PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

G. W. LEE & CO.
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GEORGE W. LEE, CHARLES PROSCH.

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AGRICULTURE.

Winter Care of Farm Stock.

Every farmer should exercise strict economy, but not a niggardly one, in feeding out his winter forage to his cattle, sheep and horses. It will not do to trust too much in this matter to the boys, however trusty and faithful they may be. They may lack in judgment. With a sufficiency of early cut, well cured English hay, warm and properly constructed stables and hovels, with regularity in watering, feeding, carding, &c., a stock of cattle can be made to thrive and gain in weight and flesh through our long winters, without the aid of grain or roots. But a portion of the hay cut on most farms is much poorer than first quality; besides most farmers have corn fodder and various kinds of straw which they wish to feed out. Cattle can be kept through the winter on poor hay and straw alone; but they usually go to the pasture "spring poor." To attempt to carry a stock of cattle through our cold winters on such feed, without the addition of grain or roots, is generally a losing business.

It is poor economy for a farmer to keep more stock than he can keep well. Correct theory and practice, both good instructors, teach that full feed and warm stables, and the less cattle are exposed to severe cold and driving storms of snow and rain, the better for the comfort, thrift and well-being of the cattle, and the interest of their owner.

We are aware that many farmers differ with us in this matter, both in theory and practice; therefore they turn their cattle from the hovel early in the morning, to remain through the day in the yard (if they happen to have one,) let the weather be ever so cold and stormy, and at night tie them up in a cold comfortless hovel to sleep, if sleep they can upon the hard plank floor, without litter or bedding. Some pursue such a course from thriftlessness; others from the mistaken idea that it will *toughen* their cattle and render them more hardy; besides, they *say* it gives them a better appetite for eating bog hay and rye straw. This last idea we will not controvert, it being a fact—the "why and the wherefore" of its being so, can be accounted for on physiological principles.

Doubtless cattle and sheep like a change of food as well as man. Instead of confining the stock to one kind of fodder as long as it lasts, it would perhaps be better to give frequent changes of hay, corn fodder and straw. We recently were at the barn of a farmer whose whole stock were in first rate order. He fed them twice in the morning on a tolerable quality of hay; let them out to drink between nine and ten o'clock; if the weather was pleasant they remained in the yard till noon. They were then tied in the hovel; the crib well supplied with cut straw, upon which was thrown a few quarts of finely cut turnips or other roots to each animal, and the straw is nearly all eaten. They are again let out to drink, and when put in the barn, have a foddering of hay; about dark they have a foddering of poor hay, corn fodder or straw. The hovel floors are well littered with leaves and leaf-mold, obtained in large quantity from the wood-lot.

Many farmers regularly feed their cattle late in the evening. This farmer thinks such a practice unnecessary, except to his oxen when at work. Habit and regularity have much to do in the matter of wintering farm stock.

We do not know but there may be other and better ways in the feeding and winter care of stock, than that practiced by the farmer above described; but we can say, it has seldom been our lot to see a stock of cattle in better condition.

There seems to be much difference of opinion among farmers and writers in the agricultural papers, in reference to the use and profit of growing more extensively in this country, turnips and other root crops for stock feeding.—*Country Gent.*

TO HARDEN LARD FOR CANDLES.—For 12 lbs. lard, take 1 lb. alum and 1 of saltpetre—dissolve the alum and saltpetre in a little water—mix the lard and water, or put them together over a fire, and boil till the water is all boiled out. It must be stirred while boiling to get the alum and saltpetre well mixed with the lard. There will be some sediment at the bottom.

For tallow I should think one-third the above would be a plenty to harden the softest tallow; but any one can tell by trying a little at first.

FISTULA—POLL EVIL.—Your subscriber calls for the cause and cure of fistula on horses. Fistula and poll evil are both usually caused by a bruise, the former frequently by the improper tightness of the top of the hame or collar; the latter by receiving a blow on the top of the head or neck. The result is, that pipes are formed which discharge a glutinous matter, very offensive, and keeping the animal in a low and almost worthless condition. The cure which I have practised in my own and several other cases, and which, if thoroughly done, I will warrant not to fail, is as follows:

Cleanse the sore with soap suds thoroughly, take a goose-quill or smoothly peeled apple-tree sprout and sound the pipe or pipes, finding their direction and depth; take some stiff paper, roll it up in horn shape about the size of a goose-quill; fill it with arsenic, double over the ends, insert the pipe and push or drive to the bottom; serve all the pipes in the same manner, and you will see no further issue of matter until the diseased portion breaks loose and comes out. Now adjust your harness so as not to rub the part affected, and set your beast at work, if you wish, but do not over-heat him, and no harm will result. After it breaks loose, which will be in from three to six weeks, cleanse it one day with soapsuds, and the next with a wash composed of one teaspoonful of white vitriol, one of burnt copperas, one of burnt alum, and one of gunpowder, in one pint of rainwater. Oil the sore well after washing. This will prevent the formation of any new pipes and cause the sore to heal rapidly. The above is communicated to the Rural New Yorker, by L. L. Wilkinson, of Fleming, N. Y.

MILK-PRODUCING FOOD.—The subject of feeding cows with the view of procuring the largest quantity of milk was lately discussed at one of the legislative agricultural meetings in Boston. Mr. Buckminster thought variety of food essential. Mr. Sheldon thought grass or hay makes the best food; but by sweetening it with molasses, so that each cow gets half a pint daily, the quantity of milk might be increased, or the amount of butter four ounces daily. Another gentleman had just commenced feeding his cows half a pint of molasses a day, and found they increased one and-a-half quarts.

Our opinion is, that molasses, though increasing the quantity, lessens the nutritive value of milk. Sugar is not food, but a proximate element of food. Whatever food cows are fed on, whose flesh or secretions are intended for human sustenance, whether grass, hay, grain, stocks, roots, and fruits, it should be in the state of food just as nature has produced it.

WEEDS.—Those who have visited the nursery of William Reed at Elizabeth, New Jersey, have seen twenty acres free from weeds. We once heard the question asked of Mr. Reed, how he managed to have his weeds so thoroughly pull ed? He replied that "they were never pulled, but the cultivator and other tools were run between the trees and crops so frequently, that the weeds were disturbed and destroyed before they became large enough to pull." The only question in our minds was: "Will so many disturbances of the soil as would be necessary to destroy all weeds be paid for by increased crops? Our experience since has proved, that row crops of all kinds pay a better profit when the soil is so frequently disturbed as to destroy all weeds, than with a less number of disturbances; and this, too, on soil naturally as full of weeds as any other we have ever seen. It must be admitted, however, that hoes are not the proper implements with which to disturb row crops, or destroy weeds among such crops, with the single exception perhaps of a few weeds between plants in the rows, but never between the rows.—*Homestead.*

CHICKENS AND BLACKBIRDS.—The Somerset (Pennsylvania) Democrat says that some time last fall a blackbird came to Mr. Joseph Snyder's, in that borough, and has since lived contentedly with the chickens. It has become thoroughly domesticated, and comes regularly for its food. Instead of roosting as the chickens do, it takes a position on the rooster's back, who bears the weight of his little friend with great good nature. But the most singular of all this is, that it has learned to crow like a cock, and crows regularly, more frequently than the rooster, and seems to be vain of its accomplishments. It is a *bona fide* crow, clear and loud, similar to that of a rooster. The bird can be seen and heard daily, and if any one doupts its truth, they can be convinced by seeing and hearing themselves. The age is progressive, and the birds are keeping up with the times.

WHO WOULD NOT BE A FARMER?—The *Louisville Courier* pays the following tribute to the occupation of the farmer:—"If a young man wants to engage in business that will assure him, in middle life, the greatest amount of leisure time, there is nothing more sure than farming. If he has an independent turn of mind, let him be a farmer. If he wants to engage in a healthy occupation, let him till the soil. In short, if he would be independent, let him get a spot of earth; keep within his means, shun the lawyer; be temperate, to avoid the doctor; be honest, that he may have a clear conscience; improve the soil, so as to leave the world better than he found it; and then, if he cannot live paypily and die content, there is no hope for him."

Pleasant Words.

BY MRS. SOPHIA H. OLIVER.

When the heart, all lone and weary,
Breathes the low, despending sigh;
Like a death-knell, wild and dreary,
Comes the cold and harsh reply.
But as sunshine to the blossom,
As the spring to singing birds,
So to that despending bosom
Is the sound of pleasant words.

Parent, when thy son, returning,
Springs to meet thy warm embrace,
Let him find love's fires still burning
In the old accustom'd place.
Let no bitter word be spoken,
No upraiding tone be heard;
To the heart repentant, broken,
Speak alone the pleasant word.

When the husband, weary-laden,
Hastes from scenes of din and strife,
Open wide the gates of Aiden,
Welcome him, O gentle wife!
Let no discord note of sadness,
No reproving tones be heard;
Let his home of peace and gladness
Breathe alone the pleasant word.

Pilgrims, journeying sad and weary,
O'er the thorny road of life;
Making all the pathway dreary
With despondency and strife:
Lo! the sky above beams brighter,
Joyous sing the summer birds,
And your heavy load grows lighter
When you speak in pleasant words.

