'am."

"But would you not like to take something home to your father?" asked Lily, as she approached the child.

"If you please," replied the child, while her eyes sparkled with delight.

"Then wait awhile, until I get something nice."

Opening a closet, she took from it a small basket; then, approaching the table, she placed a dozen of the best slices of the turkey in it, besides bread and fresh butter, a small bottle of wine, and many other little delicacies for the sick man. Then, placing the heavy basket upon the child's arm, she sent her home, not forgetting to tell her to come soon again for more.

With a light heart and tearless eyes the little child quickly ran along the frozen road, and then turned down a narrow lane and entered a low, broken-down looking tenement house. Pushing the door aside, she entered the cold, cheerless room, with her heavy load.

"What have you got, Clara?" asked the sick parent, as his eyes fell upon the loaded basket.

"O father, such nice things!"

"Why, where did you get them?" asked the sick man, in surprise.

"A kind lady gave them to me, and I——"

"A lady?"

"Yes, father."

"Tell me where she lives, and how she looks," said the invalid, in an impatient manner.

Little Clara gave as good a description as she possibly could of her kind benefactress, to which her father listened with interest, and, when she had concluded, he exclaimed—

"'Tis her—yes, 'tis her."

We might say here that the sick man was none other than our former friend, James Barnard. After he had left the little village of P——, a rejected lover, he went to the West, where he opened a large wholesale store, and his business was very profitable. Two years afterward he married an extravagant wife, who squandered his money in gay apparel, and in a short time he became bankrupt. Since that time, misfortunes came quickly upon him. It was while in this condition that his wife died, and, after following her to the grave, he resolved to return with his motherless child to the village where he dwelt in his youth. On arriving at his native village, he learned that his parents had both died while he resided in the West. His money was now almost exhausted, and he was forced to seek a home in the old house where I had pictured him.

'Twas Christmas evening. The sun had sunken to its home in the West, and the shades of evening were falling dim, and the pale winter moon was mounting the blue arch above. The cold, chilled winds were blowing and shrieking without, while within many a household fire burned brightly, and the prattle of noisy children was distinctly heard.

'Twas evening, and our friend Lilly seated herself at the window and gazed upon the gloomy scene without. She had not been seated long when she observed the approach of a tall, plainly dressed man, accompanied by a little girl, who was coming up the garden path. She quickly went to the door, and threw it open as the strangers were about to knock. The man gazed upon her, while his beaming eyes lit with love, and a smile of joy played about his mouth. Lily stretched forth her hand, for she had recognised her visitor, and, in an instant, forgetful of past scenes, she threw herself into his arms and wept upon his bosom.

Reader, you may wonder who that stranger was. 'Tis useless for me to say that the past in the lives of James Barnard and Lilly Weston was all forgiven and forgotten, while in the future they looked for pleasure and real happiness. Lilly gave James her hand, and, ere another Christmas came round, she was the honored and happy wife of her first love.

An exchange is informed, on what is regarded as reliable authority, that there is a manufactory in Cincinnati where one barrel of whisky is rectified into three or four, by the aid of tobacco, soapsuds, arsenic, strychnine, and several other palatable and wholesome ingredients, and the rectified article is declared to be decidedly superior to the original.

December Thirty-First.

In twilight, standing on some height,
The weary trav'ler turns to view
The prospect which the coming night
Envelopes in its mantle blue.

He sees the winding, dusty road
O'er which he's journeyed all the day,
When all the land in sunshine glowed,
Now in the dimness fade away.

Perchance he sees the village spire
Which crowns the little hamlet, where
His wife, his child, or gray-haired sire,
For his success puts up a prayer.

Familiar scenes before his eyes
Appear, far in the distance gray;
He sadly checks the rising sighs,
He turns and journeys on his way.

So I, when floats the Old Year's end,
From village clock the midnight chime,
Bleak Night! thy icy path ascend
To mark the scenery of Time.

From the clear steep I gaze afar
On all the prospects which appear,
On all the views which guild or mar
The journey of a gone-by year.

If but one little fleeting hour,
Well spent, the dusty pathway cheers,
With bloom of incense-breathing flower
Besprinkled with the dew of tears;

If one swift minute, upward turned,
Like leafy hamlet's sunlit spire,
Lifted my heart to God, and burned
With one pure gleam of heavenly fire;

While Folly's colored vapor flies,
And Pleasure's road winds out of sight;
I see that lustrous minute rise,
To glid thee with its parting light.

Thrice happy he whose foot ascends
Thy path, bleak Night! without a tear,
To look where green and calm extends
The fruitful landscape of a Year!

The Old and the New Year.

Hush for a moment! while the knell
Of the past year tells gravely on;
And yet we loved him not too well,
To sit and grieve that he is gone—
For kinder far the next shall be:
Come talk we of the blooming spring,
And summer's rich maturity,
And autumn's golden harvesting,
And shout aloud, "Thou'rt welcome here,
O good New Year—O bright New Year!"

To all beside the Christmas fire,
With hands to give and hearts to feel—
The busy youth, the weary sire,
Who one short hour from labor steal;
The mother, 'mid the noisiest glee,
Who whispers up a yearning prayer
For the blythe cherub on her knee,
Whom Heaven in after days may spare—
Here let us drink with hearty cheer,
"A glad New Year—a blest New Year!"

Joy to ye all—Ha! in the door
What pale and mournful shadows stand!
Why cross they not the threshold floor,
To join, as once, our merry band?
"Our churchyard beds are dark and chill,
And forth we come, through wind and rain,
To meet you all, (we love you still)
And hear our ancient songs again!"
Alas! alas! but ye were dear—
O sad New Year—O lorn New Year!

Come join us at the well-known feast—
The board is spread, the fire beams high!
And thought ye that our love had ceased,
Because among the dust ye lie?
Brave friends! whose smiles could throw a light
O'er darkest hours of change and gloom,
O welcome are ye here to-night,
Though from the place of graves ye come!
We trust you still—we feel you near,
To bless for us the New-born Year!

O give to us the tongues of fire,
Wherewith ye melted hearts of men!
You had the mastery of the lyre—
And shall we hear no song again?
O tell us how your course was striven
Through the grim cares which round us dwell!
O tell us that your home is heaven.
That we may bear our burdens well;
And give us strength and manly cheer
To arm us through the long New Year!

Ay—have they passed?—in all our mirth
Thus graver thoughts must always share;
And thus our brightest thoughts have birth
'Mid dim regrets for joys that were,
With smiles for golden days to come,
And tears for friends forever gone,
Betwixt the cradle and the tomb,
Poor pilgrims thus we journey on.
But sadness shall not linger here—
Drink, then, true hearts, A BLITHE New Year!

The Golden Coin.

It was the morning of a new year that had set in, bright, golden, and beautiful. The sun glistened like jewelled raiment, in the cloudless sky. The chiming of the silvery sounds of the bells struck joyfully upon the listener's ear, in every street. The air was cold, though not piercing,—bracing, though not biting; just cold enough, in truth, to diffuse life and elasticity into every one that moved.

There was a little girl—a child of poverty, on that new year's morning—walking the streets with the gay crowd that swept past her. Her little feet had grown so numb, encased only in thin shoes, and those badly worn, that she could with difficulty move one before the other. Her cheeks shook at every step she took, and her lips looked truly purple.

Alas, poor Elsie Gray! She was a little beggar!

Just like the old year was the new year, to her. Just like the last year's wants, and the last year's sufferings, were the wants and sufferings of this. The change of the years brought no change in her condition with it. She was poor, her mother was a widow and an invalid, and the child was a poor beggar.

In the old and cheerless room gleamed no bright fires of anniversary. No evergreens, no wreaths, no flowers, save a few old withered ones, decked her time-stained walls. There was no sound of merry voices within the door to say to the widow Gray—

"A happy New Year to you, Mrs. Gray."

Heaven seemed to have walled her and her abode out from the happiness that was the world's on that day of the year. It had provided, to all appearances, no congratulations, no laughter, no flowers for them,—Why? Were they outcasts? Had they outraged their claims on the wide world's charity? Had they voluntarily shut themselves out from the sunlight of the living creatures around them? No! shame take the world that it must be answered for them. Mrs. Gray was poor.

Little Elsie stopped at times and breathed her hot breath upon her blue and benumbed fingers, and stamped her tiny feet in their casements with all the force left in them, and then big tears stood trembling in her large blue eyes for a moment, and rolled slowly down her purple cheeks, as if they would freeze to them. She had left her mother in bed, sick, exhausted, and famishing. What wonder that she cried, even though those hot tears dropped on the cold pavement. They might as well fall there as elsewhere; the many human hearts that passed her were full as icy and hardened.

She would have turned back to go home, had she not again thought of her poor mother—and on she went, though where, she knew not. She was to become a street beggar. Where should street beggars go? What streets are laid out and named and numbered for them? Surely, if not home, then where should they go?

It was this thought that brought those crystal tears, that startled those deep and irrepressible sobs that checked her instant utterance.

A young boy—a bright looking little fellow—chanced to pass her, as she walked and wept, and sobbed. He caught the glitter of those tears in the sunshine, and the sight smote his angel heart. He knew not what want and suffering were. He had never known them himself—never once heard of them—knew not even what a real beggar was. He stopped suddenly before Elsie, and asked her the cause of those tears.

She could not answer—her heart was too full.

"Has any one hurt you?" asked the feeling little fellow.

She shook her head negatively.

"Have you lost your way?" he persisted.

"No," answered the child quite audibly.

"What is the matter, then?" he asked.

"Mother is poor and sick, and I am cold and hungry. We have nothing to eat. Our room is quite cold, and there is no wood for us. Oh! you do not know all."

"But I will," replied the manly boy. "Where do you live?"

"Will you go with me?" asked Elsie, her face brightening.

"Yes, let me go with you?" said he; "show me the way."

Through street, lane, and alley, she guided him. They reached the door of the hovel. The cold breath of the wind whistled in the cracks and crevices and key-holes before them, as if inviting them in. They entered. A sick woman feebly raised her head from the pillow, and gave a sweet smile.

"Elsie, have you come?" she faintly said.

"Yes mother," answered the child, "and I have brought this boy with me. I do not know who he is, but he said he wanted to come and see where we live. Did I do wrong to bring him, mother?"

"No, my child," said the mother, "if he knows how to pity you from his little heart; but he cannot pity me yet—he is not old enough."

