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CHARLES PROSCE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THE COAST TRIBES OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A Lecture delivered before the Port Townsend Moral Reform Society, at the Court House, Port Townsend, on Monday evening, Jan. 9th, by James G. Swan.

Mr. James G. Swan, the author of "The Northwest Coast; or, Three Years in Washington Territory," delivered an interesting lecture at Port Townsend, before the Dashaway or Moral Reform Society of that town, on the evening of the 9th of January last. The great length of the lecture precludes our giving it entire, but we give the following extracts:

The early history of Washington Territory, from the time the old Greek pilot, Juan de Fuca, discovered the straits which still bear his name, down to the period when the Hudson's Bay Company had the exclusive and entire control of the country of the Columbia, has been almost wholly connected with incidents upon the coast.

The first record of any discovery connected with our own immediate territory, is the mention of Juan de Fuca; who, during the spring of 1591, was pilot to three small ships or caravels, which the viceroy of Mexico sent from Mexico, with one hundred men, to discover the straits of navigation between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

The expedition, however, failed by reason of a mutiny, and the vessels returned. The viceroy, however, again sent De Fuca the following year (1592) with a small caravel and a pinnace having only sailors on board, and this time he was successful; having, as he says, discovered a broad inlet of sea near the 48th parallel of north latitude, into which he entered, and sailed more than twenty days; but not being able to resist the fury of the waves, he returned and reached Acapulco in the fall of the same year (1592).

From the time of Juan de Fuca's discovery, a long period of intestine troubles prevented Spain from making any further exertions towards extending her sovereignty on the northwest coast. But after the peace of 1763, she returned with renewed energy to the enterprise of further explorations.

A new department, called the "marine department of San Blas," was established in Mexico, especially charged with making explorations and taking possession of the territory on the northwest coast.

Under this new regime, Juan Perez sailed from San Blas in the corvette *Santiago*, on the 25th of January, 1774; but, the weather proving strong, he did not make land till the 8th of July, when he discovered the west side of Queen Charlotte's Island, naming the north point Cape Margrita, now called Cape North, at the entrance to Dixon's Channel.

On the 9th of August, Perez again made land, having steered southwest, and discovered a deep bay, to which he gave the name of Port Lorenzo, which four years afterwards received the name of the bay of N. C., which, it still bears.

From Nootka the Spaniards sailed south, naming the various capes and mountains as they passed. Cape Flattery was called Cape Martinez, and the Olympic range the Sierra de Santa Rosalia. Immediately after the return of Perez, the viceroy refitted the *Santiago* and placed her under the command of Capt. Bruno Heeceta. She was accompanied by a small schooner called the *Zebrano*, under command of Lieut. Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, who is mentioned in history sometimes as Bodega, and at others as Quadra. The vessels sailed from San Blas on the 18th of March, 1775, stopping at Trinidad Port, which they named; and proceeding north, came to anchor about the middle of July at Point Grenville. Here they were attacked by the Quenilt Indians, and seven men killed.

They were also attacked by the Quillehuytes at Destruction Island, which they named Isla de Dolores—Isle of Sorrow.

Twelve years after this event, some of the crew of the Austrian ship *Imperial Eagle*, on the coast of the same place, and the island were massacred at the same place, and the island was then named the island of Destruction Island, which name it still bears.

These reverses caused the Spaniards to set a-loat, Heeceta proceeding south, and Quadra continuing the original voyage northward.

On the 18th day of August, Heeceta discovered an opening in the coast from which rushed a current of water so strong as to prevent her from landing. This was in lat. 49° 17', and was the first discovery of the river afterward entered by Gray and named by him the Columbia. The river was named by Heeceta Rio de San Roque. The north cape was also called San Roque, and the south cape Frontados. The capes are now called Cape Disappointment and Cape Point Adams.

The next expedition was that of Capt. Cook, the great navigator, who arrived on the coast on the 7th of March, 1778, and moving north, found himself off Cape Martinez on the 22d of the same month. Cook then changed the name of the cape to Cape Flattery, which name it has borne ever since.

In 1786 the fur traders began to increase in the north Pacific, and the voyages of Hanna, Peters, Lowrie and Mente are recorded. On the 4th of July, 1788, Capt. M. was discovered under the name of Shipwrecker and Shoalwater Bay, and on the same day he gave the name of Cape Disappointment to the north cape of the Columbia river, which had been named by the Spanish Captain Heeceta, Cape San Roque.

Mente was in command of the ship *Felice*, a vessel belonging to Macao, and sailing under the Portuguese colony. He brought with him a party of some twenty Chinese, and commenced building a small schooner named the *Northwest America* at Nootka Sound, on the shore of Friendly Cove, near the village of Maquilla, the chief of the surrounding country.

At this time the Nootka tribe were very powerful, and a brother of Maquilla, named Tacobachatus, was chief of the country around Fuca straits. This chief gave Mente the exclusive trade of the country bordering on the straits, which he named Tacobach in honor of a chief. The schooner *Northwest America* was launched about the end of July, 1788, and was sent to the Sandwich Islands. The Chinamen, however, mostly remained, and intermarried with the Indians. The almond-shaped eyes that many of the coast Indians have were probably introduced by these Chinamen.

The next, and to us the most important expedition, was fitted from Boston, and sailed from that port on the 30th of September, 1791. It consisted of the ship *Columbia* of 220 tons, under command of John Kendrick, and the sloop *Washington*, of 90 tons, under command of Robert Gray. After the ship was loaded at Nootka, Gray took command of her, and proceeded homeward by way of Sandwich Islands and Canton, leaving

the sloop on the coast in charge of Capt. Kendrick.

On the return of Capt Gray to the coast in the *Columbia*, sailed from Nootka for the purpose of discovering the river San Roque, and on the 7th of May, 1792, he discovered a fine bay which he named Bullincher harbor, but it has since been called Gray's Harbor. On the 11th of May, at daybreak, he sailed from Gray's harbor, and at 4 P.M. discovered and entered the great river of the west, which he named after his ship, the *Columbia*.

During the autumn of 1793, the sloop *Washington*, under command of Capt. Kendrick, sailed up the straits of Fuca and circumnavigated the great island afterward called Quadra or Vancouver's Island. This was the first vessel that ever made the passage around the island, and the credit of the discovery belongs to an American. John Kendrick is to be considered as the first person belonging to a civilized nation who sailed through the Strait of Fuca, after its discovery by the Greek Pilot in 1512.

It is proper here to make honorable mention of Capt. Gray, the discoverer of the Columbia river. No discovery by an American navigator has ever been of such practical benefit to the United States as was that effected by the American fur trader.

We should not forget those who, in a humble sphere, have acted a part in their day and generation which should entitle them to the grateful remembrance of their countrymen. While we laud the deeds of heroes, and do honor to those who fought for their country, we should not forget those unostentatious individuals, who, while in the quiet pursuit of their duties, work out great benefits to their country in the peaceful paths of commercial enterprise.

An ancient writer says "there are many ways in which men can serve their country." Patriotism, like all other love, imposes no special duty. It is a universal inspiration of service. In time of war, the man who manages a ship so as to secure peace to his country is a patriot. In time of peace, the man who builds or sails a ship, so that peace may be perpetuated by the more rapid diffusion of the benefits of commerce, is no less a patriot.

Capt. Gray, on his return to Boston from his first voyage, took with him as a passenger, the Crown Prince of the Sandwich Islands. The ovation tendered him by the authorities of that city was equal to anything ever offered to Dr. Kane, the great Arctic explorer. The remembrance of that event is still fresh in the minds of those who were related to me by an eye-witness during my visit to the Eastern States, two years since.