A Tale of Mid-Air.

In a cottage in the valley of Sallanches, near the foot of Mont Blanc, lived old Bernard and his three sons. One morning he lay in bed sick, and, burning with fever, watched anxiously for the return of his son, Jehan, who was gone to fetch a physician. At length a horse's tread was heard, and soon afterwards the doctor entered. He examined the patient closely, felt his pulse, looked at his tongue, and then said, patting the old man's cheek. "It will be nothing, my friend—nothing!" but he made a sign to the three lads, who, open-mouthed and anxious, stood grouped around the bed. All four withdrew to a distant corner, the doctor shook his head, thrust out his lower lip, and said, "Sir a serious attack—very serious—of fever. He is now in the height of the fit, and as soon as it abates, he must have sulphate of quinine."

"What is that, doctor?"

"Quinine, my friend, is a very expensive medicine, but which you may procure at Sallanches. Between the two fits your father must take at least three francs' worth. I will write the prescription. You can read, Guillaume.

"Yes, doctor."

"And you wil see that he takes it?"

"Certainly."

When the physician was gone, Guillaume, Pierre, and Jehan looked at each other in silent perplexity. Their whole stock of money consisted of a franc and a half, and yet the medicine must be procured immediately.

"Listen," said Pierre, "I know a method of getting from the mountain before night three or four five-francs pieces."

"From the mountain?"

"I have discovered an eagle's nest in a cleft of a frightful precipice." There is a gentleman of Sallanches, would gladly purchase the eaglets; and nothing made me hesitate but the terrible risk of taking them; but that's nothing when our father's life is concerned. We may have them now in two hours"

"I will rob the nest," said Guillaume.

"No, no, let me," said Jehan, "I am the youngest and lightest."

"I have the best right to venture," said Pierre, it was I who discovered it."

"Come," said Pierre, "let us decide by drawing lots. Write three numbers, Guillume, put them into my hat, and whoever draws number one will try the venture."

Guillaume blackened the end of a wooden splinter in the fire; tore an old card into three pieces; wrote on them one, two, three, and threw them into the hat.

How the three hearts beat! Old Bernard lay shivering in the cold fit, and each of his sons longed to risk his own life, to save that of his father.

The lot fell on Pierre, who had discovered the nest; he embraced the sick man.

"We shall not be long absent," he said, "and it is needful for us to go together."

"What are you going to do?"

"We will tell you as soon as we come back."

Guillaume took down from the wall an old sabre, which had belonged to bernard when he served as a soldier; Jehan sought a thick cord which the mountaineers use when cutting down trees; and Pierre went towards an old wooden cross, reared near the cottage, and kneelt before it for some moments in fervent prayer.

They set out together, and soon reached the brink of the precipice. The danger consisted not only in the probability of falling several hundred feet, but still more in the probable aggression of the birds of prey, inhabiting the wild abyss.

Pierre who was to brave the perils, was a fine athletic young man of twenty-two. Having measured with his eye the distance he would have to descend, his brothers fastened the cord around his waist, and began to let him down. Holding the sabre in his hand, he safely reached the nook that contained the nest. In it were four eaglets of a light yellowish-brown color, and his heart beat with joy at the sight of them. He grasped the nest firmly in his left hand, and shouted joyfully to his brothers, "I have them! Draw me up!"

Already the first upward pull was given to the cord, when Pierre felt himself attacked by two enormous eagles, whose furious cries proved them to be the parents of the nestlings.

"Courage brother! defend thyself! don't fear!"

Pierre pressed the nest to his bosom, and with his right hand made the sabre play round his head.

Then began a terrible combat. The eagles shrieked, the little ones cried shrilly, the mountineer shouted and brandished his sword. He slashed the birds with its blade, which flashed like lightning, and only rendered them still more enraged. He struck the rock, and sent forth a shower of sparks.

Suddenly he felt a jerk given to the cord that sustained him. Looking up he perceived that in his evolutions, he had cut it with his sabre, and that half the strands were severed!

Pierre's eyes dilated widely, remaining for a moment immovable, and then closed with terror. A cold shudder passed through his veins, and he thought of letting go both the nest and the sabre.

At that moment one of the eagles pounced on his head, and tried to tear his face. The Savoyard made a last effort, and defended himself bravely. He thought of his old father, and took courage.

Upwards, still upwards, mounted the cord; friendly voices eagerly uttered words of encouragement and triumph; but Pierre could not reply to them. When he reached the brink of the precipice, still clasping fast the nest, his hair, which an hour before was as black as a raven's wing, was become so completely white, that Guillaume and Jehan could scarcely recognise him.

What did that signify! the eaglets were of the rarest and most valuable species. That same afternoon they were carried to the village and sold. Old Bernard had the medicine, and every needful comfort beside, and the doctor in a few days pronounced him convalescent.

Importance of Punctuality.

"Method is the very soul of business:
There is no system without punctuality."

Punctuality is most important; it facilitates business, contributes to discipline, promotes peace, equanimity of temper and good feeling amongst the officers of an establishment. Serenity of mind and self-possession are other advantages of punctuality. A man of disorderly habits never is punctual; he never has time to speak to any one, because he has something else to do; or he is going elsewhere, and when he gets there he is too late, or he must hurry away to another engagement before he can finish what he is about. Punctuality gives weight to character; when a man is known to be punctual, it generates punctuality in others; for, like other virtues, it propagates itself. Subordinate officers must be punctual, if the principals are so; appointments become debts, and no man has a right to waste the time of another, still less that of his employers. A man who has little to do, has seldom time to do anything; but punctuality begets time to do more: leave not until to-morrow what may be done at the time, *as to-morrow never comes.* Arrears in business, as well as debays, are dangerous; a minute idly lost, or unprofitably spent, can never be recovered. Punctuality is inseparable from industry, diligence and perseverance.

Terrible Scene in a Theatre.

A writer gives us the following description of the scene at Leghorn, where, in an agony of causeless alarm, one hundred men, of a crowd, were trampled to death, and five hundred more wounded;

"The house was crowded. The play 'The Taking of Sebastopol.' The first acts went off well; battery after battery exploded, and the thrilling spectacle made the theatre ring with applause. All eyes were turned to see them take the Malakoff. At last it was stormed. The soldiers rushed in, then the explosion, amid the wildest cheers. At that moment a spark of fire caught the scenes, they blazed, the audience thought it a part of the play and cheered the louder, the scene was so natural. Alas! it was too perfect. Another moment they saw their mistake; a wild cry of misery drowned the applause. Higher and higher it rose, maddening the spectators with fright. Five minutes more and the fire was extinguished, but the spectators, like a herd of buffaloes, like a panic-stricken army, like passengers from a sinking ship, like a flock of sheep before wolves, losing all thought but of self-preservation, rushed from their seats. The shrieks of women, the shrill cry of children, the hoarse voices of men, all struggling for life, presented a scene not describable. Some threw themselves from the boxes into the pit, killing themselves and crushing those beneath them. No judgment, no forethought; out of the windows, over the lodges, stamping each other to death. The sentinels were ordered to stop the passage with bayonets. They planted, and those in the front ranks were run through and through, and the soldiers, with the rest, were mutilated with the feet of hundreds."

The statement of the newspaper of a Western town that there was not a lawyer in the place, is now said to be only a device of the editor to induce persons to settle there.

The average price of American newspapers is only one-seventh of that of the English.

New Way of Paying a Subscription.

A correspondent of the Lagrange *Whig* gives the following amusing account of the way a farmer was taught how cheaply he could take the papers. The lesson is worth pondering by a good many men we "wot of."

"You have hens at home, of course. Well, I will send you my paper for one year, for the proceeds of a single hen for one season—merely the proceeds. It seems trifling, preposterous, to imagine the products of a single hen will pay the subscription; perhaps it won't, but I make the offer."

"Done!" exclaimed farmer B.; "I agree to it," and appealed to me as a witness of the affair.

The farmer went apparently much elated with his conquest; the editor went on his way rejoicing.

Time rolled around, and the world revolved on its axis, and the sun moved in its orbit as it formerly did, the farmer received his paper regularly, and regaled himself with the information from it. He not only knew the affairs of his own country, but because convenient upon the leading topics of the day, and the political and financial convulsions of the times. His children delighted, too, in perusing the contents of their weekly visitor. In short, he said he was surprised at the progress of himself and family in general information.

Some time in the month of September, I happened up again in the office, when who should enter but our old friend farmer B.

"How do you do, Mr. B.?" said the editor, extending his hand, and his countenance lit up with a bland smile; "take a chair sir, and be seated; fine weather we have?"

"Yes, sir, quite fine indeed," he answered, shaking the proffered 'paw' of the editor; and then a short silence ensued, during which our friend B. hitched his chair backward and forward, twirled his thumbs abstractedly, and spit profusely. Starting up quickly, he said, addressing the editor: "Mr. D., I have brought you the proceeds of that hen."

It was amusing to see the peculiar expression of the editor as he followed the farmer down to the wagon. I could hardly keep my risibles down.

When at the wagon, the farmer commenced handing over to the editor the products of the hen, which on being counted, amounted to eighteen pullets, worth a shilling each, and a number of dozen eggs, making in the aggregate, at the least calculation, $2.50, one dollar more than the price of the paper.

