PUGET SOUND HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

VOL. II. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1860. NO. 50.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Keep constantly on hand a good assortment of DRY GOODS,
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HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
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Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and Ste ll acoom. 1-8m

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COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 97 Front st., San Francisco,
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" " Mayflower, Vs. Ordering to California;
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146 Front street, corner of Clark,
Between Jackson and Pacific,
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Have constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices for cash, the very best varieties of the above articles in the market. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed with regard to both price and quality. 20:tf

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Have in store the largest collection of SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS in California; also Historical and other Works. Orders from Washington Territory solicited. 1-3m

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IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNder the superintendence of W. K. Waterman, and will execute all kinds of
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Attached to the establishment is a MACHINE SHOP, where all kinds of Iron Turning and Finishing will be done on the shortest notice, and at less than San Francisco prices.
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THE UNDERSIGNED, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MANUfacturers, invite the attention of consumers to the above superior brand of
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It is made from the finest Rye Spirits, and is a
GENUINE MONONGAHELA.
It is put up in barrels and half barrels, for the convenience of the trade.
WM. HEWELL & CO.,
For sale by the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 19-3mis

The Cricket's Song.

Around the house
The lilac boughs
Droop, white as snow;
Bright with the shower,
Blossom and flower
Dapple the ground below;
The sun laughs keen
From its rainy screen;
Drops on the green,
Fresh hedges glow;
And the heaven has set,
O'er the mirrored dew
Of the violet,
Its azure hue.

The fly sails along,
With pulling song
And winking wing;
The old bee, agape
At the sleepy skies,
Winks its gold eyes,
And settles the shape
Of its stays of crape,
And the leaf-hid robins sing.
The stream in its sleep
Smiles near the shore,
And the gay fish peep
From the azure deep,
And frisk and leap
One Spring day more.

I, I alone,
Am mournful grown
In my sooty cell!
The sunlight leaves
The red brick eaves;
And the dim air grieves
Round the widowed well;

And the swallows flit,
O'er the ivied wall,
While here I sit,
In a dismal fit,
By the hearth unlit,
In my chimney hall.

With a grain of rye
Poised on his back,
The ant moves by
In his comrade's track;
With prudent thought
And care distraught,
Deeming as naught
The beauteous sky.
The midges gray
Are yawning near,
Tired with the day
That makes their year;
But a foot this way
Comes creaking near,
And a voice rings gay
'Tis my master dear!

When earth is dumb
And the house is mute,
I nibble the crumb
Fallen at his foot:
Then feasting well,
Return pell-mell
To my dome of soot.
A little while,
And I see him smile
Above his book,
As he hears me string
My thoughts of Spring,
And snugly sing
In my little nook.

Can't do Without a Paper.

What? do without a paper? No,
I've tried it to my sorrow;
So no subscribe for one I'll go,
Nor wait until to-morrow.
Should lovers frown or hang themselves,
Or other foolish caper,
I'll never get to hear of it—
I do not take the paper.

Why, there's my neighbor, Jotham Stout,
He always has the news,
And having news to talk about,
He never gets the "blues."
While others yawn in ennui,
His mind is like a vapor:
The cause is plain to half an eye—
He always takes the paper.

When neighbor Stout hears all the news,
And knows each current price,
And always minds his P's and Q's,
By taking good advice,
I cannot tell the price of calves,
Of poultry, coffee, tape or
Any kind of merchandise,
Because I take no paper.

Though I have studies which require
Much time and mental labor,
Yet I can spare a little time,
As well as Stout, my neighbor;
Though time be precious, I can use
A longer midnight taper,
And thus take time to read the news—
Therefore I'll take the paper.

Remember.

'Tis well to walk with a cheerful heart,
Wherever our fortunes call,
With a friendly glance and an open hand,
And a genial word for all.

Since life is a thorny and difficult path,
Where toil is the portion of man,
We all should endeavor, while passing along,
To make it as smooth as we can.

A Scotchman, named Glassel, came on the beeline from the "old country" and halted not until he arrived at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Virginia. He rested a few days, and took his gun, and went into the deep gorges of the mountain hunting. While he was in one of those deep gorges, the habitation of owls, the old king owl of the gorge "let off" in trumpet tones.

Glassel had never heard the like, nor had he seen the like, when he looked up into a tree and saw that large head, those big bright eyes, and that grave, intelligent countenance. His excited imagination supplied the rest. "That," thought he, "is some enchanted human being—no ordinary one, at that—the work of some wicked spirit." His fruitful imagination gave it an intelligent speech, and made it speak to him in an inquisitive manner:

Owl—Hoo-hoo-hoo-who are you?

Glassel—My name is Glassel, sir, at your service.

Owl—Hoo-hoo-hoo who are you?

Glassel—I say my name is Glassel; and, if I might be so bold, what is your name?

Owl—Hoo-hoo-hoo-who are you?

Glassel—I say, sir, my name is Glassel; and if you'll let me alone, I will you.

And Glassel left.

"Oh, Johnny," cried a nervous mother, "do have some pity on my poor head! Can't you play without shouting so?"

Poor Johnny drew up the tape reins with which he was driving two chairs tandem and called out in a loud whisper, "Get up, whoa!" But at length, finding little pleasure in this suppressed amusement, he threw down the reins, and laying his hand on his breast, said with a long breath, "Oh, mother, its full of noise in here, and it hurts me to keep it in?" Don't all little boys make a noise when they play?"

"Yes, Johnny, I believe they all do," replied the lady.

"Oh, then, mother dear," cried Johnny in a winning tone, "please let me be a little boy?"

We join poor Johnny heartily in this petition. Please, mothers, let your sons be little boys while they may. Let them have free and happy childhood, that when your heads are low in the grave, they may point back to these days and say: "We were happy children, for there was sunshine where our mother was."

Do not be troubled because you have not great virtues. God made a million of spears of grass where he made but one tree. The earth is fringed and carpeted, not with forests but with grasses. Only have enough of little virtues and common fidelities, and you need not mourn because you are neither a heretic nor a saint.

Dr. Franklin says that pride is as cruel a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of one piece. It is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it.

A Frenchman wishing to speak of the cream of the English poets, forgot the word and said "de butter of poets." A wag said his English was certainly not "the cheese."

The frontiersmen of Texas have captured many a valuable Mustang upon the banks of the Rio Grande, but they will deem themselves especially fortunate when they shall have Cortinas (caught an ass.)

It is the opinion of a Western editor that wood goes further when left out of doors than when well housed. He says some of his went half a mile.

Prentice says of an editor who says that he "smelt a rat," that if he did, and the rat smelt him, the poor rat had the worst of it.

THE ARTIFICIAL MAN.

While lounging the other day in a medical library, I chanced to take up a little volume, the odd title of which led me to dip into it—"Bigg on Artificial Limbs." I had heard of the skillful anatomical mechanician of Leicester Square, whom the Queen delighted to honor with commissions for cunningly devised limbs for wounded soldiers during the Crimean war, but never realized to myself the art with which man can eke out the defects of nature until I glanced over this little volume, the contents of which so struck me, that I was determined to see for myself how far that cunning biped, man, can simulate the handiwork of our great mother. I was received courteously, and on explaining the nature of my errand, an assistant was sent through the different workshops to satisfy my curiosity.

A very few minutes' conversation with my conductor left the impression upon my mind that, instead of having any profound respect for Nature, he looked upon her as sometimes rather in the way than otherwise; for, happening to ask him playfully, as a kind of starting question, with how small a modicum of humanity he could work, "Sir," said he, very seriously, "we only want the vital principle; give us nervous centres and sound viscera, and we find all the rest."

"But," said I, not prepared for this liberal offer, "suppose a man had only three inches of stump?"

"Three inches of stump!" he replied, contemptuously, "with that allowance we could do anything. There is, somewhere in Ireland, a gentleman born without limbs, who goes out hunting in a clothes basket strapped on his horse's back. If we could only get hold of him, his friends, in six weeks, would not know him."

An inspection of my friend's *ateliers* certainly went far to justify the confident spirit in which his assistant spoke. I soon found out that there are first, second and third-class limbs, however, as of everything else.

"What!" said I, "do you make banisters as well as legs," pointing to a shelf-full neatly turned and painted.

"Banister! my dear sir," he replied, a little hurt, "these are our Chelsea pensioners!"

And, on a closer examination, such they proved to be. Here was the hard third-class fact, simple and unadorned.

"And these buckets?" I rejoined, pointing to some scores of hollow wooden cones, placed one within the other.

"Bucket's the word!" said he, reaching one down, and screwing a banister into its lower end. "These are our Chelsea pensioners complete. But this is nothing to what they have in store at the Chelsea Hospital. During the war we could not make them fast enough, and they were obliged to apply to the mop makers. Fact," said he, seeing the surprise in our eyes—"and arms, too! You should see the rows stored on the shelves—their hooks hanging out like so many hundred dozen umbrellas. Government can only afford hooks for soldiers and sailors; but officers who are not able to pay can get new legs and arms of the very best construction at the expense of a grateful nation, by simply applying at the Horse Guards."

All the while this serio-comic conversation was going on, a workman in the coolest possible manner was working away at a most delicate little leg that would not have come off second best in the judgment of Paris—a faultless Balmoral boot, and the daintiest silk-stocking-covered proportions that Madame Vestris may have envied.

"These," said my companion, "are some of our first-class goods. Would you like to see the mechanism? Goodge, pull down the stocking." With that the workman bared the limb, whilst my companion put it through its paces. "This, you see, is our patent knee-cap and patella, and this the new vulcanized India-rubber tendon-Achilles; here, in the instep, you will observe a spiral spring elevating the toes; and will observe (opening a little trap door in the back of the calf,) here is an ingenious contrivance by which the bending of the knee elevates the front part of the foot, thus allowing it full play to swing forward clear of the ground.

Certainly it was an admirable contrivance.

"And can a man or woman progress easily with that arrangement?" I said.

"Do you know Lady ——?" said he.

"Yes."

"Nothing the matter there?" he rejoined, interrogatively.

I was obliged to confess, not to my knowledge.

"That's her spare leg, nevertheless," he replied triumphantly.

"Spare leg! What do you mean?"

"Lord bless you! look into that cupboard. I have the spare members of half the town there, duly labelled. Things will go wrong with the best conducted limbs; and to save difficulties, we keep duplicates here which can be applied at the shortest notice. A gentleman, whom we will call Mr. Smith, once lost the pin out of his knee-joint, and sent here for his off leg. A young lad, up from the country, sent him another Mr. Smith's box, containing an arm—very awkward."

"Will you allow me?" said I, trying to read the names on the boxes.

"Certainly not," said he, shutting the door, and turning the key; "this is our Blue Beard's cupboard, and I wouldn't allow even my wife to peep. But come and look at our hands."

There they were—some clenched, some spread out, some in the act of holding, some gloved, and displayed like Vandykes, as if to challenge attention.

"Now, what will they do?" said I, almost doubtful whether the clenched fist would not strike.

"Do anything," said he; "by means of the hook inserted in the palm, it can lift or hold the reins almost as well as the natural member. Observe the beautiful operation of the spring thumb imitating the grand privilege of man and monkey, by means of which it can grasp a fork, or lightly finger a toothpick."

"Do you supply fingers and such small deer?" I inquired.

Fingers, toes, noses, lips—we take them as they come. A gentleman with but one finger on his left hand came to us the other day, and asked to have the complement made up. We fitted on the rest, and attached them by means of a signet ring to the remaining finger—movement perfect. You should see him pass his fingers through his hair, natural as life. The hand is a wonderful thing—that beats me—legs are mere A B C, but the hand! Here," said he, recovering from his momentary admiration of nature, "is a drawing of a pretty thing. A Hudson Bay trapper had his hand bitten off by a bear, and came to us to replace it.

"'Do you want something really useful,' said I.

"'Yes,' said he.