The ship, said my informant, was absent three years, and had not been heard from for a large portion of the time; when, in the summer of 1790, on a fine afternoon, a strange ship, bearing the stars and stripes of our country, arrived abreast of the castle and fired a national salute, which was promptly returned by that fortress.

The firing was distinctly seen and heard from Boston, and soon the news spread that the *Columbia* had returned. The inhabitants by thousands filled Long wharf, and the artillery was ordered out. As the ship came to anchor off the wharf, cheer upon cheer filled the air, while salutes of artillery shook the neighborhood.

The ship having returned the salute of the city, the Custom-house barge was manned, when the venerable Gen. Lincoln, the Collector of the Port, with the owners of the ship, repaired on board. Capt. Gray and the Prince came ashore with them, and on landing, were received by the shouts of the multitude, and again were they saluted by the artillery.

Gov. Hancock having sent his adjutant-general to welcome them, a procession was formed and marched to the Governor's mansion on Beacon street, where a grand banquet was held.

The Prince remained in Boston a few months, and then returned to the Sandwich Islands in the ship. This was the first of our intercourse with the Islanders, and from that friendly feeling grew up, a friendship which has since been maintained, and which was as much thought of, at the time of his return, as even those of our more recent explorers, Dr. Kane. Although not accompanied with a scientific research, yet the lasting practical benefit to our country can be most favorably compared with any useful result that has or will emanate from the voyages of the great Arctic explorer. Capt. Gray was the first navigator who carried the American flag around the world.

At the time of Gray's discovery of the Columbia, 1792, the head-quarters of the fur-traders was at Nootka Sound, Prince William's Sound, and Co's river. But the country about Nootka being well supplied with wood for ship-building, and having a more agreeable climate than could be found further north, was generally selected as the point of destination, rendezvous, and departure by the traders. There was nearly all the time one or more white men living ashore, and almost every one of the traders could talk the Nootka language, which was the general language of that part of the coast. This fact should be borne in mind as it will be the means of arriving at certain facts relative to the jargon or trade language to which I shall presently refer.

The first settlement ever made in Washington Territory was at Neah Bay, during the summer of 1790, by Lieut. Quimper, in the sloop *Princess Royal*, who was sent by order of Illisa, the Spanish Commandant at Nootka, to explore the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The settlement was called Nuxem Gnom, was also the bay, which was afterwards called, by the fur traders, Poverty Cove, and now goes by its Indian name of Neah.

The settlement was at Neah village, at the head of the bay, but all traces of it are now obliterated, save a few of the old tile which are occasionally dug out from the rubbish. During a recent visit to Neah Bay, I succeeded in digging out some forty or fifty of these tiles, but they are covered with all sorts of deposits thrown up by the Indians, so that it is impossible to tell what quantity there may be there. Some of the old Indians informed me that the building was a large one-story brick house, with a single roof, and surrounded by a stockade. The Spaniards did not remain there long; and after they left, the Indians set fire to the house and destroyed it. Some time afterwards they threw the bricks into a brook which runs near by, and planted potatoes on the spot where the house stood.

From year to year they have thrown refuse matter on the heap, till now it is covered with some six feet of earth, with a thick growth of rose bushes and adlers over all.

The next exploration to the coast of our territory was by Lewis and Clarke, who made an expedition overland to the mouth of the Columbia, by an order of Congress, upon the recommendation of the prompt and sagacious Jefferson, then

President of the United States. This expedition left Missouri about the middle of May, 1804, and on the 15th of November, 1805, they landed at Cape Disappointment. They then crossed the river and erected a block house, which they named Fort Clatsop, where they remained till March, 1806.

In 1808, the Missouri Fur Company formed a settlement on a branch of Lewis or Snake River, the great southern arm of the Columbia, which they held till 1810. During this year, the Pacific Fur Company, having John Jacob Astor at its head, fitted out the ship *Tongvin*. Capt. Jonathan Thorn, who sailed for the Columbia River from New York in September, 1810, and reached her destination on the 24th of March, 1811; where they shortly afterwards erected a trading post, which was named Astoria, in honor of the head of the company.

From the time of Gray's discovery of the Columbia, in 1792, to the settlement of Astoria, the fur traders had been accustomed to go to the Columbia every year to trade, and had their principal transactions with the Cheenooks, then a powerful tribe living on the north side of the river, near its mouth. Their chief was named Comcomely, a shrewd man, who did all the trading.

At this time the tribes of the coast were in the practice of trading with each other to a much greater extent than at present. The Northern Indians—that is to say, the Nootka, Ciyocot, and other tribes of Vancouver's Island—had regular traders, who went to the Columbia every summer to trade off canoes and howqua, or wampum, for such commodities as the Southern Indians had, of which the principal was cinnamon, or vermilion, which the Cheenook Indians had further acquired by a line of trade from the California tribes.

The Cheenok came, known as such, are in reality the Nootka model; and although I have known a few of the Cheenok and Chehalis Indians to understand the method of canoe making, yet the want of the right kind of cedar prevents them making any but small ones, and they do this day depend on the Mackah Indians for their supply, and the Mackah's in their turn procure their canoes from Nootka, Ciyocot and Nittinat.

I noticed, during my recent visit, a number of the Mackahs working over old canoes with their chisels, to make them bright and look like new ones; and found, on inquiry, that they were intended to trade off to the Chehalis and Quenilt, next summer; the Mackahs in the meanwhile preparing new canoes for themselves across the Straits.

This constant intercourse among the tribes enabled their principal traders to understand the language of each other; and the Nootka traders understanding Cheenok; and the Cheenooks in their turn understanding Nootka, particularly Comcomely, their chief, who I was informed by some of the old Indians at Neah Bay, regularly made a trading voyage every year to Cape Flattery.

After the discovery of the Columbia, as I before remarked, the fur traders made that river one of their trading points; and as most of them could talk enough of the Nootka language for the purposes of trade, it was made use of by Comcomely as his means of communicating with them, instead of the Cheenok language, which is a very different one. As the Indians became acquainted with the white men, they made use of English words as well as they could pronounce them, and thus the jargon was first formed. As the Canadian voyageurs became mixed up with these Indians, after the advent of the Hudson's Bay Company, the Indians picked up a great many words of Canadian French.

Thus we find the jargon composed of Nootka, English and French. It is called Cheenok, Jar-jar, for the reason that it was with that tribe that the Astoria people and the Hudson's Bay Company first learned it. The jargon is not spoken alike in scarcely any two parts of the Territory. People are very apt to mix up with the original many of the tribal words of the Indians in the immediate vicinity.