"No need," said he, "of men not taking a family newspaper, and paying for it, too. I don't miss this from my roost, yet I have paid for a year's subscription and a dollar over. All folly, sir; there is no man but can take a paper; its charity you know, commences at home."

"But," resumed the editor, "I will pay for what is over the subscription. I did not intend this as a means of profit, but rather to convince you. I will pay for"—

"Not a bit of it, sir; a bargain is a bargain, and I am already paid, sir. And whenever a neighbor makes the complaint I did, I will relate to him the hen story. Good day, gentlemen."

TRUTH.—Nothing is more difficult than the acquisition of truth. Born in weakness and ignorance, we necessarily depend on others for support and direction. The expansion of our minds as well as of our bodies is entrusted to the care of our parents. Nature puts us, pliant as osier, susceptible as wax, into the hands of others. They mould us, they prescribe our principles, they infuse into us their own prejudices. The very air we breathe is infected. Before we begin to reason, we are nursed in error, and wedded to delusion. Our sight is obscured, our powers are cramped. The spirit of investigation is lost in blind attachment to pervailing opinions. We think as we are taught. We cling to the leading strings when we are old enough to walk alone. Ancient systems grow into us, incorporate themselves with our minds, and become a part of us; and it is as painful to renounce them as to hew the limbs from our bodies. It requires strength and courage greater than heroes have exerted to cast away our shackles, to rise above the clouds of prejudice, to open our eyes wide to the light, to silence our attachments and aversions, and to hear the solemn voice of truth.

A young girl worth $45,000 in her own right, while traveling with an aunt from St. Louis to Cincinnati, lately, was very closely followed by an agreeable, but penniless, young fellow, who kept manifesting an unusually tender passion for her, with more pertinacity than politeness. She refused all his advances, however, until they arrived at Carrolton, Ky., where, in going ashore with her aunt, followed by her would-be lover, the plank somehow tilted, and the young lady's $45,000 liked to have been of no further use to her. The lover saw his chance, and plunged into the water after her. Of course he rescued her, and of course she married him—but ah! Venus—goddess of love—can he swear truly that he did not give her a little push just when that plank tilted?

"I am afraid I shall come to want," said an old lady to a young gentleman. "I have come to want already," was the reply; "I want your daughter." The old lady opened her eyes.

Variety.

Very few, even mechanics, are aware how much machinery there is in their own bodies. Not only are there joints and hinges in the bones, but there are valves in the veins, a forcing pump in the heart, and various other curiosities. One of the muscles of the eye forms a real pulley. The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form which has been calculated by mathematicians to be strongest for pillars and supporting columns: that of hollow cylinders. This form combines the greatest lightness with the greatest strength. Of this form are the quills of birds' wings, where these requisites are necessary.

It is not in the light and sunny places of the wilderness that the traveler most sweetly repose. It is under the shadow of a great rock, or in the depth of a sequestered valley; and so it is with a Christian. The sun of prosperity withers our joy, and changes the green leaves into the sickly colors of autumn. Adversity is like the winter, which prepares the ground for the reception of the seed, and for the rich and glowing luxuriance of springtime.

A person who frequently attended the Royal Institution, and who was astonished at the attendance of the fair sex at the scientific lectures, observed with a sardonic smile that he saw great advantage arising from the circumstance, as he was sure that the sciences would no longer have any secrets.

A pompous fellow made a very inadequate offer for a valuable property, and calling the next day for an answer, inquired of the gentleman if he had entertained his proposition. "No," replied the other, "your proposition entertained me."

There is a place down in Virginia where old maids never get to be thirty-five. They live up to that age and then go back to twenty-five; and so finally go out of the world as fresh and fair as a pumpkin blossom.

"Represent me in my portrait," said a gentleman to his painter, "with a book in my hand, and reading aloud. Paint my servant also, in a corner where he cannot be seen, but in such a manner that he may hear me when I call him."

Tell me of the gentleness of a tiger, the meekness of a hyena, or the generosity of a rattlesnake, but talk not of the benevolence of a man or woman who has been unexpectedly raised from a low estate to wealth and influence. They are invested with the power of a lion, but lack his generosity. They are forked lightning darting from above without a kind Providence to direct their course.

As a gentle hint to others similarly annoyed, we record the rebuke of a visitor, to whom a mother expressed her apprehensions that he was disturbed by the crying of her spoilt child. "Not at all, madam," was the reply; "I am always delighted to hear such children cry." "Indeed! why so?" "Because in all well regulated families they are immediately sent out of the room."

A highwayman named Bolland, confined in Newgate, sent for a solicitor to know how he could defer his trial, and was answered "by getting an apothecary to make affidavit of his illness." This was accordingly done in the following manner: "The deponent verily believes that if the said James Bolland is obliged to take his trial at the ensuing session, he will be in imminent danger of his life." To which the learned Judge answered, "that he verily believed so too." The trial was ordered to proceed immediately.

Foote once dined at an inn where he was charged an enormous price for his meal, which led him to inquire the landlord's name. "Partridge," and please you," replied the host. "Partridge," resumed Foote, "it should be *Woodcock*, by the length of your *bill.*

The rich are often the veriest slaves on earth. They toil and labor, and calculate, and are filled with anxiety all their days, and all they get in return is a subsistence, a coffin and a winding sheet, and a few pretended mourners when they die, who think less of them than their estates.

Talkin' of law, says Pompey, make me think of what de mortal Cato, who live mos' a touzan year ago, once said, De law is like a groin' glass window, dat give light enough to light us, poor erin' mortals, in de dark passages of dis life; but it would puzzle de devil himself to see trou it.

Nature, as she has gifted men of genius with greater powers than their fellows, seems also to have mingled with their cup of life more bitterness. Melancholy thoughts sweep perpetually across their souls; and if these be heightened by misfortune, they are plunged into dread misery.

A writer in Boston computes that there are 30,000 persons in the U. States of the name of *John Smith*, and proposes that Congress transport all but 5000.

It has been well observed that the defects of the mind, like those of the face, grow worse as persons grow old.

An editor in Minnesota threatens to break up housekeeping, and go to boarding with his delinquent subscribers.

E. DETRICK,
Corner of Market and Second streets,
Is authorized to act as the Agent of this paper in receiving advertisements and subscriptions in San Francisco, and collecting and receipting for the same.

G. W. LEE & CO.

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☞ The Herald can be found in San Francisco at the office of our Agent, at the Merchants' Exchange, the principal Hotels, and at J. W. Sullivan's Newspaper Depot, on Washington st., near the Post Office.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

"Pledged to no party's arbitrary sway,
We follow Truth where'er she leads the way."

STEILACOOM, W. T., MARCH 12, 1858.

SALUTATORY.

On entering a field in the newspaper publication formerly occupied by others, it is not unusual to dispense with the preliminary step of issuing a prospectus, and bring forth the new journal either under an old or new title. We have adopted this course, and therefore make our appearance unheralded, with a new title, a new purpose, and, we trust, under better auspices than our predecessors.

Perhaps it would not be amiss, here, to briefly review the history of the two journals previously published in Steilacoom. Some three years since, the material now used for the publication of this paper was devoted to the issue of a Whig organ, styled the *Puget Sound Courier*; which, after a feeble existence of about a year, was compelled to suspend for want of patronage. During this time, however, the peace of the Territory was disturbed, and all its interests paralyzed by an Indian war, long to be remembered by the white inhabitants for its horrors, which was probably one of the leading causes of the failure of the *Courier*. About a year subsequent to the suspension of the above journal, (in April last, we believe,) another party paper, called the *Republican*, made its appearance. This latter was designed as a campaign paper only; but, had it not been such, the probability is that it never would have received a support sufficient for its continued existence, as the population did not at the time, nor does it now, warrant the publication here of a party organ of any denomination whatever. The fact that both the *Courier* and *Republican* were devoted to the interests of party, rather than to the interests of the Territory at large, we may take as the main cause of the failure of both those journals.

It is the determination of the proprietors of the Herald to preserve a strictly independent course regarding politics—to take sides with no party, save so far as will promote the interests of the Territory. Though we disclaim any party connection, we still hold ourselves free at any and at all times to express opinions upon leading political topics, and to approve or condemn, as we judge right and proper, the actions of prominent men in whatever capacity they may be placed. Should we err, as doubtless we often shall, it must be remembered that we do not claim infallibility.

Our columns will at all times be open to those who may disagree with us; and we would here take occasion to invite communications on matters of general interest, from friends in remote sections of the country, who may otherwise be neglected. Our most earnest wish is, that all may be heard through the columns of the Herald.

So long as we continue to conduct the Herald, so long shall we regard the interests of Washington Territory as paramount to all others, and labor to subserve them. These interests being in their infancy, require fostering to enable them to ripen—to mature. This it shall be our care to do. Not to a single section or locality alone shall our efforts be devoted, but to the whole Territory, which possesses sources of wealth and greatness inferior to none, and equalled by but few of the older States of the Union, and, when fully developed, cannot fail to elevate us in the scale of importance worthy our position on the northwest coast. Her immense resources are but partially known; what may we not expect when they are fully appreciated? and in what way can they better be made known than through the medium of the press.

