PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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Agriculture.

Composition and Washes for Fruit Trees.

Mr. Forsyth, in thirty years practice in cultivating, pruning and keeping garden fruit trees, observed that from natural causes, accidents and unskilful management, they were subject to injuries of various kinds, which always diminished their fertility, and frequently rendered them wholly unproductive. He thereupon offered to disclose his practice and management with his composition, formerly applied in the manner of plaster, but now either in a plaster or liquid state, and laid on with a painter's brush. He imputes to it a soft and healing nature; an absorbent and adhesive quality; and that by resisting the force of washing rains, the contraction of nipping frosts, and the effects of a warm sun or drying winds, it excludes the pernicious influence of a changeable atmosphere. The discovery of it, he writes, "is the result of much reflection and study, during a long course of years, and of a great variety of experiments, made at a very considerable expense, to ascertain the efficacious powers of the application. Nor shall I hesitate a moment to declare my firm belief that wherever it shall be properly applied by the proprietors of gardens or orchards, it will be productive of all the advantages that can be derived from restoring as well as preserving vigor and fertility in all kinds of fruit trees." The following are the directions for making this composition. Before proceeding, however, I will state that the British Parliament gave Mr. Forsyth a valuable premium for the following important directions for making this composition:

"Take one bushel of fresh cow-dung, half a bushel of lime rubbish of old buildings, (that from ceilings of rooms is preferable,) half a bushel of wood ashes and a sixteenth part of a bushel of pit or river sand: the three last articles are to be sifted fine before they are mixed, then work them well together with a spade, and afterwards with a wooden beater, until the stuff is very smooth, like fine plaster used for the ceilings of rooms.

"The composition being thus made, care must be taken to prepare the tree properly for its application, by cutting away all the dead, decayed and injured parts, till you come to the fresh, sound wood, leaving the surface of the wood smooth, and rounding off the edges of the bark with a draw-knife or other instrument, perfectly smooth, which must be particularly attended to; then lay on the plaster about one-eighth of an inch thick all over the part where the wood or bark has been so cut away; finishing off the edges as thin as possible; then take a quantity of dry powder of wood-ashes mixed with the sixth part of the same quantity of the ashes of burnt bones; put it into a tin box with holes in the top, and shake the powder on the surface of the plaster till the whole is covered over with it, letting it remain for half an hour to absorb the moisture; then apply more powder, rubbing it on gently with the hand, and repeating the application of the powder till the whole plaster becomes a dry smooth surface.

"If any of the composition be left for a future occasion, it should be kept in a tub or other vessel, and urine of any kind poured on it, so as to cover the surface; otherwise the atmosphere will greatly hurt the efficacy of the application.

"Where lime rubbish of old buildings cannot be easily got, take pounded chalk, or common lime, after having been slacked a month at least.

"As the growth of the tree will gradually affect the plaster, by raising up its edges next the bark, care should be taken where that happens, to rub it over with the finger when occasion may require, (which is best done when moistened by rain,) that the plaster may be kept whole, to prevent the air and wet from penetrating into the wound.

"As the best way for using the composition is found by experience to be in a liquid state, it must therefore be reduced to the consistence of pretty thick paint, by mixing it up with a sufficient quantity of urine and soapsuds, and laid on with a painter's brush. The powder of wood ashes and burnt bones is to be applied as before directed, patting it down with the hand."

A Wash for the Stems of Fruit Trees.—Take a peck of fresh cowdung, half a peck of quicklime, half a pound of flour of sulphur, and a quarter of a pound of lampblack. Mix the whole together with as much urine and soapsuds in a boiling state, as will form the ingredients into a thick paste. This may be applied to the stems of young standard trees when planted out in the orchard, to prevent their being injured by the depredations of insects and reptiles.

Another good wash for the stems and branches of fruit trees, is the following:

Take half a peck of quicklime, half a pound of sulphur, and a quarter of a pound of lampblack. Mix the whole together with as much boiling water as will form the ingredients into a thick paste. This composition is recommended to be applied to the stems and limbs of trees infested with the white mealy insect, having previously removed the moss and loose bark by scraping them off with a strong knife or some other instrument adapted to the purpose. In using the composition it will be more efficacious if applied in a warm state, or something more than blood heat. On young trees strong vinegar will effectually destroy this insect, and Bridgman says he has for many years used it in his own nursery for this purpose, but it would be too expensive, he says, to be applied where trees are large. He also adds, "a solution of potash to wash the stems of the trees early in spring, before the buds expand, will effectually destroy them."