"So I made him this dagger, fitting into his arm-stump socket. He sleeps in his dagger, and finds it particularly handy when there are bears about. Look at the action of this spring and ratchet-elbow; you have only to touch the little button in the elbow, and the fore-arm closes as natural as life. Who would wear an empty sleeve when a member like this can be obtained? We always recommend our arm and hand patients to wear a cloak neatly folded over it, as it prevents any attempt at hand-shaking. We don't warrant the shake—the touch isn't quite natural."

"But how about the more delicate operations—eyes and noses?" I inquired.

"Oh, we do any feature at a moment's notice. Noses, for instance; the best way is to bring a patient to the modeller, who first designs the missing member in clay, after a portrait or from instructions; from this an India-rubber cast is taken, to which we fit on a pair of spectacles, to break the flesh line; and when the superstructure is complete, an artist puts in the complexion."

"And eyes?" I added, deeply interested.

"Eyes, we do not do so much in," he added, apologetically. "There is M. Boisenou, from Paris, who travels with all the eyes of Europe—from the black of Andalusia to the blues of Scandinavia."

"But how are they applied?"

"Easily as possible," he added, pulling out a drawer and displaying the upturned gaze of winkless scores.

"Let me see," said he, rapidly taking up eye after eye, and comparing them with my own. "Light gray—that's a good match. Now, with this little ivory jemmy we prise the eye into its socket, the muscle being left, we get good motion and the deception is perfect. A lady once closed her good eye and went up to the glass to see her false one. There is one little drawback, however; you can wipe away a cold tear perfectly, but as the eye-ball itself is not sensative, the flies sometimes walk about it, which looks odd."

"You must see a vast deal of maimed humanity?" said I.

"And vanity, too," he replied. "But I am afraid I must leave you, as I see there is a leg below-knee, two toes, and an arm, wanting to see me in the waiting room, and there in the cab—we are near levee-day, I suppose—is the Hon. Augustus Witherdam calling for his calves."

As I walked homeward, my head full of the subject I had been dwelling upon, it seemed to me that the artificial man met me in detail everywhere. There were his teeth grinning at me in glass cases outside the dentists' shops—teeth in sets, with the new patent elastic india-rubber gums, warranted equal to the living tissue, without the disadvantage of growing gum-boils. How many fair dames smile at us, whose flashing ivories have lain for years on continental battle-grounds, or may be under the verdant churchyard sod at home! The hair-dressers' windows again bloomed with deception. Here, indeed, art has made a stride. The old stereotyped form of wig, with its sprawling wavy curl of glossy black across the forehead, flanked with the frothy bosses of curls on either side, leaving the hard skin line to disclose the bungling hand of man—this is gradually giving place to higher efforts. Mark, for instance, that wig, so puritanical in its plainness, with a few gray hairs artfully cast in; see, again, what efforts have been made with the net parting, to simulate the thin rooting of the hair; and, again, how its setting on gradually fines off towards the forehead. And what shall we say to those long coils of gold which hang in such pendulous richness; these are the contributions of the poor German peasant girls to London fashionable life. Does my Amelia eke out her natural tresses with these shining snakes of glossy hair? Does my maiden Aunt Bridget hide the gradually widening parting of her once raven locks with that plaited coronet? What member is there in this artful age that we can depend upon as genuine? What secret bodily defect that we desire to keep to ourselves, that that wicked *Times* does not show up in its advertising sheet, and tell us how to tinker?

And if the individual can thus craftily be built up, imagine, good reader, the nightly dissolution. Picture your valet taking off both your legs (such things are often done) carefully placing away your arm, disengaging your wig, easing you of your glass eye, washing and putting by your masticators, and finally helping the bare principle to bed, there to lie up in ordinary, like a dismantled, hulk, for the rest of the night! In these latter days we are, indeed, sometimes, as the Psalmist said, fearfully and wonderfully made; and, like the author of Frankenstein, we may tremble at our creations.

Talleyrand's Jokes.

One day, a banker, with whom he was well acquainted, waited upon him to ascertain the truth of a rumor of the death of George III which was expected to affect the funds. The banker, of course, anxiously apologized to the minister for the intrusion, and for the extraordinary nature of his request. "How?" exclaimed Talleyrand, with the imperturbable gravity peculiar to him. "There is no harm—no indiscretion whatever. I shall be delighted if the information I have to give is of any use to you." The banker was profuse of acknowledgments. "Well, now, I must tell you," continued Talleyrand, with an air of mysterious confidence, "some say the king of England is dead, others that he is not dead; for my own part, I believe neither the one nor the other. I tell you this in confidence; but, for heaven's sake, do not commit me." When the first consul one day inquired how he was so rich, he replied, by a dexterous compliment—"I bought stock the day before the eighteenth of Brumaire, and sold it again next day." This was the date of Napoleon's first usurpation. Some of his compliments were still more delicately turned. Some one asked him the address of the princess of Vaudemont.

"Rue St. Lazare," he replied.

"But I have forgotten the number."

"You have only to ask the first poor person you meet; they all know her house."

Mr. Miller, of Ballumbie, had occasion to find fault with one of his laborers, who had been improvident and known better days. He was digging a drain, and he told him if he did not make better work he should turn him off. The man was very angry, and throwing down his spade, called out in a tone of resentment, "Ye are ower prideful, Davie Miller. I mind ye i' the warld when ye had neither cow nor ewe."

"Very well," replied Mr. Miller, mildly, "I remember you when you had both."

The first draught serveth for health, the second for pleasure, the third for shame, and the fourth for madness.

Asa T. Knollin's Adventure.

Asa T. Knollin was a genuine specimen of a Down East Yankee—a log-chopping, trading, fishing, sea-going, amphibious animal, passing his time between the ocean and the main-land. In one of his voyages before the mast, he went to Porto Rico, and by some chance it happened that his vessel sailed without him. Asa felt somewhat homesick when compelled to prolong his visit, and watched eagerly for an opportunity of returning to his own native land.

One evening as he was walking along the seaside in melancholy guise, he was suddenly surrounded by a gang of British sailors, belonging to the sloop-of-war *Terrible*, commanded by Capt. Bigshot, and then busy in taking in water and other stores, preparatory to a continuance of her three years cruise. Asa was disposed to show fight at first, but as the press gang were armed with cutlasses, he concluded his policy was to submit quietly, and so entered the barge without opposition, and was taken on board the sloop.

That night, as he lay awake brooding over his misfortunes, he chalked out his conduct, which was no other than to feign a simplicity amounting almost to idiocy, and to display as little knowledge of seamanship as possible. He knew how to throw into his countenance an air of complete vacancy and innocence, calculated to throw the shrewdest observer off his guard.

The next day a dish of boiled beans was set before him without any "fixings." Our friend flared up at the meagreness of the entertainment.

"Biled beans and no pork?" he exclaimed. "This is a leetle too mean, I swow! Taint fit for a dog!"

"Hadn't you better complain to the captain?" asked the black-whiskered boatswain, with a sneer.

"That's it, old sea-hoss," remarked Knollin. "That's a bright idee! Cap'n, so I will."

And, regardless of opposition, he bolted into the cabin, where Capt. Bigshot sat at dinner with three or four officers.

"Who the devil are you?" asked the captain, fiercely fixing his savage eyes on the Yankee.

"Who be I?" ejaculated Knollin. "Why I'm Asa T. Knollin, captain. I hope you're well—and how's the folks to hum? pretty spry, eh?"

"Your name's Jonathan, I guess," said the captain, mimicking the usual tone of Knollin.

"No, it ain't, it's Asa T. Knollin, captain."

"Well, what do you want of me?"

"Seems to me you live pretty well here, captain," said Asa, looking over the table. "Pretty tall fodder: chickens, hams, pine-apples and o-be joyful. Your cook haint did the clean thing by us though. S'pose you know nothing about it, so I thought I'd step up here and let you know how they serve us down stairs. Why, captain, they give us beans without pork!"

"Beans without pork! Astonishing!" exclaimed the captain, willing to humor the character.

"Yes, captain, beans without pork. Don't that beat all natur'?"

"What do you live on when you are at home?" asked the captain.

"Pork and beans, biled chowder, flap-jacks and doughnuts," answered Asa.

"What are flap-jacks?" asked the captain.

"Don't you know what flap-jacks are? Why I thought every fool know'd that. They're made out of flour, eggs, milk, and water, beaten up kersiap, and they're slotted into a fryin'-pan and done brown, served up with butter and molasses, which ever you choose, and if they don't go down slick, there's no stones in Roxbury!"

"You seem to like molasses," said the captain.

"Wall, I guess I du," said Asa. "But not raw, as you fellers eat it."

"How then?"

"Wall, I like to run a stick into the bunghole of a hogshead, and then pull it out and drop it into my mouth. Ain't it good, though? Wall I guess it is."

"Well, Jonathan."

"Asa, captain."

"Jonathan, I say, you can go now, and I'll see about the pork to-morrow."

Asa went back to his astonished shipmates reporting that the captain was "a pretty slick sort of a fellow."

One day, when the men didn't "tumble up" from below with the requisite alacrity, the boatswain, rattan in hand, gave each of them a "reminder" with his stick as he came on deck. Asa was the last, as usual, but, watching the boatswain's bamboo, he caught the weapon in his hand and dexterously twisted it out of the officer's grasp.

"Hallo! whiskers!" said he, "I hope you did not mean to hit me, 'cause it hurts a feller. No, you didn't—wall I thought so—I forgive you," and he threw the rattan overboard, escaping to the quarter-deck, where his originality and supposed imbecility secured him impunity. In fact, he was treated as a privileged buffoon by the officers.

Taking up a cannon ball one day, he asked:

"What in the world is this yere, captain?"

"That's what we keep to pepper the Yankees with," answered Bigshot.

"Want to know?" said Asa. "How do they work it?"

"We put 'em into those big guns and fire 'em off."

"Swow! you don't say so. Do they travel pretty fast, captain?"

"So you can't see 'em."

"Hurt a feller if they hit?"

"Yes, when they are fired out of a gun."

"Not otherways?"

"No."

"Then here goes!" cried Asa; and handling the missile like a bowling-ball, he let it drive among the legs of the officers and men, shouting, "hurra! let her rip."

Cries of rage and pain followed.

"Seems to me captain," said Asa coolly, "them 'ere things does hurt a feller if they haint fired out of a gun."

One day Capt. Bigshot called Asa aft.

"Jonathan," said he, "there's a boat alongside; you may get your traps together, and go ashore. I think His Majesty can do without you."

"Wall, captain," replied Asa, "'fore you spoke I had pretty much made up my mind to quit. I kin make better wages fishin', by a great sight. Besides, I want to go hum and see the folks. Good by, cap'n—I shall see you again."

"I think not," said the captain.

"Guess I shall. Good-bye," said Asa, and with a light heart he bid adieu to the *Terrible*.

More than three years afterwards, during the war of 1812, a British armed vessel lying at St. John's was boarded and carried, in a dark night, by a daring band of American privateersmen. The men were secured, one by one, as they came up. The leader of the expedition then sought the commander and demanded his sword. Indignant and confounded, Capt. Bigshot asked the name of his captor.

"Lord bless you, captain," answered a familiar voice, "don't you know me? I'm Asa T. Knollin, that boarded along o' you, a spell back at Porto Rico. I told you I guessed I should see you agin, and when a Yankee guesses anything, its sure to happen. Make yourself comfortable, captain, and excuse me for a moment, 'cause I've got to haul down your flag, run up the stripes, and work the vessel into Portland."