Until within a few years, the coast tribes of our Territory have had but little intercourse with white settlers, and have always been considered as a fierce vindictive race. The many massacres they have committed upon the white men fully entitle them to the name. Their feelings in this particular are no way altered when excited, but their present intercourse with the whites has shown them that it is policy for them to be on good terms with the "Bostonians." I had evidence of this feeling while at Neah Bay. I was in the lodge of Colchote, one of the chiefs, inquiring about the early history of the Mackahs, when an old Nootka slave woman belonging to him came up with the freedom of an old favorite, and began to sing a chant. The old beldame looked to be over eighty years of age, and was as withered and wrinkled as a baked apple. She jumped about and screamed, and I expected from her gestures that she would hit me over the head with a firebrand which she held flourishing about. At last she was quiet, and her song was explained to me. It was a glorification of the Nootkas for killing so many white men. I finally got into conversation with her, and was astonished to find that she was further acquainted with the prominent events of the history of the white explorers from the earliest times. She told me she remembered when Mears built the schooner at Nootka. She was a little girl at the time. They built, she said, a log house with a mat roof, and dug a well for water. She remembered the Chinamen, and said that the conical Chinese-shaped hats, that are now worn by the Mackah and Nootka Indians, were first introduced by Mears' Chinamen. She related the account of the massacre of the crew of the ship *Dauntless*, in 1803, when all hands were killed but Jewitt and Thompson. Thompson afterward died. Jewitt remained till 1806, when he was ransomed by the ship *Guantanamo*, of Boston, and taken to the States. She had heard of the attack on the ship *Atahualpa*, of Boston, in Millbank Sound, in 1806, when the captain, mate and six seamen were killed; and gave me the particulars of the loss of the ship *Tongvin*, of Boston, which was attacked by the Indians in Ciyocot bay, in June 1811, and all hands killed but the interpreter, (a Cheenook Indian) who was suffered to make his escape. The ship was blown up, as was supposed, by Mr. Lewis, the clerk, while the Indians were stripping her, and great numbers of them killed.

After the old woman had finished her stories, old Colchote related the massacres that had been perpetrated at various times by the coast Indians, and made the remark that they were not afraid of either the Boston or King George men, for they never had dared to punish them for their murders. But, said he, we prefer to be friends with the white men now, as we can trade with them and get everything we want.

The coast tribes of Washington Territory, from the Columbia River to Cape Flattery, are the Cheenooks, Chehalis, Quenilt, Quillehuyt, and Quenatsath or Mackah.

This last tribe reside at Cape Flattery, and are called by the tribes south of them Quenatsath; and by the tribes north they are called Clatsats; and by the Clallama and Elter tribes on the Sound they are called Mackah. The tribe call themselves Que-mait-che-chut. All these different names mean the same thing, and refer to the residence of the Mackahs on the Cape; as we would say, the Cape people, or the men of the Cape.

The Cheenooks, which were, during Comcomely's life, a powerful and warlike tribe, have now almost entirely disappeared. Disease and whisky have nearly finished them all, and but a very few years will see the last of their race. The Chehalis Indians, at Gray's Harbor, are also fast disappearing from the same causes; but the other tribes, north, not having such immediate contact with white men, and white men's whisky, do not seem to diminish so rapidly. But I fear they, too, are not long destined to remain, unless Government, by speedily placing them under the restrictions of reservations, shall interpose a barrier between them and whisky, which is their destroying angel. I was sorry to see, while at Neah Bay, the wholesale manner in which these Indians now supply themselves; many of the principal men bringing down whisky, from somewhere up the Sound, by the barrel. Where they purchase it is not for me to say; but that they do have it, and are now more frequently intoxicated than formerly, are facts that are easily substantiated.

The lecturer then proceeded to give a more particular description of the Mackah Indians, their habits and customs, and related a variety of interesting anecdotes and legends, which want of space compels us to omit. His closing remarks were more particularly addressed to the members of the society, as follows:

The limits of this evening will not permit me to go further with these legends. But I wish your attention to the fact that the Indian race is fast disappearing. Whether it is so decreed by an all-wise Providence, is not for me to say; but we have no right to constitute ourselves the instruments to carry out such a decree. Our duty is to deal with the savage as a man should deal with a man, remembering the inferiority of their condition, we should see that strict and impartial justice is accorded them. In particular, it is our duty as members of an association for the suppression of intemperance to aid the Indian department in its humane endeavors to prevent the traffic of ardent spirits with the Indians about their beach. An Indian agent is powerless to effect any moral reform among the natives, unless he is aided and encouraged by our citizens. We all admit that the benefit that would result to the Indians would be incalculable, and we all know that the peace and quiet of the town, and its comparative safety, lie in keeping whisky from the Indians. We must lay aside the old maxim that the Indians are soon to be an extinct race, and they may as well die by whisky as any other way. Let us, at least, take a selfish view of the matter, and consider how much better we will be off in our intercourse with the Indians, if no whisky is about; and then, as good citizens and members of our society, lend our aid to our worthy brother, Capt. R. C. Fay, the Indian agent, in his exertions to stop the whisky trade.

For ourselves, brothers, we have assumed a responsibility, each man for himself. Let therefore, each man be the keeper and guardian over his own appetite; and, remembering well the solemn oath he has taken, see that he does not violate his pledge. We need no exhortations or lengthy sermons to prove to us the great benefit that our town and its citizens have derived from this moral reform movement. The daily, living witnesses all around us attest the fact in so visible a manner as cannot be mistaken. Port Townsend of yesterday is not the Port Townsend of to-day. May the to-morrow of its future prove that the useful work we have now commenced has been so far perfected, that every man in town shall be numbered among those who drink no intoxicating liquors.

A late reverend divine, well known for his quaint wit, as well as for his kindness of heart; walking out back of his house, where a new street was opening, saw an Irishman hard at work with a crowbar, striving to dislodge a huge stump from the ground, where it was held fast by the roots of a tree. His patience was fairly exhausted by the vain struggles he had made; and he at last exclaimed, in a great passion: "The devil take it! the devil take it!" The old pastor approached him, and quietly remarked that he ought not to make such free use of the name of the evil one, and certainly not throw such a big stone at him as that. The Irishman was quiet in a minute, and striking his crowbar into the ground, and leaning leisurely on it, he turned his face once to the Doctor and the sun light, and while over it played those indescribable forethoughts of genuine Irish fluidity a fault we find me for saying that same, when it is yet and the like of years that's paid by the root of a tree. 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The Herald can be found in San Francisco at the office of our Agent, 17 1/2 Washington street, at the Merchants' Exchange and the principal Hotels; and also at the leading Hotels in the Atlantic cities.

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

L. P. FISHER, 17 1/2 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 remitting for the same.

CHAS. PROSCHI, STELLACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1860.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS. These Mr. Buchanan discusses in his Message at much length, with great care, without circumlocution, and as the main topic, indeed, of that state paper.

The questions involved are, in fact, of momentous concern for two nations, are confidential in their issues, and worthy of the important place they evidently occupy in the mind of the statesman at the head of our national government.

We hope, for once, our public men and their constituents will forget partisan politics, and take into earnest consideration what the President has so elaborately presented, not as a party, but as a national question, and decide it from that point of view.

All of our people must be satisfied that an utter political chaos now dominates in Mexico. Few among us, we fancy, entertain the notion that there lives the man in all Mexico, or that there are to be found there, native to the soil, elements of reparation and recuperation with which Mexican statesmen, unaided from abroad, can redress political and social order, and a wholesome administrative system, out of the existing disorder and anarchy.

As each month closes, a new element of discord is introduced into the seething accumulation of destruction, disintegrating agencies, hitherto at work. The casual newspaper reader or most careless observer of the events of the day must be familiar with these unhappy facts in the condition of Mexico, as well as with the numberless outrages upon our citizens, the continual injuries to our commerce, and the suspension of all effective diplomatic relations.

It may be well at this time to detach from the context what the President says of the part the United States, in his judgment, are called upon to play for the cure of the admitted deplorable disorder which has destroyed the vitality of Mexico as a separate political State and Nation.

Can the United States, especially, asks Mr. Buchanan, "which ought to share most largely in its commercial intercourse, allow their immediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them? Yes, without support from some quarter, it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations, and enter upon a career which promises any good results.

Were the question submitted directly to our people, we feel assured the masses would promptly decide and decree to empower the President as he has suggested: to intervene in behalf of the Mexican Government, and to occupy Mexico until a stable order of affairs, social and political, shall be established beyond overthrow or perventure, even if that involve the permanent protectorate of the country—even if it entail the annexation of the entire domain of Mexico.