The following are also called the best washes for the trunks and branches of fruit trees, particularly peach trees:

Dissolve one pound of potash in two and a half gallons of water, and then apply with a flat varnish brush to the limbs and trunks of the trees. A varnish brush is best, as the bristles are held together by tin bands on them, and not tied together with strings as paint brushes are, which the potash soon cuts through, and the brush falls to pieces.

Another very good wash for pear and apple trees is the following, which will destroy the eggs of insects, and prevent moss from growing on the bodies of the trees: Mix fresh cowdung with urine and soapsuds, and with the mixture wash over the stems and branches of the trees as you would your room with whitewash, first cutting off the cankery parts, and scraping the moss and rough bark off the trunks of the trees with a treescraper, which may be obtained made for this purpose, at most of the agricultural tool stores. In the course of the summer a fine new bark will be coming on. Repeating these washes in the autumn, after the fall of the leaf, will destroy the eggs of many insects that hatch in autumn and winter.

The above washes are found to be of great service to all kinds of fruit trees.

Sheep.

It is of more importance to the farmer than is generally supposed, that a certain portion of his farm stock should consist of sheep. Speaking of this point, R. S. Fay, of Linn, recently remarked at an agricultural meeting in Boston, (as reported in the *New England Farmer*) "Sheep are gleaners after other stock, and will keep the cattle pastures in good condition by being turned into them occasionally to eat the coarser plants which have been left. They will enrich the land.

There is no manure so fertilizing as that of the sheep, and it does not so readily waste by exposure as that of other animals. Sheep may be made exceedingly useful in helping to prepare land for a crop.

A German agriculturist says that the droppings from one thousand sheep during a single night would manure an acre sufficiently. By that rule a farmer may determine how long to keep any given number of sheep on a particular piece of land. Mr. Fay said he was accustomed to fold his sheep upon land which he designed for corn and other crops; and in so doing he shut up half an acre at a time, keeping them there by a wire fence which was easily moved from place to place. In this way his land was well manured without the labor of shoveling and carting.

These ideas are worth reading by the farmer. We believe any farm will bear a certain number of sheep, in proportion to the other stock, not only without loss to the amount of grazing which it will yield to the cattle and horses, but to the increase of the same. Mr. Fay, by his management, makes the lambs and manure pay for keeping the sheep, and the wool is clear profit.

Here is a timely item containing a valuable hint to poultry keepers. An uncredited paragraph in an exchange says: "two flocks of hens were compared. One laid eggs all the time. The other laid scarcely any. On examining their treatment the following differences were found to exist; the former had a warm cellar to roost in during the winter; the latter roosted in a stable where the wind blew in. The former had a fine place in an open cellar for scratching among ashes, lime and earth; the latter scratched in the manure heap, or in the stable when the cows were put out. The former had a plenty of good water, with milk, &c.; the others had no drink except what they could find. It can be seen why one flock laid eggs generously, and the others did not.

Woman's eye appears more beautiful when it glances through a tear, as the light of a star seems more brilliant when it sparkles on the wave.

They Come! They Come!

BY J. W. STORRS.

They come! they come! the gentle months
Of beauty, song, and flowers,
Sweet months of Spring, that with them bring
Soft winds and gentle showers.
Blithe purling brooks and sprightly rills,
From Winter's chains set free,
Now proudly leap each rocky steep,
Or wind the verdant lea.

They come! they come! and every nook
Some new-born sweet distills,
While witching dreams of romance seem
Floating round distant hills;
As if poor care-worn wights like me,
Enticing from their toil,
Once more to rest on the fragrant breast
Of the flowret-teeming soil.

They come! they come! and through my veins
The old blood quicker plays,
As back upon those soft winds float
Bright scenes of other days:
I see the cot on the grassy slope,
And the elm whose branches high,
In wondering ignorance I thought
Reached up against the sky.