The Russian diplomatist, Prince Gortschakoff, is fond of the pleasures of the table; he has an excellent French cook, named Gruyere, whom he pets a good deal; the cook's salary is $5000 a-year, with a private cook and table for his own service, and a house in town. Gruyere is worth $8000 a-year; that is, he has, besides his salary as cook, $8000 a-year revenue from the money he has invested, and he owns, besides, several handsome houses and a large farm near Strasbourg. When Gruyere had amassed a capital which yielded him $4000 a-year revenue, he resigned his place in Prince Gortschakoff's household. The Prince had been sent to Frankfort on important business. A telegraph despatch came from Stutgard, stating Gruyere had abdicated his spit. The Prince threw business to the dogs and hastened back to Stutgard to implore Monsieur Gruyere to remain in his service, and it was then he tempted him with $5000 a-year salary, which Monsieur Gruyere was graciously pleased to deign to accept. Gruyere is a man of genius; he was educated by Laguipiere, who was Napoleon's chief cook, and before the revolution the chief cook of M. de Bretuil. Bonaparte liked him very much, except when he wished to eat a mutton haricot—Laguipiere refused to concoct so plebian a dish. Prince Gortschakoff owes his present position to his cook, and "Indian charm." When the Czar, who was the Grand Duke Heir Apparent, visited the Grand Duchess Olga at Stutgard, Gruyere's meals fascinated the young prince—there was a dish, "Italian macaroni," which won the Czarewitch's heart completely. And when Alexander II. ascended the throne, he made Gruyere's master Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Any one who lived in Cincinnati for ten or fifteen years will remember E., the tailor, one of the oldest and best of his craft, as well as one of the jolliest, always as ready to take a joke as to give one. It used to be considered the fair thing among the "select party" to send persons to his store for articles at variance with what usually constitutes the stock in trade with members of his profession. It so happened, one day, as one of the "party" above mentioned was descending the steps of the Burnett House, he encountered a specimen of Kentucky, who inquired of him where he could purchase a jewsharp. Of course he was directed to E.'s store as the establishment where they kept the largest assortment at the most reasonable prices. Our friend proceeded at once to the place indicated, and found E. (who, by the way, was troubled with an impediment of speech) waiting on a customer, and after stating his wants, was politely requested to wait "a few mo-mo-moments." After dispatching his business with the aforesaid customer, he gravely approached Kentucky with a pair of glove-stretchers, and observed, in a mild tone,

"W-we shall h-have to t-t-take your measure," whereupon he inserted the stretchers into his mouth, spreading open his countenance to the full extent of the "stretch," and with his face indicating the utmost seriousness, remarked to the astonished Kentuckian, "Y-young man, w-we haven't ger-ger-got *any of y-your s-s-size.*"

Among the various punishments inflicted among the Celestials, that represented in a picture just received from China forms one. It is certainly barbarous enough to satisfy any half-civilized being. The poor culprit is held by his pigtail, with his hands confined behind, while the executioner of the punishment, with great sang froid, stands braced before him, with his flail or ferule in hand extended to deal the blow. The old codgers looking on, in easy indifference, to see the operation, afford a fair specimen of the stolid impassibility of those people to each other's sufferings; while, to the poor fellow undergoing the flagellation, there is more of fact than fun in the operation, as the grimaces of his countenance would seem to imply.

An Irish news carrier, who sometimes courts the Muses, has given his idea of the church-building taste of the people of America in the following lines, which contain more truth than poetry:—

"They puts up a front to the street,
Like ould Westminster Abbey;
But thin they thinks to chate the Lord,
And builds the back part shabby."

A young lady in Lansinburg, New York, was told that a party was to be given in that place, and that lots of young men from Troy would be present. "Yes," she said, "vacant lots, probably."

The Springfield *Republican* mentions that a large owl sat perched on an organ all through the Sunday service in a country church. It behaved better than many of the congregtion, being evidently a bird of *prey*.

My name is Somerset. I am a miserable bachelor. I cannot marry; for how could I hope to prevail on any young lady, possessed of the slightest notions of delicacy, *to turn a somerset?*"

"Landlord," said a certain seedy pedagogue, somewhat given to strong libations, "I would take a quantum of spirits, a modicum of sugar, in conjunction with a little water—but deal largely with the spirits, thou man of mixtures."

"What do you ask for that ere beast?"

"One hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"Give you twenty-five."

"Take him along. It shan't be said that I spoiled a good horse trade for a hundred dollars."

"How beautiful," said a lady who rouged, "does the face of nature look after a shower!"

"Yes," replied a fair friend, "but you could not say the same of *all faces.*"

A man boasting in a company of ladies that he had a very luxurious head of hair, a lady present remarked that it was altogether owing to the mellowness of the soil.

The road is paved for a short distance on the skirts of the town, and thereby hangs a tale. A farmer, well known for his love of good liquor, was accosted by an acquaintance: "You've no been drunk on the road lately, Jamie."

"Na," answered Jamie, "the road's nae been nae soft to fall on sin' they paved it."

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every FRIDAY MORNING, at $5 per annum, or $3 for six months, in advance; single copies, 25 cents. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Thursday of each week.

The HERALD can be found in San Francisco at the office of our Agent, 171½ 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,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1860.

THE NEIGHBORING GOLD FIELDS.

Gen. Joel Palmer, a prominent and reliable pioneer citizen of Oregon, has just given to the public, through the Oregon press, an elaborate memoir in relation to the gold districts of British Columbia and of the Similkameen, the several routes of approach thereto, his views as to the most economical line of travel thither, etc. The paper is too long for our columns, especially as much of it has been prepared for the information of those who reside southward of the Columbia. It contains, however, much general and geographical information, which we deem it in the interest of our readers to spread before them at this time.

We should premise that Gen. Palmer went to Fraser River in 1858, with a pack train and some wagons, going thither *via* the Dalles, Walla-Walla Landing, Priest's Rapids, the valley of the Okinakane, and through the Similkameen district to Thompson's River. In 1859, again, he went very much over the same route, with a large pack train and a herd of cattle. Consequently, he writes about that which he knows personally. It may be further said that he has been eminently successful, in a business point of view, in his several adventures.

Of the general existence of gold in paying quantities throughout a wide scope of country, between the Yakima and Fraser Rivers, Gen. Palmer speaks as follows:

A series of desultory prospecting were made on my expedition of 1858—traveling with ox teams *via* the Dalles, Walla-Walla, Okinakane and mouth of the Similkameen river and along the great Okinakane Lake to Thompson's river in British Columbia—and gold was found at almost every point from thence to Thompson's river. Thorough examinations were not made, however, at any point on the route, still sufficient to warrant the conclusion that gold *does* exist throughout this entire region. From the Yakima river, northward, as far as my travel led, the country strongly indicated a gold bearing character. During the past year, in passing up the Columbia, we prospected a flat bar near Fort Okinakane, and found as high as thirty-two particles in a single shovel full of earth; and the results of several prospects on the Similkameen river, discovered gold in every instance.

Concerning the new mining district of the Quesnelle river, we glean the following facts:

About forty miles above Fort Alexander, a stream of 75 to 100 yards in width, heading from the southeast, called Quesnelle river, empties into Fraser river. Ascending this stream some sixty miles, it forks; the south fork is the outlet of a lake, and is but about twelve miles in length from the lake to its confluence with the other (N. E.) fork: the lake is said to be 35 to 40 miles in length—beyond which the Quesnelle again assumes its river form for some distance, and again spreads out into another lake of greater size, into which numerous small streams discharge their waters. The Northeast fork of the Quesnelle is also the outlet of a lake—distant about twenty miles from the fork. I saw no one who had been to the head of this lake; but it was reported that parties had been up and prospected with success. *On this river and its two forks are, perhaps, the richest gold mines yet discovered in British Columbia.* There is considerable fine gold, but on many of the bars in the gulches, on the banks, and particularly in the bed rock are found what is known as *coarse gold*. I did not visit this district in person, having advanced no further than Fort Alexander—the present depot for the supply of the Quesnelle mines; but I saw, and traded with a number of persons who had prospected and mined on that river, and am fully satisfied that it will yield from one to six ounces per day, to the hand; pieces of gold are frequently found weighing a quarter of an ounce. Numerous bars on Fraser river, between Forts Alexander and George (about one hundred miles apart) have yielded from *thirty* to *forty* and sometimes as high as *fifty dollars per day* to the hand. Parties have prospected up the river as high as the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains, and have found gold at all points. It is confidently believed, by those who operated on the Quesnelle and Upper-Frazer rivers, that the coming season will disclose an extensive and rich gold-field, well rewarding those who may apply themselves to that kind of life. No gold bearing quartz leads of any extent have yet been discovered; but a number of pieces of gold and quartz-mixture have been found on the bars and in the gulches. The richest diggings were not discovered until quite late this last fall, and as winter set in by the 1st of November, it gave but little time for a full knowledge of their richness.

* * * * *

The general feature of the whole country is mountainous; mostly timbered; the more elevated parts with scrubby spruce-pine, often intermixed with aspen; the lower slopes and valleys with fir and yellow pine and some hemlock. Along the streams, lakes and marshes (which are numerous) Balm of Gilead and Cottonwood abound. Around some of the lakes, and occasionally on water courses, spots of considerable extent of open prairie land are found, and are well set with fine bunch grass; the marshes have a coarser kind, and many of the forest districts are coated with fine grass. Vegetation seldom commences before May, and to but little purpose before June, and closes about the 1st October. It is said that the snow seldom falls more than six inches deep before the middle of January; the heaviest fall usually in February, and rarely exceeds three feet. There are a few localities where horses and cattle find winter pasturage.

After a careful examination of the routes of supply and travel now pursued, Gen. Palmer declares that routes leading through our own country can be opened that will be much more economical and otherwise favorable.

By explorations of the country he writes:

Between the head of lake Okinakane and the Quesnelle river district, I have no doubt that a practicable trail may be found that will reduce the distance of travel by the present trail from full seventy-five to one hundred miles—a very material item in considering the cost of transportation by pack mules. *The country between these two points, I am confident in the belief, is as rich in gold mines as is the Quesnelle;* and should, and doubtless will be fully explored and prospected the coming season. With a comparatively small outlay in improving the wagon routes between points of steam navigation, I am of opinion that the cost of transporting supplies would be lessened to such extent as would give to us much of the carrying trade, thereby most directly securing to us a market for the products of our valleys; for it is evident that, if trade continues by the way of Victoria and Fraser river, nearly the entire amount of supplies will, as they have been, continue to be purchased in San Francisco.

It is his opinion that the upper Columbia will be made navigable with steam, but in the event that that may not be achieved, a good wagon road could be opened between the two points (Priest's Rapids and the mouth of the Okinakane) at a trifling expense. The distance is about 100 miles. It is then about 65 miles to the mouth of Similkameen river, and from thence to the foot of lake Okinakane between 35 and 40 miles. This lake is a beautiful sheet of water for steam navigation of 80 or 90 miles, but is believed to be wholly in British Columbia.

Touching the route beyond the Okinakane, we have the following details:

Passing Okinakane some 5 miles the trail forks; with our wagons we followed the Okinakane river trail, which is a very good one, with the exception of about one mile over drifting sand hills. The other trail cuts a bend in the river, and, though several miles shorter, would be difficult to travel with wagons. It is probably about fifteen miles to where they unite on the bank of the river—it then follows up, passing several difficult points, to near M'Laughlin's battle Cañon, where we crossed the river. With the exception of one stony point, it is a good wagon road onward to the mouth of Similkameen, distant from Okinakane about sitxy-five miles. Pack-trains need not cross the river, but may continue on to the forks. Good camping grounds are found all along the river. I am not advised as to the particular location of the newly discovered mines, but suppose them to be within twelve or fifteen miles of the forks of the Similkameen and Okinakane. From this point there are several trails which have been used in reaching the mines on Frazer and Quesnelle rivers. The one which we took in July, 1858, with our wagons, leads northward, up the valley of Okinakane to the Great lake, and along the western shore to its head; sometimes passing through gaps in the mountain ranges both in the river and lake sections—it then turns eastward and strikes a stream called Salmon river—the southern fork of Thompson's river, where it again diverges to the north and intersects Thompson's river about twenty miles above Fort Thompson, bearing nearly due west. Another trail—and the one I traveled going out last Spring with a pack train, follows up the Okinakane valley eleven or twelve miles, where it crosses a ridge and falls upon the Similkameen, follows up this valley some eighty miles, when it again forks; one, and the nearest, turns to the right and leads through a gap in the mountains, striking the Hudson's Bay Brigade trail from Fort Hope to Fort Thompson and New Caledonia; probably eighty or ninety miles south of Fort Thompson, and following this trail to Alexander. The other fork—which is the Colville and Fort Hope trail—keeps up the Similkameen a short distance, and then leads over the mountain, uniting with the brigade trail about thirty miles to the southward of the other fork.