SETH CATTIN, THE "SAGE." To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald: MONTICELLO, Jan. 25th, 1860.

In the Pioneer and Democrat of the 13th inst. I notice a letter from Seth Cattin, senior, with a laudatory reference to the same from the toasting editor, couched in such terms as would, if possible, call a blush to the cheek of the "venerable" humbug who attempts to make capital for his party—rather with his party, for himself—out of an attempted measure, (the removal of the territorial capital) which, had it been successful now, would (according to this same Seth Cattin's avowed opinion) have only anticipated for a time an inevitable event.

The language of the Pioneer and Democrat, in calling special attention to the communication in question, is almost too fulsome and sickening for criticism; and, indeed, it can only be read without nausea, by supposing that possibly the editor expected his words to be construed ironically, in which sense they are very pointed.

Such Spanish baseness as, under a contrary supposition, they betray in their author, is calculated to make any one, well acquainted with the subject of his nasty panegyric, feel a sudden and uncontrollable impulse to abjure his species. "My gorge rises at it!" Thus discourses the editorial foot-licker!

We solicit an attentive perusal of the letter of that venerable old man and sterling democrat, SETH CATTIN, on the subject of a removal of the Capital. However much those who voted for its removal may differ with the old gentleman, none will think otherwise than that it was written for the best of motives. The Judge has passed that age in life when men write for *ducombs*; his acts now are based upon a knowledge of his justness, and with no hope or desire for future preferment or glory. His communications are *ever* welcome. May he still be spared to reside a long time amongst us.

Now this, unless it be meant as a covert sarcasm, is what I call either a prodigy of audacious hypocrisy, or of impudent stupidity—an atrocity, by the side of which an ordinary falsehood, however circumstantially bold, appears not only modest, but in a manner commendable. Unfortunately those who, by any untoward fate, have been thrown into a neighborhood with Seth Cattin, senior, do not need to be informed by the Pioneer and Democrat as to his character, personal or political. They know by a disagreeable experience that he is personally abusive and overbearing; that he is, politically, at once intriguing and arbitrary, false and despotic. History, had the editor of the P. and D. ever happened to read anything in that line, would have proved to him that his supposed argument, based upon the advanced age of the object of his absurd idolatry, is worth nothing; and, accordingly, we find that political ambition alone dispartes the empire of that callous heart, with the inclinations of the miser and the occupation of the usurer. Not only is he, in his quality of citizen, perfectly useless in the community in which he lives, except only in so far as the welfare of that community is unavoidably connected with his own aggrandizement, but it is absolutely notorious, that he bitterly grudges to contribute his legal quota to the support of the civil polity of the country, and that he has systematically made use of means to quiet or to baffle all attempts of successive assessors of the county to ascertain the real value of his property, and thus defrauded the treasury of its dues. Indeed, nothing better is to be expected from a man whose known and declared doctrine on the subject is, that all taxes should be horizontal: that is, levied, like the poll tax, in a fixed sum upon the individual man, without regard to his possession, or his ability to pay. In one respect only am I willing to admit the semblance of truth in the above quotation. It is undoubtedly true that Seth Cattin, senior, does not aspire to glory. He has no sympathy with the sentiment; I doubt if he can define the word. But *Duncomb* is as dear to him as his own blood. To this idol he is willing to sacrifice almost anything but—money. An instance of the greedy avidity with which he seizes upon every chance, however slight, which affords him an opportunity of bringing himself before the public, is exhibited in the recent pretended railroad meeting in Cowlitz county—a meeting composed of five persons, all told; two of whom, respectable republicans, were present by the nearest accident, and neither of whom took any part in the proceedings of the meeting, except that one of them moved to adjourn it, and both of whom are thoroughly ashamed of having "kept such company," even for so short a period as was necessarily consumed in going through the programme "set down in the bond," as required by the political exigencies of the great L. Penitentiaries are tenanted by thousands of ingenious individuals, guilty of far less egregious false pretenses than that of the sham railroad meeting, which disgrace the getter-up, and makes our country, for the nonce, a byword and a term of contempt for the whole Pacific coast. Yet the getter-up of that "meeting" was no other than the "venerable sage," who, forsooth, never does anything for *Duncomb*!

The letter is headed (whether or not at the instance of its author, I, of course, cannot say) "Letter from the Sage of Monticello." Shade of Jefferson! What are all the reproaches that the open enemies of democracy have heaped upon that honored name, compared with this degrading insult offered by its pretended friends! This is the unpardonable sin of presumptuous ignorance, which commits political sacrilege under the concealed idea that it is perpetrating something smart and apt. But hear the "venerable sage" himself. He says, in reference to the willingness of the representatives of the Sound country to

send the Capital our way, "such a remarkable and sudden change of disinterested benevolence set us to thinking of the effect, the cause, and the motive, and see if there was not a 'cat in the meat tub.'" What this jumble of words really means, the editor of the P. and D. may perhaps be able to say. I am sure a scholar would not—at least not on any principle recognized by scholars as such. But a colorable, if not a logical, inference may be drawn from the jargon. It is here that the effect is put before the cause, and the notice after both. It is that "see if there was not a cat" has no connexion of sense or grammar with the trash that precedes it. Yet, for one acquainted with the facts, it is evident that the cat is the main idea. It is well known that the form more usually assumed than any other by the nightmare, is that of a cat. This political nightmare, then, assumed the recognizable form; but the venerable sage was agonized by the extreme uncertainty that attached, at first sight, to its color and motions. It was, ostensibly, a "venerable" cat, of rather negative colors; yet, who could tell best that it might, after all, be a black (Republican) cat, in disguise? But even the important question of color was secondary to the still more important question of "which way the cat would jump." On the spur of the moment, agitated as the venerable sage no doubt was with the fear that public opinion would outrun him unless he spoke promptly, he did incontinently express the opinion that the cat was a respectable cat, and that it would, and of right ought to, eventually, jump to Vancouver. But the cat got its back up, and hesitated. The venerable sage, as any sage naturally might, took the hint. He made up for lost time by vehemently denouncing the cat, its color and its conduct. Hence the letter to the Pioneer and Democrat.

The venerable sage next treats us to the insipid truism that a measure calculated to advance the public weal ought to break down any party opposed to it; and then argues that his particular measure, the removal of the capital, is not a good one, because—why? Because it is not for the public good? Not at all. But because the probability is that, as in Oregon, Congress would decline to pay the expense of such removal, and that the deficiency would have to be supplied by taxation, of which the venerable sage so regularly shirks his share. Thus we are brought to the conclusion that though he is willing to see his darling "party" destroyed "for the public good," he is more sensitive in regard to his purse. Indeed, were the venerable sage in the habit of talking "Shakespeare" as he is "Buncomb," he would most probably give us a new version of the often quoted passage, "Who steals my purse steals trash," &c., and read it thus: "Who steals my party steals trash, 'tis something—nothing; 'Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands; But he who filches from me my dear gold, Robs me of that which much enriches him. And makes me—no body."

The reader will please observe that I take no ground upon the question of the removal of the capital. Whether right or wrong, it is a measure which undoubtedly ought not to be hastily adopted. But one thing is certain, and this I attempt to show, to wit: that if the proposed measure was right, Seth Cattin, senior, is wrong; and that if the measure was wrong, Seth Cattin, senior, was not right—for the reason that he opposed it upon false and untenable grounds. For the proposition is self-evident that the question of "the public good" is not necessarily identical with the question of who shall pay expenses.