The ancient mill, the spreading pond,
And the bridge beneath whose span
I used to dream of the wondrous deeds
I'd do when a grown-up man.
Ah! I have seen each golden dream
Its gossamer pinions fold,
Leaving me as a boon a heart too soon
In its fruitless chase grown old.

Yet 'tis, O God, a gracious gift,
That I have lived to share
The glories of this vernal morn,
To breathe the balmy air;
My soul mounts up on wings of thought
To those celestial plains,
Where beauty dwells forevermore,
And Spring eternal reigns.

Angry Words.

Poison drops of care and sorrow,
Bitter poison drops are they;
Weaving for the coming morrow
Sad memorials of to-day.

Angry words! Oh, let them never
From the tongue unbidden slip;
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them ere they soil the lip.

The Pulpit and the Knife.

A HUNTED PREACHER.

In the winter of 1836 the population of Howard county, Missouri, were thrown into a state of extraordinary excitement by a cause that seemed wholly inadequate to the production of such effects, especially in a latitude situated so far towards the setting sun. The phenomenon which attracted universal attention was neither more nor less than the appearance of a new Methodist preacher—a circuit-rider, as the name goes in the west—but one of a remarkable person, and of powers that the superstitious deemed almost supernatural.

He was a youth who had not seen more than twenty summers; of about the medium height, although he looked much taller, from the slightness of his make, apparently feeble and delicately moulded as the form of a woman. But all his movements, even to the flash of his eye, or the wafture of his finger in gesticulation, were ineffably quick. He was possessed of many of the graces which are usually supposed to constitute feminine beauty. His slender figure was a model for the arts of sculpture and painting. His face was an admirable oval, soft and sweet in its expression while in a state of repose; although, when aroused by any strong emotion, it could assume a look of sternness or of passion absolutely appalling. His eyes were large, beaming and piercing, so that when on fire with sudden wrath, not many of even the bravest would feel at ease while encountering their fierce flashes of inexpressible defiance, for they plainly dared all things, not leaving out death itself. One drawback must be made from the exquisite character of this portrait; his complexion altogether lacked color, when not illuminated by some excitement capable of pouring the blood from the heart in boiling torrents. His features, it is true, did not have the unnatural and subdued hue of ill health, but rather that transparent paleness, so rare and delicate, which indicates lofty thoughts, such as "wander through eternity," persevering and studious vigils over the rays of the midnight lamp, and infinite longings, such as no human language can hope to express, for the ideal of all, the immense, the unknown, the fathomless mystery which we seek forever, but never find.

I shall not forget, even should my life be protracted for ages, the first time that I had an opportunity of seeing and hearing this western prodigy. It was at the town of Fayette, in the county previously mentioned. The large court house was used as a place of temporary worship, and long before the appointed hour it had been crowded to its utmost capacity, while hundreds, unable to gain admission, hung around the doors and windows, determined to get a glimpse or catch at least a tone of the wonderful orator, whose fame was on every body's tongue.

Several preachers were on the platform, and among the dense throng arose the low murmur, made up of a thousand eager whispers, "Which is Ellis?" "Which is the new Whitfield?" "Which is he? which is he?" And the general conclusion of those who had never seen the object of their curiosity appeared to be that a finely formed middle-aged person, with a ruddy complexion and shining bald head, was *the* man. This inference grew stronger when the individual described arose, gave out a hymn, and, kneeling, uttered an extemporaneous prayer of considerable fluency and unbounded fervor. However, on the whole, the congregation felt a keen disappointment. The effort did not in any degree correspond with the grandeur of their preconceived idea. Nor was this at all strange, as the performer in this case happened to be only the elder in charge of the district.

The petition to heaven was ended. Those who had bowed to the earth in real or simulated adoration resumed their seats, and, for five minutes afterwards, there prevailed a solemn silence—the profound calm of expectation. Then suddenly a slender figure, that nobody had observed before, ascended the platform, and a pale yet luminous face, shining with two earnest, starry eyes, glanced slowly around the vast assemblage, as if silently measuring their capacity for the reception of the truths about to be enunciated.

