PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Will practice in all the Courts in the Territory. 4:1y

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DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.
9:1f Tum Water, W. T.

FOWLER & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
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HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
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MINING TOOLS, &c.
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. 7 tf

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.
BALCH & WEBBER,
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Cargoes furnished for Export on short notice.
Stewart street, near Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., and
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and Steilacoom. 1-3m

S. H. PRICHARD & BRO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 97 Front st., San Francisco,
AGENTS FOR
Jones & Hudson's Chewing Tobacco;
" " Mayflower, Va. Offering to California;
" " Our Jewel, El Sacramento;
W. J. Hudson's Sweet-scented Oronoco,
Smokings, Rose of Sharon;
Prichard's Corn Cob, James Chiever's Wellington.

Britton's Dew-Drop Whisky, in bbls. and half bbls.
Will receive orders for Drugs and Medicines, &c., for Messrs. Thomas & Fuller, New York. 29:3m

A. M. GILMAN, P. SMITH,
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A. M. GILMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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1-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS AND HAVANA CIGARS,
146 Front street, corner of Clark,
Between Jackson and Pacific,
SAN FRANCISCO,
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. 20:1f

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Importing Booksellers and Stationers,
151 Montgomery street,
One door from Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO,
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

THE PORT MADISON
FOUNDRY
IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNder the superintendence of W. K. Waterman, and will execute all kinds of
Iron Castings,
Mill Machinery,
Steam Engines,
Stoves,
Hollowware,
&c., &c., &c.
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.
All orders promptly executed.
31:tf G. A. MEIGS.

NOTICE.
EUREKA WHISKY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MANUfacturers, invite the attention of consumers to the above superior brand of
WHISKY.
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. NEWELL & CO.,
For sale by the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 38:3m

Ideal and Real.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

IDEAL.

Some years ago, when I was young,
And Mrs. Jones was Miss Delancy;
When wedlock's canopy was hung
With curtains from the loom of fancy;
I used to paint my future life
With most poetical precision—
My special wonder of a wife;
My happy days; my nights Elysian.

I saw a lady, rather small,
(A June was my strict abhorrence)
With flaxen hair, contrived to fall
In careless ringlets, a la Lawrence;
A blonde complexion; eyes that drew
From Autumn clouds their azure brightness;
The foot of Venus; arms whose hue
Was perfect in its milky whiteness!

I saw a party, quite select—
There might have been a baker's dozen;
A parson, of the ruling sect,
A bride's-maid and a city cousin;
A formal speech to me and mine,
(Its meaning I could scarce discover)
A taste of cake; a sip of wine;
Some kissing—and the scene was over!

I saw a baby—one—no more;
A cherub pictured rather faintly,
Beside a pallid dame who wore
A countenance extremely saintly.
I saw—but nothing could I hear,
Except the soft prattle, may be—
The merest breath upon the ear—
So quiet was that blessed baby!

REAL.

I saw a woman, rather tall,
And yet, I own, a comely lady;
Complexion—such as I must call
(To be exact) a little shabby;
A hand, not handsome, yet confess
A generous one for love or pity;
A nimble foot, and—neatly dressed
In No. 5—extremely pretty.

I see a group of boys and girls
Assembled round the knee paternal;
With ruddy cheeks and tangled curls,
And manners not at all supernal.
And one has reached a manly size,
And one aspires to woman's stature;
And one is quite a recent prize,
And all abound in human nature!

The boys are hard to keep in trim;
The girls are often very trying;
A baby—like the cherubim—
Seems very fond of steady crying;
And yet the precious little one,
His mother's dear, despotic master,
Is worth a thousand babies done
In Parian or Alabaster!

And oft that stately dame and I,
When laughing o'er our early dreaming,
And marked, as the years go by,
How idle was our youthful scheming,
Confess the wiser Power that knew
How care each earthly joy enhances,
And gave us blessings rich and true,
And better far than all our fancies.

The following is a copy of a handbill printed and circulated some years ago in the city of Cork, Ireland:—

CHEAP WHISKEY AT THE SIGN OF THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

The advertiser takes this opportunity of informing his friends and a discerning public, that he continues the trade of making drunkards, paupers, thieves and beggars on the most reasonable terms, at the shortest notice. And he may be found at all hours in his shop, whether by night or by day (Sundays not excepted.)

The advertiser is certain that no man sells more active poison, or breaks more hearts, or beggars more families than he does. In order to do business in a genteel way, he has taken his new license from the custom house, so that he has now full power to wound, maim, beggar and kill, just as many as the public good requires. He is particulary anxious to see the Cork tradesmen on Saturday evening, after they receive their wages; and he begs to assure those poor fellows that they shall have a warm reception, and a hearty welcome in his house as long as their money lasts. The advertiser being particularly anxious to keep a snug cheerful house, he requests that no tradesman's wife will darken his doors, by coming inside them to look for her husband. Her appearance might alarm conscience, which it is the advertiser's interest to keep sound asleep.

N. B.—Satisfactory references can be given to the poor house, the lunatic asylum, the hospitals, and the city jail, the convict hulks at Cove, or to the gallows.

At a recent meeting of a negro debating society in Alabama, the following subject was brought up for discussion:—"Wich is de mose profabfe to de human family, de Hos or de Ox?" We have not room for the ingenious and interesting debate which followed on both sides of the question, but annex a part of the arguments of two of the speakers, together with the decision of the chairman.

First Speaker. Mister honable gemmen, I'm restonished at de gemmen wat war up dar talken 'bout de Hos—yes I'm restonished, and I speak werry cam.

Whar do you go for your beef? Do you go to de Hos? No, you go to de Ox—But I speak gin and tell you more—jist tink 'bout eaten Hos, honable gemmen.

Second Speaker. Well, I make my 'pearance 'fore dis Bord agin for de Hos, kos, I likes de Hos, and so does you, honable gemmen. Why if dey karried de mail wid de Ox, you neber get yer letter. Why I'm restonished at dat repolent talken 'bout goin to de Ox for beef. War I cum frum we go to de Butcher. But I won't say no more, for, I'm sartin de Hos does de caper.

Chairman. "I'm werry much restonished at dat gemmen talken 'bout karrien de mail wid de Hos or de Ox. Whar de Locomotion?—Go way, de Ox get de subjec.

We have two touching specimens of affectionate relatives. The first: A youth of seventeen recently met an acquaintance in the street, and accosted him with—

"Guess who's dead?"

"Mr. Jones, I suppose; I heard he was very sick."

"No, it ain't; it's my ma? She died this morning."

The other: "A man from the country called in at a hardware store in town, and asked for a new kind of reaping machine recently introduced. He was requested to walk back into another part of the store, and it would be shown to him. As he was going on, he saw a huge circular saw, and, tapping it with his hand as he passed, he said:

"I had an old daddy cut in two with one of them things the other day!"

A Democratic paper, in noticing a recent demonstration of that party, says "the air was rent with the *snouts* of three thousand people." After which we suppose the band played "Root hog or die."

"Ma, get down on your hands and knees a minute, please."

"Why, what on earth shall I do that for, pet?"

"'Cause I want to draw a nelephant."

ROBBERY AND MYSTERY.

Soon after entering the capital of the so-called Mexican Republic, as was my usual custom while sojourning in a foreign city, I hired for my servant a man capable of acting as my cicerone about the town. At this time I had in my possession a bill of exchange upon a wealthy house; but not caring to have it honored before my departure, I thought it best to retain it till the last moment, as the care of a large sum of money would be troublesome to one whose desire was to be free from standing guard over his own effects.

For this reason I did not even call upon the drawees of the bill; and as I was a stranger to them personally, I thus exposed myself to a total loss, in the event of the same falling into the possession of some dishonest individual, who might represent himself as the proper payee. That I committed a great error in thus neglecting to secure myself against false representation—an error by which my money and life might have been forfeited—the peruser of this transcript from my note-book will clearly perceive.

I had been some three or four days in the city, promenading through its principal thoroughfares and drives, glancing modestly at the dark, lustrous-eyed beauties whom I continually met and passed, when I said to my man Pablo, that he must now take me in hand and show me every thing that could possibly interest a foreign traveller. Pablo, I may remark, by the way, was one of the keenest rogues that ever dodged police and kept his worthy neck outside of a halter—though this I learned too late to save myself some trouble—and he had the reputation of having once been an indifferent actor, which will account for his mode of putting his questions.

"Does your worship wish to go behind the scenes?" he quietly inquired.

"Even into the 'green room' of the town, Pablo," laughed I, "and observe, if possible, the 'make up' of the actors."

"The best time for that, then, señor, is at night, while the dramatic corps are preparing for their parts."

"We will begin to-night, Pablo."

We did begin that night; and before the bell tolled the hour of twelve, I fancied I had seen the city of nobles and beggars turned inside out. At least I had seen enough to content me; and as we issued from a splendid gambling saloon, where a beautiful and fascinating senorita was dealing monte for the benefit of herself and numerous admirers, I said:

"Now, then, for our hotel, Pablo."

"One adventure more, señor, and your worship shall retire with the wisdom of a Solomon."

"One adventure more," I assented.

With this Pablo began to lead the way through a dark, narrow street; when suddenly, as I turned a sharp corner, a heavy mantle was thrown over my head, and my person at the same moment seized by two powerful ruffians, one of whom forced a gag into my mouth, while the other pinioned my arms.

"Senor," said a calm, quiet voice, "it were easier for us to kill than to take you alive; but your life we do not seek; so be governed by policy, and make no resistance, and you shall not be harmed. We will tell you presently what we require of you. Pray follow as we lead."