The bright-faced, sunny hearted boy gazed in astonishment upon the mother and child. The scene was new to him. He wondered if this was what they called poverty. His eyes looked sad upon the wasting mother, but they glittered with wonder when turned toward Elsie. Suddenly they filled with tears. The want and woe—the barrenness, the desolation, were all too much for him. He shuddered at the cold, uncovered floor. He gazed mournfully into the fireplace. His eyes wandered wonderingly over the naked walls, looking so uninvitingly and cheerless.

Putting his hand into his pocket, he grasped the coin his mother that morn had given him, and drew it forth.

"You may have that," said he, holding it out to the child.

"Oh, you are too good! you are very generous, I fear," as if she ought not to take it from him.

"Mother will give me another if I want it," he said. "It will do you a great deal of good, and I do not need it," and he was instantly gone. It was a gold coin of the value of five dollars.

Mother and child wept together. Then they talked of the good boy whose heart had opened for them on this new year's day. Then they let their fancies run and grow wild and revel as they chose. They looked at the glistening piece. There was bread and fuel, and every comfort in its depths.

They continued to gaze upon it. Now they saw, within its rim, pictures of delight and joy; visions of long rooms, all wreathed and decorated with visions of evergreens and flowers; visions of smiling faces, and happy children; sights of merry voices, and the chiming music bells, the accent of innocent tongues, and the laugh of gladsome hearts. Ah, what a philosopher's stone was that coin. How it turned everything first into gold, and then into happiness. How it grouped around kind and cheerful friends, and filled their ears with kind voices. How it garlanded all hours of that day with evergreens, and full blown roses. How it spread them a laden table and crowded it with merry guests, and those guests, too, all satisfied and happy.

Oh, what bright rays shone forth from that trifling coin of gold! Could it have been as bright in the child's or man's dark pocket? No; else it had before then burnt its way through, and lent its radiance to others. Could it have shone with such visions in the rich man's hands? No; else his avarice would have vanished at once, and his heart have glowed with generosity. No, no; it was only to the widow and her child, that it wore such a shine, and emitted such brilliant rays, and revealed such sweet and welcome visions: Only for such as they.

That night, returned this angel boy to the bleak house, filled with happiness and lighted with joy; but he was not alone, his mother was with him. Blessed boy! He passed the whole of New Year's day in making others happy. And how much happier was he himself? How his little heart warmed and glowed to see the child uncover the basket he had brought with him, and take out, one by one, the gifts which were stowed there; and how overjoyed was he to see his mother offer the sick woman work, a new home, and to see the sick woman grow suddenly strong, and almost well under the influence of kind offers.

He wondered if their happiness could possibly be as deep as his own, if their New Year was as bright to them as his was to him. He knew not how any one could be happier than he was at that moment.

Years have rolled away into the silent past. That little girl—Elsie Gray—is a lady. Not a lady only in name, but one in every deed, in heart, and conduct. She dwells in a suburban cottage, and her husband is devoted only to her.

The husband is no other than the generous boy, who, on the New Year's festival, accosted her so tenderly on the street, and went home with her. Her poor mother sleeps quietly in the church-yard, yet she lived to know that God had provided for her child. She died resigned and happy.

Are there coins of either gold or silver that must be locked away from sight at the beginning of the New Year?

At Antietam, blacksmith's tools, hammers, chisels, etc., were fired at our troops from rebel cannon. Some of these missiles made a peculiar noise, resembling "which-away, which-away," by which our men came to distinguish them from regular shot or shell; and as they heard them approaching, they would cry "Turkey! turkey coming!" and fall flat to avoid them. One of the artillerists, a German, who saw the tools falling around him, exclaimed—

"Mein Got! we shall have the blacksmith's shop to come next."

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Washington:

It is well known to your honorable body that, by the organic act, the Governor exercises no part of the law-making power of this Territory, therefore there is not the same reason for the Executive to give his views of policy to the assembly as would seem to be justified in those States and Territories in which that Department has the duty to perform, of assenting to, or disapproving, Legislative enactments, notwithstanding it is expected the Executive will give his views annually to the Legislative Assembly upon matters pertaining to the prosperity and general welfare of the people.

The first subject of public interest, to which I desire to call your attention, will be the codification and republication of our Territorial Laws.

This is the tenth session of the Legislature of this Territory, and its statutes are spread through as many pamphlets as there have been sessions. Of the laws passed shortly after the organization of the Territorial Government, few copies were printed; because at that early period, such was the sparseness of our population, a greater number were not needed. Since then, emigration has greatly increased our population, and widely extended our settlements; where several new counties have of late years been organized, thus greatly increasing the number of public officers; hence, the copies of the early session laws have long since been exhausted. In the large area of country comprising the counties of Walla Walla, Shoshone, Nez Perce and Idaho, there are very few complete sets of the laws to be found. Practicing attorneys are unsupplied, and are unable to procure them at any price. Even the copy now in the Executive office, from necessity, was recently purchased from a private library. Indeed the scarcity is such as to render it impossible to procure copies for the use of members of the Legislature, Courts, Federal, Territorial and County officers; especially, should all the officers elected in the newly created counties be immediately provided with the laws, to guide them in the performance of their respective duties. The people should not be kept ignorant of the laws under which they live. Should you think it necessary to direct a republication, it will also be advisable to provide for a proper codification, or revision of all of said acts; in order to render them less complicated. The various alterations which have at different times been made in our statutes, have increased the difficulty of ascertaining what laws remain unimpaired by subsequent enactments. The presence of a large mass of printed matter is contained in these several pamphlets, many of which have been so changed and amended that great confusion has been thereby produced. In revising and reprinting these laws, all obsolete and repealed acts, or parts of acts, should be carefully excluded, that the new compilation of the statutes may consist of such laws only as remain in force.

Appended to the said new code, or in a separate volume, the decisions of the Supreme Court should also be published; thus would our public officers, the courts and the people, be afforded the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the law and its construction, without which information many good and worthy citizens may innocently become the violators of statutory enactments, of the existence of which they are not informed. Convenience, necessity and justice to the people require proper Legislative action at this time, and I trust your honorable bodies will not close your labors without adopting suitable measures upon this subject.

I should be recreant to the duties I owe to society, if I failed to call your serious attention to the sad and immoral effects growing out of the readiness with which our Legislative Assemblies have heretofore annulled that most solemn contract of marriage. Let me earnestly invoke you to stay the evils which result from the Legislature granting divorces, thereby destroying the sacred responsibilities and duties of husband and wife, merely upon the request or petition of one of the parties.

Without intending to trespass upon your law-making province, permit me to suggest for your consideration the fact that the present laws declare marriage to be a civil contract; therefore, all breaches or violations of its conditions are proper subjects for the Judiciary alone, and not for Legislative enactment upon one-sided or ex parte statements. The law, as it stands upon the statute books of the Territory, has conferred full jurisdiction upon the courts in all cases belonging to divorces, which is the only tribunal that can deliberately hear and examine all the witnesses on both sides of those unfortunate domestic difficulties of the parties applying for a dissolution of the marriage contract. The Legislature seldom has the opportunity of hearing any witnesses, even on the side of the complaining party, and never can have before them all the witnesses connected with both parties, especially so necessary to the proper adjudication of these cases. It will also be well to remember, that in divorces the Legislature cannot decree or enter into judgment for alimony, division of property belonging to the married parties, nor legally decide whether the separated husband or wife shall lawfully continue the possession, care and control of their children.

The Courts alone have full power to render final judgment and decree for alimony, division of family property, and direct who shall have the care and control of the minor children. Many of the Legislatures of the States, for several years past, have positively refused to grant any divorces. Eminent lawyers are agreed in the opinion that all divorces granted by Legislatures are entirely unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, for the reason that no act of a Legislature can destroy, annul, violate, or set aside the said civil contract, nor the sacred and religious bonds and mutual obligations entered into by man and wife at the solemnization of their marriage. It is at all times a very serious and delicate matter for any person or persons to interfere, in any manner, in the unhappy quarrels and family difficulties of man and wife. There are few subjects brought before the Courts of our country requiring to be treated with more deliberate care and caution than divorces. Whenever a legislative body takes any action in cases of divorces, it is not improperly regarded as an infringement upon the legitimate province of the Courts. For these reasons, I trust your honorable body will firmly refuse to interfere with the rights of husband and wife. Applicants seeking separation should be directed to the Courts of our Territory, where they can receive all the relief and remedy for their grievances which the laws of our country afford.

Our Territory is rapidly filling up with population; the number of settlements are constantly increasing, and extending over localities but

[*Continued on fourth page.*]

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is the Oldest and Largest Newspaper published in Washington Territory, and has the Largest Circulation.

Is published every THURSDAY MORNING, at $3 per annum, in advance; if paid within six months, $4; after the expiration of six months, $5; $2 for six months, in advance; single copies, 12½ cents. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Wednesday of each week.

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

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

L. P. FISHER,

629 Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PRUSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T,

Thursday Morning, Jan. 1, 1863.

SOLDIERS' CLOTHING.—Hitherto it has been customary for U. S. soldiers to sell to civilians their surplus clothing, and in the vicinity of every military station large numbers of citizens could always be found with more or less United States property on their backs. This was a serious evil: its effect was to encourage drunkenness and stealing among the troops, who generally traded off the clothing, whether obtained honestly or by theft, for whisky. We are glad to learn that a late army order has put an effectual stop to this evil. In pursuance of the order alluded to, the officers at Fort Steilacoom have searched several of the public establishments of the town, and taken therefrom large quantities of army blankets, coats and pants; in one or more instances taking the blankets from the beds of the proprietors. Citizens will remember, hereafter, that soldiers no longer have a right to sell their clothing; and if they purchase it from them, they are liable to have it seized by the officers.

CHRISTMAS MUTTON.—Finer mutton than that served out by Mr. Montgomery, of the Elk-horn market, on Christmas morning, was never seen anywhere. It was beautifully plump and fat, and charmingly dressed, and would tempt an epicure to hesitate in his choice between it and his most favorite fowl. Then the modest manner in which the best quarter was tendered for our acceptance—but enough. You need never be afraid of our wrath, Delos, when you bear such peace offerings. It was as good as it looked; and, after various and sundry mental thanks, we finally concluded to testify publicly our grateful appreciation of the generous gift.

EASY TRAVELING.—The mail last week brought to us from New York city two papers of April last, and another of July. As a good many more exchanges are still due, we look for them with some hope after this instance of rapid transmission. Having come by the overland mail, we are not surprised at the length of time consumed in the trip. A good deal of mail matter due, we fear, has stuck fast and taken root on the road.