One of the conductors of this journal ranks among the pioneer settlers of Washington Territory; he cannot but be well, and, we trust, favorably known to many of the inhabitants; the other has but recently removed hither with his family, resolved on making this his home for life. The encouragement they have thus far met with, here and elsewhere, leads them to hope that the people of the Territory will come cordially to their support, and enable them to perfect the work but now commenced.

With these few remarks we submit the Herald to the reader. The hurry and confusion incident to the first number, has prevented our giving it that attention which in future it shall have.

LIBERALITY IN RUSSIA.

By reference to the Atlantic papers, brought by the last steamer, we find that the Emperor Alexander has issued an Imperial Decree emancipating the serfs in some of the most populous parts of his dominions.

The time necessary for their complete disenthrallment will be about twelve years. The plan is, by a gradual removal of the chains of bondage, which have so long made them mere fixtures of the soil, sold and transferred with it, to render them capable of exercising the rights of freemen. The proprietor's right to dispose of them at will, however, is immediately abolished. The peasants are allowed to secure the privileges of freeholders by paying, either in money or work, for the enclosures which they are now in possession of.

From the plan issued for the guidance of the commissioners appointed to carry out the provisions of the Imperial Decree, we extract the following articles, which will show the intentions of the Emperor:

"Land which has once been leased to the peasants for their usufruct can never more be reunited with the seigneurial estates; it must forever remain in the use of the peasants, for which the latter have to pay either with personal service and work or in money and kind.

"The payment to the landed proprietors in personal service and work, or in money and kind, *is obligatory only for those* peasants who obtained land for their usufruct. In those localities where the peasants are divided into farmers, and farm laborers without land, work cannot be demanded from the latter except on condition of their work being paid for."

The putting in force of the following regulations is deferred until the practical working of the above articles has been accomplished:

"All alienation of the peasants separately from the land, either by sale, donation, or any other way, shall be abolished; likewise the transfer of peasants to other localities against their will; on the other hand, the peasants shall not have the right, until after having obtained their full liberty, to leave their villages without the permission of the proprietor on whose lands they are settled.

"The conversion of the state of peasant into that of serf, attached to the domain of the proprietor, is to be suppressed, and proper measures are to be taken for the progressive decrease of that class, and finally for its complete abolition, by means of converting the serfs into peasants, by proportioning among them lots of land, or by converting them, with the authorization of the proprietors, into freeholders."

The lovers of human progress throughout the world will, no doubt, be gratified with the liberal aspect of affairs in the hitherto regarded barbarous land of Russia. With a successful working of the above plan we may yet hope to find Russia among the liberal governments of the earth. This is but the first step in the gradual emancipation of her people; and with the seeds of Liberty sown on Russian soil, no one can tell the beneficial effects its ripening into maturity may have upon the neighboring countries.

The extension of this plan of emancipation to the Russian possessions on our northern boundaries cannot fail to be productive of good to ourselves, and may be the breaking down of the barrier of despotism, and enable our people to carry still further north, the influences of republican government.

No Time to Read.—We have often heard people urge as a reason for not taking a paper, that they "have no time to read it." Such a remark has to us always appeared supremely foolish. What man but wishes to be kept informed as to events transpiring in the world; and who certainly can spare time from the hours generally spent in listening to idle gossip. Take the papers, and we assure you that, on your arrival home from the Post Office or from town, it will be welcome to your family, and afford you satisfaction to see the interest they take in it. Your wife will have no desire to "run over" to her neighbor's for a bit of scandal. Your girls will always find something to interest and instruct. The boys will come in for their share; and your friend, when he calls, will form a good opinion of your family upon seeing a well selected file of newspapers in your house. Take the papers, by all means, and you will never have cause to regret the small amount they may cost you, for ere long you will ascertain them to be a source of profit.

The brigs *Cyrus*, Capt. Diggs, and *Cyclops*, Capt. Anderson, are in port waiting cargoes for San Francisco. The barque *Ork*, Capt. Trask, is daily expected from San Francisco, consigned to Balch & Webber.

In consequence of the *Columbia* omitting her regular trip, we will be without a mail from San Francisco, until the 22d inst., unless it be forwarded via the Columbia river.

The steamer *Sea Bird* is daily expected from San Francisco, to make *regular* trips on the Sound.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Five Lives Lost.

It becomes our painful duty to record the loss of the steamboat *Traveler*, Capt. Slater, on the 3d inst., while on her way from Port Townsend, to Port Gamble on Puget Sound. We have been able to gather the following particulars:

The *Traveler* left Port Townsend on Wednesday afternoon, March 3d, having on board six white men, and two Indians. The wind was blowing very heavy from the south, and when off Foulweather Bluff, about seven miles distant from Port Gamble, it was deemed advisable by Capt. Slater to anchor and await the abatement of the wind. He accordingly anchored about dark some six hundred yards from the shore, and everything being secure at the time, all hands retired to rest. Between nine and ten o'clock, the boat made two or three heavy rolls which caused the engineer to waken, who rushed on deck. Trying the pumps, he found the boat to be making water fast—when he called the captain. Every one on board commenced bailing with buckets, and efforts were made to force the boat ashore, but of no avail. The boat was settling fast, and the order given for every one to take care of himself. The engineer, Mr. Warren, divested himself of the greater part of his clothing, and being an expert swimmer succeeded in reaching the shore; two Indians also swam ashore; they report the cold as being very severe. Capt. Slater attempted to reach the shore on a bundle of wood, but failed; the balance of those on board went down with the boat.

The names of the lost, are—

Thomas Slater, Captain;
Truman H. Fuller, Purser;
Mr. Stevens, Passenger;
Fireman—name unknown;
Deck hand— do do.

The saved, are—

Mr. Warren, Engineer; and two Indians employed on the boat as hands.

Capt. Slater was well and favorably known as an old pioneer on the Sound, being, we believe, the first to establish regular communication on the Sound by means of sailing vessel. He was universally respected by all who knew him, and his loss will be severely felt by his numerous friends in this Territory.

Mr. Truman H. Fuller, the Purser of the *Traveler*, was formerly Purser of the *Major Tompkins*, wrecked some three years since, while employed on the Sound; and more latterly filled the same position on the *Constitution*. Those who have had occasion to travel on either of the above boats, can attest his worth as a gentlemen, and know how to mourn his untimely death.

The *Traveler* was owned by Capt. W. N. Horton, and was employed in carrying the mail on the Sound. She had been completely overhauled a short time since, and was considered perfectly safe and every way fitted to perform the business in which she was employed. The boat is partly out of water at low tide, and it is thought that the machinery can be saved. Capt. Horton has gone down the Sound for that purpose.

Robbery.—Some poor *hombre*, no doubt *feeling* the want of some warm clothing, took the liberty of *feeling* in the house of our townsman, Charley Stewart, during the past week, and carried away a large amount of clothing and other articles. Charley says he don't feel the loss much, as the winter is past, and he intends laying in his summer's supply soon.

Steilacoom Library Association.—This Association, incorporated at the late session of the Territorial Legislature, is taking the necessary measures to perfect its organization in conformity with the act of incorporation. We hope to be able next week to publish an account of its proceedings.

Port Townsend.—We know of no more enterprising and thriving town than Port Townsend. During the past few months, several spacious and costly buildings have been erected; others are in course of erection, while still more are projected. We learn that it is in contemplation, soon to construct a wharf of sufficient length to admit of vessels of a large class reaching it.

Agricultural Journals.—No farmer should be without one or two Agricultural Journals. Often the information contained in one article is worth ten times the subscription. To such as wish to subscribe to any of the first-class farmers' papers, we shall be happy to show specimen copies, upon calling at the office of the Herald.

U. S. District Court.—The U. S. District Court for the second judicial district, Washington Territory, is now in session at Olympia. We understand that there is a very heavy calendar, and that the term may continue some three weeks.

Quick Passage.—The staunch and favorite brig *Cyrus*, Capt. Diggs, on her last passage from San Francisco to this port, reached Port Townsend in the short space of six days! This, we believe, is the shortest passage on record between the two ports, save that made by the *Leonesa*, some five years since.

ATLANTIC NEWS.

General Walker has departed for the South, leaving his affairs with the Government in the keeping of his supporters at Washington. He was well received at Richmond, Va., where a dinner was given him, at which the most prominent citizens were present. He made a very able and telling speech which was received with the most enthusiastic applause, and in the course of which he said: "Twice have I sworn on bended knee, to support the laws of Nicaragua; and as long as I have a brain to think and an arm to strike, so long will I strive to fulfil this oath."

The surrender of Col. Frank Anderson of Fort Castillo and the river steamboats to the frigate Susquehanna, caused little or no excitement in the Atlantic States.

The authorities of Norfolk, Va., when most of Walker's men were landed from the Saratoga, declared their intention to issue warrants against Capt. Chatard for every case in which he landed a pauper in destitution. The penalty is twenty dollars for every offense, and some three hundred were landed, making the amount for which he is liable $6,000. The threat would not be put into execution.