The venerable sage speaks too disparagingly of those legislators who, he asserts, can be "bought cheap." He should remember that he has doled in that market a little himself; and that he has even invested so largely as to become sole proprietor of a president of the Council—no great acquisition, it is true; but sufficient to establish the fact that the sage recognizes the traffic as quite legitimate. In one respect, however, I believe the venerable sage differs materially from the majority of purchasers. He never gives anything except his countenance—a countenance, by the way, the like of which, in some communities, less indulgent to the freaks of nature, would convict him of more or less affinity with some inferior race.

It is difficult patiently to criticize such incoherent stuff as composes this letter. It is but justice to the venerable sage to say that his want of logical sequence is attributed by many to the fact that his probable assistant in its concoction—an out-and-out "Jerry Sneak," who is generally reputed a fool when sober, was, perhaps, at that particular emergency, drunk; and also, that the sage himself (better known hereabout by the more appropriate designation of "Old Cattin") was further advanced in his raptures than was warranted by sound discretion, or by the quality of the whisky which is sold at his store, and which is publicly reported to be retailed there, in defiance of the laws of the land, and of the long settled and manifest sentiment of this community.

The term "Honorable," complains the venerable sage, "in the hands" of such venal legislators as those above referred to, will soon be a term of reproach." The term, however, never try, to mean anything reproachable or otherwise, except that the bearer of the title held, at some period, some one of certain offices. But the venerable sage seems to think that the title ought to be nursed, and cherished, and cultivated as he nurses, and cherishes, and cultivates his darling title of "Judge." It is a little curious how he came by that title. It appears that there was a time when the duties of Probate Judge were discharged by the three county commissioners, and that at this time Seth Cattin, senior, then indeed less "venerable," but not less "sage" than now, had been thought competent to the office of county commissioner. With that peculiar instinct which impels him to stick to everything, everything to stick to him, which can be made to count for *Duncomb*, he appropriated to himself all the honors in the beggarly game, and has worn it, if not well, at least perseveringly, ever since! "Judge" Cattin—save the mark! But he ought in conscience to be satisfied with this title, and not to meddle with that of "Honorable," with which, or with the idea it conveys, such as he have obviously nothing to do.

The venerable sage sagely remarks that a man is known by the company he keeps. By a singular coincidence this remark was made by a gentleman at Vancouver, recently, upon seeing the venerable sage consorting with certain doubtful characters, the confederates of an individual very generally suspected of more than a lawful liking for beef. The efforts which the sage made to screen this individual from merited punishment, of course originated in a fellow-feeling. That they were *par nobis fratrum*—a noble pair of

brothers—was too evident for comment. But that unutterable something in the face, which betrays the qualities of the inner man, were manifestly more matured and "venerable" in the sage than in the other.

We are also informed by the venerable sage that "birds of a feather will flock together." But this intelligence, wise and original as it is, is not complete without a commentary. It should be added, as one exception to the rule, that there are birds which care very little about the "feather" of the fowl with which they consort, provided they can get the plucking of them. And to this category, it is modestly, and with much deference, suggested that the venerable sage himself belongs.

Mr. Editor, my subject, like the honors which the venerable sage manages to derive from his title of "Judge," is inexhaustible. But I ought to remember that there is a limit both to your paper and your patience. Hence, though it costs me an effort to quit the trail of such legitimate game, I do so now, for the present, with a qualified assent (that is, an assent with a little variation) to the prayer of the editor of the P. and D., in which he says, "May he [the venerable sage] be spared to reside a long time among us." Two ballots were taken. On the first Sherman had 104; Vallougham, 62; Gilmer, 17; Scattering 22. Necessary for a choice, 107. On the second ballot—necessary to a choice, 106. Sherman, 103; Bockey, 56; Wilson, 18; Davis, 6; Scattering, 28.

In the course of the following debate, Porter of Ind. (Rep.) said his colleague Davis, (A. L. D.) denounced the Dred Scott decision in a speech in Indianapolis. Davis denied it. Porter said it was reported in the Indiana Sentinel, a Democratic organ. Intense confusion ensued. Porter said he heard the speech. It was correctly reported, and he asked that it might be read. Davis retorted, if any man says he denounced the Dred Scott decision, he spoke truthfully, maliciously false. Davis repeated the charge of falsehood and slander. Dunn said, if the gentleman thought he had done him a personal wrong, he could take personal satisfaction, whenever it suited his convenience. Davis said, "Very well." Dunn said, "This is just the time and place." The altercation continued in words, amid much excitement and calls for reading the extract from the speech. Davis said he regarded the Dred Scott decision, but he gave it a different interpretation from the President in his Message. Porter tried to read the extract from the speech himself, but was interrupted by the confusion. Members wanted the Clerk to read it, which was finally done. Nothing in it was said about the Dred Scott decision. Porter contended that the decision was inferentially denounced, and was willing to leave the issue raised to the country. [Derisive laughter and confusion followed.] Davis reiterated his denial and the respect he entertained for the decision of all courts. Dunn reiterated his position, and spoke of the surprise which Davis' denial would give the people of Indiana, with whom he would leave the charge of falsehood.

There is a gang of scoundrels in Providence, who amuse themselves almost every evening by pouring lamp oil upon the dresses, shawls and cloaks of ladies who venture in the streets. Recently, red deposits of lead ore, valued at from \$100,000 to \$200,000, have been discovered near Dubuque, Iowa.

EN ROUTE FOR THE SHILAHAMEN MINES.—A party of miners, having obtained their supplies from Mr. Phillip Kesch, will start from Stellacoom to-day or to-morrow for the new mines, via the Snoqualmie Pass. In order to guard against disappointment, these men have taken the precaution in advance to examine the route they intend to take. Some two weeks ago they visited this Pass, and after a careful examination, returned for the necessary supplies, fully satisfied of an easy passage across the mountains. They found but little snow, and that was rapidly disappearing. They are confident of being able to reach the open country, beyond the mountains, within four days from the Sound, and we doubt not they will do so. Other parties are preparing to leave the Sound by other passes through the mountains, and we expect soon to receive intelligence from the pioneers to the new mines.

THE DISCHARGE LAWFUL?—The man Matthew Hayland, who was brought down from Oregon on the last steamer as an insane person, was a soldier in the U. S. Army. He belonged to Company B of the 9th Infantry, F. T. Dent, Captain. He was discharged from the army in January, 1859, on account of irresponsibility on account of insanity. Is it a custom with the U. S. authorities to turn loose their insane men thus—without care or attention? This poor fellow seems to have been wandering about in his insane condition for a year, and is now to become a charge upon the State of California.

We republish the above in order to correct an error. It is not the custom to discharge men from our army who have become insane or idiotic; and the man Hayland, mentioned above, could not have been insane when discharged. All insane soldiers are sent to the Insane Asylum for the Army and Navy, established by Congress in the District of Columbia, where ample provision has been made for their maintenance. An insane soldier of the company stationed at San Juan Island, we chance to know, was sent en route to that Asylum by the *Panama*, when last in the Sound.

ATLANTIC NEWS. The steamer *Columbia*, which arrived at an early hour yesterday morning, brought dates from the States to Jan. 7th, up to which time no Speaker had been elected. Below will be found a few items of news.