CALIFORNIA COLLEGE.—We have received the catalogue of the College of California and Collegiate School, at Oakland, Cal., for 1862-63. It contains a list of students (numbering upwards of a hundred) for the past year, tables of the respective classes, Professors, terms, etc., etc. The College seems to be in a flourishing condition, and will doubtless continue to be the leading institution of learning on the Pacific coast.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—During the past fortnight we have been the recipients of newspaper favors from a number of sources, for which we have not been unmindful. Purser Finch has laid us under obligations for bundles of Eastern, California and Victoria papers; and Messrs. Keach, Laman, Clark and Seaman for late Victoria, Portland and Olympia papers. All of these gentlemen have our thanks for their attentions.

AMIABLE CREATURES.—The editors of the two Olympia papers are certainly very amiable creatures, if we may judge from their tone and language towards each other. Each is striving to outdo the other in the application of choice epithets, and both are seemingly ambitious to merit a place in some Oregon sanctum. They promise soon to rival Bush, of the *Statesman*, in the art of throwing mud.

THE WEATHER.—If we indulged doubts as to having any winter weather, this season, those doubts have been dispelled in the last fortnight. A succession of heavy rains, high winds, and keen frosts, such as have prevailed for some days past, are calculated to convince the most skeptical. Indications are favorable, however, we think, for an early spring.

PREACHING.—Since the late shooting affair at Olympia, one of our citizens has been assiduously practicing with guns and pistols, night and day, using a large-sized stump at ten paces for a mark. He has reached such perfection that he can hit a barn door at that distance at least once in nine shots. Folks who are on the shoot must look out when he's about.

DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY.—It will be seen by our news summary that a division of Washington Territory has already been moved in Congress. By private letter we are assured that there is no doubt of the passage of the measure; no remonstrances or opposition will avail to defeat it.

ELECTION OF SHERIFF.—At the election for Sheriff, on the 23d ult., Stephen Judson was elected over F. C. Seaman; the former receiving 108 votes, and the latter 73. M. Judson has received a certificate of election for the unexpired term.

A Chinaman in California has been awarded a wagon road contract.

A LAST RESORT.

The most ardent supporter of the war must, at times, have some misgivings as to the result. The independence of the South is within the range of possibilities. A wicked opposition in loyal States may weaken the arm of Government. Serious checks of the army may dampen Northern valor. The tide may set in favor of separation. Should that dark day come; should the black cloud that now settles down upon the patriot's heart thicken into a funeral pall; should it have been in vain that hundreds of thousands of heroic lives have been lain upon their countrys altar, grave questions will arise.

The North has the supremacy upon the sea. From Cape Charles to Port Isabel, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, in latitude 26, with its numerous indentations, extending over 2500 miles, the whole coast, with all its forts and fortifications, except Charleston, is practically under the control of the United States. To build all these forts and fortifications cost the Government originally enormous sums of money. Extensive and important improvements have been made recently, equal in some instances to the first cost. It is presumable that water communication will be kept up with all these ports till there comes a final victory or an ignominous acquiescence. Reinforcements can be sent as necessity may require, and garrisons withdrawn if circumstances demand it. This being so, in case of separation are all these forts to be turned over to those infamous hell-hounds of secession? Are their harbors to be evacuated without testimony, marked deep and lasting against their nefarious wickedness? Are their extended plantations to still bear the fruits of iron-heeled oppression to enrich that band of traitors who, while basking in the bountiful smiles of their mother country, whetted the swords that they were soon to plunge into her bosom, made naked by their craftiness and crime?

Vandalism may not be popular, but desperate cases require desperate remedies. If separation come, let there come with it that which will eclipse the acts of the Goths and Huns as night is lost in the land of Erebus. Yes, let the levees of the Mississippi be cut and the fair fields of Louisiana, purchased with United States money, be buried deep beneath its muddy waters. Let all the forts and fortifications be blown higher than Haman, so that there shall not be left one stone upon another. Let its harbors be blocked up with stone fleets. Ultimately successful or not, it is within the power of the North to deal a blow that will give the insulting arrogance of the South time to cool. Such a step will so weaken them as to kill all military aspiration. It will forever keep them in the shade of the country they so shamelessly betrayed; still it will be but one of the slight chastisements of their great crime. Harsh as this appears, who but a traitor would oppose it?

But we do not yet apprehend a necessity for resorting to such measures. This suggestion is made in view of the *possible* humiliating failure of the Federal Government to subdue the traitors. In such an event, the most severe punishment that could be inflicted would fall short of their merits. Rather adopt this course, even, say we, if compelled to acquiesce in a separation, than consent to the disgraceful terms said to be now proposed by Northern traitors; that the rebel States be received back into the Union, the treason of their citizens pardoned, and their debts assumed by the Federal Government! The wretches who can be bold enough and base enough to make such a proposition as richly deserve gibbeting as do those who inaugurated this wicked war. Emphatically we say let there be no compromise with the rebels; rather annihilate in the struggle the whole of the noble structure which has ever been the pride and boast of Americans, and involve the North as well as the South in a common ruin. Annihilation is preferable to a humiliation so deep and damning.

SMITH AND BROWN.

A late San Francisco paper bestows the following notice upon these two individuals:

Among the arrivals yesterday, by the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, were Thomas Brown, Esq., Secret Agent of the Government on this coast, and Victor Smith, Collector for Washington Territory. The latter's accounts with the Government, about which the North Coast papers had raised so great a stir, have been examined by Mr. Brown, and found correct. His removal of the Port of Entry to Port Angelos has created much ill feeling, and to this exacerbation is doubtless in a great measure due the many damaging reports circulated against him. It seems to be well authenticated, however, that Mr. Smith is exceedingly eccentric—in fact his peculiarities are so strange as to almost indicate a 'mind o'erthrown.' Some of his eccentricities, however, are of so positively injurious a character as to need looking after. We understand that one of the Government cutters has been utterly ruined by being put to service for which she was never calculated. The *Shubrick* he ordered to Victoria, and there compelled her captain and officers to abandon her and come to this city as passengers. These strange proceedings may have method in them; but neither Captain Pease nor his officers have succeeded in seeing it. It is said that the great trouble with Mr. Smith is 'Spiritualism.' Table-rappings and mediums have taken possession of his mind, and his judgment is rapidly succumbing to the noxious influence of this insane 'ism.' If this be so, he is unfit for the responsible position he holds."

Yes, Smith is eccentric; and one of his eccentricities is a fondness for travel at the public expense. In this connection may be mentioned an incident that came to our knowledge the other day. In a recent interview between Victor Smith and Dr. A. G. Henry, the latter stated that he would like to go to Washington, but he could not afford the expense. Whereupon Smith said: "Why don't you get yourself ordered home, as I do? then it would cost you nothing." Smith is again on the road to Washington at Government expense; and, if retained in office long enough, he is in a fair way to become quite familiar with the route. But we suppose it is all right. Smith don't object to the pleasure of traveling so long as Uncle Sam foots the bill. It would be some consolation to know, however, how long this game will continue.

In the United States Supreme Court the black silk robes are abolished, the new members being averse to them, and the next session the Judges will sit in simple broad-cloth.

OLYMPIA CORRESPONDENCE.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 31st, 1862.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.

One week ago last Saturday a serious affray occurred, which produced much excitement. As B. F. Kendall, editor of the *Overland Press*, was standing on the walk in front of the Pacific House, talking with T. J. Fletcher, Esq., in relation to the Public Printing, Horace Howe, a man seventy years of age, and who has been engaged in farming for several years on the Cowlitz, approached him with a hazel switch in his hand, and began laying it on Kendall's shoulders. Kendall immediately stepped back, drew a revolver, and fired on Howe; the ball taking effect in the left side. Nothing daunted, though wounded, Howe followed Kendall as fast as possible. Kendall started in the direction of his office, running sideways but going pretty fast, all the time firing at Howe. Howe continued his chase, running right into the face and eyes of Kendall's pistol, till its contents were entirely exhausted, when Kendall faced square round and put off at double-quick, leaving Howe, with his small hazel ox gad, in full possession of the field.

The crowd gathered around Howe, who, under the excitement, seemed to have forgotten that he had been wounded. He was at once taken into the office of Dr. Warbass and the wound examined. It was found that the ball had struck the tenth rib and glanced downwards, further than it was possible to trace it. The general opinion was that it would terminate fatally. However, Dr. Willard resolved to do his utmost for the unfortunate man; but in a couple of hours it seemed a truly critical case. The wound commenced bleeding internally, producing vomiting of blood in immense quantities. Being entirely prostrated by this bleeding, it was feared he would not have the strength to rally; but, the few critical days passed, he began to mend, and is now in a fair way to recover.

The cause of this difficulty was an attack upon Howe in the columns of the *Press*, in which he was called "a venerable gray-headed villain," and charged with the crime of arson. It seems there was no just ground for this grave accusation.

Meantime, to return to the day and scene of the affray, the excitement assumed noisy proportions, and many things were suggested as to the course to pursue. The enemies of Kendall, seeing it a good opportunity, tried hard to stir up the excitement still more. Some said the best thing for Kendall was to leave at once. It was rumored that Howe had sent for his son, who would avenge the wrong. In the midst of all this confusion, two gentlemen—J. D. Bagley and M. S. Griswold, members of the Legislature—who were taking lunch at Aunt Becky's, had some pretty warm words in regard to the matter. Bagley was of opinion that Kendall did perfectly just as any other man would have done under the circumstances. Griswold differed, and was for holding Kendall to an account, and suggested that a Vigilance Committee should take the matter in hand. Thus one word brought on another, till both became pretty well warmed up, and from words they turned to blows. But ere the first round had been ended, Aunt Becky (who, by the way, is *stoutly* opposed to any such proceedings in her dining room) embraced the opportunity to suspend hostilities by embracing Mr. Griswold and suspending him about knee high. Griswold says Becky's grip reminds him of an old-fashioned blacksmith's vice. But, to have a fair thing, Bagley also must have a bottle-holder, and he found one in a no less distinguished personage than Hon. S. Garfielde, who performed his duties in a most commendable manner, and thus ended the great battle of Becky's dining room.

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

The Fair held for the benefit of the Presbyterian church came off last week, and was a decided success. Nearly five hundred dollars were realized. The Christmas tree at the Episcopal church, on Christmas eve, was very pretty, and the numerous children who attended and received presents seemed to enjoy the affair hugely. The Carol sung by the little folks was very sweet indeed. Rev. Daniel Kendig preached on the Sabbaths preceding and following Christmas, and also on Christmas. He was much liked on all occasions. He is a deservedly popular preacher; would that we had more of the learning, piety and devotion that Mr. Kendig possesses.