Sixteen of Walker's men published a card in the Norfolk, Va., papers, stating that they considered themselves prisoners of war, and were ready to return with Walker to Nicaragua at any moment.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Washington on the 16th of January, says: "I am credibly informed that Gen. Walker has flooded the South with bonds of one hundred dollars each, issued in his (Walker's) name, running twenty years, payable in Nicaragua lands. A large number of said bonds are now in this city for distribution. Upon them Walker has and continues to raise funds to carry on his expedition. Large quantities of these bonds are held by persons residing in Mobile, Montgomery and New Orleans, which accounts for the indignation manifested in those cities.

Messrs. Laurence, Stone & Co., of Boston, are charged with having paid to certain members of Congress $87,000 for procuring an alteration in the Tariff, which reduced the duty so much upon wool that it would secure for them a handsome fortune. The subject was much discussed, and was to undergo a strict investigation.

The *St. Paul Minnesotian* says that Sam. Medary, of Ohio, who has just lost the Governorship of Minnesota by the adoption of a State constitution in the Territory, has gone to Washington to hurry up the organization of a government over Dakota Territory, and to secure his own appointment as Governor. The white population of the Territory is small, the largest towns—Medary and that at the falls of the Sioux—containing only about twenty dwellings each. The half-breed settlement at Pembina embracing the bulk of the population.

On the 10th of January, Dr. Mariano de Briceno was presented to the President as Special Minister from Venezuela. He made a very pointed and appropriate speech, expressing the highest friendship for the people of the United States, to which Mr. Buchanan replied in a manner equally pointed and laconic.

The *Omaha Nebraskaian* of Jan. 8th, contains an account of a split in the Nebraska legislature. Twenty-one members of the assembly and eight of the council had gone to Florence. A minority remains at Omaha in possession of the journal.

A boat containing five persons, while crossing the harbor at Halifax, N. S., Jan. 14th, capsized, and three of them, named Julien, Warner and Fitzgerald, were drowned.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

On the 7th of January, the Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of Theodore Sedgwick as District Attorney of New York in place of John McKeon, removed. The vote was twenty-eight to twenty-five.

On the same day the following were also confirmed: Beverly L. Clarke, of Kentucky, as Minister to Guatemala; K. B. J. Izman as Consul to Vera Cruz, and Thomas B. Stephenson as Judge of New Mexico.

The Senate confirmed on the 11th of January, the appointment of Mr. Clifford, of Maine, as associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of Mr. Curtis, resigned, by a majority of three!

The following are the latest confirmations by the Senate: William B. Read, Minister to China; Francis W. Pickens, Minister to Russia; John Bigler, Minister to Chile; R. F. Angel, Minister to Sweeden; Richard K. Meade, Minister to Brazil; Beverly Tucker, Consul at Liverpool; William Thompson, Consul at Southampton; John Endlich, Consul at Basle; Charles J. Fox, Consul at Aspinwall; Charles F. W. Glanz, Consul at Stettin; William Trevitt, Consul at Valparaiso; J. R. Diller, Consul at Bremen; Wyman B. S. Moor, Consul-General for British Provinces; Ernest Volger, Consul at Barcelona; Henry W. Spencer, Consul at Paris; John F. Porteous, Consul at Oporto; James W. Borden, Commissioner at Sandwich Islands; John Appleton, of Maine, Assistant Secretary of State; Henry C. Murphy, of New York, Minister to the Netherlands; James Williams, of Tennessee, Minister Resident at Constantinople; William R. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
THE BEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages Consumption, &c.

In short, this Balsam is peculiarly adapted to every disease of the Lungs and Liver.

Wild Cherry has long been known to possess important medicinal properties. This fact is familiar to every matron in our land, and Physicians often prescribe it in different forms for a variety of complaints. Tar also has been equally noted for its virtues; and some physicians, whose fame is familiar to the whole country, have gone so far as to declare that even Consumption could be cured by that alone. In other hands, again, it was nearly valueless, owing, no doubt, to their ignorance in preparing and administering it; a difficulty now entirely obviated by patient experience and long experiment.

The extraordinary medicinal powers possessed by these two substances are now, for the first time, combined and embodied in DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. By a nice chemical process, everything deleterious or useless is rejected so that what remains is the most extraordinary and truly efficacious remedy for all kinds of pulmonary and liver diseases ever known to man.

CAUTION.—As there are many *Counterfeits*, look well at the signature before purchasing; take none unless the name of Sanford & Park is engraved on the outside wrapper—all others are *base imitations*.

Sold by all Druggists and country merchants.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed, 132 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, Importers and Wholesale Agents for all GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, which are offered to the trade at reduced rates for cash. 1-3m

☞ **Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters** for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous or Chronic Debility, are very pleasant in taste and smell, and can be taken under any circumstances. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. In all cases of diseases of the stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Nervous Tremors, Relaxation, Debility, etc., are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time, and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure. Every family should have Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. No article is so peculiarly adapted to our climate. Sold by Druggists, Hotels, and first-class saloons throughout California and Oregon.

CAUTION.—Buyers are particularly requested to beware of a spurious article manufactured and represented to be Hostetter's Bitters, which all who sell or use the genuine article can detect, as it is never sold by the gallon, but in square bottles containing a full quart, with the cork covered with a metallic cap, and name on cap and bottle, with directions for use.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed, 132 Washington st., San Francisco. 1-3m

Steilacoom Prices Current.

WHOLESALE—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Provisions.		Tea, per lb	75a1 00
Beef, fresh, per lb	15	Dried Apples, per lb	19
Mutton	12½	Dried Peaches	25
Pork, fresh	12½	Chili, do	25
Salt do.	15	Soap, No. 1	12½
Mess do., per bbl	36a38	Soap, No. 2	10
Clear do	45	Starch	20
Bacon, clear, per lb	3[illegible]	Sugar, No. 1 China	17
Bacon, prime	2[illegible]	Sugar, No. 2 do	15
Hams, per lb	25	Crushed, white, do	20
Salmon, per bbl	$9 00	Candles, mould	37
Codfish	none	Adamantine Candles	37½
Mackerel	do.	Sperm do	—
Butter, fresh, per lb	[illegible]8	Tobacco, per lb	37½a75
Lard	3	Saleratus	15
Cheese	—	Pepper, whole	40
Flour, per 100 lbs	$7 00	Molasses	7[illegible]
Corn Meal, do	6 00	Syrup	$1 25
Salt, fine, per lb	5	Vinegar, per gal	50
Salt, coarse	2	**Liquors.**	
Potatoes, per bush	75	Brandy, per gal	$1 50
Beans, Chili, per lb	6a7	Whisky	1 00a2 50
Beans, whole	10	Gin	1 50a3 00
Peas, marafat, per lb	4	Port Wine	2 50
Dry Goods.		Cherry Brandy	2 00
Sheetings, bro. 4-4, per yard	16	Porter, per doz	5 50
Shirting, bro. 3-4	12½	Ale	5 50
Shirting, bleached, 4-4	15	Cider	5 00
Drilling, brown	14	**Sundries.**	
Prints, per yard	12½a20	Nails, per keg	$9 50
Hosiery, wool, hf, per doz	$3a5	Window Glass	7 00
Cotton, do	2 50	Sash, per light	20
Paints, &c.		Axes with handles	$2 20
White Lead, per lb	18	Buckets, 3 hoop	50
Colors, do	25	Brooms	5a7 50
Linseed Oil, per gal	$2 50	**Lumber.**	
Turpentine	3 00	Sawed Fir, per M	$11a12
Lamp Oil	1 00	Cedar	12a22
Olive Oil	7 00	Shingles	6 00
Groceries.		Square Timber, per foot	8a1
Coffee, per lb	18½	Piles	$3a4 00
Coffee, ground	20		

Special Notices.

Rev. G. M. Berry, (Methodist Church,) will preach regularly every Sabbath, at the Garrison, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and at the Church in Steilacoom, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 8,

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. JAS. M. BACHELDER, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 5,

OF Ancient Free and Accepeted 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.

To our Patrons.

WE would say to our patrons, that in consequence of some changes in our business, we are desirous of a settlement with all who have running accounts with us, MORE ESPECIALLY THOSE OF LONG STANDING. We propose to close all accounts up to the 25th February of the present year, and those indebted to us would confer a great favor by promptly coming to a settlement.

Grateful for past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. We are in receipt of new goods by nearly every vessel, and we will spare no endeavors to please our customers. Our prices shall be as low as practicable with the times.

1-tf S. McCAW & CO.

GEORGE C. JOHNSON. GEORGE W. GIBBS.

GEORGE C. JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
IRON AND STEEL,
Nos. 36 and 38 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BAR IRON;
Swedish and Norwegian Bar Iron;
Sanderson's and Naylor's Cast Steel;

Penn Boiler Plate;	Norway Shoe Shapes;
Low Moor Boiler Plate;	English Shoe Shapes;
English Sheet Iron;	Plow Steel;
Shutter Iron;	Sheer Steel;
Pig Iron;	Blister Steel;
Iron Axles;	Mousehole Anvils;
Steel Springs;	Wright's do;
Blacksmiths' Tools;	Smiths' Bellows;
Griffin Horse Nails;	Wright's Solid Box Vices;
Band and Hoop Iron;	Nuts and Washers;
Boiler Tubes;	Tire Benders;
Borax;	Carriage Bolts;
Boiler and Shutter Rivets;	&c., &c., &c.