I did so—for I was in their power and could do nothing better—and in the course of a couple of minutes I found myself alongside of a carriage, with a request that I would enter it. I still obeyed—not with the best grace and most pleasant feelings—but quiescently and without disturbance. My kidnappers entered with me, still keeping me pinioned and gagged, and away we whirled.

Fifteen minutes—or less time it might have been—brought us to a halt beneath some dark archway.

"Senor," said the spokesman, "have the goodness to alight, and suffer me to conduct your worship into a private apartment."

I got out of the carriage, and was led down some ten or dozen steps, into what I fancied, from the change of atmosphere, to be a damp stone vault, beneath the surface of the earth. The cloak was still over my eyes; but presently I could see the reflection of a light, and immediately after this the mantle was removed, and two masked men, dressed in black, one of them holding a sort of dark lantern, were revealed to my view. I glanced quickly around the apartment, and saw that it was small, having rough stone walls, and only one outlet, the door through which we had entered. Save two or three rough benches, it was empty also; and pointing to one of these, the same person who had before addressed me said:

"Pray be seated, señor, and we will give you liberty to speak."

I complied with his request, and he at once stepped forward and removed the gag. As soon as I found I could use my voice, I sternly demanded the meaning of such treatment.

"Be calm, señor, do not get excited, and we will inform you," was the cool reply, spoken in an ordinary business tone. "The fact is, señor," he went on, "you are a stranger in Mexico, with more means at your command than strangers generally have, or any honest man may have immediate use for; and we, being less blessed in this respect than your worthy self, have taken the liberty of inviting you hither to negotiate a loan."

"In other words, to rob me," said I.

"That is a harsh word, señor, which we seldom make use of—we call our mode of acquiring means a new way of borrowing; and for this reason: that, instead of giving the person from whom we borrow security of our own, we leave him safely housed for the security of ourselves. In short, señor, not to waste words, let me inform you in brief that we want all your weapons, jewelry and ready funds, with the exception of sufficient to support you till you can raise more; and, once possessed of these, we will quietly depart, and leave you here for such time as will be necessary to make our escape certain—say till to-morrow night—when you will be set at liberty in a very harmless way. You see, at once, señor, you have providentially fallen into honest hands, for which you should thank the saints—for had you fallen into the hands of villains, your life might have been the forfeit."

"Oh, I am deeply and profoundly thankful, of course!" returned I, ironically. And then I quickly added: "By your accent and mode of speaking, I judge you are no Mexican."

"So much the better for our purpose," replied the villain; "for you have a bill of exchange on a house here which you have never visited; and if I can personate a respectable foreigner—say yourself, for instance—I can get it honored as well as another."

I saw that I was really caught by robbers at last—that it would be useless to waste words—that perhaps it would be best to yield with a good grace to what I had not the power to avert—and so I informed the gentleman that he was at liberty to do what he thought proper, only I would pray him to give me my liberty in a reasonable time, and not leave me entirely destitute.

"By San Marco!" he rejoined, "your worship is the most sensible gentleman I have had dealings with for years! and I assure you I am not unacquainted with the customs of the road. We will deal as gently by you as an infant, and ever remember you gratefully in our prayers."

"Pray tell me," said I, "how you knew I had that draft, and had not yet presented it?"

"Pardon me, señor, that would be exposing the secrets of our profession, which we never do to the uninitiated."

"By treachery," said I. "My servant must have made the discovery, and you are his accomplices."

"Suspect whom you please, señor," he replied; "every gentleman is entitled to his thoughts; but in order to show your worship the possibility of your being in error, permit me to observe, confidentially, that a watch has been upon you ever since the moment you set foot in this glorious city. Ah, señor, I perceive your purse is heavy and will suffice for your present wants—accept it back, sir; your jewelry also may be of more value to you than us, and so we restore it—we only desire to do the fair thing; and this bill of exchange, being even larger than we supposed, shall satisfy us for the present."

With this he returned the articles mentioned; and then coolly remarking he did not think it safe to unbind me till the moment for restoring me to liberty, he turned on his heel, made me a polite bow, and, with his companion, walked out, closing and locking the door behind him.

I was thus left alone in my prison, in total darkness, with my arms so pinioned as to be both useless and painful. My feeling, during the long hours which followed, the reader can better imagine than I express; but though I suffered much, physically and mentally, I did not at first despair, because I believed I should eventually be set at liberty in some mysterious manner.

As hour after hour, however, passed away in that dark and silent dungeon, I began at last to grow more and more uneasy. What if, after all, I should be left to perish, in my prison? The thought was too horrible to be entertained, and I strove to banish it, and, aided by a strong will, I so far succeeded as to keep in tolerably fair spirits.

At last, to my great joy, I heard the key of my door turn, and was surprised to see a female mask standing in the gray light of the opening—for it was already day without, though not a ray of light had reached the vault.

"Señor," she said in a clear, stern voice, "will you be kind enough to present yourself to my view?"

I advanced to the door where she was standing.

"You are still bound, I perceive," she said.

"Unfortunately, lady," I replied, "and have suffered much."

"You wish your liberty?"

"I certainly am not overjoyed at remaining where I am."

"Will you answer me one question, upon your oath as a Christian, and upon your honor as a gentleman?"

"If within my power, and it does not affect my safety."

"It affects your release, señor; and, if favorably answered, may restore you immediately to liberty."

"Speak on, then!"

"Will you, then, solemnly swear, that if all your effects are restored to you, even to your weapons, you will suffer yourself to enter a carriage blindfold, and thus remain till driven beyond sight of this dwelling? and then leave and depart without asking any questions, or seeking in any manner, or by any means, to pry into the mysterious occurrences which have surrounded you within the last twelve hours?"

"Yes," said I, "for a complete restoration of all my effects, and my person to liberty, I will solemnly swear, by all I hold sacred and holy, to conduct myself according to the conditions named."

"Then, señor, within an hour you shall have your freedom!" was the reply, as the masked lady stepped back, and closed and locked the iron door, leaving me again alone, a prisoner still.

A few minutes later, as I remained standing by the door, pondering this singular mystery, I fancied I heard the rumble of carriage wheels; and shortly after the door was again unlocked, and a masked figure entered, who said he had orders to blindfold and conduct me hence, and restore me to liberty.

All this might mean treachery, I thought; but I knew, if my life were really sought, I was in the power of my enemies, and could not escape; and by assenting quietly to every proposition made me, my condition would certainly not be rendered worse than by rejecting them. I therefore suffered him to bandage my eyes and lead me to the carriage, which he entered with me, my arms still remaining pinioned.

A few moments later we were whirling through the streets of the city, which we continued to do for some half an hour, when the carriage stopped suddenly, the bandage was removed from my eyes, and I was solemnly charged by my masked companion to remember my oath, or else no power on earth could save me. I looked from the window, and to my astonishment saw we were in a fashionable part of the city; and to my still greater astonisment, my strange conductor now proceeded to cut loose my bonds, and resotre me my weapons and pocket-book, which latter he opened and showed me the same bill of exchange which had been taken from me.

"Now, senor, he said, as he flung back the door of the carriage, "please mingle with those people yonder, and take no notice which way we drive. Adios!"

The door closed as I descended the steps, and the carriage whirled away, I never knew whither.

This whole matter, a mystery from beginning to end, has remained so to this day. I could not believe I was not robbed until I had searched everything, and received my money on my draft; after which I pondered the matter deeply, but, of course, venturing to question no person, because forbidden by my oath.

At first I thought it a case of conscience merely; then a practical joke, perhaps; but subsequently, on looking through my pocket-book, and finding in it a small silver symbol of the Masonic order, I was led to conjecture that that had saved me from robbery, if not from death, and that one or more of those who had me in charge were members of this fraternal band.

This, of course, was and is mere conjecture; but it is the only reasonable solution of the mystery I have ever been able to obtain; for Pablo, who might have thrown some light upon the matter, I never set eyes upon again.

Storming of the Bastion.

In one of the concluding chapters of Charles Reade's great story, "*White Lies*," occurs the following description of an attack by the French upon the Bastion St. Andre, during the wars of Napoleon. The pictures of the event have no superior in the language for graphic description and fearful interest:

"This won't do, comrade; we must go. I shall attack from your position. So I shall go down the line and bring men up. Meantime pick up my detachment. Give me a good spice of veterans. I shall get one word with you before we go out. God bless you, Raynal!"

The moment Raynal was gone, Camille beckoned a lieutenant to him and ordered half the brigade to form a strong column on both sides of Death's Alley.

His eye fell upon private Dard.

"Come here," said he.

Dard came and saluted.

"Have you any one at Beaurepaire who would be sorry if you were killed?"

"Yes, Colonel, Jacintha that used to make your broth, Colonel."

"Take this line to Col. Raynal. You will find him with the 12th brigade."

He wrote a few lines in pencil, folded them, and Dard went off with them, little dreaming that the colonel of his brigade was taking the trouble to save his life because he came from Beaurepaire.

Colonel Dujardin then went into his tent and closed the aperture, and took the good book the priest had given him, and prayed humbly, and forgave all the world.

Then he lighted a candle, sealed up his order of valor, and wrote a line begging that they might be sent to his sister. He also sealed up his purse and left a memorandum that the contents might be given to disabled soldiers of his brigade upon their being invalided.

Then he took out Josephine's letter.