The Legislature adjourned on the day preceding Christmas, and will meet again on Saturday. As yet they have done nothing of general interest, except passing the following memorials and resolutions:

House memorial relative to extending the public surveys in Spokane and Missoula counties.

House memorial relative to a new mail route between Union City and Teekalet, or Port Gamble.

House memorial relative to an Indian treaty and agency in Spokane county.

House memorial relative to a tri-weekly mail between the Dalles and Walla Walla.

House memorial relative to fortifications on the Columbia River and Puget Sound was referred to Committee on Memorials.

Resolved, That the people of Washington Territory, in Legislative Assembly represented, hereby acknowledge with deepest sensibility the sad intelligence of the death of Gen. Isaac I. Stevens.

Resolved, That the members and officers of the Legislative Assembly will wear the usual badge of mourning, as is customary upon such sad occasions, for the period of ten days, as a testimony of the profound respect that the members of this Legislative Assembly entertain for the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly in relation to the death of Gen. I. I. Stevens be communicated to the family of the deceased by his Excellency, the Governor of this Territory.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, this House do now adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Bagley made a forcible and effective speech on these resolutions. Mr. Garfielde also, by special invitation, made one of his neat and telling speeches, when the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

PICAYUNE.

A large majority of the daily journals in the rebel States have united to form an Associated Press, for the purpose of securing a more efficient telegraphic news system.

COMMON SCHOOLS vs. ACADEMIES.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

Through the columns of your journal I learn that the Territorial University is now completed, so that its tinned cupola plays daily homage to the setting sun. The rise and progress of universities and other high schools in our country carries us back to the very twilight of colonial dependency; and as the hardy and abused pioneers of this and other Territories of the mother republic are the mere unheard vassals, subjected to the slang and abuse of the imported satraps transported hither to waste our substance and belie us, when they cannot sell us, it is then meet and proper that we should have an institution for the special accommodation of the compassionate missionaries, the anointed Latter Day Saints from the very bosom of Father Abraham, who, in the anxiety of their pious souls, have left the scenes of their childhood "far in heathen lands to dwell." The province of Massachusetts founded and endowed the first high school in America; for how could a batch of imported proconsuls, saddled on an unwilling people, to whom they were, if possible, as hateful as are our present rulers to our own people, get and maintain an ill-gotten supremacy without the aid and assistance of the King's high school, where the Governor, General of the forces, the Admiral of the station, their Lordships the Bishop, Archdeacon, Dean, the Judges, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the King's Counsel, the Clerk of the Crown, and countless "subs," could rear and stuff up their cubs, on all which occasions a Fellow from Oxford wielded the rod and ruler and taught the young idea to shoot, too often in very strange channels. It was my misfortune in 1851 to have attended an exhibition of the King's high school in a British colony, which was solely controlled and managed by an imported batch, at the head of which was a Governor who had not witnessed a sober sunset for thirty years. He and his pimps were intellectually regaled by a Fellow from Oxford, who, "like a tall bully, lifted his head and lied," first, last, all the time, about the Republican institutions and people of the then United States, all of which was eagerly swallowed by his snoring and unappreciative audience. Notwithstanding that said high school was supported out of the colonial revenue, yet the dear people were not "thar." The good people of Massachusetts, so forward in every good work, and so earnest in every effort having a tendency to ameliorate the pains and hardships of mankind, though foremost in the Revolution, and more earnest in carrying out its behests on the battle-field, yet clung to the old English policy with greater tenacity than any other of her sister States, and more particularly in her school system. Among the brilliant names in the hundred orators of Boston, none deserve brighter mention than the honored successor of John Q. Adams in the Congress of the United States—Hon. Horace Mann, who brought the school system of that commonwealth to such a degree of perfection while acting as Secretary of its Board of Education for a period of thirteen years. The enormous school fund of that State, derived chiefly from the forests of Maine, enabled the Board of Education to subsidise academies in every town containing a certain number of dwelling houses, which were quickly turned to account by the men of property and standing. Thus, in most of the towns, especially in the manufacturing districts, the cotton lords had their high schools, in which the children of the aristocracy found shelter from the "common white trash," and, as a matter of course, the wicked flourished for a season in well furnished warm schools, supplied with magnificent apparatus and libraries of choice works. It will readily appear that as the high schools advanced, the common schools retrograded pro rata; for as the leading families were privileged with academic facilities, in which their earthly treasures were deposited, it will not seem strange that they lost every interest in the common schools, which had now become a mere Jim-Crow car, only fit for ragged boys, orphan children—"the poor white trash." Matters did not move smoothly; the schools, the handmaid of religion, were sunken so low as to be hopeless, when, in 1848, the academic system, being weighed in the balance and found wanting, was summarily repealed and banished out of the Bay State as an unclean thing; and "the poor boy's college," the common school, placed high in the statutes of the State, higher in the hearts of her great people, and much higher in the estimation of philanthropists throughout the wide world. The common schools being thus elevated by the unanimous action of a generous community, endorsed and enforced by her leading minds, subsidised by an unsparing treasury, guarded by the light of enlightened and progressive civilization, accommodated by magnificent temples built and adorned under a uniform system of architectural beauty and design, graded into different gradations suitable to the capacity and ages of all who seek wisdom within their whited walls, liberally furnished with all the apparatus of modern invention, together with well-selected works. Thus the milk of wisdom is tenderly dealt out and kindly impressed on the infant mind

"By woman's voice, whose soul from
Sordid motives free,
And sweetly proclaims to ocean's child,
Sailor! there is hope for thee."

Thus are all the younger scholars placed under the maternal care of females, while the older and more advanced are placed under the control and instruction of male teachers, where excellent opportunities are afforded to every child in the commonwealth to acquire a thorough knowledge in all the branches of useful or practical education, including several languages, as well as some of the abstruse sciences, all without money and without price, and within the reach of every home and every child, be he or she "blue, black or white."

JOE LANE, M.D.

Steilacoom, Dec. 15th, 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS.—Commissioner Boutwell promised to send a supply of these stamps to California by the steamer from New York of the 11th ult. They will hardly reach San Francisco at the date the law requires their use. Since the above was in type, news has come that there will be no stamps until Congress has taken further action in the matter.

GONE EAST.—Dr. Anson G. Henry, Surveyor-General of this Territory, left on the steamer of Monday last for San Francisco via Victoria, *en route* for Washington city. Seemingly some important movement respecting our Federal officials is on foot.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Self Preservation.—How many thousands irrevocably lose their health through neglect of early derangements and carelessness of the first symptoms of disordered action? Had Holloway's Pills been taken, all would have been rectified, all morbid humors would have been expelled and everything obnoxious to the system removed. For cleansing the entire body, and preserving the health, no drug or combination of drugs, equals in potency Holloway's Pills. All who have tried them, have united in bestowing unqualified praises upon them for the ease, cheerfulness, and vigor they beget. The excellence of these Pills has been asserted and confirmed by people in all parts of the globe; their wonderful efficacy in preventing or curing diseases is universally admitted.

DEATH OF ALBERT G. BALCH.

Our citizens were somewhat startled, on Sunday morning last, by the announcement that the body of Albert G. Balch had been found on the road leading from upper Steilacoom to Olympia; the vital spark having fled some hours previous to the discovery. The deceased had been for five or six years subject to periods of insanity; the symstoms always exhibiting themselves with the appearance of the new moon, and increasing in strength for ten or twelve days, when they would suddenly disappear and leave him perfectly rational. On the occasion of his last affliction with this malady, he betrayed fears of enemies pursuing him to take his life or inflict personal injury; and it was no doubt under this state of feeling that, on Saturday night, when our dwellings were shaken by the violence of the wind, in alarm he left his bed and ran the fearful race that terminated his life. From the position in which the body was found, it would seem that he had tripped upon a tree lying across the road, and struck the side of his face against a rock by the roadside. In his haste to fly from his fancied pursuers, he left his clothing behind, and was found nearly naked. An inquest was held upon the body on Sunday, and the remains were interred on Tuesday, near Gravelly Lake. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury is as follows:

We the undersigned, having been summoned and acted as jurors, having been first duly sworn, according to law, and having seen the body, do find that the body before us is that of Albert G. Balch, a native of the State of Maine, and a resident of this Territory for the past twelve years, is about 37 years of age, and by profession a merchant. We further find that the said Albert G. Balch came to his death on the night of Saturday, Dec. 27th, 1862, by leaving his private dwelling, while in a state of insanity, and running from thence (in our opinion) through the woods to Col. Wallace's claim, where he, being exhausted by running and exposure, fell dead, across the road leading from upper Steilacoom to Olympia, where we found the body.

Signed by Daniel Collins, Coroner, and Messrs. W. R. Downey, M. J. West, Jesse Dunlap, Jas. Hughes, P. S. Washburn, and Henry E. Bradley, Jurors.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to get the deceased into the Stockton Lunatic Asylum; the nature of his insanity was such as to defeat these efforts. On each occasion, before reaching San Francisco, the period of his insanity expired, and he was too rational to obtain admission. About three years ago, however, he went to San Francisco to purchase a stock of goods, and on his arrival there was overtaken by his unfortunate malady, and, while under its influence, was taken in charge late one night by a policeman, who found him wandering about the streets with a valise containing $2,200. He should have been placed in the Asylum at this time, but his brother (Lafayette Balch) decided otherwise. About a year ago he was taken to the East by a nephew, with the view of leaving him among his relatives; but he soon succeeded in satisfying them of his sanity, got married, and subsequently returned diseased in body as well as mind. Exposure and privation on the return passage produced a severe cold, which settled on his lungs. If his connections had detained him at home for a year or two, he might possibly have recovered his mental faculties, and survived many years, a useful member of society, happy himself and a source of happiness to others. As it was, there were few here to lament his death, for he was an annoyance and a terror to many of our citizens; nevertheless all regretted the manner in which it occurred.

Forney's new paper, the *Morning Chronicle*, published at Washington, ardently sustains the policy of the Administration, and scouts the idea of Lincoln receding from his advanced stand on the slavery question.

MARRIED.

In Steilacoom, Dec. 28th, by Rev. Geo. W. Sloan, Mr. JEREMIAH STILLEY to Miss MARIA BURR, both of Steilacoom.

DIED.

Near Steilacoom, on Saturday night, 27th ult., ALBERT G. BALCH, a native of West Lubec, Me., in the 36th year of his age.