1-2dp8m

PACIFIC HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING RECENTLY erected and fitted up a HOTEL in Olympia, is now prepared to accommodate boarders and travelers with private rooms, and afford such entertainment as he trusts will be appreciated by a liberal and discriminating public.

The Pacific House is situated on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, where the proprietor will at all times take pleasure in giving hospitable entertainment to his guests, on as moderate terms as can elsewhere be procured.

WM. COOK.

Olympia, March 12, 1858. 1-tf

OLD TOM—200 gallons Old Tom on hand and for sale cheap, by S. McCAW & CO.

Miscellaneous.

J. R. MEEKER & SONS,
DEALERS IN
LIVE STOCK, FRESH MEATS, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Call and examine our stock. Orders from a distance attended to with promptness and dispatch.

1-3m* STEILACOOM, W. T.

STATIONERY—A good supply of Stationery on hand and for sale by
1-3m* J. R. MEEKER & SONS.

CLARKE DREW,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Steilacoom, W. T.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO REPAIRing Watches, Clocks, &c.

Jewelry made to order. Having on hand a good assortment of material, he will do all work entrusted to him neatly and in the shortest time. 1-1y

S. McCAW & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE, AT WHOLESALE,

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

PORK—2 bbls Eastern packed Pork;
Also Domestic do do;
For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

PLOWS—Boston Steel Clipper and Eagle Cast Iron Plows, on hand and for sale by S. McCAW & CO.

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

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

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

CALICOS—5000 yards of Calicos of the latest styles and fast colors, suited to the Indian trade, For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s
OREGON, CALIFORNIA AND ATLANTIC STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

TREASURE, Packages, Parcels, Letters and Freight forwarded from all parts of Washington Territory, by every steamer, to all parts of **California, and the Atlantic States,** leaving the office at Olympia about the 5th and 20th of every month.

DRAFTS procured on CALIFORNIA and all the EASTERN CITIES, and particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Accounts, &c., in all parts of the United States.

All orders for the purchase of Merchandise, Books, &c., attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

J. E. & C. WILLIAMS, Agents,
At the store of J. B. Webber & Co.

Steilacoom, March 12, 1858. 1-tf

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

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.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, one of the proprietors of the town of Steilacoom, (having complied with the requirements of the Donation Land Law, under the Act of Congress approved September 27, 1850) is now prepared to make to all purchasers of lots a warrantee deed.

LAFAYETTE BALCH,
Corner of Snoqualmoo and Clickatat sts.

Steilacoom, W. T., April 8, 1857. 1-tf

MEDICAL.

Main street, two doors north of the Washington Hotel,
OLYMPIA, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS METHod of informing the citizens of Olympia and surrounding county that he has opened an office at the above place for the practice of MEDICINE in its various branches, and will hold himself in readiness at all times to attend to any calls in the line of his profession, to which his entire attention will be devoted.

Office—Two doors north of the Washington Hotel.

G. K. WILLARD.

Olympia, March 12, 1858. 1-tf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON,

TAKES GREAT PLEASURE IN RETURNing his thanks to his friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage.

Watches, Jewelry, &c., left with Williams's Express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders per Williams's Express will meet with prompt attention, and all Watches warranted to keep good time.

On hand and for sale low,

Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.

1-tf G. COLLIER ROBBINS, Watchmaker, Portland.

OLYMPIA HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ENTERED into copartnership in the

HARDWARE, STOVE AND TIN BUSINESS,

will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. Ayers) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

HARDWARE,
STOVES,
TINWARE,
IRON, STEEL,
CASTINGS, &c.

Also, constantly on hand, a large and choice assortment of **Paints, Oils, Groceries, &c., &c.**

All orders from a distance will be attended to with care and dispatch.

Send in your orders and give us a trial.

BARNES & AYERS,
1-tf Olympia, W. T.

SANDWICH ISLAND'S PRODUCE,

AND a general assortment of Provisions, &c., may be found at the store of the PUGET MILL CO., at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal) W. T.

1-tf Apply to J. P. KELLER.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., MARCH 12, 1858.

LATER FROM UTAH.

The New York *Herald*, of January 20th, has the following news from Utah:

ST. LOUIS, January 19, 1858.

The Leavenworth *City Ledger*, of the 8th inst., says that three young men, Henry Baker, James Smith and Alexander Francis, arrived there on Thursday afternoon, the 7th, direct from Fort Bridger They came the whole distance, twelve hundred miles, on foot, and accomplished their journey in forty-five days. They report that the day they left, six Mormons came into camp and reported that the Mormons were in a state of civil war, Brigham Young and about one-half desiring to march against the troops; the other half being in favor of the troops coming into Salt Lake, and establishing a military government there, and overthrowing the present powers that be. These gentlemen left Leavenworth last July, with the train of Henry Charles. On their return they were caught in a snow storm at Rock Ridge, and suffered considerably; but they weathered the storm, and came through without any molestation. It was certainly an undertaking at this season of the year.

The *Republican* has received information from Fort Lawrence, through an Indian trader who arrived at Jefferson City yesterday, and who reports meeting on the 23d of December between six hundred and seven hundred Cheyenne and Camanche Indians returning from Salt Lake to their villages on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles southeast of Fort Laramie. They were accompanied by about twenty Mormon leaders. It was their intention to remain in the camp erected there until spring, and then employ themselves, under Mormon influence, in harassing and cutting off the supply trains sent to the relief of Col. Johnston. The Indians had been led to believe that the Mormons had eighty thousand fighting men well equipped for service. They also spoke of numerous fortifications and a large number of Indian allies, and declared that the Mormons have no idea of running away from Utah.

Last evening, says the *St. Louis Republican*, of January 12th, we received intelligence from the army at Fort Bridger, and from the territory of Utah, and proceed to give the news, which is of a highly interesting character.

The whole of the troops sent out upon this expedition have been concentrated, and were at the date of our last accounts in winter quarters on Black's Fork, about one mile and a quarter above Fort Bridger, with the exception of Col. Cooke's command of dragoons, who were posted forty miles distant, on Henry's Fork, where there was some scant supply of grass for the horses. Five companies of the infantry were stationed at old Fort Bridger, and were engaged in rebuilding the works, for the purpose of protecting the provisions, and to be occupied hereafter as a permanent fort by the United States. The whole of the works, it was anticipated, would be concluded by the spring. The locality is an excellent one for this object. There is an abundance of good wood for fuel, and of water. The troops were all comfortably stationed in tents, with stoves, and the weather had been, luckily, very mild. They were in excellent health, and numbered some fifteen hundred—in addition to which it may be stated, there were about a thousand teamsters and other *attaches* of an army.

It will at once be asked how, under the circumstances, so large a body of men can subsist until June next, on the provisions which had reached the Fort. To this we are enabled to state that, while some things will be wanting, there is a sufficiency of food to last the command for some months. Some articles were wanting, but the main one, salt, was on the way, and would be received in time. It is not to be concealed, however, that every precaution would be necessary against wastefulness in every article of provision. When it is stated that horses and oxen in the last stages of dissolution were killed for provisions, it can be understood that there was very great anxiety to make subsistence go as far as possible. Nearly two-thirds of all the animals attached to the expedition had died.

Availing himself, however, of every opportunity, Col. Johnston sent Capt. Marcy, with a command of men and several mountain pilots, to reach Taos and Santa Fe, and from thence to transport supplies for the army, but we look upon this as a forlorn hope, and not likely to result in giving succor to the main body of the army.

Now as to the Mormons. We publish below Gov. Cumming's letter to ex-Governor Young, and also his proclamation on entering the Territory, and declaring Utah in a state of rebellion. Our information is, that the Mormons, already satisfied of the hopelessness of their resistance, are preparing to abandon Salt Lake City early in the spring. Pioneer parties have already gone forward, and it is probable that Young's threat that the army would find Great Salt Lake City in ashes, will be verified. They have determined, it is said, to emigrate to the British possessions, but what portion of them is not known All that Gov. Young has determined upon, it is said, is, that he will keep the troops of the United States where they are this winter. It is believed that many hundred of the Saints will be left behind, to abide the protection of the United States government.

Gov. B. Young has not been wanting in profers of liberality to the United States troops. Understanding that the army was in want of salt, he sent to the camp of Col. Johnston fifteen mules loaded with salt, with his respects; but that officer sent it back, with the remark that he would hang any messenger from the same quarter on a like errand.

Governor Young was very polite to all the officers of the army, inviting them to partake of his hospitality at Salt Lake City, and to spend the winter there.

But all accounts concur in saying that the Mormons will leave Utah Territory in the spring, and it is said that Col. Johnston is firmly of this belief that he asks no increase of the numerical force of the army under his command, although supplies will, of course, have to be sent to him.

Only one officer, Lieut. Smith, 2d dragoons, was sick, all the others, as also the officers of the territory, were in excellent health.

Altogether the news presents the condition of the army engaged in the expedition in an unexpectedly favorable condition. They may go into Great Salt Lake City even before reinforcements can reach them from the frontier, but it is a part of prudence to send them, and the Government should do it.