"Poor coward," he said, "let me not be unkind. See, I burn your letter, lest it should be found, and disturb the peace you prize so highly. I, too, shall soon be at peace, thank God!" He lighted it and dropped it on the ground; it burned slowly away. He eyed it despairingly. "Ay, you perish, last record of an unhappy love; and as you pass away, so I am going—my love to my Creator, my body to dust—aye, poor letter, even so passes away my life, wasted by generals not fit to command a corporal's guard—my hopes of glory and my dreams of love—it all ends to-day, at nine and twenty."

He put his white handkerchief to his eyes—Josephine had given it to him. He cried a little, not at dying, but at seeing his life thrown away.

When he had done crying, he put his white handkerchief in his bosom, and the whole man was transformed beyond the power of language to express. Powder does not change more when it catches fire. He rose that moment, and went like a flash of lightning out of the tent. The next he came down like a falcon between the lines of the strong column to Death's Alley.

"Attention!" cried the sergeants, "the Colonel."

There was a dead silence, for the bare sight of that erect and inspired figure made the men's bosoms thrill with the certainty of great deeds to come; the light of the battle was in his eye. No longer the moody colonel, but a thunderbolt of war, red hot and waiting to be launched.

"Officers, sergeants and soldiers, a word with you."

La Croix—"Attention."

"Do you know what passed here five minutes ago?"

"The attack of the bastion was settled," cried a captain.

"It was, and who was to lead the assault—do you know?"

"No!"

"A colonel from Egypt."

A groan from the men.

"With detachments from other brigades."

"Ah!" an angry roar.

Col. Dujardin walked quickly down between the two lines, looking with his fiery eye into the men's eyes on the right. Then he came back on the other side, and as he went he lighted those men's eyes with his own. It was a torch passing along a line of ready gas light.

"The work to us," he cried in a voice like a clarion, (it fired the hearts as his eye had fired the eyes) "the triumph to strangers! Our fatigues and our losses have not gained the brigade the honor of going out at those fellows that have killed so many of our comrades."

A fierce groan from the men.

"What! shall the colors of another brigade and not ours fly from the bastion this afternoon?"

"No! no!" in roars of thunder.

"Ah! you are of my mind. Attention, the attack is fixed for 5 o'clock. Suppose you and I were to carry the bastion ten minutes before the colonel from Egypt can bring his men upon the ground?"

A fierce roar of joy and laughter—the strange laughter of veterans and born invincibles.

"That was a question I put to your hearts—your answer?"

The answer was a yell of exulting assent, but it was half drowned by another response, the thunder of the impatient drums, and rattle of fixing bayonets.

The colonel told off a party to the battery.

"Level the guns at the top ties. Fire at my signal, and keep firing over our heads till you see our colors on the place."

Here they darted to the head of the column, which instantly formed behind him in the centre of Death's Alley.

"The colors! No hand but mine shall hold them to-day."

They were instantly brought to him; his left hand shook them free in the afternoon air.

A deep murmur of joy from the old hands at the now unwonted sight. Out flashed the sword like steel lightning. He waved it towards the battery.

Bang! bang! bang! bang! went the cannon, and smoke rolled over the trenches. At the same moment up went the colors waving, and the colonel's clarion voice pealed high above all:

"Twenty-fourth demi-brigade—forward!"

They went so swiftly out of the trenches that they were not seen through their own smoke until they had run some sixty yards. No sooner were they seen coming on like devils, than two thousand muskets were leveled at them from the Prussian line. It was not a rattle of small arms but a crash, and the men fell fast; but in a moment they were seen to spread out like a fan, and when the fan closed again it half incircled the bastion. It was a French attack. Part swarmed at it in front like bees, part swept around the glacis and flanked it. They were seen to fall in numbers, shot down from the embrazures. But the living took the place of the dead, and the fight raged eventually there. Where are the colors? Towards the rear.

There the colonel and a hundred men are fighting hand-to-hand with the Prussians, who have charged out at the bastion. Success there and the bastion must fall—both sides knew this.

All in a moment the colors disappeared. There was a groan from the French line! No! there they were again, and close under the bastion.

And now in front the attack was so hot that often the Prussian gunners were seen to jump down driven from their post; and the next moment a fierce hurrah from the rear told that the French had won some great advantage there. The first slackening told a similar tale, and presently down came the Prussian flag-staff. That might be an accident. A few moments of thirsting expectation, and up went the colors of the 24th brigade upon the Bastion St. Andre.

The whole French army raised a shout that rent the sky, and their cannons began to play on the Prussian lines, and between the bastion and the nearest fort, to prevent a recapture.

Then shot from the earth a cubic area of fire where last the bastion was seen; it carried up a heavy mountain of red and black smoke that looked solid as marble. There was a heavy, sullen, tremulous explosion that snuffed out the sound of the cannon, and paralyzed the French and Prussian gunners' hands, and checked the very beating of the hearts. Thirty thousand pounds of gunpowder in that awful explosion!

War itself held its breath, and both armies, like peaceful spectators, gazed wonder-struck and terror-struck. Great hell seemed to have burst through the earth's crust and to be rushing at heaven. Huge stones, cannon, corpses and limbs of soldiers, were seen driven or falling through the smoke. Some of these came quite clear of the ruins, aye, into the French and Prussian lines, that even the veterans put their hands to their eyes. Raynal felt something spatter on him from the sky—it was blood—a comrade's, perhaps. Oh! war.

The smoke cleared. Where a moment before the bastion stood and fought, was a monstrous pile of blackened bloody stones and timbers, with dismounted cannon sticking up here and there.

And, rent and crushed to atoms beneath the smoking mass, lay the relics of the gallant brigade with their victorious colors.

A Tale of Leap Year.

The sun was brightly beaming on the second day of the new year, upon two fair damsels, who had ascended, almost at the same instant, the steps of a young bachelor's lodgings in Broadway. The bell was rung, and while they were waiting its response, I will honor you, my reader, with an introduction to them; so that, should one of them chance to lose her footing, you may be at liberty to pick her up. When I said the damsels were fair, I spoke metaphorically only; for though Miss Dorothea Bridget Beaumont was fair as the white of your eye, *ma belle* reader, and was blessed with locks as rosy as your cheek—our other heroine, Miss Emeline Julia Adelgitha Stubbs, reminded you rather of the dark, downy blush on the peach, which tells how rich the soul of sweetness dwells within. For my own part, I must confess a lurking preference for Miss Emeline Julia Adelgitha Stubbs; especially as the odious last fragment of her name may be very easily changed—of course supposing the lady to be willing.

By this time the door must be open, so we will allow Pompey to usher the ladies into the drawing room, and then to call his master, who is in his study. Our heroines, when left alone together, gazed on each other with eyes full of ire, each instinctively divining the purpose of the other. Looks were followed by words, and these might (I write with the fear of the fair sex before my eyes) have been succeeded by deeds, had not the Fates interposed in the form of the beloved Thos. Smith, (I like to distinguish my heroes by name, as well as by character, from the common herd of mankind) upon whose entrance the aroused waves of passion had subsided to a dead calm, and the mountainous sea of their anger became as flat and plain as themselves.

"Well, ladies," cried Thomas Smith, after the usual salutations, "to what am I indebted for the pleasure of this visit?"

Miss Stubbs blushed, and Miss Beaumont sentimentally cast down her eyes, and applied her *vinagretta* to the protuberance just below them.

"Ah!" sighed Miss Dorothea, "have you forgotten that it is leap year?" with another sigh. "You know our privilege," with a smile. "You must be sensible of your attractions," with a fond look, called, in vulgar parlance, a sheep's eye, a very appropriate term upon the present occasion.

"You will forgive my apparent forwardness," with an attempt at a blush, "and attribute it to the overflowing of my heart towards you, my dear Thomas," with a sigh, a blush, and some symptons of a tear.

"I am aware, Mr. Smith," said Miss Emeline in her turn, "that I am overstepping the limits which custom has prescribed to my sex; but I disdain such narrow prejudices. I have long loved you, hopelessly, but constantly. While you have lavished your attentions on those who valued them not, I have hoarded up the most trifling word which you have chanced to bestow upon me, and brooded over it in secret, as the miser over his treasure. I need not now recall my alternate fears and hopes, the extacy into which I have sunk when carelessly noticed by you. May you never feel the agonies which I have suffered! I now cast aside the bigoted fetters of prudery, and, obeying only the dictates of my heart, I avow my ardent and despairing love!"

"Really, ladies," said Mr. Smith, "I should be happy to oblige either or both of you, but unfortunately you are a day too late: for I was married last night!"

A flood of tears relieved Miss Emeline, and a fit of hysterics Miss Dorothea. Just at this crisis, Pompey entered with a very elongated visage, and whispered——

"Massa! massa! three more ladies at the door come a courting."

"Surely," sighed the half-distracted Thomas as he rushed out of the room, "surely it must have been a *Leap Year* that forced Cowper to exclaim:—

"Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness!"

A recent traveler in America records the following anecdote:

"Jack," said a man to a lad just entering his teens, "your father is drowned."

"Darn it," replied the young hopeful, "and he's got my knife in his pocket."

"If there is anybody under the canister of heaven that I have in utter excrescence," says Mrs. Partington, "it is the slanderer going about like the boy constructor, circulating his calomel upon honest folks."

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, MARCH 2, 1860.

NOTICE.