He did not open the Bible—he did not formally take any text; but all at once he cried out, in trumpet tones, which caused every hearer to start on his seat, "Behold! I make all things new!" And then he spread all the sails of imagination, and launched boldly forth into an illimitable ocean of eloquence. The burden of his discourse, in its first division, was the susceptibility of the material molecules composing the visible and tangible universe for endless transformations of utility and transcendental beauty throughout the endless ages of eternity. He demonstrated, from the latest discoveries of chemistry, and the best established truths of all physical science, that matter is not that gross disgusting thing which the atheistic philosophers and some superstitious theologians would have us to believe it, but that all its aspects of repulsiveness, of sweetness, of sublimity and of terror depend upon the arrangement of its atoms and the composition of its elements.

As the speaker went on advancing into the heart of his subject, the paleness gradually left his face, which at last glowed like a fiery furnace; and the azure of his eyes turned to red, and literally lightened around him; and as he closed the first branch of his subject, describing the beatitude to be enjoyed in "the new heaven and earth," the final home of the saints in light, a general and irrepressible shout of enthusiasm broke forth among the faithful.

He then commenced the second division of his discourse, with the singular remark "that altho' it was declared that all *things* should be made new, there was no intimation that all *persons* should be made new, but that an opposite inference might well be deduced from the letter and spirit of the text." And notwithstanding, as every intelligent reader will at once perceive, that this construction was a fanciful and far-fetched play upon mere words, the orator made it a foundation for the most appalling denunciation against sinners perhaps ever heard from the pulpit. He painted the different offenders against the divine law in colors so black as to justify, without a figure, the epithet of infernal. And here all his eloquence proved a failure, or worse; for instead of wooing sinners and heretics into the arms of orthodoxy, his bitter invectives filled their hearts with hostility and revenge. He made that day at least five hundred implacable enemies.

Afterwards, traveling around his circuit, he pursued the same unwavering course, throwing the whole country into a ferment, and creating with every sermon a host of friends and enemies; the latter, however, usually predominating both in vehemence and numbers.

At length he gave mortal offence to one Jonas Sneed, a wealthy planter of Howard county, and a man of great personal popularity, although it was well known that his wrath was deadly as the poison of the rattlesnake. The difficulty arose in this manner: Major Sneed, notwithstanding his many virtues, and he really possessed many, was an occasional gambler; as indeed might be said of the majority of the irreligious in that section of the country. He was also a duellist, whenever the code of honor, as currently recognized in that region, called upon him, with its imperious rules, to proffer or accept the gage of bloody battle. He had been engaged in several encounters of the kind, and fortune always had declared in his favor. The young preacher, Seaborn Ellis, was in the habit of denouncing all games of chance, as well as the players who participated in them, in a most savage way, while his abuse of duelling and duellists was terrible, if not actually fiendish in its ferocity. Major Sneed had been long writhing under these lacerations, when one Sunday he attended church in the town of old Franklin, situated on the bank of the Missouri river, nearly opposite to Boonville. While the sermon was being delivered, goaded to desperation by some withering sarcasm against his peculiar vices, he ejaculated one word of involuntary retort. This brought down upon his devoted head a rebuke, the most terrible ever fulminated from the pulpit—at least in a Protestant land. The infuriate duellist instantly left the assembly, and, waiting at the door till the minister came out, he attempted to vindicate his honor by inflicting personal chastisement on the other. But the bystanders interfered and prevented any serious combat at that time.

On the next day, which happened to be Christmas, Seaborn Ellis had an appointment to hold forth at a place in the county about six miles from the town of Franklin, and directly on the road to the county seat. The exercises commenced at four o'clock in the afternoon, and did not close till nearly sunset. As soon as the service was ended, the preacher left the house with the intention of riding on to Fayette that night. His surprise and astonishment, then, may well be imagined when, on passing through the door, he found Major Sneed and about one hundred of his friends waiting to receive him in a most ungracious manner.

"I demand a full apology," said the Major, in a stern, overbearing tone, "for all the insults that you have offered me."

Ellis answered without changing countenance, or showing any external symptoms of unusual emotion—"If I have really insulted you, I will apologize in the most satisfactory manner."

"Did you not, on yesterday, proclaim me a gambler and a murderer, even from the pulpit? And do you not term that an insult of the grossest character?" asked Sneed, in accents tremulous with suppressed rage.