The interests the people of Washington Territory have in the development of these rich mining regions have not escaped so observant a mind as that of Gen. Palmer, who says, in this connection:

It may be well, here, to remark that the people of Washington Territory have, I conceive, a deep interest in the establishment of routes through her Territory to all those mining sections, tending, as they must, to the development of her rich mineral resources. She possesses likewise quite extensive Agricultural districts east of the mountains which have hitherto been considered by many as barren wastes. The valley of the Okinakane is, of itself, capable of sustaining a population equal to two counties; producing all the cereals and vegetables usual in that latitude; is well-watered and a large portion conveniently accommodated with timber. For grazing purposes it is excellent. The Similkameen valley also contains considerable fine agricultural land, and is well supplied with timber. Tracts of grazing land of some extent are also found between the Coule and Okinakane.

There are several practicable and easy passes through the Cascade range, for instance the Nachess and the Snoqualmoo, through which travelers can transport merchandise, and the products raised west of the mountains may be taken to these Northern mines, connecting with the routes from the Dalles.

One other extract, and we have done:

It is proper to advise our people of the amount of duties, and the mode by which taxes are levied upon parties trading and traveling into British Columbia by the Okinakane trails, so that they may be prepared to meet those demands. There is a duty of one dollar per head on live stock of *every description*; one dollar and fifty cents on each gallon of spirituous liquors; twelve cents per pound upon tobacco; salt is free; all other merchandise or produce bears a duty of *ten per cent on the value* at the port of entry. New Westminster is the only port of entry as yet. In addition to these duties, as above, the Deputy Collector of customs, stationed at Fort Thompson, or Camaloops, was last year instructed to collect, and did collect from parties coming that route, an amount, in addition to the regular duties, sufficient to defray the expenses incident to such service, including his salary.

By the Oregon mail, which came to hand last evening, we received a letter from a young friend well known to many in Steilacoom and on the Sound, named Wm. McClelland. Those acquainted with Mr. McClelland, know him to be one in whose statements the utmost reliance may be placed; and for the truthfulness of his letter, therefore, we unhesitatingly vouch. Without further remark, we place it before the reader:—

SEMILKAMEEN RIVER, Dec. 19, 1859.

MR. PROSCH: You have before this, no doubt, received information of the rich placers discovered on this river, last fall, by the employees of the Boundary Commission. Since that time there has been quite an influx of miners to the new El Dorado, which I have no doubt will prove not only rich, but extensive.

Since the discovery of these mines, or rather those portions of them which are adapted to mining purposes, persons locating here have been engaged in getting in their supplies, so that up to the present time there has been but little done in the way of mining. The river, in many places, is entirely frozen up, and the only way we have of prospecting is in cutting away the ice and taking up gravel from the bed of the river, which is very shoal; not being over thirty inches at the greatest depth of water. By this method we easily obtain from *ten cents to one dollar per pan.*

The river, for about twelve or fourteen miles, is on the American side, where the mines, so far as prospected, are confined. The width of the river is, on an average, about sixty yards. There is undoubtedly a very good mining region both in the American and British Territories; at least, the indications are of the very best, in the opinion of the California miners, of which there is a goodly number at present on the river, for the short notice given.

The gold is of a coarse quality, unlike that obtained in the streams north of the Columbia River. The largest I have yet seen was a piece worth $23.50; I have also seen many smaller lumps worth from 50 cents to $7.50 each.

On the 17th inst., a meeting was called to draft laws for the government of the miners. J. C. Burnham was chosen chairman; Mr. McLorain secretary; and Wm. McClelland, Thomas Smith, Mr. McLorain, Wm. H. Pullian and Greene Leiper, committee to draft resolutions and by-laws for the government of the district. The committee reported in substance as follows:

1st. Resolved, That this district be known as Boundary District, extending from the mouth of the Similkameen up the Okinakane to the Boundary line, and following the Boundary line to where it crosses the Similkameen, including the Similkameen to its mouth.

2d. Resolved, That every miner shall be entitled to one river claim and also one bank or hill claim, provided each miner shall represent such claims when workable.

3d. Resolved, That one river claim shall be defined as follows: 50 feet front, and extending from bank to bank, at low water mark; and that one bank bar or hill be as follows: 50 feet front and extending back as far as workable; and that every claim shall be marked or pointed out by a notice or stake.

4th. Resolved, That any person wishing to do so can take the water from any ravine, creek, gulch or river, and be entitled to the same so long as it does not conflict with any claim then located.

5th. Resolved, That any parties discovering any hill or bank diggings shall be entitled to one extra claim.

6th. Resolved, That all disputes arising from mining claims be settled by arbitration, and that the above be subject to amendment when a majority of the miners may deem it their interest to amend them.

After adopting a motion to forward a copy of these proceedings to the *Puget Sound Herald, Dalles Journal*, and *Pioneer and Democrat*, the meeting adjourned.

For the information of those wishing to come here, I would state that decidedly the nearest and most direct routes to these mines are those through the passes from the Sound; the difference in distance being all of four hundred miles, as compared with the route from the Dalles. Though trains may not be able to start so soon from the Sound as from the Dalles, yet, the distance being so much in their favor, they can start two weeks later and get here just as quick, with a great saving of fatigue and provender. I would therefore advise parties to wait until April or May, and come through from the Sound, as being much the cheapest and quickest way.

WM. MCCLELLAND.

CAUSE OF DEATH.—It will be recollected that, two weeks ago, we announced the sudden death of a soldier named Herzoo, under remarkable circumstances; the deceased having always previously been a strong and healthy man. A post mortem examination, held at the Fort Steilacoom Hospital, disclosed the fact that death was caused by poison in the form of oxalic acid, taken while eating strawberries from cans. It was found that this poison had formed through the acidity of the fruit coming in contact with the metal of which the can was composed; the effect, when eaten, being to ulcerate the stomach, and finally cause death. The examination showed the deceased to have been otherwise in a healthy condition. A comrade of Herzoo's, who partook with him of the same fruit, was also taken violently sick, but his stomach threw it off, and he recovered. The conclusion of the above examination being correct, it may be taken for granted that this is not the first instance in which death has been caused by eating fruits put up in tin cans; many miners in California, who are frequently in the habit of indulging freely in the use of these fruits, having died suddenly and mysteriously, doubtless from the same cause. The press of the Pacific coast, where these fruits enter so largely into the consumption of the people, should lose no time in calling attention to this case, in order that like casualties may be prevented in future. The stomach of the deceased has been preserved, and may be seen by the curious at the hospital.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. H. D. Longaker, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, having made Steilacoom his home for a limited period, is prepared to perform all operations in the Dental line that may be required by our citizens, such as artificial teeth inserted on gold or silver plates, from a single tooth to a full set; teeth plugged with best gold or tin foil; tooth-ache effectually cured without pain; teeth extracted in the most careful manner; chloroform or ether given, if desired. He has taken rooms at Thompson's hotel, where those requiring his services will find him at all hours for the next ten days.

AWFUL OUTRAGE!—Lieut. McKibbin, of the Boundary Commission, recently took a file of soldiers and went over to Fort Langley to seize two men who had deserted from his company, with whom he returned to Semiahmoo. The Victoria papers made a great ado about the so-called "outrage;" ignorant, however, of a privilege which the joint Commission enjoys, that of entering the territory of the two nations for this especial purpose, with detachments of troops.

REPRIMANDED.—The decision in the case of Dr. Wirtz, U. S. A., who was tried last summer by Court Martial at Fort Steilacoom, for not rendering medical services to the family of Col. Casey, is that in future medical officers are expected to attend the families of officers, when sick. Dr. Wirtz was consequently reprimanded for not doing so, although there had been no decision in the matter before.

J. W. SULLIVAN, of San Francisco, has our thanks for late foreign and domestic papers, by the last steamer.

NEW FEATURE IN POLITICS.

A new feature in democratic principles is that the people have no right to express their sentiments on any question whatever, no matter how intimately their interests may be blended with that question, as witness the vote of the Council on the indefinite postponement of House Bill No. 88, recently before the Legislature of this Territory. This bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Council; Messrs. Biles and Miller, of Thurston County, Phillips (supposed) of Island Co., Woodard, of Chehalis, and Burbank, of Cowlitz, voting for its indefinite postponement.

The following are the provisions of the bill in question:—

An act to authorize the voters of the Territory of Washington to express their sentiment for the permanent location of the seat of government of said Territory, by their vote.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That the auditor of each county in said Territory shall, on making out his poll-books for the next annual election, leave one or more blank columns headed "seat of government;" and in giving their annual notice of the election, the said auditors shall also notify the electors to vote on the location of the Capitol, in the several precincts in the Territory.

SEC. 2. The voters shall, at the next annual election, vote by ballot, either written or printed, with the name of the city or place where they want the Capitol located.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the judges of election to canvass the ballots, the same as for Delegate to Congress; and they shall send the returns in the same manner as other returns.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the auditor of each county to transmit to the Secretary of the Territory the number of votes that is cast for each place in said Territory, on or before the first day of November next.

SEC. 5. The Legislature of the Territory shall, at its next session, permanently locate the Capitol of said Territory at such place as gets the majority of the voters. But if no place gets the majority of all the votes cast, then the Legislature shall locate the Capitol at such place as received the largest number of votes.

SEC. 6. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE PRESENT HOUSE.

As showing the feeling and position of parties at present in Washington, we copy the following from a late letter in a Cincinnati paper:

The temper of the House to-day was better than on yesterday. The fire-eaters were somewhat ashamed, I think, of the absurd rush upon Thaddeus Stevens, who was not saying anything untrue or unparliamentary. Mr. Crawford has freely stated that he did not understand Mr. Stevens. He thought Stevens was speaking of the timorousness of the people of the South, when the remarks of Stevens really applied to the Northern members. But such misunderstandings are dangerous. They may, and in this case did nearly, result in a scene of bloodshed and of national disgrace. It should be made a point of honor to enter the hall of a deliberative body unarmed. *But I have no doubt that two hundred of the members on the floor to-day were armed with revolvers and bowie-knives!* This is a fearful state of things. One rash man—one man maddened with liquor—may bring on a murderous conflict. The peril is imminent.

There is in the House a surprising want of decorum. The members rush in groups about the Hall, gather in the aisles, applaud or hiss the speakers, and keep up a miscellaneous chatter, and a cross-fire of slang, wit, and impertinent interrogatories, not only undignified in a body of such importance, but which would be undignified in a street mass meeting; and the multitudes in the galleries howl and roar, and stamp and clap, at their pleasure.

THE FIRST VINE.—When Noah planted the first vine and retired, Satan approached and said, "I will nourish yon charming plant." He quickly brought three animals—a sheep, a lion, and a hog—and killed them one after another near the vine. The virtues of the blood of these three animals penetrated it, and are still manifest in its growth. When a man drinks a goblet, he is then agreeable, gentle and friendly: that is the nature of the lamb. When he drinks two goblets, he is like a lion, and says, "Who is like me?" He then talks of stupendous things. But when he drinks more, his senses forsake him, and he wallows in the mire like a hog.

MINING.—The Roseburg *Express* says that every day brings us encouraging news from the mines. At Cayote diggings, miners are making from four to seven dollars a day to the hand. At Hogum, Miller's Creek and Starve-out, they are making about the same. On Coffee Creek a company of six men cleaned up $500 from six days work; in the same claim they estimate that $1,500 will be the result of the present week's work. Provisions, clothing, etc., can be purchased very reasonable in all the mines.