Proclamations of Gov. Cumming.

GREEN RIVER CO., NEAR FORT BRIDGER, Utah Territory, Nov. 21, 1857.

To the People of Utah Territory:—On the 11th of July, 1857, the President appointed me to preside over the Executive Department of this Territory. I arrived at this point on the 17th of this month, and shall probably be detained some time in consequence of the loss of animals during the recent snow storms. I will proceed at this point to make the preliminary arrangement for the temporary organization of the Territorial Government.

Many treasonable acts of violence having recently been committed by the lawless individuals supposed to have been countenanced by the late executive, such persons are in a state of rebellion; proceedings will be instituted against them in a court organized by Chief Justice Eckels, held in this county, which will supersede the necessity of appointing a military commission for the trial of such offenders. It is my duty to enforce unconditional obedience to the Constitution, to the organic laws of this territory, and to all other laws of Congress applicable to you. To enable me to effect this object, I will in the event of resistance, rely first upon a *posse comitatus* of the well disposed portion of the inhabitants of this territory, and will only resort to a military posse in case of necessity. I trust that this necessity will not occur.

I come among you with no prejudices or enmities, and by the exercise of a just and firm administration, I hope to command your confidence. Freedom of conscience and the use of your own peculiar mode of serving God, are sacred rights guaranteed by the Constitution, with which it is not the province of the government, or the disposition of its representatives in this territory to interfere.

In virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the militia of this territory, I hereby command all parties of armed individuals by whomsoever organized, to disband, and return to their respective homes. The penalty of disobedience in this command, will subject the offenders to the punishment due to traitors.

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

GREEN RIVER CO., NEAR FORT BRIDGER, Utah Territory, Nov. 21, 1857.

To Brigham Young, ex-Gov. Utah Territory:

On the 11th July, 1857, I was appointed by the President to be Gov. of this Territory. Since my arrival within the limits of the territory, I regret to find that many acts of violence have been committed on the highways, in the destruction and robbery of property belonging to the United States. These acts, which indicate that the territory is in a state of rebellion, are ascribed (how truly I do not know), to yourself. A proclamation purporting to have issued from you, and passes signed by your authority, found upon the person of Joseph Taylor, have been submitted to my inspection. The matter contained in these papers authorizes and commands violent and treasonable acts—acts tending to the disruption of the peace of the territory, and which subject their actors to the penalties accorded to traitors.

If these papers referred to, be not authentic, I trust you will promptly disown them.

I herewith enclose a copy of my proclamation to the people of Utah.

You will oblige me by acknowledging the receipt of this by returning messengers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient, &c.

A. CUMMING,
Governor of Utah Territory.

The President sent to the Senate his message in response to the call for information relative to the capture of Gen. Walker and Central American affairs generally. He looks upon Com. Paulding's action as an error, though taken upon good motives.

A violent storm passed over New Orleans on the 16th January. A number of ships and steamboats were damaged, houses were unroofed, fences prostrated, and several lives lost. The lake end of the Ponchartrain railroad was partially destroyed.

Resolutions were adopted in the U. S. Senate, calling upon the Secretary of War and Interior respectively, for reports as to the claims of Washington and Oregon Territories arising out of Indian depredations, and the quantity of land granted to Minnesota for railroad purposes.

The *Vicksburgh Southron* says: "As some explanation of the unexpected change in the action of Mr. Douglas, we may state that several months since the Illinois Senator disposed of his estate in Mississippi, and having no longer any tangible interest in the 'peculiar institution,' we presume he thought the occasion a good one to conciliate the free soil fanatics of the North and Northwest."

A Romance of Love—An Elopement, and a Writ of Habeas Corpus to obtain a Wife.

There was another curious case of *habeas corpus* before the New York Supreme Court, in which a young lady was the "bone of contention." She is the daughter of a wealthy widow, who, in her early days, eloped with a Mr. Hawley, from whom she subsequently obtained a divorce, and married a Mr. Wright. By her first marriage she had two children, a boy and a girl, to whom their father, when dying, left $30,000 each. With these two children the widow Wright has been residing in Thirteenth street, New York. Some few years ago, a Mr. George Taylor, a merchant's clerk, then about twenty years of age, made the acquaintance of Miss Emma A. Hawley, the daughter of Mrs. Wright. He became quite intimate in the family, and the mother indirectly gave her consent to the marriage. He, however, had to go to Europe on business for his employers, during which time he constantly received letters from both the daughter and the mother—the latter in her letters, always alluded to his matrimonial plans, and spoke of her daughter in connection with them; but on his return, Mrs. Wright became opposed to the proposed union, and determined that it should not be consummated. She kept a strict watch upon the young lovers, not allowing them to leave the house together. It is so posed that George and Emma planned various schemes for an elopement, but all were frustrated by her watchfulness. On Saturday, January 9th, a party was formed to visit Wallack's Theater. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Hawley, Jr., were to go together. Emma, a gentleman who was in her plot, and Mrs. Wright, with another gentleman, were the rest of the party. They rode down in an omnibus, and when they got out Emma and her friend managed to slip behind the rest, and, in the crowd about the door, to escape unperceived. They hailed a hack, and hastily jumping in, drove to a private house, No. —, Ninth street, where they had previously provided a clergyman, who had been brought from New Jersey, and kept here for two days to be in readiness at any time to marry the lovers.

At the Theater, when our party had obtained good seats in the body of the house, the eager eye of the mother sought in vain for her daughter. Mr. Taylor was also surprised at her absence, but ascribed it to unintentional separation in the crowd. He thought they might be up stairs, and consented to hunt up the lost one. He left the party, but instead of going to the gallery, proceeded as rapidly as possible, (and that was decidedly fast,) to the house in Ninth street. In about ten minutes a messy party left the house in Ninth street, and proceeded to Wallack's where they took seats in the gallery. They had been seated but a few moments, when Mr. Hawley, (having been sent to search after Mr. Taylor, the lost hunter after Miss Hawley,) came up. The party was glad to see him, and as their seats were not very comfortable, concluded to join their friends below, whither they all went, and after sundry wonderings how they could have got separated, gave their attention to the "Poor of New York." Nor did the mother once suspect the other play had been acted.

But "Murder will out." During the ride home, the mother made some inquiries suggested by her suspicions, but the answers were evasive. On Sunday her fears were so aroused that she refused to allow Mr. Taylor to see her daughter. On Monday, Mr. Taylor acknowledged that they had been married, and demanded to see his wife, but being still refused, he took out a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain her. On going to the house to serve the writ, he found that the mother had fled to parts unknown, taking the new wife with her. The writ was returnable on Tuesday, but no trace of the fugitives could be found, and the writ became void. On Wednesday, January 13th, Mr. Taylor was going to the store of Mr. Hawley, when he saw a carriage start from the door. Thinking he might learn the whereabouts of his wife, he followed until the carriage stopped in front of the office of the Attorney of Mrs. Wright. Being near Judge Sutherland's office, Mr. Taylor ran in, and quickly returned with a writ of *habeas corpus*. Opening the carriage-door, he discovered his mother-in-law, to whom he politely presented the writ. She objected to receiving it, but it was pressed upon her in such a decided manner, that it would have been rude for her to decline accepting it.

The case came up for hearing on Saturday, January 16th. The return to the writ was made and the matter adjourned over to Tuesday, January 19th; but in consequence of the absence of the petitioner's counsel at Albany, it was again postponed to the 21st of January.

In the territorial legislature of Nebraska, Jan. 8, a bill was introduced for the removal of the Territorial Capital, whereupon a posse of the citizens of Omaha interfered to prevent any legislation on that subject, and a general melee ensued, in which pistols and bowie-knives were flourished to a charm. The Speaker was dragged from his seat and violence threatened if any further attempt was made to disturb the present seat of government at Omaha—the best argument in favor of its removal possible to adduce.

This morning both branches met and adjourned to meet at Florence to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the entire body. I understand that the "*Omaha Legislature*," consisting of seven men, has organized and will proceed to pass such bills as the interests of the city seem to demand, while the *Territorial Legislature* will legislate for the territory at large, in the new capital, unawed by the Omahas.

On the 12th of January, in the Virginia House of Representatives, the caucus resolution in favor of the Lecompton (Kansas) constitution was adopted. The Senate have postponed their action in the matter.

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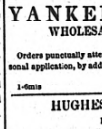

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900 lbs best Red Clover;
50 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Red Top Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Rye Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Mixed Lawn Grass, best quality;
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ANOTHER DISCOURSE

From "The Harp of a Thousand Strings."

The following, together with the well known sermon on the "Harp of a Thousand Strings," is published in England as a veritable specimen of the pulpit oratory of the backwoods of the United States.

"Beluved breethering, I'm the man what preached the sarmon which has been printed in the papers, from the tex 'And he played on a harp uv a thousand strings—sperits uv just men made perfeck.' I mout as well say I don't take pride in things uv that sort, for in the language of my tex tu day—I'm an orful sinner, the one among ten thousand, and the one altergether luvly. Them is the words which you will find in Genesee. I'm guine to preach without notes, 'kase I can't rite, and 'kase I could'nt read it ef I could, my notes are bank notes, of which I have a pocket full, and notes of hand, which I shall give to our Squire to collect, when I gets back to Indianny, fur—I'm an orful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altergether luvly.