Until the arrival of the next steamer, or perhaps the steamer after the next, we are unavoidably compelled to suspend the publication of the HERALD. This is owing to no oversight or fault of ours, but to a series of misfortunes and disappointments. The gentlemanly captain of the barque *Ork*, (Freeman Trask) when he last sailed from Steilacoom for San Francisco, engaged to bring to us, on his return, a quantity of printing paper, but neglected doing so; in addition to which disappointment, we lost a shipment of paper by the wreck of the *Northerner*. At the time the *Ork* left Steilacoom, on her last trip, we had a supply of paper amply sufficient for our purpose until her return, making allowance for an unusually long passage; and, confidently expecting a fresh supply by her, we took no measures to guard against the disappointment which we have suffered. Had we known, when she left San Francisco, that she had shipped no paper for us, this temporary suspension would not have occurred; we might still have obtained paper in season by the steamer. We are informed that the neglect of the captain was not the result of forgetfulness.

The last mail hence contained an order from us for paper sufficient to last six months. When that comes to hand, we shall be found again at our post, as formerly.

END OF SECOND VOLUME.

The present number of the PUGET SOUND HERALD completes the second volume and the second year of its existence. We make this announcement with no little pride and gratification. The circumstances attending its inception and early condition were anything but flattering; so unfavorable were its prospects at the outset, indeed, that a failure was predicted in advance. Not withstanding the discouragements which we have encountered, however, by unflinching perseverance and untiring industry, we have overcome all obstacles, and succeeded beyond the expectations of our most earnest friends. If we have not been so fortunate as to grow rich in the enterprise, we have at least won the approbation of our patrons; that is something on the credit side of our two years' labor. With prospects vastly improved, we shall enter upon our third year, relying upon the indulgence and liberality of friends everywhere.

When we established the PUGET SOUND HERALD, we proposed to publish an independent family journal, devoted to the interests of Washington Territory, and we have declared that at the head of our paper. To what extent we have been able to meet our promises, others will determine. In all matters, local or political, affecting the interests of this Territory, we have sought to exercise an independent judgment as to the men and measures best suited for the exigency, or best calculated to advance the well-being of our people, their social, industrial, and general prosperity. Neutrality we have not attempted or professed; indeed, in matters in which have been involved the healthy development of the Territory, and the thrift of its citizens, neutrality were incompatible with the main purposes we have ever had in view, and have sought to subserve with such ability as we could command. Neutral, therefore, we have not been; and when, occasionally, in the exercise of our independent judgment touching men and measures, we have felt it our duty to oppose men, and express views, and urge a course at variance with the nominations and the measures of the local organization of the National party to which we have habitually belonged, and for whose representative statesmen it has been our pride to vote, including the present Chief Magistrate of the Republic, this opposition to the acts of a political organization has never been agreeable or to our taste. We have indulged in it as decently and temperately as possible, ever opening our columns to those who had opposite notions to advance and demonstrate. We may have erred on the occasions in question—may have resorted to wrong remedies for curing the evils in view—may have adopted hasty, ill-judged ways for working out the results aimed at—but we have fancied otherwise. The course we have followed as an independent journalist, in the interest of the community for whom we print a newspaper, it shall be our fixed object to continue. We hope, however,—nay, we confidently anticipate—that in the future we shall not find it necessary to throw any weight our press may have acquired against either the men, the measures, or the policy of the Democratic party in Washington Territory; and much less can we apprehend any necessity or contingency that will array us against the National Democratic party of which hitherto we have been an humble member and voter. As we have always been, so we hope always to continue to be identified with the great conservative party of the nation, on which depends, especially at this critical juncture, the perpetuity of our glorious Union. In making this declaration, however, we wish it distinctly understood that in no event shall we relinquish the independent stand taken at the outset of our career. It has seemed fit—and due to our friends, perhaps—that at this time we should make the above explanations; and they are now with our readers.

In commencing a new volume, we do so at reduced rates and on new terms. We have long had this change in contemplation, and now adopt it after mature deliberation. Should it have the effect which we anticipate—both to insure greater promptitude in the payment of subscriptions and to increase the number largely—the change will prove of decided advantage in our business.

The following will henceforth be our rates:—

Strictly in advance.....$3 per year.
If paid within six months.....4 " "
If not paid within six months.....5 " "

Before commencing the new year, we wish that all who have not paid their second year's subscription would do so without delay. Their prompt compliance with this request will not only relieve us of embarrassment and labor in future, but will insure them a much better paper than they have hitherto received. The amount due us is large, and would enable us to make material and necessary changes in our establishment. We hope, therefore, that all who can will promptly and cheerfully comply with this moderate request.

MEETING OF BACHELORS.—Pursuant to the call published in the HERALD last week, a goodly number of respectable well-to-do Bachelors assembled in Delin & Shorey's building, on Tuesday evening, to consider the best means of promoting the emigration of females to our shores. The meeting having been called to order, Mr. Jas. E. D. Jester was elected chairman, and Mr. E. H. Tucker secretary. The chairman having stated at length the object of the meeting, gentlemen were invited to offer suggestions and give their views as to the best course to adopt for the promotion of that object; whereupon Messrs. Ford, Feguson, Stewart and others addressed the meeting briefly on the subject under consideration. After considerable discussion upon the various propositions submitted, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions and rules for the government of future meetings, with a view to the establishment of a permanent organization of bachelors, under a title to be decided upon at a subsequent meeting. Soon after, the meeting adjourned to Thursday evening. We have a copy of the proceedings of both meetings in full, from the Secretary, but their great length compels us to defer to another time their publication.

FOR THE SIMILKAMEEN.—Mr. J. H. Wilcox, referred to last week in our columns as contemplating a trip to the mines, having nearly completed his arrangements with a view to demonstrating the practicability of the passage of the Nachess Pass at this time, as also to test by prospects the gold-bearing quality of the streams east of the mountains, informs us that he will start about the middle of next week from this place, taking with him a small train. His purpose is to open a communication between Steilacoom and the Similkameen, connecting with intermediate mining localities, and, having done so, then to establish an express and pack train, making regular trips to and fro. From information derived from reliable sources, there is every reason to believe that the undertaking will be entirely successful, and be productive of good results to our town.

OYSTER BEDS.—A very interesting report has recently been made to the French Government on the results of experiments made for the improvement of oyster beds. The locality chosen was a portion of the bay of St. Brieuc, on the coast of Brittany. Between March and April about three millions of oysters, taken from different parts of the sea, were distributed in ten longitudinal beds in the above bay. The bottom was previously covered with old oyster shells, and boughs of trees arranged like fascines. To these the young oysters attach themselves, and so fruitful are the results that one of these fascines was found, at the end of six months, to have no less than twenty thousand young oysters on it. The report further states that twelve thousand hectares may be brought into full bearing in three years, at an annual expense not exceeding 10,000 francs.

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—We have the first Number for 1860. Its contents commend it to the attention of every farmer and stock-grower, as it is devoted to the improvement of domestic animals. It is published monthly at 25 Park Row, New York, at one dollar per year; and each number contains 32 large octavo pages, handsomely illustrated. The engravings of the Improved Kentucky Sheep and other animals, in the number before us, are well worth the subscription price. We know of no section of our country in which a journal like the above is so much needed as our own Territory. The extremely low price at which it is offered places it within the reach of the very poorest of our people, while the information contained in a single number will often be found worth, many times over, the price per year. Come and see it, and judge for yourselves.

EVERETT FOR PRESIDENT.—A writer in the San Francisco *Telegram* proposes that the Charleston Convention nominate Edward Everett for President, "than whom no gentlemen in the South, on the score of broad, sound, national views, on whom the whole American people can rely as a great conservative statesman—the only man in all the land who can get every State in the Union—unite an almost dismembered people—restore confidence, cordiality, and good will throughout the country. The great Democracy can proudly go for him—the great Union-National men will go for him—the moderate Republicans may go for him, and if they do not, its no matter, for the Democracy and Union men will carry every State, and the country will be re-nationalized."

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON CONFIRMATIONS.—The United States Senate has confirmed H. Hancock, Collector of San Diego: L. Dent, of Cal., Consul at Guaymas; E. R. Geary, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon and Washington Territories; W. W. Chapman Surveyor General, and Hamilton Cooper, of Georgia, Attorney General, of Oregon; L. Mosier, Register Land Office, and W. J. Martin, Receiver at Roseburg, Oregon.

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

AT HOME, Feb. 19th, 1860.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
The whole unbounded continent is ours."

The jealousy with which popular prejudice watches the onward march of rising intellect, and the ignorant zeal with which warm enthusiasm greets the successful victor in the strife, are nowhere presented in more striking contrast than in the life of the author of the Declaration of Independence.

At one time the victim of personal malice, he afterwards became the cherished idol of foolish adulation; and as his enemies seldom restrained their unjust censure, so his friends never measured out the meed of their adulation. The stereotyped phrase with which the disciples of his political faith assent that "Mr. Jefferson was a great man," is an established fact which for thirty years the enemies of the philosopher attempted vainly to combat. But the real secret of his greatness neither his friends nor his foes seem clearly to appreciate.

Whether his fame has received its largest accessions from the ripe learning which enriched his thought, or the rich luxuriance which graced his conversation—whether his reputation rests chiefly upon the moral intrepidity which trampled venerable falsehood, however guarded, and hoary error, however fortified, in its inflexible march from the outpost of established premise to the citadel of logical conclusion—or upon that marvellous sagacity which foresaw events without the aid of supernatural vision—is generally classed among those unread books of political lore which are rather entertaining to the pedant than instructive to the citizen.

His language has been misquoted, his opinions perverted, his conduct misunderstood; but while malevolence may have concealed his virtues, calumny could not deface his character.