☞ California and Maine papers please copy.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—A bright red COW, 4 years old, branded D on left jaw, and dulapped, has roan in the forehead, small white stripes on inside of each hind leg on gambrel joint; raised on the range near J. R. Meeker's claim. When last heard of, was in A. F. Byrd's slaughter house close pen.

J. B. BATES.

Steilacoom, W. T., Jan. 1st, 1863. 29:3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., Administrator of the Estate of A. G. Balch, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them, with the proper vouchers, within one year from date, otherwise they will be forever barred.

JOHN LATHAM,

Administrator of Estate of A. G. Balch, dec'd.

Steilacoom, January 1st, 1863. 29:4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS ORDER OF SALE issued out of the District Court of Pierce County, W. T., on the 9th day of December, 1862, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, in Steilacoom, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January, A.D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P.M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Pierce County, Washington Territory, being a part of what is known, on the recorded plat of Lafayette Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, as Lot No five (5) in Block No. ten, (10) that is surrounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point — feet from the northwest corner of said lot, and on the southwest line thereof; and running thence 30° south of west twenty (20) west; thence 54° east of north sixty (60) feet; thence 30° north of west twenty (20) feet; thence 30° west of south sixty (60) feet back to the point of beginning; the same being the no-thwest end of said Lot No. five (5) in Block No. ten, (10) together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Dollars and Nineteen Cents, ($252 19) with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month until paid, from the 17th day of March, 1862, and costs of suit taxed at $14 75, and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its March term, 1862, in favor of CHARLES WREN and against CHARLES J. FITZGERALD and ANN FITZGERALD his wife.

ROBERT H. TUCKER, Sheriff, &c.,

By E. A. LIGHT, Deputy.

Steilacoom, Dec. 9th, 1862. 29:4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., Administrator of the Estate of LAFAYETTE BALCH, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present the same, with the necessary vouchers, at the office in Steilacoom, within one year from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

J. B. WEBBER, Adm'r.

Steilacoom, W. T., Dec. 9th, 1862. 97:3

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Elk-Horn Market.

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

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

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

N.B.—Cash will be paid for choice Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Butter, &c, on delivery.

5-19:tf H. D. MONTGOMERY.

Fresh Meat!

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

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

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

Corned Beef, Corned Pork, Bacon, &c., &c.

ALSO,

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

Shop at the old stand of E. Meeker, Balch street, Steilacoom, W. T.

5-6:tf J. V. MEEKER.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,

Having just commenced the

IMPORTING AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that the have on hand and will continue to receive a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

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

Redington's superior Yeast Powders, Vinegar,

Fish-Hooks and Lines, &c.

ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Also, a large assortment of

Stationery, School Books, Gift Books, Prayer Books, Law Books, Song Books, Hymn Books, Account Books, Pass Books, Singing Books, Novels, Diaries, Drafting Paper, Wall Paper, Vases, Violins,

And a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

By the arrival of every steamer, the latest Eastern and California PAPERS, which we offer at the very lowest rates for cash; though Butter and Eggs, at the market prices, will not be refused.

Call and examine our stock, at the Post Office building, foot of Balch st, Steilacoom.

5-2 J. H. MUNSON & CO.

WANTED—40,000 lbs. Tallow or Clear Grease, at the Union Soap Works,

4-44:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

SOFT SOAP—25 cents per gallon. Try it.

39:tf J. V. MEEKER.

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND FINE

CLOTHING,

DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS, SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.

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

HATS,

CAPS,

GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,

CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND

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

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

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,

8-81 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR SALE.

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

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

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

TERMS—One-third or one-fourth cash; the balance at a time at moderate interest, secured by mortgage of the property.

If this property is not disposed of before the first of January next, it will be leased on reasonable terms for a series of years.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS.

Steilacoom, October 25, 1862. 17:tf

UNION SOAP WORKS,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

J. V. MEEKER.

MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale,

CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP,

No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP,

And castettes of

TOILET SOAP,

In any quantity, and at prices below the cost of the same articles when imported. 6-49:tf

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Morning, Jan. 1, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

St. Louis, Dec. 9.

A dispatch from the battle-field near Fayetteville, (Ark.) dated the 8th, says Gen. Herron's force, en route to reinforce Gen. Blunt, met the enemy yesterday, at Prairie Grove, and won a decisive victory over them. The enemy were 24,000 strong, divided into four divisions, under Marmaduke, Frost, Parsons and Rains—all under Gen. Hindman, and supported by 18 pieces of artillery. The enemy had flanked Blunt's position at Cave Hill, and made a sudden dash on Herron to prevent him from uniting with Blunt. Herron's force consisted of six regiments of infantry and two battalions of cavalry, in all about 7000 men, with 24 pieces of artillery. The battle raged from 10 A.M. till dark, and was desperately fought throughout. Our artillery drove the enemy from two strong positions, and kept their overwhelming numbers at bay.

The 20th Wisconsin regiment captured one rebel battery of four heavy guns, but were forced to abandon it under a murderous fire.

The 19th Iowa afterwards took the same battery, and fought desperately to retain it, but were also obliged to yield it. At 4 o'clock, Gen. Blunt arrived with 4000 men and a strong force of artillery. He attacked the enemy in the rear; they made tremendous efforts to capture his batteries, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. We held the whole field at dark, and before 9 o'clock the rebels were in full retreat over the Boston mountains.

Several rebel field officers were killed, among them Col. Stein, formerly of Missouri. Lieut. Col. McFarlan was the only field officer on our side killed.

Washington, Dec. 10.

Information has been received that six pickets in the army of the Potomac were frozen to death on the night of the 8th. In the camp near Alexandria seven died from the effects of the cold.

The Senate Post Office committee have authorized their Chairman to report in favor of a proposition for taking soundings for a telegraph line from San Francisco to the Amoor river.

Advices from Kanagawa, Japan, say that while three Englishman and a lady were out riding, they met the retinue of a Chief, when they were attacked. Mr. Richardson, one of the number, was killed and his body mutilated. The two other men were wounded, and the lady slightly. On word reaching Kanagawa, the English and French residents there armed themselves and were proceeding to clean out the perpetrators, when the English Minister would not permit his citizens to go. The French, however, went and rescued the wounded men. A meeting was held, and an account of the affair was signed by all present, which reflected severely on the British Minister, Col. Neale.

Dec. 11.—At six o'clock this morning, 143 Federal guns opened on Fredericksburg. Up to the latest information the fire continued unabated. The destruction of the city is certain. The enemy opened fire at 7 o'clock, which, thus far, has been of no serious damage. Franklin's division is crossing three miles below the city, having constructed bridges with but slight opposition. Our gunboats are shelling the enemy fifteen miles down the river.

In the House yesterday the Senate bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union, passed by ninety-six to forty-five. It provides for submitting a constitution to the people for ratification.

Gen. Meagher was wounded in yesterday's battle.

New York, Dec. 12.

A special Washington dispatch says private advices, received last night from Fredericksburg, say the greater portion of Franklin's division crossed safely, throwing out pickets to those of Hooker's at Fredericksburg. Although the city is on fire in several places, it is thought most of the buildings will be saved. The enemy skirmished all day with Franklin's advance, but fell back gradually, their movements being insignificant.

Gen. Park telegraphed last night that we are in full possession of Fredericksburg. Our troops are crossing rapidly; the army will be over and ready to engage the enemy to-morrow.

The *Times* Washington special dispatch asserts positively that Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, sailed with Banks' division.

At half-past 4 o'clock, two bridges were finished, and the troops began immediately to cross over. The enemy was driven from the city back to his line of works. A sufficient force is now on the opposite side of the river to resist any attack that can be made.

Washington, Dec. 12.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac last night describes the fire from our artillery on Fredericksburg as terrible. The shot and shell went through the houses, setting them on fire in many cases, causing a dense smoke, which, together with the explosion of so large a quantity of powder, almost hid the city from view. It soon became evident that the bridge could not be built but by a bold dash. Volunteers were called for to cross in small boats, and hundreds stepped forward. About 100 were selected, and were soon on the way, while the artillery on our side threw a perfect storm of iron hail on the opposite side. Our men reached the opposite shore, not without some loss, and with fixed bayonets rushed on the enemy, killing several and taking a number of prisoners.

Dec. 13.—The fog disappeared early in the forenoon, affording an unobstructed view of our own and the rebel positions. It being evident that the first ridge of hills, in the rear of the city, on which the enemy had their guns posted behind works, could not be carried except by an infantry charge, Gen. Sumner assigned that duty to Gen. French's division, which was supported by Gen. Howard's troops. They advanced to their works 10 minutes before 12 at a brisk run. The enemy's guns opened upon them a very rapid fire, and when within musket range, at the base of the ridge, our troops were met by a terrible fire from the rebel infantry, which were posted behind a stone wall and some houses immediately on the right of the line. This checked the advance of our men, and they fell back to a small ravine, but not out of musket range. At this time another body of men moved to their assistance in splendid style. Nothwithstanding, large gaps were made in their ranks by the rebel artillery, when our troops arrived at the first line of rebel defences, they double-quicked, and with fixed bayonets, endeavored to dislodge the rebels from their hiding places. The concentrated fire of the rebel's artillery and infantry, which our men were forced to face, was too much for them, and the center gave way in disorder, but afterwards were rallied and brought back. From that time the fire was spiritedly carried on, and never ceased until after dark.

Gen. Franklin, who commanded the attack on the left, met with better success. He succeeded, after a hard day's fight, in driving the rebels about one mile. At one time the rebels advanced to attack him, but were handsomely repulsed with terrible slaughter and loss of between 400 and 500 prisoners, belonging in Gen. A. P. Hill's division. Gen. Franklin's movement was directed down the river, and his troops are encamped to-night not far from Manapouix Creek. Our troops slept to-night where they fought to-day. The dead and wounded are being carried from the field.

The musketry firing ceased about 6 o'clock, but the rebels continued throwing shells into the city until 8 o'clock. The rebel position is as follows: Longstreet on their left, holding the main works; Generals A. P. Hill and Stonewall Jackson are in front of Franklin, Jackson's right resting on the Rappahannock, with Hill's force acting as a reserve. Burnside will renew the battle at daylight in the morning. Our troops are in excellent spirits.

New York, Dec. 14.