On Wednesday Jan. 4th, the Maine Legislature organized. Thos. H. Marshall was elected President, Jas. Lincoln, Secretary of the Senate; Frederick A. Pike, Speaker, and Chas. H. Miller, Clerk of the House. Jan. 5th, the Maryland Legislature organized. John V. Brook, of Prince George's, was elected President of the Senate, and E. G. Kilborn, of Anne Arundell, Speaker of the House. Jan. 5th, Bishop Newman, of the Catholic Church fell dead in the street in Philadelphia. Jan. 5th, the Pike's Peak Express arrived with \$15,000 of gold. Jan. 5th, there was an incendiary fire in Norfolk Va., which destroyed the residences of Hall, pink dealer; ex-Mayor Lamb, four other buildings.

Gov. Morgan, of New York, appointed Benjamin V. Brown City Judge of the Supreme Court, *vice* Davis. The Ohio Democratic Convention have appointed four delegates at large, and instructed the entire delegation to vote for Douglas. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5th. In the Senate, Thursday, Jan. 5th, business was unimportant. It adjourned over until Monday. In the house, on Thursday, members consumed the day in discussing the best mode to elect a Speaker, and as to who was responsible for not electing, and in personal altercation. Two ballots were taken. On the first Sherman had 104; Vallougham, 62; Gilmer, 17; Scattering 22. Necessary for a choice, 107. On the second ballot—necessary to a choice, 106. Sherman, 103; Bockey, 56; Wilson, 18; Davis, 6; Scattering, 28.

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Special Notices.

The underigned are under the necessity, from want of attention to their previous notice, on the part of some of their debtors, of again calling their attention to the fact that they must settle their accounts up to date; and further, that we shall charge interest on all accounts not paid or otherwise arranged in settlement at the rate of 2 per cent per month on and after the expiration of the present month. Any further notice will come from an attorney at law. Stellacoom, W. T., Jan. 15th, 1860. S. McCAW & CO.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass. Prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass; admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it changes the system of all morbid and impure matter, removes pimples, boils and eruptions, cures skin, cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at \$1 per bottle. R. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, 338 1/2 and 149 and 145 Clay st., San Francisco.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY. Industry (Camp No. 1, I. O. of K. W.), meets in Stellacoom on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. All Companions in good standing are invited to attend. L. F. THOMPSON, W. S.

GOOD SAMARITAN DIVISION NO. 6. (OF THE TEMPERANCE) The meetings of Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 6, will be held every Friday Evening, in the lower room of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Stellacoom. Members of other divisions in good standing are invited to attend. G. P. MEEKER, G. R.

STELLACOOM LODGE, NO. 2. O. F. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holding regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month. All members in good standing are invited to attend. W. H. WOOD, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1. O. F. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month. All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McLEOD, W. M.

I. O. O. F. THE regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will be held every Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Biddle, two doors east of the Washington Hotel. All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. G. C. BLANCHARD, Sec'y.

TIME! TIME! A WATCHMAKER IN STELLACOOM! JAMES E. D. JESTER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER. He repairs watches, clocks, jewelry, and all kinds of watches, and is prepared to do all kinds of watchmaking. He is located in Stellacoom, W. T.

J. B. PAINTER, (LATE OMAHA PAINTER) Type, Presses, Printing Materials, Paper, Cards, AND PRINTER'S STOCK GENERALLY, 139 Clay street, near Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

Bank Exchange. IF YOU WANT TO PLAY BILLIARDS ON good tables, go to the Bank Exchange. If you want to get a "Dashaway" drink, go to the Bank Exchange. If you want to get a good Cocktail, go to the Bank Exchange. If you want to smoke a good Cigar, go to the Bank Exchange. If you want to drink Rum Punches, go to the Bank Exchange. If you want to see the news, go to the Bank Exchange. If you want to buy Wines, Brandy, Liqueurs and Syrups by the wholesale and retail, go to the Bank Exchange. If you want to buy foreign and domestic brands, at prices to suit the times, go to the Bank Exchange. HENRY H. TUCKER, Proprietor, Next door to Rathbone & Co's Variety Store, Commercial st., STELLACOOM, W. T.

PAINTING, GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING. HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF PERMANENTLY in Stellacoom, the undersigned has the opportunity to inform his neighbors and the public in general that he will devote his time exclusively to the above branch of business, embracing HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING, &c. And respectfully solicits orders from those desiring work in his line. A long experience in painting, glazing and paper-hanging enables him to guarantee entire satisfaction with all work entrusted to him. JOSEPH F. WHITMAN, 45 1/2

Steellacoom Bakery CHAS. EISENBERG & CO., HAVING ESTABLISHED a Bakery in Stellacoom, for the manufacture of BREAD, CRACKERS, Soda and Sugar Crackers, &c., &c. Are now prepared to furnish to shipping and consumers generally the above kinds of Bread, all of which are warranted to be superior to Eastern Biscuits or Crackers, both for quality and keeping. They also make all varieties of Pies, Cakes, &c., which are either kept on hand or made to order. A complete assortment of Confectionery kept constantly on hand. The patronage of the shipping of the Sound and the public generally respectfully solicited. CHAS. EISENBERG & CO., STELLACOOM, W. T.

TO NON-RESIDENTS. CHILDREN RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, AND DEPENDENTS attending the Steellacoom school, can obtain board at the residence of the lady teacher. Terms moderate. MRS. A. VERRER, 45 1/2

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE Estate of O. P. MEEKER, late of Steellacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., were issued to the undersigned on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1860, by the Court of Probate of said County. All persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, within twelve months from this date, otherwise they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to come and settle the same without delay. Steellacoom, January 25th, 1860. E. R. BOGERS, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE Estate of O. P. MEEKER, late of Steellacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., were issued to the undersigned on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1860, by the Court of Probate of said County. All persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, within twelve months from this date, otherwise they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to settle the same without delay. Steellacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., Jan. 19th, 1860. ANTONIO B. RABENSON, Administrator.

GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE. A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE for sale by BALCH & WEBSTER, 17 1/2

CHIPPED BREAD—Nourse & Mason's Patent Hot Cakes on hand and for sale by S. McCAW & CO.

CALLICOES—500 yards of Callicoes of the latest styles and best colors, suited to the Indian trade. For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

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

OLD WINE—500 gallons Old Wine on hand and for sale cheap, by S. McCAW & CO.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STELLACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1860.

LIST OF ACTS

Passed at the Seventh Session of the Legislature

An act to regulate the practice and proceedings in civil actions in district courts.

An act relating to crimes and punishments, and proceedings in criminal cases.

An act relating to justices of the peace and constables, and the practice before the justices of the peace.

An act defining the jurisdiction and practice in the probate courts of Washington Territory.

An act to legalize the acts of county commissioners of such counties as held a term on the sixth day of June, A.D. 1859.

An act relating to taking up saw logs and other timbers of value.

An act regulating the measurement of oysters in Snohomish Bay, Pacific coast.

An act to amend an act entitled an act additional to an act to amend an act entitled an act establishing a common school system for the Territory of Washington.

An act to provide for election returns in certain council and representative districts.

An act relating to liens of mechanics and others, for labor and materials.

An act for the relief of the late territorial librarian and auditor.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for a stay of execution upon judgments in the supreme and district courts.

An act relating to deeds.

An act to provide for the location and selection of lands reserved for university purposes, and to appoint a board of commissioners.

An act relating to arbitrations.

An act relating to gaming and gaming contracts.

An act regulating the time within which civil actions may be commenced.

An act supplementary to, and amendatory of, an act passed January 21st, 1859, entitled an act conferring jurisdiction upon the district court of the county of Pierce.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Territory to receive compensation for certificate and seal of office.

An act in relation to prosecuting attorneys.

An act in relation to bills of exchange and promissory notes.

An act to amend an act entitled an act concerning estates and other unclaimed property.