To the inquiring mind, Mr. Jefferson's success as a leader of public opinion in the exciting times in which he lived, presents a fruitful theme for reflection. Of the race of giants who lived in his day, he would seem to the careless observer to possess the fewest of those high qualities which enable men to conquer thought and control events. Having neither the military sagacity of Washington, nor the burning eloquence of Henry; possessing neither the cool strategy of Green, the polished rhetoric of Lee, or even the rugged but rapid, vigorous and fervid eloquence of John Adams; equally destitute of the accomplishments of the soldier and the graces of the orator, he placed himself at the head of American statesmen, at a period when the highest ambition and loftiest genius struggled for supremacy upon a theatre when readiness in debate was only less popular than valor in the field. It is idle to say that his reputation rests chiefly upon accidental connection with the charter of Revolutionary freedom. The fact of that connection indicates that his political associates had learned to place an estimate upon his abilities which is not without significance. Reason demands and history furnishes a much more satisfactory solution of the inquiry. The only *original* thinker of that eventful era—of a mind more meditative than active—with him revolution was philosophy. Theory is generally in advance of practice. Opinion precedes action. If Washington was the hero, Jefferson was the prophet of the American Revolution.

But there is one subject in reference to which we dissent entirely from Mr. Jefferson's conclusions. That he did not understand the relations of African slavery to our system of government, was a misfortune which he shared with every leading mind of his day. The incapacity of the African for self-government is the great fact with which modern experience has disappointed the earlier hopes of sanguine patriotism, and confounded the later theories of designing fanaticism. Assume that the African is capable of being elevated to social and moral equality with the white race, and Mr. Jefferson is sustained. Concede the impossibility of such a result, and the reasoning of all the fathers of the Republic upon the subject falls to the ground. Between these alternatives experience leaves the intelligent mind no room for hesitation. The traditions of human history for two thousand years furnish no record of an African civilization, and the cry of desolation which comes up from the deserted groves of San Domingo and the ruined villas of Hayti, proclaim the inflexibility of the divine sentence, which condemns the black man to find his highest development and most rational enjoyment under the mild protection of a superior race. The office of adapting the Jeffersonian theory to the exigencies of modern discovery has happily fallen into good hands. Endowed with a clearness of mental vision which was rarely, if ever, at fault, and was never finally deceived; possessed of a subtlety of genius which delighted in analysis and reveled in speculation, Mr. Calhoun has furnished, in his speeches and writings, so thorough an exposition and so perfect a development of the State Rights system, that we know not whether most to admire the simplicity of the original or the perspicuity of the commentary. The one is as necessary as the other to a correct appreciation of our southern moods of thought; and we are greatly mistaken if, when the issue is fairly heard before that impartial tribunal to which all human reputation must finally appeal, the voice of history does not proclaim that the American statesmen who have most accurately defined the relations and most clearly expounded the principles of the Federal Constitution are Thomas Jefferson and John C. Calhoun.

CALIGULA.

STEILACOOM, W. T., March 1, 1860.

Mr. Editor:—

I notice a communication in the *Pioneer and Democrat*, signed "Observer," under date of Feb. 18th, 1860, in which my name, as well as that of others, is used in a manner unbecoming a gentleman, and unworthy an answer. The communication alluded to plainly shows, by its general tenor, that the writer is void of good sense. He exhibits a snarling hatred toward every name he has used in his contemptible article.

Now, Mr. Observer, you would have seen things in a very different light on the last day of the session, if you had not secreted yourself under some bench, or in some dark corner of the lobby, like other small specimens of the canine race, (where you could not be observed and yet be an observer) and then crawl out of your dark hiding place, after, the adjournment, and sneak off to some distant and appropriate place, suitable for your kind, and there raise the snarling growl, like others of the same race afflicted with distemper, or some other complaint prevalent among that race of quadrupeds.

I shall not take the trouble to answer Observer's falsehoods at present, but will at some future time give him his just dues.

J. M. CHAPMAN.

QUESTION FOR "SETH CATLIN," "MONTICELLO," AND "WASP."

OLYMPIA, Feb. 28th, 1860.

When "professional politicians" and "pardoned convicts, who, had they received their just deserts, would have expiated their crimes upon the gallows," accuse each other of being *liars* and *rascals*, and abuse each other through the public prints with their *refined morals and language*, which would be the wisest course for the people? To endeavor to solve the question as to which of the parties possess the greatest amount of morality and truth, or to consider them as necessary evils, and quietly submit to be bored with the low billingsgate with which the papers are filled by their effusions?

VOX POPULI.

THE MINES.

The following items, relative to the new mines, are from the *Mountaineer*, published at the Dalles:

Within the next six months or six weeks, the term of enlistment of quite a number of the soldiers now in garrison at fort Dalles Barracks will expire and with scarce an exception, we understand, it is their intention to proceed to the Similkameen mines, many of them being now engaged in making preparations for the trip. These men at the time of their discharge will be in possession of abundant means to secure the necessary outfits, and, we doubt not, they will prove efficient gold hunters.

On Thursday last, Messrs. Hepner & Grostine, merchants of this place, sold horses to the amount of $1500 cash, to parties from the Quesnelle river, who are taking them to the mines for speculation, they averaged $30 per head all round, but were considered an excellent lot of animals and all gentle.

Several pack-trains left the Dalles the past week for the Similkameen and Quesnelle, loaded with supplies, consisting principally of provisions and liquors.

General Palmer returned from Walla Walla last week, where he has been negotiating for a mule traim, to put on the route between Priest Rapids and Quesnelle.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Major E. D.. Keyes, of the First Artillery, has been appointed Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt. Buford is ordered to proceed to Puget Sound, with recruits for the Fourth and Ninth Infantry, stationed at Fort Steilacoom and San Juan Island.

Lieut. Reno, of the First Dragoons, is to command a detachment of recruits *en route* to Fort Walla-walla.

Lieut Mallory, of the Fourth Infantry, conducts the recruits to Fort Yamhill and Hoskins.

Capt. Buford, of the Second Dragoons, takes charge of seventy-five recruits belonging to the Ninth Infantry, reporting to the Commander of the Regiment at Fort Walla-walla.

SHOCKING CASUALTY AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

A terrible catastrophe was occasioned at Lawrence, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, by the fall and subsequent burning of the Pemberton mill. Three hundred operators were killed or injured. At the Coroner's inquest, Chas. S. Storrow, agent of the Essex Company, testified as to the sale of the land and water-power at a nominal rate, to Mr. Putnam, as the agent of Mr. John A. Lowell and also gave the details of the sale. Messrs. James Tattison, a hand employed in the weaving room, Samuel W. Jackson, overseer of the spinning department, Thomas J. Winn, overseer of the carding department, all of whom were buried in the ruins of the fallen mill, related their experience in that graphic language which those who so nearly escaped the death which overtook scores of their companions would be likely to use. The list of the victims approximates completion, but it seems doubtful whether the names of all who perished will ever be ascertained. The examination of the ruins reveals now and then another mangled body, but it is hoped that the end of these mournful discoveries will speedily be reached, as the search is prosecuted vigorously and thoroughly. The drift of the evidence before the Coroner is to fasten the responsibility of the disaster more decisively upon Capt. Bigelow, the contractor, under whose supervision the mills were constructed, while it tends to show that the present owners did all in their power to render the structure secure. Everything which benevolence and medical skill could accomplish has been done for the sufferers. In Boston, the news of the calamity created the most intense excitement. A sympathy meeting was immediately called, Hon. David Sears presided, and $2,000 was raised forthwith for the relief of those upon whom this catastrophe falls the most heavily. Special trains from Boston to Lawrence were running through the day on Wednesday, carrying thousands whom anxiety for the fate of friends, or curiosity to witness the sickening sight of human suffering, prompted to visit the scene of disaster. Tuesday, Jan. 17, was observed in Lawrence as a day of fasting, by proclamation of Mayor Saunders. High mass was celebrated in Father Taafe's church—fifty priests officiating.

The New England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures, &c., held their annual meeting at Boston, last week, and voted to dispense with the annual dinner, appropriating the money thus to be spent to the sufferers by the Lawrence catastrophe. The members also made up an additional purse on the spot of $5,000 for the same charity.

Official advices from Mexico, received at Washington, favor the idea of the early recognition of the Juarez Government by England. This, together with the recommendations in President Buchanan's annual message, has heightened the hope of the Liberals for their complete success, and depressed those of the reactionists. The Mexican Cabinet does not think that the aid suggested by the President will be necessary. No official authority sustains the report that volunteer aid would be accepted by Mexico, without the concurrence of the United States. The armed men recently referred to, who proposes to go to Vera Cruz may have other schemes.

Mr. McLane's protest against the Tacubaya massacre has elicited no response from Miramon.

The protest of Miramon against our recognition of the Juarez Administration will receive no notice from our Government.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED these machines in 1858, at the following Fairs and Institutes:—

Missouri,	Wisconsin,
Illinois,	Michigan,
Mississippi,	Indiana,
New York,	Chicago,
New Jersey,	St. Louis,
Maryland,	Baltimore,
Virginia,	Richmond,
Pennsylvania,	California,
Kentucky,	Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

These machines having taken the first premiums at all the State Fairs held last Fall throughout the Union, in every instance where they have contended, over all other Sewing Machines, must be received as

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

Among the undoubted advantages of these machines are—1st. Elegance and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs. 2d. Durability. 3d. Unexampled ease and rapidity of operation. 4th. Comparatively noiseless movement. 5th Beauty of stitch and firmness of seam. 6th. Economy of Thread. 7th. Applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.