The *Herald's* dispatch from headquarters of the army, last night, says that Gen. Franklin's line moved forward at sunrise. Shortly afterwards the rebel battery opened on the line, and the 6th Militia was ordered to charge; but after a fierce struggle, they were compelled to retire. The remainder of that brigade, under Gen. Tyler, then charged on the battery and the fight became general. On the extreme left the cannonading was terrific, although our troops suffered but little from it. Gradually the fight extended round to the right. About 10 o'clock Gen. Sumner's troops engaged the enemy at the back of the city. The battle raged furious until dark. The enemy occupying the woods and hills, had a very advantageous position, but were driven back on their right a mile and a half early in the day.

Several hundred prisoners were taken, who report that Lee's whole army is in the vicinity.

There is no fog to-day, the sun shining brightly, with a strong breeze. At daylight this morning there was a heavy fire of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of works, where Gen's. Sumner and Hooker were engaged yesterday. The fire slackened about an hour afterwards, and was heard only at intervals until now. The object of both parties was evidently to feel the other.

Those killed yesterday, while charging the enemy's works, remain where they fell. When attempting their removal last night, the rebels opened fire with infantry, but the wounded have all been removed from the field. All the dead obtained are now being buried.

The indications are that no decisive battle will be fought to-day unless the rebels bring on an engagement, which they will not probably do.

Washington, Dec 14

A gentleman in high position repeats the assertion as coming from Gen. Burnside, that he has men enough and therefore desires no further reinforcements.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, acting under authority of the Legislature, seized $500,000 worth of goods in Augusta, for the use of the soldiers, to be paid for at reasonable rates.

Chicago, Dec. 15.

The following is believed to be nearly correct as to the number of our army at Fredericksburg: Hooker's corps, about 50,000; Franklin's is on the left and Sumner on the right, each with an equal number, (50,000); Sigel, with 25,000, is advancing on the center; and Slocum, with 15,000, is executing a flank movement on the enemy's left; in all, 190,000.

New York, Dec. 15.

Of Saturday's fight the *Herald's* correspondence say: The battle raged fiercely throughout the evening. After dark the fighting in our immediate front and right, and beyond Fredericksburg, was carried on by Sumner's grand division. Shortly after 9 o'clock, Gen. Couch's corps moved out from the upper part of the city with a strong detachment of skirmishers. The enemy yielded gradually, but contested our progress with great stubbornness, and for some time the rattle of musketry was incessant. At the same time this movement was commenced, the batteries of the division, which were stationed on the bluffs across the river, opened with shell to cover our advance. The rebel infantry having fallen back to their first line of intrenchments, their batteries opened with a vigorous and rapid fire upon our columns, which brought them to a temporary halt. For some time our artillery on the bluffs kept up a fire on the rebel batteries with considerable success, and the rebel battery on Taylor's Hill (nearly opposite Falmouth) was finally silenced. During all this time the rebel artillery was entirely devoted to shelling our advance. Soon after the whole corps deployed into line of battle and moved forward to attack and storm the rebel right batteries, while from the enemy's batteries a terrible shower of shell, grape and schrapnel tore through our bleeding ranks. Nothwithstanding this, they steadily pushed on to the rifle pits, within a short distance of the first line of entrenchments. They drove the rebels from the former, making prisoners of some, while the remainder took shelter behind their entrenchments. This was accomplished after most long and heroic efforts, under a galling and murderous fire. Unable to stand against this terrible fire they finally returned in good order, carrying away their wounded to their original line of pickets, thus holding the ground they first occupied, after having been six hours under fire.

There was considerable firing yesterday between the advance of both armies. The rebels showed a disposition to move against Franklin's forces but did not. We had some sharp skirmishing this morning, with considerable artillery firing. The weather to-day is clear and warm, and the roads are in very good condition. The position of the armies remain nearly the same. There is but little artillery firing this afternoon by either party. The enemy, who are in plain view, are engaged in strengthening their forts. About 700 have been taken since our army crossed the river.

A vessel has arrived which reports, on the 10th, of having passed four steamers and one brig, heavily laden with troops, going into Port Royal.

A dispatch from Newbern, N. C., Dec. 10th, says: There is considerable animation in military matters in this department, and important results may be looked for.

The rebels in the vicinity of Hilton Head have erected powerful batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands, and along the coast as far as Bull's Bay. Beauregard was entrenching Charleston with 40,000 men. The health of our troops at Port Royal was good.

Cairo, Dec. 15.

The steamer *Lake City* was burned by guerrillas, at Carson Landing, 15 miles above the mouth of White river, on Monday last. The boat and cargo are valued at $200,000. The next day the naval dispatch boat *De Soto* went to Carson Landing, and burned 42 houses. Most of the baggage belonging to the passengers of the *Lake City* was recovered. The citizens of that place claim to have done all they could to prevent the burning of the steamer, and a courier was sent to Helena to ask protection. Before the arrival of the courier, however, the *De Soto* had accomplished the destruction of the town.

Gen. Hovey's expedition into Mississippi has returned to Helena. The results sum up 20 of the enemy killed, 40 wounded, and 100 taken prisoners, among them several officers. The Federal loss was 4 killed, 20 wounded, and 10 captured.

The Memphis *Bulletin* states that Gen. Sherman had returned to Memphis, and was now organizing another expedition against the rebels, it is said between Canton and Jackson.

At Vicksburg the rebel force is represented to be 7000 men, a large number of them sick.

Gen. Grant is still at Oxford, and an immediate advance is not expected.

Two regiments of infantry and one company of cavalry, with one section of artillery, attacked a rebel force at Tuscumbia, on Saturday. The rebels, supposed to number 2000, were surprised and completely routed. Their loss in killed and wounded is not known. The Federals took 70 prisoners, captured a number of horses, and burned the rebel baggage. The Federals did not deem it prudent to pursue. Our loss was 4 killed, and 14 wounded.

Washington, Dec. 15.

In the Senate, Mr. Davis offered a resolution, that after the insurrection against the United States was about to break out, James Buchanan, then President, from sympathy with the conspirators, failed to take proper means to prevent it, therefore he should receive the censure of the Senate. It was laid over.

In the House, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Territorial Government for that region of country in which are Salmon River gold mines.

Chicago, Dec. 15.

The position at Fredericksburg, as briefly stated, is this; We have crossed in force and hold the city. The rebels hold a semi circular line of works ranging from one to three miles back of the river.

Washington, Dec. 16.

In the House yesterday, Fessenden of Maine offered a resolution that the President's Proclamation of the 22nd September is warranted by the Constitution, and that the policy of emancipation is as well adapted to hasten the restoration of peace, is well chosen as a war measure, and is an exercise of power with proper regard to the rights of the citizens and the perpetuity of free government.

A motion to lay on the table was disagreed to 59 against 80. The resolution was then adopted by 78 to 57.

Army of the Potomac, Dec. 16.

During last night the Army of the Potomac evacuated its position on the opposite side of the river. The enemy never discovered the movement until it was too late to do us any damage.

St. Louis, Dec. 17.

Official reports place our loss at the battle of Prarie Grove, Ark., at 995. Latest accounts increase rebel loss to 2700 killed and wounded, and nearly 6000 by desertion. Hindman is on south side of Arkansas river. Marmaduke is on north side. Gen. Herron telegraphs to Curtis that the victory at Prairie Grove was more than first reported. Over 1500 rebels have buried. Many of the wounded died from want of attention.

Army of Potomac, Dec. 18th.

Burial parties yesterday crossed the river under a flag of truce, for the purpose of burying our dead. Colonel Walton, Chief of Longstreet's artillery, informed some of our officers that the rebel infantry force that engaged Sumner's force on Saturday was only two brigades, but that they had a large reserve force near by. He gave our men credit for great bravery, but considered the rebel position impregnable, and that a force of a half million would find it impossible to carry the hights in the face of their batteries.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 19th.

General Foster's forces captured Kingston, N. C., taking five hundred prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery.

Washington, Dec. 19th.

A Committe representing the Border State Congressional delegation, consisting of Hall, Crittenden and Crissfield, called on the President yesterday to urge him not to issue his proclamation. The President gave no definite answer. Some of the Border State delegation—Maynard among them—refused to sanction this proceeding.

Washington, Dec. 18.

In the Senate, Rice, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to extend the Walla Walla and Fort Benton road to Fort Abercrombie.

Nesmith, of Oregon, introduced a bill for the protection of overland emigrants to the Pacific.

Washington, Dec. 19.

The army appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole in the House yesterday, An amendment, offered by Mallory of Kentucky, that none of the appropriation should be used for the benefit of runaway slaves or for the emancipation or colonization of them, was disagreed to. The bill was then reported to the House and passed.—107 to 33.

St. Louis, Dec. 19th.

Hundreds from the rebel army are already joining Herron, many of them Missourians, who express the greatest disgust at the rebel campaign, and think its furtheir prosecution hopeless.

New York, Dec. 20th.

Last evening's Washington *Star* states that a caucus of Republican Senators was held on the 16th inst., when resolutions were offered and discussed, requesting Secretary Seward to resign. The vote was—ayes, 16; noes, 13. The next day another caucus adopted a substitute, recommending the President partially to remodel his Cabinet, which was unanimously adopted, as the conservatives believed it would be regarded as a general invitation to the whole Cabinet to resign. On being informed of the act, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State sent in their resignations, requesting their immediate acceptance.

The same paper says it is also confidently reported that Gen. Burnside has tendered his resignation of the command of the army. The *Post's* Washington correspondent said it was rumored that the entire Cabinet would retire, leaving the President free to construct a new Cabinet. This may be incorrect, but it is not at all improbable that Blair and Bates have already tendered their resignations. It is said that Chas. A. Sumner has been tendered the portfolio of Secretary of State.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Commander W. D. Porter offers to pursue the pirate *Alabama* with schooners, which he says can outsail her.

The great sea serpent has been captured, and found to be a mammoth sea weed.

It is stated that on a recent occasion, Lee's army, at Winchester, 80,000 strong, was reviewed by Jeff. Davis.

A writer in the Edinburgh *Review* estimates the property of Great Britain and Ireland in 1855 at $29,000,000,000, which is about $1,000 to each inhabitant.

Lord Palmerston, on the 29th November, entered his 79th year.

Gen. Pope proposes to the Government to disarm and remove entirely from Minnesota all the annuity Indians, with all others, and to place them under tutelage where they can no longer impede the progress of the settlements or endanger the settlers.