An act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the construction of roads and highways, and defining the duties of supervisors of highways.

An act to extend the provisions of the lien law to saw logs, spars, sawed lumber and other timber.

An act relating to county assessors.

An act to prevent the sale of adulterated liquors.

An act to authorize the territorial treasurer to credit the several counties with delinquent tax lists.

An act to regulate suits of divorce and alimony.

An act to prevent persons from enticing seamen to desert.

An act for the suppression of houses of ill-fame.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to encourage the building of bridges, plank or turnpike roads.

An act to amend an act entitled an act changing the time of holding the county commissioners' court.

An act to protect public and private bridges.

An act to prevent fraudulent conveyances.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relating to weights and measures.

An act to punish sailors for deserting ships.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize and regulate the erection of wharves.

An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to Kanakas.

An act conferring jurisdiction upon the district court of the county of Walla-Walla.

An act to amend an act entitled an act conferring jurisdiction upon the district court of the county of Walla-Walla.

An act to locate the county seat of Sawamish county.

An act to legalize the assessment of Pacific county.

An act to regulate the road tax of the county of Coville.

An act to legalize the assessment of Wahkiakum county.

An act to create and organize the county of Clatsop.

An act to regulate the county tax of Kitsap county.

An act legalizing the acts of the board of county commissioners of Pierce county.

An act to protect the salmon fisheries on Che-nook beach, Pacific county.

An act to locate the county seat of Walla-walla county.

An act authorizing the county commissioners of Thurston and Pierce counties to hold four terms in one year.

An act to appoint officers for Chehalis county.

An act to define the boundary line between Sawamish and Thurston counties.

An act to define the boundaries of Chehalis county.

An act for the temporary establishment of the county seat of Chehalis county.

An act to establish the county seat of Pacific county.

An act to create and organize the county of Spokane.

An act to incorporate the Chehalis steamboat navigation company.

An act to incorporate the first Presbyterian Church of Olympia.

An act to incorporate the Seattle Library Association.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate Olympia Lodge No. 8, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate Stellacoom Lodge, No. 8, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Cascade Railroad Company.

An act to establish an institution of learning in Walla-walla county.

An act to incorporate the Olympia wharf company.

An act to incorporate the Dalles portage company.

An act to incorporate Port Townsend Lodge, No. 4, of Free and Accepted Masons.

An act to incorporate the Puget Sound University.

An act to incorporate the city of Port Townsend.

An act to locate a Territorial road from Monticello to the Upper Cascades.

An act to locate a Territorial road from J. M. Shotwell's to David Hyles.

An act to locate a Territorial road from Stellacoom, in Pierce county, to Yelm Prairie, in Thurston county.

An act to pay Edward Evans \$60.

An act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between L. M. Collins and Dinah Collins.

An act to divorce Andrew R. Keller and Elmira Keller.

An act to divorce Crowell H. Sylvester and Harriet P. Sylvester.

An act to divorce L. O. Merritt and Lucinda Merritt.

An act to divorce Charles Green and Catharine W. Green.

An act divorcing Sidney S. Ford, Jr., from Josephine Ford.

An act divorcing Wm. Donnelly and Bridget Donnelly.

An act to divorce Jacob Hans and Caroline Hans.

An act to divorce W. W. Davis and Alice Davis.

An act divorcing Thomas Tollentire and Agnes M. Tollentire.

An act divorcing John Taylor and Jane Taylor.

An act to divorce Francis Lindor and Angelina Lindor.

An act divorcing Martin Schmieg from Elizabeth C. Schmieg.

An act dissolving the bonds of matrimony between Amos B. Pierce and Elizabeth Pierce.

An act to divorce F. McNat from his wife.

An act supplemental to an act entitled an act to incorporate the Northern Pacific railroad company, approved Jan. 28, 1857.

An act to incorporate the Wallcut portage company.

An act amendatory to an act entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the city of Vancouver.

An act to authorize P. C. Dunley to establish a ferry across the outlet of lake Shalam, in Spokane county.

An act establishing a ferry between Port Townsend and Whidby's Island.

An act to authorize Messrs. Fowler & Co. to extend their wharf into the bay of Port Townsend.

An act authorizing Geo. Knaggs to establish a ferry across the Columbia river.

An act authorizing Martha Martin, a minor, to convey property.

An act authorizing Wm. Forman to establish a ferry across the Ceur d'Alene river.

An act authorizing John W. Park to establish a ferry across the St. Joseph river.

An act granting Richard H. Reigart the right to establish a ferry on the Columbia river.

An act authorizing S. W. Babcox to establish a ferry on the Snake river.

An act authorizing Joseph Eaton to establish a ferry across the Cathlamet river, in Clark county.

An act authorizing Wm. Packwood to establish a wagon road on the Nesqually river.

An act authorizing John Carson to construct a bridge across the Puyallup river, in Pierce county.

An act to authorize W. D. Vaughn to establish a ferry or ferr across White river, in Pierce county.

An act to authorize J. S. Seaman to establish a ferry across the Chehalis river.

An act to authorize H. D. Huntington to establish a ferry across the Cowlitz river.

An act to authorize John Walker to establish a ferry across the Puyallup river, in Pierce county.

An act to authorize A. Jacobs to establish a bridge across the Touchet river, in Walla-walla county.

An act to authorize Wm. Packwood to erect a bridge across the Nesqually river.

An act authorizing Wm. Packwood to construct a bridge across the Nesqually river, at or near the mouth of the south fork of said river.

MEMORIALS.

Memorial praying the establishment of a port of delivery at Cascade City.

Memorial relative to the War debt of Washington Territory and the State of Oregon.

Memorial praying for treaties to be formed with the Chehalis and other tribes of Indians.

Memorial relative to compensation of Dr. Samuel M. Curdy.

Memorial asking Congress to appropriate \$240 to George House.

Memorial relative to the tide flats in front and adjacent to the town of Olympia.

Memorial to the Postmaster General, praying for an extension of the mail service on Puget Sound, &c.

Memorial relative to the survey of public lands in Washington Territory.

Memorial relative to the establishment of a military road from Seattle to Fort Colville, via Suquamish Pass.

Memorial to the Congress of the United States, relative to the steamer Shubrick.

Memorial to Congress relative to a land mail service between Olympia and Sacramento.

Memorial praying an appropriation for a military road from Baker's Bay, via Shoalwater Bay, to Port Townsend.

Memorial relative to the free navigation and improvement of the Chehalis river.

Memorial relative to the erection of a light house at Gray's Harbor, and to survey and buoy out its channel.

Memorial praying for the extension of the public surveys east of the Cascade mountains.

Memorial relative to an additional appropriation to complete the military road from Fort Walla-walla to Fort Benton.

Memorial relative to the military road from Stellacoom to Vancouver.

Memorial relative to the superintendency of Indian affairs.

Memorial praying for an appropriation to settle the Indians on their reserves east of the Cascades.

Memorial to Postmaster General, to establish a post office at Fort Slaughter, in Pierce county.

Memorial to the Secretary of War, for the relief of Geo. W. Johnson.

Memorial relative to the establishment of a military road from Vancouver to Fort Simcoe.

Memorial praying for an appropriation to survey and buoy out the channel of the Columbia river.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution relative to a Geological survey of the territory by the general government.

Resolution relative to a Railroad Convention at Vancouver.

Resolution relative to transportation of firearms to the counties east of the Cascade mountains.

Resolution tendering thanks to Capt. Dold.

Resolution asking the Secretary to pay B. P. Anderson for compiling the laws.