DEATH FROM GRIEF.—An English newspaper gives an account of the death of a father from grief. His boy, aged eight years, was accused on a charge of stealing a sovereign. Bail was refused, and the lad sent to prison. The father, on parting with his child, took the matter so deeply to heart that he went home and never again looked up. A deep-seated melancholy took possession of him; he was obliged to give up work, and on the day his little boy was tried, the father breathed his last. The surgeon that attended him says he died of a broken heart. The boy was discharged.

SMART WORK.—Mrs. Rhoda Smart, wife of Daniel Smart, aged 71 years, of Fryeburg, during three months of the last summer and fall, spun three hundred skeins of yarn, and wove one hundred and twenty-five yards of woolen cloth, twenty-five yards of which was carpeting. Mr. and Mrs. Smart, the former being 78 years old, lately visited Bangor, having traveled about five hundred miles in an open sleigh on a visiting tour to their friends.

ORIGIN OF A SAYING.—Among the ancient warriors, it was customary to honor such of their followers as distinguished themselves in battle, by presenting them with a feather to wear in their caps, which, when not in armor, was the covering of their heads, and no one was permitted that privilege who had not at least killed his man. From this custom arose the saying, when a person has effected a meritorious action, that it will be a feather in his cap.

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

PUBLIC MEETING IN OLYMPIA.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 31st, 1860.

Over one hundred citizens, residents of Olympia and other portions of our Territory, assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on last evening, for the purpose of hearing the distinguished orator, Hon. S. Garfielde, deliver an address upon the issues that have caused a breach in the ranks of the Democratic party of the national confederacy. The Democratic members of the Legislative Assembly, or a large majority of them, besides many others, citizens of this place, signed a written request inviting Mr. Garfielde to deliver a speech upon the above named subject.

The meeting organized at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by appointing Hon. Henry L. Caples chairman, and J. T. Turner secretary. Mr. Garfielde, upon being introduced to the audience by the Chairman, proceeded to deliver an address, which occupied nearly three hours in its delivery. The speaker received the most marked attention throughout his entire speech; every one seemed to be unusually well pleased with his remarks, and, with but very few exceptions, it was admitted that the address was the most eloquent ever delivered by Mr. G. since he came to the Territory. The gifted orator and Democratic Statesman occupied the same grounds upon the slavery question that are assumed by James L. Orr, Howell Cobb, John C. Breckinridge, and a host of other truly eminent statesmen of the present day, whose speeches are now the property of the American people, and familiar to every man that has interested himself in the Democratic politics of his country.

The gentleman observed, in the course of his remarks, (having occasion to advert to the *Pioneer and Democrat*) that he had voted the Democratic ticket when the monkey that grinds the organ of the Olympia Manocratic clique was speaking Dutch on his grandmother's knee.

A beautiful comparison, and one that received a deafening outburst of applause from the concourse assembled.

Everything passed off in the most orderly and quiet manner, and about 10½ o'clock the meeting adjourned. R. R.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

☞ At a regular communication of Steilacoom Lodge No. 2, A. F. A. M., held at their hall in Steilacoom, on Saturday, the 7th day of January, A.D. 1860, A.L. 5860, the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, it has seemed good in the eyes of our Heavenly Grand Master to remove from us, in a very sudden and melancholy manner, our highly esteemed Brother, H. C. Perkins, and

Whereas, we most religiously and undoubtingly believe that "He doeth all things well," and that our loss is his eternal gain; therefore

Resolved, That, in the death of Bro. H. C. Perkins, Steilacoom Lodge and the entire Fraternity have suffered a great loss, and one that cannot easily be repaired.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Lodge that Bro. Perkins had many of the elements in his nature of which great and good Masons are made, and that, in our estimation, he would not only have soon become a skilful workman in our great Masonic Temple, and one to whom Masons generally could point with admiration and laudable pride, but also a bright and shining light among his fellow-men, who could admiringly and truthfully exclaim, Behold the man who, by his upright walk and consistent course, reflects great honor upon the Ancient Order of which he is a member. "Go thou and do likewise."

Resolved, That we, as a Lodge, do most deeply and sincerely sympathize with the members of our Order generally as well as with the relatives of our deceased Brother, in the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That the furniture of Steilacoom Lodge be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that the members also be requested to wear the usual mourning badge for the same period.

Resolved, That a copy of the above Resolutions be forwarded to the relatives of our deceased Brother.

W. H. WOOD, W. M.

FRANK CLARK, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

☞ ALL THOSE KNOWING THEMselves to be indebted to the late firm of H. G. Williamson & Co. are requested to call immediately at their old stand, and settle up, either by paying cash or by giving their notes on interest. These accounts have all been drawn off, and *must* be settled.

Any further notice will be at the expense of our debtors.

H. G. WILLIAMSON,
Late of H. G. WILLIAMSON & Co.

STEILACOOM, Feb. 10th, 1860. 50:3

FOR SALE—A good two-story HOUSE and LOT in the upper end of Steilacoom. For particulars, inquire of G. Ford, at Williamson's store, in Steilacoom.

50:tf J. M. CHAPMAN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE Estate of O. P. MEEKER, late of Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., and a member of the late firm of C. & E. Meeker, were issued to the undersigned on the 16th day of January, A.D. 1860, by the Court of Probate of said County.

E. M. Meeker, the surviving partner of said late firm, failed to give the requisite bonds to entitle him to close up the business of said partnership, and the undersigned therefore entered into bonds to take possession of said partnership property, and to apply the same or its proceeds as by law required.

Therefore all persons having claims against said late firm are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same, properly authenticated, to the undersigned, within twelve months from the 19th day of January last past, otherwise they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate, or to said late firm of O. & E. Meeker, are requested to settle the same without delay.

Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., Feb. 17th, 1860.

50:tf ANTONIO B. RABBESON, ROBERT S. MORE, } Administ'rs.

H. G. WILLIAMSON,

LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

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

WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,

ALSO,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

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

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

50:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

U. S. MAIL

AND

Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

The stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, punctually at 8 o'clock, A.M., each day, connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia River.

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

Special Notices.

☞ The undersigned 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 to 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.

Steilacoom, W. T., Jan. 19th, 1860.

46:tf S. McCAW & CO.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass

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

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists,
33:3m 143 and 145 Clay st, San Francisco.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

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

L. F. THOMPSON, W. S.

GOOD SAMARITAN DIVISION NO. 6,

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The meetings of Good Samaritan Division No. 6 take place every alternate Friday Evening, in the lower room of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Steilacoom. Members of other divisions in good standing are invited to attend.

O. P. MEEKER, G. S.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 2.

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

All members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend.

W. H. WOOD, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1,

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

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend.

T. F. MCELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend.

G. C. BLANKENSHIP, Sec'y.

TIME! TIME!

A WATCHMAKER

IN

STEILACOOM!

JAMES E. D. JESTER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

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

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry thoroughly repaired and warranted.

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

Shop on Commercial street, in Delin & Shorey's building, adjoining Puget Sound Herald office. 46:tf

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J. B. PAINTER,

[LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER]

DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Materials, Paper, Cards,

AND

PRINTER'S STOCK GENERALLY,

132 Clay street, near Sansome.

48:1y 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, where you will find all the latest publications of the day.

If you want to buy Wines, Brandies, Liquors and Syrups by the wholesale and retail, go to the Bank Exchange, the proprietor of which keeps on hand and for sale, at wholesale and retail, all foreign and domestic brands, at prices to suit the times.

EGBERT H. TUCKER, Proprietor,
Next door to Rabbeson & Co's Variety Store,
47:tf Commercial st, Steilacoom, W. T.

LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

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

49:tf WINSOR & LAMAN.

PAINTING,

GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING.

HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF PERmanently in Steilacoom, the undersigned takes this opportunity to inform his friends 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.

Steilacoom Bakery

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE—SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their widows or orphan children) who served in any wars or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington attended to.

E. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 47:tf

TO NON-RESIDENTS.

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

MRS. A. VERDIER.

Steilacoom, Jan. 12th, 1860. 45:tf

GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND Crockeryware for sale by

19:tf BALCH & WEBBER.

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

S. McCAW & CO.

CALICOES—5000 yards of Calicos of the latest styles and fast 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 TOM—200 gallons Old Tom on hand and for sale cheap, by

S. McCAW & CO.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1860.

"THE IMPENDING CRISIS."

This is the title of the work known as "Helper's book," to which reference has recently been made both in and out of Congress. For the information of the public, we copy a few extracts from it, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions respecting its character.

"Inscribed on the banner, which we herewith unfurl to the world, with the full and fixed determination to stand by it or die by it, unless one of more virtuous efficacy shall be presented, are the mottoes which, in substance, embody the principles, as we conceive, that should govern us in our patriotic warfare against the most subtle and insidious foe that ever menaced the inalienable rights and liberties and dearest interests of America.

1st. Thorough organization and independent political action on the part of the non-slaveholding whites of the South.

2d. Ineligibility of slaveholders—never another vote to the trafficker in human flesh.

3d. No co-operation with slaveholders in politics—no fellowship with them in religion—no affiliation with them in society.

4th. No patronage to slaveholding merchants—no guestship in slave-waiting hotels—no fees to slaveholding lawyers—no employment of slaveholding physicians—no audience to slaveholding parsons.

5th. No recognition of pro-slavery men, except as ruffians, outlaws and criminals.

6th. Abrupt discontinuance of subscription to pro-slavery newspapers.

7th. The greatest possible encouragement to free white labor.

8th. No more hiring of slaves by non-slaveholders.

9th. Immediate death to slavery, or if not immediate, unqualified proscription of its advocates during the period of its existence.

10th. A tax of sixty dollars on every slave holder for each and every negro in his possession at the present time, or at any intermediate time between now and the 4th of July, 1863—said money to be applied to the transportation of blacks to Liberia, to their colonization in Central or South America, or to their comfortable settlement within the boundaries of the United States.

11th. An additional tax of forty dollars per annum to be levied annually, on every slaveholder for each and every negro found in his possession after the 4th of July, 1863—said money to be paid into the hands of the negroes so held in slavery, or, in case of death, to their next of kin, and to be used by them at their own option.

This, then, is the outline of our scheme for the abolition of slavery in the Southern States. Let it be acted upon with due promptitude, and, as certain as truth is mightier than error, fifteen years will not elapse before every foot of territory, from the mouth to the Delaware to the emboguing of the Rio-Grande, will glitter with the jewels of freedom. Sometime during this year, next, or the year following, let there be a general convention of non-slaveholders from every slave State in the Union, to deliberate on the momentous issues now pending."—[p. 155, 156, 157.]

"Henceforth, let it be distinctly understood that ownership in slaves constitutes ineligibility—that it is a crime, as we verily believe it is, to vote for a slavocrat for any office whatever. Indeed, it is our honest conviction that all the pro-slavery slaveholders, who are alone responsible for the continuance of the baneful institution among us, deserve to be at once reduced to a parallel with the basest criminals that lie fettered within the cells of our public prisons. Beyond the power of computation is the extent of the moral, social, civil and political evils which they have brought, and are still bringing on the country. Were it possible that the whole number could be gathered together and transformed into four equal gangs of licensed robbers, ruffians thieves and murderers, society, we feel assured, would suffer less from their atrocities than it does now."—[p. 158, 159.]

"To turn the slaves away from their present homes—away from all the property and means of support which their labor has mainly produced—would be unpardonably cruel—exceedingly unjust. Still more cruel and unjust would it be, however, to the non-slaveholding whites no less than to the negroes, to grant futher toleration to the existence of slavery. In any event, come what will, transpire what may, the institution must be abolished. The evils, if any, which are to result from its abolition, cannot, by any manner of means, be half as great as the evils which are certain to overtake us in case of its continuance. The perpetuation of slavery is the climax of iniquity."—[p. 179, 180.]

"In this matter however, so far has wrong triumphed over right, that the slaveholders—a mere handful of tyrants, whose manual exercises are wholly comprised in the use they make of instruments of torture, such as whips, clubs, bowie-knives and pistols—have as the result of a series of acts of their own villainous legislation, become the sole and niggardly proprietors of almost every important item of Southern wealth."—[p. 181.]