Business Cards.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.
Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5-7:1y

J. V. MEEKER,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 3-39:tf

FRANK CLARK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Office—Corner of Commercial and Main streets,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
226 Battery st., near Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSHES AND FEATHER DUSTERS
Of every description, to which they call the attention of the trade. N.B.—Flue machine and all other Brushes made to order. 43:1y

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

H. H. BANCROFT. A. L. BANCROFT
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.
One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Books in every department of literature, and staple and fancy Stationery, in the United States.
No. 609 Montgomery street,
San Francisco.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
8-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
132 Sansome st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Agents for James Conner & Sons'
U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
And dealers in all kinds of
PRINTING MATERIALS.
Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 8-3:1y

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The commodious and fast-sailing schooner
FLYING MIST,
120 Tons Capacity,
Capt. WM. THOMPSON,
Is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia.
The FLYING MIST is well adapted to carrying Live Stock, for which trade she was originally designed, and is amply provided with fixtures to ensure the safety of cattle in the roughest weather. She is suitable for all kinds of freight. Her cabin accommodations are not surpassed by those of any vessel on the Sound. Freight will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other vessel.
For Charter, Freight, or Passage, apply to PHILIP KEACH or H. W. BERRY, in Steilacoom, or to the CAPTAIN, on board. 42:1y

BLACKSMITHING.
HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP WITH the view of carrying on the above business, the undersigned take this method of informing the public that they are prepared to execute satisfactorily and with dispatch all descriptions of work in Blacksmithing.
Horse-Shoeing,
Wagon-repairing, &c., &c., done to order.
Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Shop at Peter Rinquest's old establishment, in Commercial st, Steilacoom.
5-17:tf DUNLAP & RINQUEST.

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.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
VIEW STREET,
BETWEEN BROAD AND DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
THIS ELEGANT BRICK HOTEL IS NOW open for the reception of the public.
The proprietor having engaged the services of a superior French Cook, the Culinary department cannot be surpassed.
Breakfast from 7 A.M. to 12 M.
Table d'Hote from 5 to 7 P.M.
Suites of Rooms or Single Rooms, on reasonable terms.
An excellent Bar attached to the House. 22:5

Crockery, Glassware, French China.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ABOVE GOODS constantly in store and for sale at lowest rates.
CLOCKS
OF THE
NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO.'S
manufacture, (formerly the JEROME Company) for which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
A complete assortment always on hand.
HAYNES & LAWTON,
516 Sansome st., corner of Merchant, 516,
4-51:8m San Francisco.

$100 REWARD!
For any case of Syphilis, in any stage, which DR. LE RICHEAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM fails to cure. No comment is necessary upon this medicine; it stands entirely upon its own unequaled merits.
It has cured thousands who have wasted handsome fortunes, and will cure thousands more. Golden Balsam No. 1 for first and second stages, such as sores upon the legs or other parts of the body, sore eyes, etc., etc. Golden Balsam No. 2, for Tertiary, Mercurial and Syphilitic Rheumatism. Price, $5 per bottle; upon receipt of this sum we will ship to any part of the coast. Notice.—We have no agents for this medicine, and are sole proprietors and manufacturers. All orders must be directed to us to obtain the genuine. Observe well the manufacturer's name upon each inside label. We guarantee a perfect and lasting cure.
RICHARDS & WHITFIELD,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner of Clay and Sansome streets, San Francisco.
Also—Sole Agents for the celebrated SPANISH ANTIDOTE, a preparation never known to fail, for the cure of Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary derangements.
None genuine without our circular of Golden Balsam wrapped around the bottle.
5 19:3m

San Francisco Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES! $60.

We have lately introduced a New Style Family Sewing Machine, making the Lock Stitch, or stitch alike on both sides, arranged in the same style and sold at same prices as our Grover & Baker Stitch Machines.

At our office alone can purchasers examine the relative merits of each stitch, and be guaranteed ultimate and entire satisfaction, by our privilege of exchanging for either style if not suited with their first choice.

GROVER & BAKER'S LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES! $60.

GROVER & BAKER'S No. 9 SEWING MACHINE! For Manufacturers. $60.

Our No. 9 Machine is admirably adapted to the wants of all manufacturers, and is far more simple, durable and cheaper, than any other Shuttle Machine in use, and a great favorite wherever introduced.

Call and examine our machines before purchasing elsewhere. We manufacture a large variety of each stitch, and adapted to the requirements of all families and manufacturers of goods where sewing is employed.
5-14:tf

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT,
339 Montgomery st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

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

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

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

There is no medicine within our knowledge that has acquired so great and wide-spread popularity, in so short a space of time, as Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Its balsamic and healing properties are magical. It is highly expectorant and tonic. It contains not a grain of opium or morphine, the narcotic and astringent properties which have created so much prejudice against similar preparations.
We believe that a medicine possessing real merits will effect cures whenever it is used, at home or abroad. Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is no paragoric preparation, but one which, if used in season, will save the lives of thousands. The most distressing cough is frequently relieved by a single dose, and broken up in a few hours' time. The afflicted do not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whether this remedy will give relief or not.
Hear what Physicians say of Dr. Hall's Balsam. Says one: "I, with confidence, recommend the Balsam as superior to any other preparation." Says another: "I have used it with uniform success, and can confidently recommend it for all those complaints for which it is offered as a remedy." Still another writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe, convenient, and efficacious medicine."
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and ask for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, which is warranted to cure, and take no other.
REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents for the Pacific coast,
4-51:3m 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
WE HAVE ORDERS TO PURCHASE, FOR EUROPEAN account, at the highest rate, all species of
FURS AND SKINS.
Trappers and dealers sending us skins from the country may depend upon full rates and immediate remittances.
H. SHARP & CO.,
Hide and Wool Dealers,
48:3m No. 111 California st, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

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

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

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO
No. 47 Montgomery street,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.
I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE, to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines, that
SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,
On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done
WITH GREATER EASE
and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
Plain, at $50
Cabinets 75
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, ... 90
Do not allow yourself to purchase a Chain Stitch machine, either double or single thread, all of which will ravel. All chain stitch machines have a cord on the under side of the fabric, and the work soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.
J. H. DUNNELL,
47 Montgomery street,
12:tf San Francisco.

PUGET SOUND HERALD, STEILACOOM, W. T., JAN. 1, 1863.

a short time ago familiar only to the red man. This renders increased mail facilities absolutely necessary to supply the growing wants of our people. You are best aware what new mail routes are needed—what are the postal necessities of the districts and counties you represent: this, as a subject of memorialization to Congress, is well worthy of your early attention.

In reply to inquiries for statistical information, the Surveyor General's statement shows that since the organization of that office nearly three millions of acres of the public lands have been surveyed, which is scarcely one-sixtieth part of the area of the Territory. During the past year very little progress has been made in the prosecution of the work in extending the public surveys, owing to the meagre appropriation of only five thousand dollars, this being the whole sum allowed by Congress for defraying the expenses of this branch of the public service in this Territory, for the past year.

Many of you are advised that some of the oldest and most thickly settled localities of our Territory are yet on unsurveyed lands, amongst which may be mentioned Boiseport, the Willapaw valley, and the rich bodies of the bottom lands upon the Puyallup and White rivers.

The large emigration of the past year will, of necessity, induce the occupancy of a large portion of the public domain yet unsurveyed. This fact, together with the earlier settled lands before referred to, requires at your hands an earnest memorial to Congress for an increased appropriation to continue and extend the surveys of such public lands as will secure to all settlers a full and fair opportunity of perfecting their titles. To prevent our present necessities from being a further drain on the Treasury at this time, when every dollar is needed by the nation in its glorious struggle to perpetuate its existence, would it not be well, in connection with this subject, to memorialize the proper department to bring the public lands into market.

The revenue derived from such sales would be paid into the Treasury sufficiently soon to anticipate the accounts of the various surveyors who would be engaged upon that labor.

By an act of Congress, approved 30th of May, 1862, the salaries of the Registers and Receivers of our land offices were reduced from two thousand five hundred dollars to five hundred dollars and fees per annum, which together, I am informed, will not make their compensation under said law more than about six hundred and fifty dollars per year. The great distance between a large portion of our people, and the location of the land offices of the Territory, causes a large amount of written applications for various information, respecting their donation and pre-emption claims, for all of which useful and unavoidable correspondence no fees whatever are allowed; such services on the part of the officers are entirely extra official, and constitute no part of their respective duties. The legitimate duties of Registers and Receivers are well known to be burdensome and laborious; these are positions of weighty responsibility, evidenced by the fact that the Receiver at Olympia gives approved bonds to the large amount of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. It may readily be perceived that the small compensation of six hundred and fifty dollars per annum is entirely inadequate and disproportionate to the amount of services and responsibilities required of them. To the people it is of vital interest that our land offices should be continued in charge of competent and responsible persons, whose pay should be sufficient to reasonably compensate them for their services.

I respectfully ask your attention to this subject, for the purpose of memorializing Congress to provide such suitable relief as the case requires.

It is highly important to the people of the eastern and southeastern portion of our Territory that the Indian title to all lands between South Pass and the Columbia River should be extinguished. A treaty with the Indians effecting this very desirable object would be the best means of averting the terrible calamity of an organized Indian insurrection, which, if once brought about, would be far more terrific in its consequences than the late sudden and unexpected uprising of the Indians in Minnesota, where it appears about eight hundred white people were cruelly slaughtered, and a large amount of property was destroyed. Were an Indian war to break out in the valley of the Snake River, or in any other part of our mining region where the land is yet owned by the Indians, it would operate as a signal fire that would rouse to arms other Indians of this and neighboring Territories. Our thinly settled population would be as suddenly surprised and as entirely unprepared to resist a general outbreak as were the unsuspecting people of Minnesota. Should such an unfortunate war of the races be again forced upon the people of our Territory, in all probability the conflict would assume that of a bloody character, resulting finally in the extermination of the savages.

The news is daily coming to us that our exploring miners are penetrating further and further, searching for gold in these hitherto unfrequented places. The occupancy of these lands, the Indian title to which has not yet been extinguished, induces them to consider our miners and farmers as intruders. There is great danger that such reasoning upon the part of the Indian may at any day be considered sufficient cause for the commencement of hostilities. Protection to our miners, developing the mineral wealth of this region, requires the immediate attention of the national government. The passage of an act by Congress providing for the extinction of the Indian title to these lands will be the best course to preserve the blessings of peace to our Territory. I have no doubt your application to Congress on this subject will meet with success.

The establishment of an Agricultural College would secure permanent benefits to the people of the Territory, the importance of which must be apparent to all. I would therefore urge the adoption of a memorial praying Congress for a grant of land in aid of such an institution.