Resolution relative to an amendment to the donation law.

Resolution concerning extra pay for members and officers of the Legislature.

Resolution relative to the creation of the office of Superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory.

Resolution asking Congress to donate 10,000,000 acres of land to Washington Territory, in aid of her Territorial internal improvement fund.

Resolution praying for an appropriation by Congress for the purchase of additional books for the Library.

Resolution relative to the election of public officers.

Resolution protesting against the military department of Oregon and Washington being merged into that of California.

Resolution relative to the employment of enrolling Clerk.

Resolution relative to the creation of the office of enrolling and engraving Clerks.

Resolution concerning the Indians in Chehalis county and vicinity.

Resolution tendering thanks to Capt. Pickett, U. S. A.

Resolution concerning the transporting of arms.

Resolution concerning the equalizing of postage on letters and papers throughout the United States.

Resolution asking the passage of law authorizing the people of this Territory to elect their

governor, and judges of the district and supreme courts.

Resolution relative to the San Juan affair.

DECEMBER TERM, 1859, SUPREME COURT OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

By virtue of the power vested in this Court by the Act of Congress approved Aug. 16th, 1856, It is ordered and directed that terms of the District Court for the 2d Judicial District, for the transaction of Territorial business, be holden at Stellacoom, in Pierce county, Washington Territory, to commence on the fourth Monday of March and the third Monday of September, and the terms of the District Court for the remaining counties of the 2d District to be holden at Olympia, Thurston county, on the second Monday in March and first Monday in September, to continue for two weeks, unless sooner adjourned.

It is further ordered that the terms of the District Court for the 3d Judicial District be holden at Port Townsend, in the County of Jefferson, on the second Monday in February and the first Monday in August, to continue for three weeks, unless sooner adjourned.

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Sept. 19, 1859.

The undersigned, Judges of the Supreme Court for the Territory of Washington, do hereby order that hereafter terms of the District Court for the Second Judicial District be held at the town of Olympia in the said District, on the first Monday of each and every month, except the months of March and September, and to continue for one week unless sooner adjourned, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said Courts. And the said terms shall be in addition to the regular terms now provided for. And it is further ordered, that hereafter terms of the District Court for the Third Judicial District be held at Port Townsend in the said District on the first Thursday of each and every month, except the months of February and August, and to continue for one week, unless sooner adjourned, for the purpose of hearing and disposing of causes within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of said Courts. And the said terms shall be in addition to the regular terms now provided for.

O. B. McFADDEN, Chief Justice and Judge of 2d District.

E. C. FITZHUGH, Also Justice 3d Judicial District.

A true extract from the Record.

RICHARD LANE, Clerk of Supreme Court, W. T.

December Term, 1859, of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

Ordered, That in lieu of the April term of the District Court in the 1st Judicial District, the next term of said Court be held on the fourth Monday of March next, to continue for three weeks, unless sooner adjourned.

It is further ordered that the terms of the District Court for the counties of Walla-walla and Spoken be held at the county seat of Walla-walla on the first Monday of June next, to continue for three weeks, unless sooner adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

This mail brings us four days later news from Europe, as follows:

St. L., Jan. 6 h. 4 P.M.—The steamship *Doherty*, with advices from Liverpool to Dec. 21st, and from Queenstown to Dec. 23d, arrived at Portland at 6 o'clock.

The *W. Athol* in France and England has been in service for 19 years past. The navigation is interrupted by ice.

Numerous political arrests are reported at Naples for supporting the subscription to Garibaldi.

The *Sardin* an Consul was arrested and speedily released.

The reported abdication of the Austrian Emperor is unfounded.

The affairs of Hungary are daily more threatening. Austria was reducing its army.

Fifteen thousand Moors attacked the left bank of the Nile, and were surrounded by the right wing of the Spanish army and driven back at the point of the bayonets, with the loss of fifteen hundred men, Spanish losses—forty killed, one hundred and twenty-six wounded.

The right wing of the Caucasian army, under Mahomet Amir, submitted to the Russians, being equivalent to the submission of the whole people.

Jerome Napoleon's health is improving, and Fitzroy, Commissioner of Public Works, and Lord Holland are dead.

The London *Times* ridicules Northern sympathy for John Brown's execution when too late. It predicts the matter will tend to strengthen the South.

Miscellaneous.

S. McCaw & Co.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail, GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE

Goods at low rates.

Port, Bacon, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Raisins, Sugar, Canned do, Assorted Candies, Substrates, Flour, Rice, Mustard, Peas, Apples, Mustard, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Table Sauce, Oil, Canned Peaches, Can Oysters, Can Lobsters, Can Chickens, Can Beef, Can Potatoes, Bottled Peaches, Cranberries, Apples, Canned Fruit, White Lead, Can Strawberries, Turpentine, Canned Pie Fruits, Lamp Oil, Ex. Lemon, Ex. Vanilla, Ex. Orange, Tea, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.

Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-17

THE WASHINGTON NURSERY,

HUGH PATTON, Proprietor.

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

WASHINGTON NURSERY

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

First day of November.

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

HUGH PATTON.

WASHINGTON PLAINS, Sept. 19th, 1859. 29-41

CHARLES WALTON—In bids and for sale by

McCAW & CO.

PLOWS—Boston Steel Clipper and Eagle Cast Iron Plows on hand and for sale by

S. McCaw & Co.

Miscellaneous.

NEW GOODS

FOR

1860!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO tender his sincere thanks to his friends and customers generally (especially those who have paid up) for their liberal patronage during the last seven years; and am happy to state that, by strict attention to my business, I have made it profitable to myself without charging exorbitant prices. As I am about commencing on a new year, I have adopted for my motto "Quick sales and small profits; quick payments on all profits." I shall continue in business at my old stand, on the corner, at the head of Balch & Webber's wharf, where I shall endeavor to do business up town. Ladies' custom particularly solicited.

I have just received a general variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Together with

Shootings, Tickling, Linseys, Blankets, Pants, Shirts, Suspenders, Hats, Boots, Gaiters, Socks, Oilcloths, &c., Paints, Glass, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Saleratus, Salt, Whisky, Gin, Ale, Syrup, Champagne, Wines, &c.

ALSO—A variety of

Drugs, Hardware, Crockeryware, Tinware, Glassware, Woodware, Cutlery, Farming Tools, Grindstones, Fresh Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

ALSO—A variety of

FURNITURE,

Such as Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs of all kinds, Mirrors, Children's Wagons, Stools, Cradles, &c., &c.

ALSO—A general variety of Vegetables to supply shipping, fresh from the garden. Also a large quantity of baled Hay constantly on hand.

Please take notice—I shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand everything that is wanted in a country like this, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, stock, or country produce.

Interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per month will be exacted on all accounts after ninety days, unless otherwise arranged by mutual consent. All bills payable by check inserted at my store on the first day of January, 1860, will be charged 2 per cent. per month interest after that date. PHILIP KEACH.

DELIN & SHOREY,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

FURNITURE,

Next door to the Puget Sound Herald Office, STELLACOOM, W. T.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Tables, Lounges, Writing Desks, Book Cases,

And everything in the CABINET-MAKING line. Orders from any point on the Sound will be promptly executed.

DELIN & SHOREY.

PUGET SOUND

BREWERY,

STELLACOOM, W. T.

MARTIN SCHMIEG,

HAVING ENLARGED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO MEET the increased demand for his

Lager Beer,

Is now prepared to fill orders from any part of the Territory. Terms cash. 22-17

MARTIN SCHMIEG, Stellacoom.

GALLAGHER'S

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