"Once for all, within a reasonably short period, let us make the slaveholders do something like justice to their negroes, by giving each and every one of them his freedom, and sixty dollars in current money; then let us charter all the ocean steamers, packets and clipper ships that can be had on liberal terms, and keep them constantly plying between the ports of America and Africa, until all slaves shall enjoy freedom in the land of their fathers. Under a well devised and properly conducted system of operations, but a few years would be required to redeem the United States from the monstrous curse of negro slavery."—[p. 183.]

"But, sirs, knights of bludgeons, chevaliers of bowie-knives and pistols, and lords of the lash, we are unwilling to allow you to swindle the slaves out of all the rights and claims to which as human beings, they are most sacredly entitled. Not alone for ourself, as an individual, but for others also—particularly for five or six millions of Southern non-slaveholding whites, whom your iniquitous statism has debarred from almost all the mental and material comforts of life—do we speak, when we say you *must* emancipate your slaves, and pay each and every one of them at least sixty dollars cash in hand."—[p. 185.]

"And now, sirs, we have thus laid down our ultimatum. What are you going to do about it? Something dreadful, as a matter of course! Perhaps you will dissolve the Union *again*. Do it, if you dare! Our motto, and we would have you to understand it, is *the abolition of slavery and the perpetuation of the American Union*. If by any means you do succeed in your treasonable attempts to take the South out of the Union to-day we will bring her back to-morrow—if she goes away with you, she will return without you." [p. 186.]

"Thus, terror-engenderers of the South, have we fully and frankly defined our position; we have no modifications to propose, no compromises to offer, nothing to retract. Frown, sirs, fret, foam, prepare your weapons, threat, strike, shoot, stab, bring on civil war, dissolve the Union, nay, annihilate the solar system if you will—do all this, more, less, better, worse, anything—do what you will, sirs, you can neither foil nor intimidate us; our purpose is as firmly fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven; we have determined to abolish slavery, and, so help us God, abolish it we will! Take this to bed with you to night, sirs, and think of it, dream over it, and let us know how you feel to-morrow morning."—[p. 187.]

Like other fierce denunciators of the South, Helper is but a late convert to anti-slavery. After a visit to California, he wrote a work entitled "The Land of Gold—Reality *vs.* Fiction, by H. R. Helper," printed and published at Baltimore, 1855. In this work, Helper states "that Nicaragua can never fulfill its destiny until it introduces negro slavery. Nothing but slave labor can ever subdue its forests or cultivate untimbered lands. White men may live upon its soil with an umbrella in one hand and a fan in the other; but they can never unfold or develop its resources. May we not safely conclude that negro slavery will be introduced into this country before the lapse of many years. We think so. The tendency of events fully warrants this inference."

He speaks as follows of the negroes in California:

"There are comparatively few negroes in this new State. Most of those who are found here have emigrated from the Northern and Eastern States in the capacity of cooks and stewards of vessels. They are in the same situation as their brethern in New York and Massachusetts—*slaves to no single individual but to the entire community*. Like free negroes everywhere else, they inhabit the worst parts of the towns in California, and live commonly in characteristic filth and degradation.

"There are few blacks from the South, and they have been brought out as slaves. It is true that on their arrival here they have the power of claiming their freedom; but such is their attachment for their masters that this is rarely done. Instances have occurred in which they have been enticed away by *meddling Abolitionists*, but, disgusted with a freedom which was of no value to them, they have been eager to return again to their masters, several cases of this kind have come under my own observation.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Arrangements have been made at Prairie du Chien to launch the steam ice-boat on the closing of the river. No doubts are entertained by the proprietor as to the success of the enterprise. The boat is to make semi-weekly trips to St. Paul. The engine is of sufficient force to draw sixteen loaded cars. Grain dealers are stationed at all important points up river, and will have a hundred thousand bushels of wheat ready for shipment on the first arrival of the ice-boat.

The Amsterdam Crystal Palace is to be completed and opened in the year 1861. It will be four hundred feet in length by two hundred feet in width, and the central dome will be two hundred feet in height, at the junction of which will be a transept and the nave of the edifice. The structure is to be of iron and glass; but, as Holland is not famous for iron, it will be supplied by England.

The falling of the wire suspension bridge over the Sciota River, at Portsmouth, Ohio, was caused by the quicksand in the bed of the river, which undermined and let down one of the piers. Two men, undertaking to cross upon it against the remonstrance of the crowd on the bank, were killed in the crash.

A Biographical Study on the Life and Works of Daniel Webster, the American orator, has been published in Russia, by Prof. Katchenovsky, of the University of Kharkoff.

A French physician claims to have discovered that whooping cough is the result of suppressed cutaneous eruptions, yielding invariably to the production of external rash.

A patent for improvements in the construction of fire-proof floors, the combination consisting of malleable iron joist, corrugated iron plates and concreted filling, has been taken out in England.

The French sculptor, M. Lequesne, has executed in marble a bust of Morphy, the celebrated American chess-player, small duplicates of which have met with a rapid and very extensive sale in Paris and elsewhere.

All the dogs killed in Cleveland, Ohio, last season, were skinned and the skins sent to a glove manufactory in Litchfield, Medina county, where they were converted into kid and buckskin.

The momentum of a pound of steam moving with a given velocity is the same as that of a pound of water with the sane velocity.

Persimmon beer and brandy is being manufactured in considerable quantities. Mr. Schleider, of Louisville, Ky., has made two barrels of brandy from the product of one tree.

A North Carolina lady, who liberated a number of slaves a few years ago, is now in the Poor House of Warren county, Ohio. Will the freedom shriekers of that State help her?

An enthusiastic demonstration was made at Stockholm in behalf of Italy. The King of Sweden was asked to defend the right of the Italian people to arrange their own affairs.

The Federal Council of Switzerland intends to ask Congress to guarantee the neutrality of Savoy like Piedmont, according to the treaty of 1815.

Mules are in great demand in Kentucky, and are fast superseding horses in farm work.

The fashionable season is at its height in Washington, and low-neck parties are all the rage. Ladies appear with bushels of diamonds, and men with dyed whiskers.

The population of London has nearly doubled since 1811, and the carriages plying for hire are more than twelve times as numerous.

Miss Amelia Ross, aged 117 years, died recently in England. She lived in the reign of five sovereigns of Great Britain.

The census of this year is expected to show a population in the United States of over 30,000,000.

The number of deaths in the city of New York in 1858 was 24,492; an increase of 1159 over the previous year.

It is stated that a firm in New York have made a profit of $100,000 by manufacturing steel hoops for ladies.

In the British Provinces, a lecturer pays $25 for the right of speaking a night or two.

Congress refuses to have brevet-admirals. Commodore Stewart is therefore only senior flag officer.

Sir Daniel Cooper, Speaker of the New South Wales Assembly, receives $100,000 a-year.

German and American astronomers declare that the heat of the earth is gradually diminishing.

A colored woman in New York lately murdered her mother for a few dollars.

He who hates his neighbor is miserable himself, and makes all around him so.

Few people in France doubt that the Spring will open with a war in Europe.

Mrs. Wordsworth, widow of the great English poet, recently died, aged eighty-eight.

A Canada paper says, to make a telegraph what it should be, operators should be deaf and dumb.

A St. Paul (Minn.) paper says that steamboats will soon wake up the ducks on Red River.

The debt of Spain amounts to 14,000,000,000 reals, or about $140,000,000.

Mormonism in California, as well as elsewhere, is understood to be on the wane, slowly but surely.

DECEMBER TERM, 1858, 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 Steilacoom, in Pierce county, Washington Territory, to commence on the fourth Monday of March and the third Monday of September, to continue for two weeks, unless sooner adjourned, 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 Court. 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,
Associate 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 a term of the District Court for the counties of Walla-walla and Spokan be held at the county seat of Walla-walla on the first Monday of June next, to continue for three weeks, unless sooner adjourned.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the record on file in my office.
RICHARD LANE,
Clerk Supreme Court W. T.

Note: The second term of the District Court for the First Judicial District, under the old order, has been held on the first Monday in October in each year. As no allusion is made to the second term in the above order, I presume the time is not to be changed for holding the same.
R. L.

AN ANCIENT CURIOSITY.—A man in Buffalo, New York, wears a most rare and ancient curiosity, in the shape of a wooden watch, only one-hundred and fifty-six years old! It was made by Caspar Glatz Stetten in Switzerland, in 1702. The pinions and verge are of steel; the barrel, main and scope wheels are composed of brass, and so is the balance. The rest of the watch is entirely of wood, including the case.

The number of births in New Jersey last year was 14,612, marriages 3883, and deaths 7933.

The Mississippi Senate have appropriated $30,000 for a monument to General Quitman.

William and Mary's College, Williamsburg, Va., lately burned, was the oldest in the States.

The number of deaths in New Orleans, from June to November, last year, was 8296.

The Gila River Mines, California, are yielding largely.

The debt of the city of Boston is nearly $4,000,000.

Miscellaneous.

S. McCAW & CO.
Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as
Pork, Bacon, Hams, Salmon, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Beans, Rice, Peas, Potatoes, Salt, fine, Salt, coarse, Tobacco, Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar, Nails, Glass, Axes, Buckets, Brooms, White Lead, Oil, Turpentine, Lamp Oil, Olive Oil, Coffee, Tea,
Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Soap, Starch, Sugar, Crushed do, Adamantine Candles, Saleratus, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Mustard, Capers, Table Sauces, Can Oysters, Can Lobsters, Can Chickens, Can Beef, Can Peaches, Bottled Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Can Apples, Can Strawberries, Can Pie Fruits, Bottled Pie Fruits, Ex. Lemon, Ex. Vanilla, Ex. Orange, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.
Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

THE WASHINGTON
NURSERY,
HUGH PATTISON, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS SINcere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past five years of a partnership which has now terminated, and the
WASHINGTON NURSERY
Is justly entitled to the name it bears. I am constantly adding to my Nursery the best varieties of Pears and other Fruits. My Trees are well grown, from one to three years old, and will be sold at still further reduced prices. Sales will begin, as usual, on the
First day of November.
N.B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.
HUGH PATTISON.
WASHINGTON PLAINS, Sept. 19th, 1859. 29:tf

COARSE SALT—In bbls and for sale by
S. 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 I 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 or 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 brown. Ladies' custom particularly solicited.

I have just received a general variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Together with
Sheetings, Shirtings, Cloths, Coats, Vests, Drawers, Belts, Caps, Shoes, Oilcloths, Table Linens, &c., Oils, Putty, Syrup, Tea, Soap, Beans, Sardines, Brandy, Cider, Porter, Champagne,
Ticking, Linseys, Blankets, Pants, Shirts, Suspenders, Hats, Boots, Gaiters, Socks, Paints, Glass, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Saleratus, Salt, Whisky, Gin, Ale, Syrups, Wines, &c.
ALSO—A variety of
Drugs, Tinware, Glassware, Cutlery, Grindstones, Beef, Pork,
Hardware, Crockeryware, Woodenware, Farming Tools, Fresh Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
ALSO—A variety of
FURNITURE,
Such as Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs of all kinds, Children's Wagons, Cradles, &c., &c.
Bureaus, Stands, Mirrors, Stools,
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 2 per cent. per month will be exacted on all accounts after ninety days, unless otherwise arranged by mutual consent; and all persons having accounts unsettled at my store on the first day of January, 1860, will be charged 2 per cent per month interest after that date.
43:tf PHILIP KEACH.

DELIN & SHOREY,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
FURNITURE,
Next door to the Puget Sound Herald Office,
STEILACOOM, 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.
12:tf DELIN & SHOREY.

PUGET SOUND
BREWERY,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
MARTIN SCHMIEG,
HAVING ENLARGED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO MEET the increased demand for his
Lager Beer,
Is now prepared to fill orders from any part of the Territory. Terms cash.
22:tf MARTIN SCHMIEG, Steilacoom.

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,
HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles a the lowest rates.
Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
8-1y Commercial st, Steilacoom.