"They are applicable to every variety of Sewing for Family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. It works equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton good; seaming, quilting, hemming, gathering and felling, performing every species of sewing except making button holes, stitching on buttons, and the like. Various appliances are furnished for regulating the width of hems. The hemmer is an appendage by which the edge of the fabric, as it passes through, is turned down and handsomely stitched. Thousands of these machines are used by families, seamstresses, dressmakers, tailors, manufacturers of skirts, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' gaiters, umbrellas, parasols, silk and linen goods, with complete success; sometimes from one to two hundred are used in a single manufactory."

Read what the Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wheeler & Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No 505 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility.

An ample supply of these first premium machines will be received by every steamer from New York, by H. C. Hayden, Agent in San Francisco.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Puget Sound Herald Office,
Agent in Steilacoom.

POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS.

FOWLER AND WELLS, NEW YORK, PUBlish the following Popular and Scientific Serials, which afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the public all subjects of general interest.

"Life Illustrated."

A first class Weekly Pictorial newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. Its columns contain original Essays, historical, biographical and descriptive. Sketches of travel and adventure, poetry, painting, music, sculpture, etc.; articles on science, agriculture, horticulture physiology, education and every topic which is of importance or interest, all combining to render it one of the best Family Newspapers in the world. Published weekly, at two dollars a year, in advance.

"The Water-Cure Journal and Herald of Reforms."

Devoted to hydropathy, its philosophy and practice; to physiology and anatomy, with illustrative engravings; to dietetics exercise, clothing, occupations, amusements, and those laws which govern life and health. Published monthly, in convenient form for binding, at one dollar a year, in advance.

"The American Phrenological Journal."

A Repository of science, literature, and general intelligence, devoted to phrenology, education magnetism, psychology, mechanism, architecture, and to all those progressive measures which are calculated to reform, elevate and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful quarto, suitable for binding. Published monthly, at one dollar a year, in advance. FOWLER & WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.

For Three Dollars, a copy of each of the above-named Journals will be sent one year.

STEILACOOM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this Association will be holden at the Library Rooms, in Steilacoom, on Monday, the 5th day of March next, at seven o'clock P.M. The following will be the subject for debate:

"Resolved, That the Indian is deserving of more sympathy than the African."

A full attendance of the members is earnestly desired, and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

E. R. ROGERS, President.
Wm. H. Wood, Recording Sec'y.

FARM TO RENT.

A FARM, CONSISTING OF 640 ACRES, MORE or less, can be rented on easy terms.

The farm is situate about five miles south of Steilacoom, on the road leading from Steilacoom to Muck, and has an excellent range for stock. The farm is known as the "LECKY" claim. For further particulars, apply to

51:4 WILLIAM H. WOOD, Main street, Steilacoom.

NOTICE.—A term of the District Court for the County of Pierce will be holden at Steilacoom on the 26th day of March next, it being the fourth Monday of said month, and will continue for two weeks, unless sooner adjourned.

Hon. Chief Justice O. B. McFadden, Presiding Judge.
51:td WILLIAM H. WOOD, Clerk.

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. 16th, 1860. 50:3

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.

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

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.

31:tf JOSEPH F. WHITMAN.

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

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 in settlement at the rate of 2 per cent per month on and after the expiration of the present month. Any further notice will come from an attorney at law.

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 E., meets in Steilacoom on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

L. P. 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.

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.

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

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,
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.

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 O. & 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 thereupon entered into bonds to take possession of said partnership property, and 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, } Admin'rs.

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. VEEDER.
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.

CALICOS—3000 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.

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

S. McCAW & CO.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860.

ATLANTIC NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Panamu*, Capt. W. L. Dall, on Tuesday evening, we have dates from the Atlantic States to Jan. 21st. The following is a summary of the news:—

SENATE.

Jan. 12th.—After the transaction of some unimportant business, Pugh spoke on his resolutions. There was a long debate.

Douglas urged the consistency of his course, and urged others to change their views. He would not accept the Charleston nomination unless the platform was with him. Hereafter, he would fully reply to the attacks on himself.

HOUSE.

In the House, on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, Gartrell, of Georgia, (Dem.) spoke at length, defending the democracy against the blame of non-organization. If war is to be waged upon the South, the guarantees of the Constitution denied, in the surrender of southern property, he was free to confess the House had better not organize. He then entered into an examination of the rights of the South, and announced that if they were to be invaded, he was in favor of disunion. If the people of the South were not treated as equals, the Union would be divided into as many parts as there are stars on the national banner.

Haskins of N. Y., (A. L. D.) wanted to know if he would claim the right to secede if the territorial policy of Judge Douglas were established.

Gartrell asked if Haskins was the expounder and champion of republican doctrine. Haskins said he was not. He was the antagonist of the republican doctrine of intervention to prevent, as well as the new-fledged Southern doctrine to protect slavery in the territories.

Gartrell replied that it was a judicial question.

Morris, of Penn. (Rep.) said if he had believed that Sherman entertained such sentiments as the Helper book inculcates, he never would have voted for him. It was because he knew Sherman regarded with the utmost horror an encouragement to servile insurrection, and deprecated the disturbance of the present state of society, that he voted for him.

After some other unimportant proceedings, the House, without coming to a vote, adjourned.

On Wednesday, Jan. 11th, a vote was taken for Speaker, with the following result:

Necessary to a choice	111
Sherman	108
Hamilton	96
Gilmer	19
Balance scattering.	

In the House, Jan. 12th, Haskins, of N. Y., (A. L. D.) asked McRae of Miss. (Dem.) a question, and received a sharp reply. There was a rush from all sides of the House, and intense excitement. The Sergeant-at-Arms called on the Clerk and he appeared. Clemens, of Va., (Dem.) said he saw Haskins take a pistol out of his breast.

Davidson, of La., (Dem.) said when the House adjourned he would bring a shot gun.

Harris said this was making game of the House.

Haskins explained how the pistol fell from his breast. He would not use it except in an honorable way.

Order was then restored, and the House adjourned.

LATER.

By the arrival in Columbia River of the steamer *Pacific*, we have dates from the Atlantic States ten day later than brought by the mail steamer. We give below a few additional items by the *Pacific*, copies from the Portland *Advertiser*:

Sherman, the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, has withdrawn. On Jan. 30th, three more ballots were taken, resulting as follows: Pennington, 115; Smith, 113; Scattering, 3; Necessary to a choice, 116. Mr. Pennington, the new Republican nominee, is from New Jersey, and, as will be seen, required only one vote to be elected. The character of the three scattering votes is not given in the dispatch.

The monotonous proceedings in the House Jan. 27th, were enlivened by an episode that nearly resulted in the election of a Speaker. On calling for a ballot, the name of W. C. N. H. Smith, American, formerly a Whig of N. C., was put forward amid much excitement, which grew intense, as voting proceeded. Messrs. Morris, Millwood, Cickson, Scranton, and Wood, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, Mr. Bocock, the original Democratic candidate, Mr. McClernard of Illinois, Mr. Cobb of Alabama, Mr. Ruffin of N.C, Mr. Barnet of Ky., Messrs. Vallandingham and Cox of Ohio, many other Democrats, and all the South Americans, voted for him. Mr. Cochran, of New York, and Morris of Illinois, declared they would not vote for him. After the vote was taken, Mr. Morris again recousidered his vote and cast it for Corwin, for which he was hissed in the gallerier. Messrs. Judkins, Scranton and Dickson also changed from Smith after Mr. Sherman had risen and cast his vote for Corwin. On announcing the ballot, it was found to be:

Whole number of votes	228
Necessary to a choice	114
Sherman	106
Smith	112
Corwin	4
Scattering	6

The members from New Jersey and Pennsylvania led off on Smith more for the purpose of tantalizing the Democrats, and they were frightened to see the Democrats follow their lead; hence they were forced to change their votes. Sherman's voting for Corwin was the signal of danger.

In connection with the speakership, a good story is told by a correspondent of the Boston *Atlas*, to the following effect: I was much amused with the story of one of the Western members, who is, by the way, one of the clearest-headed and largest-hearted men here. Said he, "I declare to you I have got so used to shouting out John Sherman when I am spoken to, that when the waiter asked me this morning what I would have for breakfast, I told him John Sherman."

A great fire occurred in New York, Jan. 30th, destroying Bonner's *Ledger* presses and involving a loss of $17,0000.

The porter of the steamship *Marion* has been sentenced to be hanged at Charleston, S. C., for assisting fugitive slaves to escape.

The Pike's Peak Express Company have decided to run in connection with their line a pony express, from Leavenworth to Sacramento. The time is fixed at ten days, and, under the admirable system of the Company, there is little doubt but that this will be accomplished. The Post Office Department has also ordered the Utah mail service back to its original time, making a weekly instead of semi-monthly mail.

There is an early prospect of two horse expresses to California, one *via* Salt Lake and the other *via* El Paso.

The contractor on the line between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, having notified the Post Office Department that he can no longer run the *Tennessee* and carry mails for postage, the service will hereafter be performed by sailing vessels.

A telegram from Washington, dated the 21st, says a report has prevailed several days that Postmaster-General Holt contemplated resigning his position. This originated in an understood difference between himself and the other members of the Cabinet, respecting an interpretation of the law relative to the curtailment of the mail service, but it is now understood that the conflicting views have been reconciled. The treasury balance is under $8,000,000, including the amount subject to draft and reserved for mint service, upon which advances are made by deposits of gold dust for coinage. Half this sum is intended to meet the Post Office deficiency, due last July, whenever Congress shall pass the appropiation bill. The rest is required for the six months ending Dec. 31st.