The current history of the mighty events now transpiring teach us the importance of providing our people with military education, to prepare them for any exigencies which may arise from invasions without or civil war within. The formation, at this time, of a suitable school for military instruction would be of material advantage to the Territory and the future State. To aid in such an object, Congress would undoubtedly be willing to make a grant of land. I commend the subject to your favorable notice as eminently entitled to a strong memorial to that body.

The Act of Congress approved July 1st, 1862, providing the necessary means to secure the construction of a Pacific Railroad and Telegraph line, merits the warmest congratulations of the people of the United States, and more especially is it a matter of vital importance to the future convenience, prosperity, and general welfare of the population of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains.

Whatever action your honorable body may think proper to take in memorializing Congress to provide similar aid for the construction of a branch Railroad to the Columbia River, or in favor of a Northern Road from Minnesota to Puget Sound, will doubtless meet with the approbation of the people you represent.

Land fortifications, together with an iron-clad Monitor, so necessary to the protection of our fast increasing commercial business, shipping, towns, lumber-manufacturing and coal-mining establishments on Puget Sound and the Columbia River, requires the immediate attention of the United States Government, and therefore a proper subject for your early consideration for a memorial to Congress.

The advantages arising from the transmission of information across this continent by the means of a Telegraph is duly appreciated by the people west of the Rocky Mountains, who take a lively interest in the mighty contest going on in the Eastern States, as well as in commercial intercourse. A branch telegraph line will in a few months be in practical operation from Sacramento to Vancouver, on the Columbia River. Thus the southern border of our Territory will soon be placed in direct connection with our National Capital and all parts of the United States. The convenience and commercial advantages to be derived from direct telegraphic communication with all parts of our country may easily be secured to the people of this Territory by the passage of an act granting a charter for the extension of said line from Vancouver to our northern boundary, there to connect with a line from British Columbia and Victoria. Another charter will also be necessary for a line from Vancouver through Walla Walla to the eastern part of the Territory. The convenience and interests of the people would be greatly promoted by telegraphic lines being extended through the territory, and I have no doubt your favorable action on this subject will be duly appreciated by your constituents.

The last session of our Territorial Legislature very wisely and humanely passed an act to provide for the safe-keeping of Insane and Idiotic persons, wherein it is made the duty of the Governor and Auditor of the Territory to provide by contract for the clothing, care, medical attendance and safe keeping of all such persons in our Territory. In fulfilling the duties, in accordance with the requirements of said act, it affords me great pleasure to be able to inform you that with the co-operation and praiseworthy assistance of R. M. Walker, the Territorial Auditor, a favorable contract has been made with the good Sisters of Charity at Vancouver, for the safe keeping of all such unfortunate persons.

The short distance between the most westerly bend of the North Fork of the Columbia river and the navigable waters of Puget Sound is so well known that it needs only alluding to in order to secure your attention to the propriety of asking Congress for a reasonable appropiation, to construct a Military Road on the shortest practicable line connecting said water courses.

The most important subject that claims your attention is the necessity of adopting the best method of stopping at once and forever the atrocious murders, robberies and plunderings that have been committed annually by the Snake and other tribes of Indians, upon our valuable and enterprising miners, their pack trains, conveying goods and provisions to them, while engaged in their arduous labors at a great distance from our frontier settlements. More particularly has it become a positive necessity to protect the vast numbers of men, women and children of our overland emigrants, from the savage brutality of Indians along the road from South Pass, down the valley of the Snake to the Columbia river.

It is a standing disgrace to ourselves and our country, that for the last twelve years the Snake and other tribes of Indians, with their wicked associates and accomplices of white men, have every year committed the most outrageous robberies and murders upon our overland emigrants. White females have been carried into Indian captivity, and are yet held in bondage by these savages. For the honor and credit of our race, those white women ought to be immediately rescued. If a correct list of the names could be obtained of all the white men, women and children that have been murdered, and those carried into captivity, during the last twelve years, with a list of the thousands of horses, mules, cattle, money and other valuable property, consisting, in many instances, of everything the emigrants owned, such a frightful statement of crimes would startle every good man in our country; all would promptly inquire, when are all these wrongs and cruelties to be finally stopped? When is our traveled road to be made free from molestation? When are these murderers and robbers to be punished for their past crimes? When are the large herds of stolen horses, mules and cattle, with all other valuable property, to be rescued from the thieves, and restored to their rightful owners, their widows and children? Few of these murderers have yet been punished, and none of the property has yet been recovered. The great question now is, How are the lives of future emigrants, and their property, to be protected during the next ensuing years and for all time to come? From the most reliable information, it seems generally believed, that the surest remedy will be found in the Government of the United States to establish a line of military posts along the road leading from the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains (near the Southeast corner of this Territory) down the Snake river valley to the Columbia.

To secure the establishment of said line of military stations I hope your honorable body will unanimously memorialize Congress for this purpose.

While on this subject, it is proper I should state that during the past season Gen. George Wright, the commanding officer of the Pacific Department, very considerately issued an order directing all the military forces that could be spared to be sent up the Snake river road to meet and protect the overland emigrants. Gen. R. Alvord, with Col. Justin Steinberger, of Walla Walla, promptly executed the said orders, by forwarding Lieut. Col. Maury, with a portion of Oregon Cavalry, who vigilantly and successfully guarded said emigrants past the Salmon Falls, and other dangerous places.

It is highly gratifying that these officers have harmoniously and vigorously acted in concert, and by their united exertions, large numbers of emigrants, with their property, have been protected. Notwithstanding the caution and diligences used by the officers and men of the escorts, it is to be lamented that several emigrants, whose great hurry to get to the Salmon River and other gold mines, induced them to rush onward at a distance from these military escorts, some of whom were murdered and robbed by the Indians.

The operations in the gold districts of our Territory during the season just closed have resulted in a manner most gratifying. Experienced and skilful miners are convinced that our gold-bearing region is rich with treasure. A large number of those engaged in the mines did not arrive until late in the season, many of them only in time to begin to prospect. In the preparations necessary to a proper commencement of the work, in some diggings, many obstacles of serious hindrances were met with, frequently causing vexatious delays; notwithstanding these, and other disadvantages incident to the opening of new mines, the yield of gold has been astonishingly large.

The amount taken this year from the mines on the tributaries of the Columbia River is estimated between eight and ten millions of dollars. Many promising mines were discovered late in the season, some of which are of the richest character. A large number of persons are wintering in the mines, where new and thriving towns are springing up. These facts, in connection with the fruits of this year's labor, furnish the strongest evidence of the great value of the mines.

It is fair to presume that as eight or ten millions have been gathered in this year's operations, under such unfavorable circumstances, more than double that amount will be collected next season, and the annual yield hereafter will continue to increase at that ratio for years to come.

Fellow-citizens: I leave these views with you. It will be my duty as well as pleasure to co-operate with you in furthering the interests of the people of this Territory. Let us unite to elevate their moral, social and political virtue. Let us teach the youth to revere him whose name she bears, that they may ever be loyal to that Government which he contributed so largely to establish. Let us frown down treason, or sympathy with it, by our steady adherence to the Government in its every effort to suppress this rebellion. Let each one of us stand by the Constitution and Union, as the only harbor of national safety. Thanking God we are yet exempt from the ravages of war, but feeling none the less the pangs of woe at our country's affliction, she will yet ride successfully through the storm of treason and rebellion, and survive the great crisis now being undergone. Out of this war America must emerge brighter, more powerful, and dearer to every lover of human rights than ever. God grant that our most anxious hopes may be realized. In Him we trust, and our prayers cannot be in vain.

WILLIAM PICKERING.

EARLY MARRIAGES.—She stood beside the altar when she was but sixteen. She was in love; her destiny rested on a creature as delicate as herself. She looked lovely as she pronounced the vow. Think of a vow from auburn hair, bright eyes, and pouting lips, only sixteen years old.

She stood by the washtub when her twenty-fifth birthday arrived. The hair, the lips, the eyes, were not calculated to excite the heart. Five cross young ones were about the house crying—some breaking things, and one urging the necessity of an immediate supply of the lacteal secretion. She stopped in despair and sat down, and tears trickled down her once plump and ruddy cheek. Alas! Nancy, early marriages are not the dodge. Better enjoy youth at home, and hold lovers at a proper distance until you have muscle, limb and heart enough to face a frowning world and family. If a chap really cares for you, he can wait for two or three years, make presents, take you to concerts and so on, until the time comes. Early marriages and early cabbages are tender productions.

The location and quality of soil are of material importance in deciding whether to plant fruit trees in the fall or spring. On dry upland, with a light sandy or gravelly soil, planting in the fall is preferred; but on moist, heavy soil, planting in spring is preferable.

A Member of the Board: "Mr. Drock, how many points has the compass, sir?"

Middy: "The compass, sir? Well, sir, the compass—allow me to reflect a moment, sir. Ah, yes! The compass, sir, has—yes! It depends entirely upon the size of the instrument, sir."

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

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

Diptheria. Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

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

The Kidneys. Stone and Gravel.

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

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

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

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

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

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Indiscretion of Youth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
3:29 Agents for HOLLOWAY, Victoria, V. I.

REDUCTION IN PRICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE following list of American and Foreign Periodicals, for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamer four times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific coast:

ATLANTIC PERIODICALS.	Per Year.
Harper's Monthly Magazine	$4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	4 00
Atlantic Monthly	4 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	4 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	4 00
Continental Monthly	4 00
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Ladies' Repository	4 00
Tales of the Day	4 00
Monthly Novelette	3 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	6 00
Bankers' Magazine	6 00
Le Bon Ton	6 00
Brownson's Review	3 00
Braithwaite Retrospect	3 00
Turf Register (yearly)	2 00
Hall's Journal of Health	2 00
Ballou's Magazine	2 50
Water Cure Journal	2 50
Phrenological Journal	2 50
Yankee Notions, comic	2 50
Leslie's Budget of Fun, comic	3 00
Nic Nax, comic	2 50
Comic Monthly	2 50
Phunny Phellow, comic	2 50
New York Weekly Herald	4 00
" Police Gazette	4 00
" Clipper	4 00
" Home Journal	4 00
" Weekly Tribune	4 00
" Sunday Atlas	4 00
" " Times	4 00
" " Dispatch	4 00
" " Mercury	4 00
" " Courier	4 00
" Weekly Times	4 00
" World	4 00
" Journal of Commerce	4 00
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M. MCWILLIAMS.

Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell, City Missionary and Pastor of the Presbyterian Church:

CINCINNATI, March 9, 1859.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO.:

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