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.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, ss.—To any Sheriff or Constable of said County:
In the name of the United States, you are hereby commanded to summon E. C. Johnson, if he be found in your County, to be and appear before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, on the 20th day of March, A.D. 1860, at 10 o'clock A.M. of said day, at his office in Port Townsend, to answer to E. R. Shain in a civil action to recover Forty-two ($42) Dollars due on note given Feb. 17th, 1859, to H. H. McNear, and by him endorsed to E. R. Shain; and have you then and there this writ.
Given under my hand this 26th day of November, A.D. 1859.
TRAVERS DANIEL,
41:8m Justice of the Peace.

SAW-MILL TO LET.

TO LET—The SAW-MILL known as Chambers' Mill, at the head of Chambers' Creek. This Mill is in good running order, and capable of sawing 5000 feet in twenty-four hours. It is susceptible of material improvement at a trifling expense, either to increase the quantity of lumber sawed per diem, or, with additional machinery, to finish lumber of the various kinds for building purposes; the water power being sufficient to work several mills like the present one. The facilities for obtaining logs, in the immediate vicinity, are not surpassed by any mill on the Sound; also for rafting and floating off the lumber, the advantages here possessed are unsurpassed. There is a good dwelling and garden convenient to the mill, which will be rented with it.
ALSO,
FOR SALE OR TO LET—A favorable site for a Tannery, near the mouth of the Creek. An abundant supply of water, with a fall of some 70 feet, can be obtained at a distance of 150 feet from this site. This privilege will be sold or rented, as may be most desirable.
Apply to THOMAS M. CHAMBERS,
41:tf At his residence, on the Creek.

Business Cards.

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,
Corner of Balch and Commercial sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
18:tf MILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c., &c.
12:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

P. J. MOOREY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 10:tf

SAMUEL HOPPER,
MILLWRIGHT,
Builder of MULAY and CIRCULAR Sawmills; also Flouring Mills and all other machinery in the Millwright line.
9:tf Commercial st, Steilacoom City, W. T.

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

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W.T. 1-1y

S. McCAW & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c.
N.B.—Liberal terms for cash
1-1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
8-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

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

Shipping.

BALCH & WEBBER'S
REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
Puget Sound
AND
San Francisco
Is composed of the following first class vessels:
Barque ORK, 300 Tons,
A. Y. TRASK, Commander;
Brig W. D. RICE, 300 Tons,
— BUDDINGTON, Commander;
Barque GLYMPSE, 500 Tons,
A. B. GOVE, Commander;
And other vessels as the trade requires.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers.
Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.
Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.
BALCH & WEBBER, Pier 20, Steuart street, San Francisco. | BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T. 1:tf

U. S. MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER
ELIZA ANDERSON,
THOMAS WRIGHT, Commander,
Will hereafter leave Olympia, during the winter months, every Monday, at 12 M., with the United States Mails, touching at STEILACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND, AND VICTORIA, V. I.
The new steamer JULIA, W. E. Bushnell, Commander, built at Port Gamble, will run in connection with the ELIZA ANDERSON on the opening of spring business, thus affording to the citizens of Oregon, as well as those of our own Territory, excellent accommodations for their families, and a speedy, safe and reliable opportunity for the shipping of cattle and other freight.
☞ No charge for berths or meals.
For further information inquire of the Captain on board, or address the undersigned at Olympia.
40:tf JOHN H. SCRANTON.

TOWING, FREIGHTING, ETC.
THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER
RANGER,
Now plying on the waters of Puget Sound, will be ready at all times to tow rafts or carry freight to or from any ports or mills on the Sound.
Orders left at Balch & Webber's store, in Steilacoom; Phillips & Sons, Olympia; or at the various post-offices on the Sound, will be promptly attended to.
☞ Freight carried and towing done on the most reasonable terms. 7:tf

TOWN LOTS!
BILLS'S ADDITION TO STEILACOOM.
GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LAID OUT his land claim, adjoining Capt. Balch's claim, into Town Lots of one acre each, is now prepared to sell Lots to suit parties desiring either to locate and improve or seeking investment. This claim, for advantageous location is not excelled by any on Puget Sound. The site has been laid out with a view to beauty and convenience: the streets being four rods wide, and the whole plot well watered by springs. Sites for three churches have already been donated and set apart. The prices of Lots range from $50 to $150 each, according to locality.
The proprietor contemplates building a wharf from the claim during the coming summer, which cannot fail to greatly enhance the value of the entire property.
A power of attorney having been given to Frank Clark, Esq., during my absence in Oregon, notice is hereby given that the same is now withdrawn.
50:tf LEMUEL BILLS.

NOTICE.

DR. M. P. BURNS TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMing his numerous friends, and the citizens of Pierce Co., that he will open an office in the Post-Office building, (E. A. Light's) where in future he may be found punctually every Saturday of each week. His charges will be moderate, and terms cash. 28:tf

NEW GOODS!
Just Received,
EX W. D. RICE, A LARGE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, &c. &c,
For sale by BALCH & WEBBER,
36:tf Cor. Commercial and Balch sts, Steilacoom.

PORK—20 bbls Eastern packed Pork;
Also Domestic do do;
For sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
FURNITURE.
128 Washington st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific coast.
20:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS, AND HARDWAREMEN,
Music, Fancy Goods and Toy Dealers, &c., &c.,
WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES in their line,
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,
AT
A. KOHLER'S,
2d floor, Howard's new building, Sansome st.
Between Commercial and Clay streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Now unpacking, a fine assortment of
PIANOS, MELODEONS,
Brass and Wood Instruments,
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS, &c.
All being direct importations, they must and will be sold cheap. Let all give him a call, and judge for themselves.
37:3mis A. KOHLER.

Nets, Seines,
COTTON AND LINEN SEINE TWINE,
Shoe Thread, Gelling Thread, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN STORE, AND FOR SALE at low rates, the following:
Seines from 5 fathoms to 100 fathoms long, corked, leaded, and hung ready for use;
Shoe Thread, Barbour's Standard, 80, 10, 8 and 12;
Cotton Seine Twine, from 6 to 40 thread;
Linen Seine Twine, from 18 to 36;
Together with a full assortment of
Gelling Nets, Fikes, Perch Traps, Dip Nets, Bird Nets, &c. &c. &c.
Also, the largest assortment of Wood and Willowware, Cordage, Brooms, Mops, &c, in the city,
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ELAM & HOWES, No. 84 Clay st.,
One door from the N W cor Front st.,
26:3mis San Francisco.

VERPLANCK & McMULLIN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
Corner of Sacramento and Front sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST market rates,
3000 boxes Adamantine Candles;
2000 do new Layer Raisins;
500 do Pie Fruits and Preserves;
200 do Oysters, best brands;
200 cases Leaf Lard;
100 bbls Extra Clear Pork;
800 firkins new June Butter;
200 hf bbls Family Mackerel;
200 kitts do do;
500 chests Green and Black Teas.
ALSO,
A choice assortment of Case Goods. 47:3mis

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
146 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK for the Spring Trade of
NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
And offer to country buyers the largest and best assortment in their line on the Pacific coast.
Having been engaged in the Drug business in San Francisco for the past ten years, they flatter themselves that their arrangements are such that they can offer unequalled inducements to such as may favor them with their custom.
Their assortment comprises everything in their line of business that may be required by Druggists, Physicians, and Merchants, and also all goods in their line in use by Grocers, Bakers, Brewers, Confectioners, Dyers, Tanners, Assayers of gold, hatters, soda manufacturers, Barbers, hotel keepers and manufacturers.
All the popular FAMILY PATENT MEDICINES received direct from the proprietors and guaranteed genuine, and at the lowest trade prices. 4:6m

DALY'S
VALLEY WHISKY.
WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF dealers as well as consumers to the following certificates of well-known Chemists, who have analysed
"Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky."
The high reputation of the parties is a sufficient guarantee that the article possesses all the merit claimed for it.
WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SOMERSET ST., }
BOSTON, MASS., April 17th, 1858. }
WM. H. DALY, New York:
Dear Sir—I have made a chemical analysis of your "Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it a pure, fine-flavored Rye Whisky, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.
CHARLES T. JACKSON, M.D.,
State Assayer.

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1858.
I have analysed a sample of "Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it to be a pure article, of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:
Dear Sir—Your "Aromatic Valley Whisky" is received, and, after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients so frequently used.
JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY
Is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in California. 41:3mis

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Corner of Main and Second streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS RECENTLY ERECTED, IN CONnection with and as a part of the "Washington Hotel," a large two story building, 30 by 60 feet, by which he is enabled to provide the travelling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the hotel contains twenty-five private rooms, (exclusive of family apartments) six of which are large drawing rooms or parlors.
Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor, and having thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business. Beds and bedrooms furnished to such as may desire them.
Board by the day and week.
A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the traveling public.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857. 2 1y

FOR SALE.
A WELL-ASSORTED LOT OF DRUGS AND Medicines. They will be sold in lots to suit, or the whole together, cheap for cash. Inquire at the Sutler's store, Fort Steilacoom. 36:tf

Agriculture.

The Heroes of Industry.

Let others write of those who fought
On many a bloody field—
Of those whose daring deeds were wrought,
With sword, and spear, and shield;
But I will write of heroes bold,
The bravest of the brave,
Who fought for neither fame nor gold—
Who filled an unmarked grave!

Heroes who conquered many a field
Of hard and sterile soil—
Who made the sturdy forest yield
To unmerciful toil;
Heroes who did not idle stand,
But dealt such fearful blows,
That acres, broad, of worthless land
Now blossom like the rose.

The heroes of the plow and loom,
The anvil and the forge;
The delvers down amid the gloom
Of yonder rocky gorge;
Heroes who built yon lofty tower,
And forged its heavy bell,
Which faithfully proclaims the hour,
And marks its flight so well.

Heroes who brought from every clime
Rich argosies of wealth;
Heroes of thoughts and deeds sublime,
Who spurned what came by stealth;
Who won a guerdon fair and bright,
And left no bloody stain—
No earth profaned—no deadly blight—
Upon God's wide domain.

The world-wide common workers crave
No laurel wreath of fame—
No monument above their grave;
They toiled but for a NAME
Among the lowly ones who plod
Their weary way along,
With faith and confidence that God
Correcteth every wrong!

How Seeds Grow.

In the seed, the parent plant stores away a sufficient quantity of nutritous matter to support the young plant until it can send down roots into the ground and support itself. Plants know well enough that the young germs by which their species are propagated cannot take care of themselves until they have rooted in the soil and expanded a few leaves in the air; so they store up in a little sack around them ample provisions of nutrition, chiefly starch, but varying in different species, as gluten in rye and wheat, legumen in peas and beans, etc. If a grain of corn or wheat is examined, the germ, or "chit" is plainly discernible, surrounded by its store of provender. So long as the grain is kept dry, no change occurs; for nature has so arranged it that change can be effected only by moisture. If it were otherwise, it would be impossible to preserve grains, for as soon as matured the kernels would sprout and grow.

Moisture and darkness, with suitable warmth, are the necessary conditions for germination, and at the freezing point all vegetative processes come to a standstill. All these are furnished by the sunwarmthed earth. As soon as the seed is dropped into the mould, it commences to absorb water from the soil, swells up by the addition, and now, down in its dark abode, the life-awakening rays of the sun work great changes. The store of starch, so long as it remains starch, is useless to the germ; for only soluble materials can be used in the vegetable economy. The process is to employ a ferment, and convert the insoluble starch into soluble sugar. The parent plant has provided for the emergency by storing away a minute quantity of *diastase* with the starch, and this acts in precisely the same manner as yeast, converting the starch into sugar, and, if the process was carried far enough, would convert the sugar into alcohol, but the greedy germ, now fast shooting out, drinks the sweetened juice as fast as formed, without waiting for the more ardent beverage. The brewer takes advantage of this process, as sugar can be manufactured in this manner far cheaper than in any other, and when the germ commences to sprout, at which time the barley contains the greatest quantity of sugar, he at once stops the process from being carried further. The parent plant could not store up sugar for the germ, as it is liable to ferment and undergo change; but starch is not, and hence starch is chosen. As it is slowly converted into sugar and absorbed by the germ, the latter rapidly expands, until, bursting from its prison house, it sends a root down into the soil; afterwards another branch shoots upward into the light. It matters not what the position of the kernel may be, the root bends around until it starts straight down, and the stem twists until it can arise direct.