The latest dispatch from Washington says that Sherman's speech had strengthened him, and that a majority of the democrats are in favor of the plurality rule, and that it will be moved to-day, (20th) by Woodson, of Mo., and that more attempts to combine democrats and Americans have failed.

Senate and executive printing is to be executed at Rives' *Globe* office.

It is said that when Seward made his appearance in the Senate on Monday, Jan. 9th, he was studious'y avoided by the democratic side, Douglas and Pugh only greeting him. He was greeted with great cordiality by his political friends. It is also said that Seward urged upon the Republicans the policy of uniting on Gilmer or Corwin for Speaker on the night of Jan. 19th.

The American members held a caucus and decided that they could not support a Lecompton Democrat without stultifying themselves. It is also said that Davis, of Indiana, who nominated Hamilton, was highly disgusted at the manner in which his candidate was treated.

Another report was that Horace F. Clark, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, was making an effort to unite the administration and southern American vote on Etheridge, of Tenn.

The N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent says:—The Democrats have given up all hopes of concentrating the three parties upon a candidate in opposition to Sherman. They will, in a day or two, present a new man. They will continue the changes until they have exhausted all available candidates.

Sydney Breese, formerly United States Senator from Illinois, has been appointed U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of that State, instead of Pine, resigned.

The mail contractors about the Capitol are not now so clamorous for an organization of the House, having obtained an extension on their paper of sixty days.

The French mission, lately made vacant by the death of Judge Mason, has been confirmed upon Chas. J. Faulkner, of Virginia.

Postmaster General Holt it is state I will refuse to hold his office unless Cook, Postmaster at Chicago, is removed.

Another difficulty in the Cabinet has arisen between the President and Secretary Floyd. The latter insists upon ordering Capt. Meigs to Florida. Senators Davis and Toombs resist; the President sides with them, and Floyd is determined to have his own way.

The President has ordered 15,000 muskets from Springfield armory to Charleston, S. C., Augusta Ga., and Baton Rouge, La., and 900 rifles from other Northern armories for Southern use.

Crane's flouring mills at Marietta, Ohio, were burned on the morning of the 21st. Loss $20,000; insurance $10,000.

A bill appropriating $500,000 for the establishment of a State Armory, passed the Virginia Legislature on the 21st.

On the 23d ult., Thomas Hayne was appointed U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois.

The "Lawrence Inquest" is approaching completion, Miss Cecelia Stevens, niece of Judge Stevens, died on the 21st ult., of injuries received. The Relief Committee have issued a proclamation, stating that no further aid is necessary.

One hundred and twenty emigrants from Ohio were announced to have arrived by railroad at St. Joseph, on their way to Pike's Peak mines.

Gregory, the discoverer of the Gregory's mine, is to leave St. Joseph shortly on his return.

TWO INDIANS RUNNING OFF WITH A WHITE WOMAN.—It will be remembered that Major Neighbors, the Indian Agent for the Texan Reserves, was murdered two or three months ago, in one of the towns of Western Texas, in a most inhuman manner and without provocation. Some difficulty had existed between him and a man named Murphy; who accused the former of having calumniated him. Major Neighbors denied the charge, and while they were talking he was shot down by some third person, who was believed to be an Englishman named Cornett, a brother-in-law of Murphy. The agent was greatly loved by the Indians, and it is said that they swore vengeance upon his murderers.—Whether they did or not, the vengeance they wreaked was a most terrible one. Cornett had a place near one of the frontier settlements, and a few weeks ago he visited it to do some work, taking his wife (a sister of Murphy) with him.

One day soon afterwards he had occasion to be absent a few hours, and on his return his wife was gone, and he learned from a negro that two Indians had rushed upon her while she was at the spring for water, and hurried her away into captivity. A company was raised as soon as possible, but so much time was lost before this could be done that pursuit was unavailing. It was not doubted that they were Reserve Indians, and that the deed was one of vengeance for the murder of Major Neighbors. A rumor was started soon afterwards that the Indians had murdered the unfortunate woman, but it turned out to be false, and at last accounts the Indians had safely passed to the North of Red river, and were in the wilds of the Indian territory.

A female correspondent suggests a condition on which she will give us a kiss. We feel in duty bound to say to her, that kissing is a thing that, at every proper opportunity, we set our face against.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong; which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

To relieve the oppressed is the most glorious act a man is capable of; it is in some measure doing the business of God and Providence.

Every man has just as much vanity as he lacks understanding.

To be angry, is to revenge the fault of others upon ourselves.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

The Republicans of California are to hold a Convention at Sacramento to-day for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

The following are the rates of passage charged in the two outgoing steamers for Panama on the 20th inst. Per *Golden Age* $157 50, upper saloon; $132 50 first cabin; $65 second cabin; $47 50 steerage. Per *Champion*, $100 first cabin; $65 second cabin; $47 50 steerage and $25 on all the above rates for New Orleans.

The Honolulu *Advertiser* learns that an American schooner had kidnapped or enticed a number of natives from one of the South Sea Islands, and had brought them to Koloa, where they were put to service on a plantation, while the vessel had prepared to sail for a similar cargo.

By the arrival of an official express at Acapulco, an hour previous to the departure of the Champion, intelligence was received of the defeat of Miramon before Vera Cruz, with a loss of 5000 men.

The Pacific Railroad Convention adjourned *sine die* on the 10th inst.

MURDER OF AN EDITOR IN VICKSBURG.—U. D. Ray, editor of the Vicksburg *Southern Sun*, was murdered on the 16th ult., by a man named Shippard, a defaulting clerk in the establishment. He was shot through the heart. The particulars have not transpired.

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

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.

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.

PORK—20 bbls Eastern packed Pork;
Also Domestic do do;
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., Bureaus, Stands, Mirrors, Stools, &c.

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

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

☞ Interest at the rate of 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.

48:tf PHILIP KEACH.

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,
41:9m 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.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S Private Medical and Surgical Institute,

Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco.

Established in 1854,

For the permanent Cure of all Chronic and Private Diseases, and the suppression of Quackery.

Attendant and Resident Physician, L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D., late in the Hungarian Revolutionary war; chief physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, chief surgeon to the military hospital of Pesth, Hungary, the late Lecturer on Diseases of women and children, and honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

☞ Office hours—From 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise, free. Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
San Francisco, Cal.

☞ The following letter, which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine to the editors of the "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal," San Francisco, for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

GENTLEMEN—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M.D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these the degree was granted. The ad eundem degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives us new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on Yours, very respectfully,

H. RAND,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Dr. L. J. Czapkay's private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure. Office hours, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

CERTIFICATE.

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

Washington City, January 6th, 1852. 6:3m

NOTICE—SOLDIERS, TRAMSTERS, 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. D. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 47:tf

Business Cards.

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,

Corner of Balch and Commercial sts.,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

16:tf MILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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, 300 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 DUNGENESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND, AND VICTORIA, V. I.

The new steamer JULIA, W. F. 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 EMUEL 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,
46:tf Cor. Commercial and Balch sts. 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.

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.

37:9mis 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, #9, 10, 8 and 12;

Cotton Seine Twine, from 6 to 40 thread;

Linen Seine Twine, from 16 to 36;

Together with a full assortment of

Gelling Nets, Perch Traps, Bird Nets, Fikes, Dip 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;
300 firkins new June Butter;
200 hf bbls Family Mackerel;
200 kits do do;
300 chests Green and Black Teas.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Cane 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 analyzed

"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. d11-3mis

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, 20 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 8-1y

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. 28:tf

Agriculture.

Father.

We are thinking of thee now, father;
Of the cold, damp grave,
Where with bursting hearts we laid thee,
When powerless to save.
You sleep the dreamless sleep, father,
The patriarch of the band
Has left his earthly home, father,
For the silent, silent land.

Thou hadst run the race of man, father;
Thou wert old and full of years,
We think upon thy silver locks,
While faster flow our tears.
Life's troubles touched thy heart, father,
Ere disease had felled thy form;
The oak that stood the mountain blast
Has yielded to the storm.

The great Home; Home, to thee, father,
Has opened on thy sight,
And the valley's darkened shadow
Has given place to light,
Yet we long for thy pale face, father,
And thy children miss thy love,
Which like blessings hushed and low,
Surrounds them from above.

Our mother looks so sad, father,
She has traveled with thee long,
Now alone she bears the burden,
Of this restless, pushing throng.
Both had borne the load of life, father,
And had grown gray together,
As yet she's on the stormy shore,
While you've reached sunny weather.

Death could not bow thy soul, father,
Though his wing flapped o'er thy head,
For many a weary day and night
Has he hovered round thy bed.
Oft his hand was at the heart, father,
But we prayed him still to stay,
But now he has taken a firmer hold
And thou art called away.

'Tis done—we give thee up, father,
One last good-bye we take
To that brave, true, honest heart, father,
Which trouble could not shake.
And viewing still thy silent room—
Thy bed, thy empty chair,
We feel, though absent, still to us,
Thy spirit's everywhere.

A Song for the Times.

Let hard times assail us,
Let poverty nail us
Like mystical horse-shoes to every old wall;
Let deep tribulation
And fierce desolation
Spread over all lands like a funeral pall;
Though empty our purses,
Though creditors curse us,
And quarters are squeezed till the eagles howl,
Let's have merry faces,
And smiles for all places,
Remembering 'tis better to grin than to growl.