"This tex, my breetherng, can be divided into three pieces—fust—second—third.—Fust. I'm an orful sinner. That means you indiwidually, not me personally. There are more sinners nor one. It's a sin to drink water and catch the ague, whar a little spirit will keep you in good health—'tis a sin to steal unless you 'steal awileaway'—'tis a sin to swear, unless you swear and sin not—'tis a sin to lie, unless you lie low and keep dark. Pride is sin. Sum is proud of their looks, now I ain't, though I've the gift and the grit to speak in. Some is proud of their larnin'; thank God I've none to be proud of—for I'm an orful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altergether luvly.

"Second, 'Chief among ten thousand.'—Thar is different kinds of chiefs. That's the mischief the chief of sinners, and the Cayuga Chief. The mischief means the Old Boy what keeps the fire office below, and lets poor folks suffer in the cold here on airth. The chief of sinners means you, you wharf-rats, arter-de-melons, amflebuss animals, what live here about the canawl. Look at them ere hosses rise up in judgment agin you, high uv bone, low uv flesh, tuff hides, and short memories, hear the crows cawing, fur they know that whar the canawl is thar will the crows be gathered. The Cayuga Chief is a feller what pitches into my frens, the State Prison Officers. He is one uv your cold water men who goes for the prohibition law what Seymour vetoed. If 'twarnt Sunday I'd hooray for Seymour—for I'm an orful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altergether luvly.

"Thirdly, 'Altergether luvly.' Different things am luvly. When my boat swims like a duck, I say she am luvly—when my wife gives me no curtain lectures, (she has the gift of tongues as well as myself) I say she am luvly—when the wind don't blow and it don't rain and it don't nothin, I say the day am luvly—fur I'm the chief among ten thousand, and the one altergether luvly.

"In conclusion, breethering, if that big pile uv stuns wus one stun, what a big stun it would be, ef you my breethering were one bruther what a big bruther you'd be, and if my big bruther would fling that big stun into the canawl, what a great big splash that would make—fur I'm an orful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altergether luvly.

"My breethering, I want to give notice there will be some carryings on at this place next Sunday afternoon at half past four, when I shall prove the doctrin that uv all the shells in the world, the hard shells am the thickest and the best—fur I'm an orful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altergether luvly.

"I shall prove that book larnin aint of no use, my breethering, that rittin sarmons and getting a celery for um is a sin that deserves indemnification—fur I'm an orful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altergether luvly.

"Breethering, let us liquor, and then go hum remembering the words of the profit—'Be sure you're right, then go ahead.'"

A Strong Applicant for Office.—Can the S. F. Collector match the following with "documentary evidence," especially the P.S.? The editor of the Vicksburg *Sentinel*, (Col. W. W. W. Wood,) who is the newly appointed Collector of Customs for that port, says the following is one of the numerous applications he has received for an "opening to the Custom House:"

"Mister for double yous I cee by the papers that u ar pinted collector of the grate and risincety of Vicksburg. I shud like to bee pinted depity if soo bee it u will du it, let me hear from you. yours truli. * * *

P. S. i am a furst rate dimocrat and a hard shell babtist to boot kan give you best recommendations from the leedin pollyticens. Nu Orleens Aprile.

P. S. i used to *play* with u onst."

Kiss or Fight.

An exchange tells a story of a country party thus:—A stalwart young rustic, who was known as a formidable operator in a "free fight," had just married a blooming country gal, only sixteen years of age, and the twain were at a party, where a number of young folks of both sexes were enjoying themselves in the good old-fashioned pawn-playing style. Every girl in the room was called out except Mrs. C., the beautiful young bride aforesaid, and although there was not a youngster present who was not dying to taste her lips, they were restrained by the presence of her herculean husband, who stood regarding the party with a look of sullen dissatisfaction. They mistook the cause of his anger, however, for suddenly rolling up his sleeves, he stepped into the middle of the room, and in a tone and voice that at once secured marked attention, said: "Gentlemen, I have been noticing how things have been working here for some time, and I ain't half satisfied. I don't want to raise a fuss, but—

"What's the matter, John?" inquired half a dozen voices. "What do you mean? Have we done anything to hurt your feelings?"

"Yes, you have hurt my feelings; and I have just this to say about it:—Here's every gal in the room been kissed mighty nigh a dozen times apiece, and there's my wife, who I consider as likely as any of 'em, not had a single one to-night; and I just tell you, now, if she don't get as many kisses in the balance of the time as any gal in the room, the man who slights her has got me to fight—that's all; now go ahead with your play."

If Mrs. C. was slighted during the balance of the evening, we did not know of it. As for ourselves, we know that John had no fault to find with us individually, for any neglect on our part.

It is no longer proper to say of a lady that she is dressed in the "height of fashion." The phrase now is, "in the *breadth* of fashion."

"Sally," said a fellow to a girl who had red hair, "keep away from me, or you will set me afire." "No danger of that," was the answer, "you are too green to burn."

"A pretty pair of eyes are the best mirrors to shave by." "Yes," said a bachelor on reading the above, "many a man has been shaved by them."

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Leonard Scott & Co.'s
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—AND THE—
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Great Reduction in the price of the latter Publication.

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These Periodicals ably represent the great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; but politics form only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand as they have ever stood unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class, they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world than can possibly be obtained from any other source.

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Useful Publications.

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OF THE
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL
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The only publication in the world devoted to the science of human nature, mentally and physically, opens with the present number its twenty-seventh volume, and appeals confidently to the lovers of progress and of mankind to continue that support which has hitherto given it so wide a field of influence and such a vast power for good.

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Young men ambitious to develop their powers and qualify themselves by self-culture, for usefulness and success in life; teachers who would learn by a simple method how to draw out the intellect and cultivate the dispositions of their pupils; mothers desiring a guide to the best means of forming the character and preserving the health and morals of their children; merchants anxious to select wisely, manage judiciously, and educate properly, their clerks and confidential assistants; mechanics wishing to choose apprentices and train them for their own particular trades; and every one who would learn how to study character, select friends, business partners, connubial companions, and general associates; but, above all, how to train one's own capabilities, in the best possible way to secure personal development, will find the Journal a Monitor and friend.

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Whatever may tend to illustrate life as it passes, whatever may assist our readers to live wisely, to live happily, or to live long, is comprehended in our plan. We aspire to make our paper worthy in every respect of its name; and we have abundant means and facilities for attaining our object, as well as an experience of twenty years in publishing popular periodicals.

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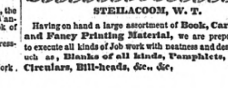

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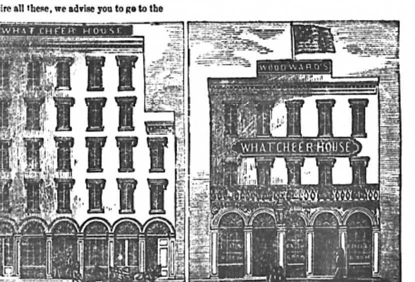

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San Francisco, Dec. 26 1857 1 3m

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Terms.—Single copies, 12½ cents; by mail, $3 for six months; $5 for one year, invariably in advance.

PROSPECTUS:

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Beyond the scope of all writers merely indifferent upon the subject of religion, there is a wide field for the beneficial exercise of the influences which the spread of Catholic literature fails not to foster and maintain. The communion of sentiment and sympathy in the cause of religion and morality which actuate the members of the church demand that the progress of events—which, though of no import to the political or secular press, tend to animate and enliven the faithful—should be made known to them.

The struggles and progress of the church in our own State are unknown to the great body of Catholics here, because we are unrepresented at the press; and, for the same reason, our brethren in other parts of the Union and Christendom know nothing of us as members of the "Household of the Faith."

But the desolating dogmas and pernicious immorality of a class of writing which obtains extensive circulation because it is cheap, and served up in a fashion to create and cater to a diseased appetite in the reading public, call upon all good men to assist with their best energies in counteracting their baleful results, and displacing the cause of influences so malign; and to this branch of its duty The Monitor shall devote itself with a hearty zeal and unfaltering fidelity.

There are in this State some thousands of Irishmen—industrious, moral and intelligent—who love the land of their birth and the home of their kindred with "the love that lives long and waxes not old," to whom, we fondly believe, a weekly summary of Irish intelligence, prepared with a view to our requirements in this far off land, will not be unwelcome. And it is the determination of the proprietors of The Monitor to leave nothing undone to deserve their sanction and support.

For the rest, we hope to furnish a Journal which will amuse as well as instruct; which, neither in advertisements nor any other department, shall contain anything which a judicious parent would be unwilling to place before his child; though our columns will be seasoned with mirth, and a good joke will be as welcome, *nearly*, as a subscription.

With politics we have nothing whatsoever to do. They are, in all their various phases, outside our province, and will be carefully kept there.

No pains will be spared to make our mining, agricultural and commercial intelligence, ample, interesting and reliable; and it is our aim to succeed by deserving success.

MARKS, THOMAS & CO.

San Francisco, February 6th, 1858.

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WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL

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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,
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