I remember of a boy who, after planting beans until tired, planted some quart under a flat stone, and in hoeing, the father observing the bean top peeping from under the stone, lifted it up and saw the countless white stems radiating from the common hill in the center, twisting and turning in every possible manner to gain the outside daylight, seemingly for no other purpose than to tell the tale of guilt. Others may hold what theory they may; we hold there is an instinct in vegetables which make the leaves love light and the root darkness.

In beans the two halves of the seed are brought to the surface by the expanding stem of the germ, and act as temporary leaves are formed, when their substance is absorbed and they fall off. In wheat, corn, etc., however, the kernel remains where it is planted.

From these facts a few practical inferences can be drawn, of great use to the farmer. In studying the process, as pursued by nature in her great laboratory, he can, by complying with the conditions she imposes, further her beneficent designs and increase his harvest, by the exercise of a little thought and without extra outlay. Light is detrimental to the germination, however necessary it may be to the growth of plants. Hence, the sowing of grain broadcast, where, after the most faithful harrowing, the fourth of the grain will lie at or near the surface, exposed to light and heat, with a dry soil around it, must be wasteful, as such kernels, if they grow at all, must be dwarfed and sickly. Here we plainly see the advantage of drills, which place all the kernels down in the moist soil, where the roots, as soon as they shoot out, can find a plentiful supply of food, and the young plants not exposed to the heat of the sun by day or the cold by night. Corn, when planted shallow, requires the attendance of hoe as soon as up; while, if deeply planted, it grows thrifty for a long time, and does not suffer from neglect. Grain should not be planted till the weather is warm enough to ensure immediate growth. There is nothing gained by haste for the young plant; if it meets cold, stormy weather, will be dwarfed, and never recover from the first blighting influences. When deeply planted, it does not feel the heat of the sun during the day, and the cold of our spring nights, which completely intercept the vegetative processes, but is kept at a uniform temperature night and day. Another practical suggestion is the use of large, well formed seed. I know an extensive farmer who prefers "shrunk" oats or wheat for seed, "a bushel will go further." This is as economical as to prefer small calves to large ones. Thrifty plants never grow from shriveled seeds. The larger and plumper the kernel, the better nursing the little sprout will get while sending its fibrous roots into the soil, and the stronger these roots the thriftier its growth. In producing an abundant harvest, the first thing necessary is to obtain large and matured seed; the next to place it at the right depth in the mellow soil.

Things I Don't Like to See.

I don't like to see a farmer boasting of his large crops without knowing something of their cost.

I don't like to see a farmer crowd his fields with cows as soon as he gets his hay off, and sell his milk for two cents a quart. It will make it uphill work for the rising generation.

I don't like to see a farmer go by the village store to some city, or large place, for his stores, and then tell what a dull place his village is.

I don't like to see a farmer cart his crops to market, when, if he would stay at home, purchasers would come after them. Every cockerel crows the loudest upon its own coop.

I don't like to see a farmer go out of town to invest his money, and then say there is no enterprise in our young men.

I don't like to see anybody put their own boys into stores, depots, &c., and then advise all young men to stick to the farm; it looks as though they liked cheap bread and butter, but wanted somebody's bone and muscle but their own children's to produce them.

I don't like to see a farmer sell any farm products for half what it costs to produce them, and continue the same business year after year. It is like going into the large end of the horn and coming out at the tip.

I don't like to see a farmer urge his sons to stick to the farm because he cannot afford to hire help, when if he would give them a trade, or fit them for some profession, they would be a blessing to him in all future time. Anything that you cannot afford to hire done, is not worth doing.

General Principles of Husbandry.

Whatever may be the nature of your soil and situation of your farm, remember there is no soil so good but it may be exhausted and ruined by bad tillage; and that there is none so bad that cannot be rendered fertile by good tillage—even barren heath, if it can be plowed and swarded.

The true art of husbandry consists in suffering no crop to grow upon your land that will so far exhaust your soil as to lessen the value of your succeeding crop, whatever profit such a crop may afford to you.

To avoid this, suffer no one crop to grow two years successively upon the same piece of ground, excepting grass and buckwheat, without the fertilizing aid of rich manures to support the strength of the soil; and then change of crops will generally do best, excepting onions, carrots, and hemp.

Every plant derives from the earth, for its growth, such properties as are peculiar to itself; this plant, when followed successively for two or more years, upon the same ground, will exhaust the soil of those properties peculiar to itself, without lessening its powers to produce some other plants; this fact is most striking in the article of flax, which will not bear to be repeated oftener than once in seven years, and is common to all crops, with the exception of those mentioned above.

To avoid this evil, arrange your farm into such divisions as will enable you to improve all the variety of crops your lands may require in such regular succession, as to form a routine of five, six or seven years, according to the nature, quality, and situation of your farm.

This method will make poor land good, and good land better. Try and see.

Farms in England.

Nine-tenths of the cultivated lands of Great Britain are leased to tenants who pay from two to five pounds sterling per acre, annual rent. Now admitting taxes and other expenses to be no higher here than they are there, it will at once be seen that our common cultivation will nowhere do much more than pay the price of rent;—but by superior productiveness, occasioned by a superior cultivation, the British Farmer is not only enabled to pay rents and taxes; finding everything for husbandry, and all utensils by which the ground is worked, but he obtains also wealth from the pursuit of his calling.

Murwen stated the produce of an English farm of 894 acres, in the year 1811, to be £8,578—equal to $38,000. On this ground were carried, in that year, the almost incredible quantity of 13,745 one horse cart loads of manure, and the next year 10,250! Suppose the rent of the farm to be twelve dollars an acre, the expense of manure and its application twelve dollars more, and the interest on outlay, taxes and additional labor of cultivation, &c. twelve dollars an acre; leaving a clear gain of about ten thousand dollars to the tenant.

A hay farm near London, of 160 acres, was rented for $12 an acre, or $1920 a-year; the tenant commenced with a great outlay of manure—an outlay which would be considered at least equal to the value of the land before it was manured, a large outlay for farming implements, and for accomodations and wages for laborers; and yet he has constantly been accumulating riches upon this farm, after paying all expenses.

Rich Land in Arkansas.

They brag on the largest scale at the West, and hold in utter contempt even small musquitoes. The following is a good specimen of the State pride of an Arkansas man. He is describing the quality of his land:

"Look at my land. The Government an't got such another piece to dispose of. Such timber and such bottom land, why you can't preserve anything natural you plant in it, unless you pick it young, things there will grow out of shape so quick. I once planted in these diggings a few potatoes and beets. They took a fine start, and after that an ox team couldn't have kept them from growing. About that time I went off to old Kentuck on business, and did not hear from the things in three months, when I accidentally stumbled on a fellow who had stopped at my place with an idea of buying me out. "How did you like things?" said I. "Pretty well," said he: "the cabin is convenient, and the timber land is good, but that bottom land ain't worth the first red cent." "Why?" said I. "Cause," said he. "Cause what?" said I. "Cause it is full of cedar stumps and Indian mounds," said he, "and *it can't be cleared*," "Lord!" said I; "them ar cedar stumps is beets, and them ar Indian mounds are tater hills." As I expected, the crop was overgrown and useless; the sile is too rich, *and planting in Arkansaw is dangerous*. I had a good sized sow killed in the same bottom land; the old thief stole an ear of corn and took it down to where she slept at night to eat: well, she left a grain or two on the ground, and lay down on them: before morning the corn shot up, and the percussion killed her dead. I don't plant any more; natur intended Arkansaw for a hunting ground, and I go according to natur."

People hereabouts brag some on our Puyallup lands, but the above rather beats anything we have heard claimed for the Puyallup country.

LEAVES AS MANURE.—In many parts of our country, the woodlands leave deposits of leaves, until the amount contained on the surface is entirely greater than is required for any benefit they can furnish to the growing forests. In such cases the leaves may be removed to the manure shed with great profit; having parted before their fall, or soon after, with all their aqueous portion, they become a progressed representative of large amounts of inorganic matter, and when properly composted and decayed, form a manure of great value. Woods earth, to be found in many localities in large deposits, is very valuable as manure, but first requiring treatment with a lime and salt mixture, to neutralize tannic acid, and to disintegrate the fibre so as to render the manure fine for distribution. We have often seen woods earth of three times the value per cord of the best barnyard manure. Dried leaves may be used as an absorbent for urine in stables in the place of straw, and they may be gathered up through the woods.

MARINE HOSPITAL,

Port Townsend, June 22, 1858.

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

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

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

RUSSIAN CHEMICAL
STEAM BATHS,
BY
DANIEL COLLINS,
Steilacoom, W. T.

QUICK, CERTAIN,
AND
Permanent Cure

For Rheumatism, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Neuralgia, including Tic Doloreux, Painters' Cholic and Lame Wrist; all affections arising from working in metals and poisons. Also, Fever and Ague; Intermittent, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers; Isthmus Fever; Jaundice; Diseased Liver and Kidneys; Indolent Ulcers; Scrofula; Cancerous Affections; Cancer of the Womb; Blotches and Pimples on the Face; Diseases of the Sexual Organs; Diseases of the Eye, and for the

Extraction from the Human System

Of Calomel and Mercury in all its forms, Iron, Lead, Zinc, and all other Metallic and Mineral Poisons, the almost universal cause of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, &c., &c.; thus proving the iniquity of medical practice, which employs ruinous and deadly poisons in a pretence to cure disease. Also, Poison from Oaks cured.

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By which the most wonderful and quickest cures are effected without a particle of nasty and poisonous medicine of any kind; and he makes very moderate charges, though he does not attempt to swindle any man into the idea that he does it all

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Valley Whisky!!!

This Whisky is manufactured expressly for us by one of the oldest Distillers in the Valley of the Monongahela, from the finest quality of Rye, prepared by a process known only to him.

Consumers can depend upon getting a pure article when they buy the

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It is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each It is recommended by the first physicians for its medicinal qualities.

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Orders are particularly solicited from Oregon and Washington Territories, which will have the same authority as though the parties were personally present.

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52:6m San Francisco.

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
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HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE—
200 bales 30 inch brown drills;
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10 cases Prague prints;
10 cases Pacific prints;
10 cases Dunnell's prints;
10 cases ¾ and 4-4 bleached shirtings
10 cases 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 bleached shirtin
20 cas s blue drills;
20 cases blue denims;
10 bales hickory stripes;
20 bales ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 tickings;
10 bales scarlet, blue and gray flanne.s
10 bales Ballardvale white flannel;
5 cases Cobargs and Merinos;
5 cases wool and half wool plaids;
5 cases blue and black alpacas;
10 cases Pacific—new styles De Laines;
5 cases, all wool, new styles De Laines;
3 cases French Merinos;
1000 Bay State plaid shawls;
1000 cashmere and plain wool shawls; black and colored silks; plain, figured and plaid silks;
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1000 pairs BB, TBB and SBG Blankets;
1000 pairs cheap grey English Blankets;
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500 pairs scarlet English Blankets;
600 pairs 9 4, 10 4, 11 4 and 12-4 white Bed Blankets.

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1000 dozen grey, blue and scarlet flannel shirts;
1000 dozen grey and white Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
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500 dozen satinet and jean pants;
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Black and fancy silk cravats, neckties, silk handkerchiefs, suspenders, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale low by

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Office next door to Pacific House, Main street, Olympia.

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Under the above and similar titles, the liquor mixers of this city are bottling large quantities of adulterated, unwholesome trash, costing but little, on which they hope to realize large profits by selling in California.

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