What though banks are breaking,
And "big houses" quaking
Lest one day undo all they ever have done,
Our crossness can't mend it,
Our weeping won't end it,
Why not take the bright side and call it all fun?
Will forfeited pleasures
Or imbecile measures
Bring back our lost confidence—lift the dark cowl?
No, no; to-day's sorrow
Brings no brighter morrow;
When things will go bad, let us grin and not growl.

But let us keep thinking
That though we are sinking,
We can't go much further, because it won't pay,
The old saw not forgetting,
That's cured lots of fretting,
"The hour is the darkest just before day;"
Though vacant our purses,
Though creditors curse us,
Though quarters are squeezed till the eagles all howl,
Let's keep merry faces
And smiles for all places,
For surely 'tis better to grin than to growl.

Prevention of the Borer.

This has been a very important point in peach growing, in almost all sections of country, for many years past. We have an account of it as early as before the commencement of the present century, and yet it is making its ravages without a preventive, even in the orchards of some of the better informed and more enterprising fruit growers, which is very embarrassing to the cultivation of that delicious fruit, the peach. The peach-worm or borer, (*Ægeria exitiosa*) which naturalists have so repeatedly described, is of two sexes, remarkably different. "This insect, in its perfect state, is a slender, dark blue, four winged moth, somewhat like a wasp. It commences depositing its eggs in the softened tender bark at the base of the trunk generally from the middle of June to the first of October. The egg hatches and becomes a small white borer or grub, which soon grows to the length of three-fourths of an inch, penetrates and devours the bark and sapwood, and after passing the winter in the tree, it spins itself in a cocoon, under or upon the bark of the tree, and emerges again into a perfect winged insect by the following June, ready to deposit its eggs for another generation.'

For protection against this insect no remedy has yet been found infallible, though it can be protected to a limited extent in different ways, of which I will describe the one I have found the most beneficial. After plowing and preparing the soil in the early part or middle of May, clear away the earth from the base of the trunk, examine the bark and remove all insects; prepare a white-wash of lime and water, adding plenty of lime, so as to make it almost a paste; apply it with a brush, so as to give the exposed base of the trunk a good coating. When this becomes perfectly dry, take a small quantity of clay soil, such as will pack well, and place around the base of the trunk to the height of three or four inches above the level of the soil first removed. This prevents the borer from depositing its eggs in the crown of the roots, and even lower, which is difficult to remove as well as more injurious to the tree. This packing of clay should be removed in the early part of November, and if any worms are in, they will be easily found by an exudation of glue; remove them by means of a sharp knife, which is decidedly the best instrument. After this has been done, place a good mellow soil around the base of the trunk, so as to leave no place for water to stand and freeze during the winter. This being annually repeated, is one of the best preventive from the borers.

Origin of Plants.

Should the following record interest our readers, as it has us, it will fully repay the space it occupies in our columns:

Madder came from the East.
Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
The nettle is a native of Europe.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The pine is a native of America.
The poppy originated in the East.
Oats originated in North Africa.
Rye came originally from Siberia.
Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
The mulberry tree originated in Persia.
The gourd is probably an Eastern plant.
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.
The cucumber came from the East Indies.
The quince came from the Island of Crete.
The radish is a native of China and Japan.

Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.

The garden beans came from the East Indies.

The garden cress is from Egypt and the East.

Horseradish came from the South of Europe.

The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name.

The corlander grows wild near the Mediterranean.

The dyer's weed is peculiar to Southern Germany.

The Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian product.

Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.

The cranberry is a native of Europe and America.

The parsnip is supposed to be a native of Arabia.

The potato is a well-known native of Peru and Mexico.

The currant and gooseberry came from Southern Europe.

Rape seed and cabbage grow wild in Sicily and Naples.

Buckwheat came originally from Siberia and Tartary.

Millet was first known in India and Abyssinia.

Barley was found in the mountains of Himalaya.

Anise was brought from Egypt and the Grecian Archipelago.

The cherry, plum, olive, and almond came from Asia Minor.

Linseed originally appeared as a weed in the ordinary grain crops of Southern Europe.

Rice came from Southern Africa, whence it was taken to India, and thence to Europe and America.

Wheat was brought from the central table-lands of Thibet, where its representative yet exists as grass, with small seeds.

Turnips and mangel wurtzels came from the shores of the Mediterranean. The white turnip is supposed to be a native of Germany.

The carrot is supposed to have been brought from Asia; others, however, maintain it to be a native of the same country as the turnip.

FLY PREVENTIVE.—A correspondent of the "*Australian Farm and Garden*" writes: "Flies have a great antipathy to walnut leaves, a wreath of which will in a great degree prevent their entering a room. Laurel oil is also an abomination to them. If spread upon picture frames, it preserves them entirely from fly-spots. It is used in France upon the internal walls of butchers' shops, and has the effect of keeping them free from flies." Another paper says: "Every merciful man who works a horse during the hot summer months promotes its comfort by the use of the following simple shield against the teazing of flies. Take two or three handsful of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of cold water, let it infuse one night and pour the whole next morning into a kettle, and boil for a quarter of an hour: when cold, it is fit for use. Moisten a sponge with it, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor."

PRESERVING STRAWBERRIES.—We desire to say to one and all, you may keep strawberries the year round, and in almost their natural flavor and freshness. We have kept them thus in airtight cans and in sealed bottles, with syrup, and with dry sugar. The can or bottle is to be filled with the fresh fruit, first picked over, and all bruised and green berries removed. A syrup is made by boiling (and skimming) one pound of good sugar with one pint of water; this is poured over the fruit until the cans or bottles are full. They are then partially closed, set into hot water, (cold, if bottles are used) heated to boiling, and a few minutes more. The vessels are then closed and sealed with wax. They have opened very finely the present month. The berries may be added in layers with a little sugar between each layer, using no syrup. Treat the vessels as if filled with syrup, except that they should be refilled after shrinking in heating—say put the contents of six cans into five.

CIDER-MAKING WITHOUT PRESSING.—It is stated that a man at Parkersburg, Va., is successful in making cider by the following process: He grinds the apples, and fills casks with one end open, the bottom having some sticks and straw, like a leach-tub for ashes. On the pomace, he pours as much water as it would yield juice by pressure, and that displaces the juice, and sends it to the bottom, from which, after two days, it is drawn by opening the faucet; as the cider is heavier than water, it runs off at first pure. The pomace, too, having affinity for water, absorbs that which displaces the natural juice, and leaves the pomace quite tasteless. The process may be useful to persons who have a few apples and no cider press.

A Noble Animal.

A man in Wisconsin has a horse which he wishes to sell. If the animal actually possesses all the desirable qualities set forth in the owner's advertisement, he must be worth more than King Richard offered for a horse on a trying occasion. Here is an extract from the advertisement:

Thou canst trust thy labor to him because his strength is great.

Thou canst bind him with his band in the furrow; he will harrow the valleys after thee.

His strength is terrible, in which he rejoiceth

The glory of his nostrils is his pride; his neck is clothed with thunder.

He paweth in the valley, and waxeth proud in his speed.

He mocketh at fear; neither turneth he his back from the hobgoblin.

Lo, now, he moveth his tail like a cedar; his sinews are as cables.

His bones are like strong pieces of brass, yea, like bars of iron.

He eateth grass like an ox; yea, behold, he drinketh up a river, and trusteth that he can draw up Jordan in his mouth.

Who can open the door of his face? yet thou canst approach him with a bridle. His teeth are terribly round about.

I will not conceal his parts, nor his power, nor his comely proportions.

"He is gentle, he is kind,
And his tail sticks out behind."

And I want to sell him for something I can pay my debts with.

"You will please observe," said old school teacher Lamwell, as he led us through his school the other day, "that the boys are required to observe the utmost attention to quietness as well as to discipline." We had at this moment arrived in front of several boys standing around a water bucket, and one had just charged his mouth with the contents of the cup, while the old gentleman was stooping over to recover his pen from the floor, when another passing along behind snapped his fingers quick under the drinker's ear, which caused him on a sudden to eject the contents of his mouth over the pedagogue's bald pate. Standing upright, with his face and hair dripping, he shouted aloud:

"Who did that?" The party unanimously cried out, 'Jim Gunn, sir."

"James Gunn, what did you do that for?"

Jim, apppalled at the mischief he had done, muttered that it was not his fault—that Tom Owen snapped him.

This changed the direction of Lamwell's wrath, and shaking his cane portentously over Owen's head, he asked: "Did you snap Gunn?"

The culprit tremblingly muttered: "Yes, sir, I snapped Gunn, but I didn't know that he was *loaded!*"

HOW TO MAKE FENCE.—To build common rail fence, begin at the bottom of all hills or ascents, and build up—this will make the fence stand much better against the wind and all disturbing causes.

GOOD BUSINESS.—A man named Dunn, in Nevada, cleared, last year, over $2,300 from one and a quarter acres of land, raising fruit, vegetables and poultry.

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 practice 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 daly acknowledged. 17 tf

RUSSIAN CHEMICAL
STEAM BATHS,
BY
DANIEL COLLINS,
Steilacoom, W. T.
QUICK, CERTAIN,
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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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10 cases Pacific prints;
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20 cases blue denims;
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20 bales ¾, ⅞ and 4 4 tickings;
10 bales scarlet, blue and gray flannel
10 bales Ballardrale white flannel;
5 cases Coburgs and Merinos;
5 cases wool and half wool plaids;
5 cases blue and black alpacas;
10 cases Pacific—new styles De Laines;
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