"I do not call the truth an insult," exclaimed Ellis, with flashing eyes, and a slight nervous motion of the right hand, as if he too was becoming excited.

"Then you will not apologize!" shouted Sneed, almost deranged with passion.

"I have nothing to apologize for," answered the preacher, as his right hand was raised slowly, and to all appearances involuntarily, and glided under his vest.

"Then I will take an apology out of your hide!" thundered the Major, as he drew a horse-whip from his boot, and began the brutal work of flagellation.

But the duellist had only time to strike one blow; for, before he could accomplish the second, Ellis drew from his bosom a long double-edged dagger, and plunged it up to the handle in his enemy's heart. The latter fell and expired without uttering a groan.

"Seize the rascal! shoot the hypocrite!" with various other menacing exclamations, cried the friends of Sneed. And a dozen knives flew from their scabbards, and the young minister heard the clicking of a score of pistol locks nearly all around him. Not an instant was to be lost. With the speed of the wind he fled in an oblique direction to where his horse was fastened, seized the bridle, and, springing into the saddle at a bound, spurred the noble animal to his utmost speed; and, although several shots were fired after him, he escaped without injury.

The perils that environed him, however, had only just commenced; for his foes, also on horseback, set off in hot pursuit, and the chase continued without intermission for four miles along the road which led to the Missouri river. There, as Ellis found that his enemies were about to overtake him, he plunged into the wood, and making a considerable circuit, at length struck the river at a point higher up than he had first intended to reach. Here the bank unfortunately was open, and his pursuers coming in sight, although it was growing dark, descried him, and, giving a murderous shout, hurried forward to satiate their vengeance in his blood. He had but one alternative—to stand and be shot down like a wolf, or take to the water; but even this latter choice was horrible, on account of the tremendous rapidity of that fiercely ungovernable stream, which, in addition to its ordinary terrors, at that time was thick with floating ice, so that after dark even boats dared not venture across.

However, as he had no other resort, he goaded his horse to the desperate leap, and in a moment the latter was struggling with the powerful wintry current. His disappointed enemies came up the instant afterward, and watched him moving forwards slowly, but floating downward, by the violence of the stream, with fatal rapidity, until man and animal dwindled to a mere black speck hardly visible on the water, and soon were swallowed up and totally disappearsd in the darkening night. Not a beholder, not one person who subsequently heard the occurrence related, doubted that Seaborn Ellis had gone to the bottom of the swift-rolling Missouri.

Nothing more was said concerning him for years; and when his fame again began to fill men's mouths, it was not as a preacher, but as a most influential member of the Texan Congress, and an especial friend of Gen. Houston's. He is almost universally admired and esteemed for his many excellent qualities; and the only fault which can be alleged in his character is, that his wrath, when aroused, is terrible as a tornado. It is commonly so with persons who have once shed human blood. Their hands wander involuntarily to their knives upon the instant, and they never can endure to see their beloved weapons removed beyond their reach. They sleep with the cold steel under their heads—wear it in their bosoms. Can it be possible, then, that there is intoxication, a mental witchery more powerful than wine, in the crimson cup of murder? Oh! what fell infatuation is that which blinds the eyes of the bravest to the agonies of the torn and bleeding heart that quivers beneath their dagger points for the last time, and which shuts up their ears against the mournful cries and wild wailing lamentations of fathers and mothers, wives and children, the bereaved relatives of the vanquished foe!

Those beings only are fit for solitude who like nobody, are like nobody, and are liked by nobody.

Variety.

A few days since three Irishmen very ill were ordered to be sent to the St. Louis City Hospital. The physician prescribed for them suitable medicines, together with a bottle of fourth proof brandy, the latter to be given in doses of a table spoonful every hour or two. The three were then put in charge of a Hibernian nurse, with strict orders to follow the directions in administering the remedies. Next morning the Irish attendant reported one of the patients dying. On being asked how the others were getting along, she replied they were dead.

"Did you give the medicine as I told you!"

"Faith an' I did, Sir."

"And the brandy?"

"Shure, an' I thought it a pity to waste so much good liquor on the men that were bound to die anyhow, so I drinked it meself."

We clip the following resolutions from the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen in Canton, Mississippi, at a recent meeting:

1. Resolved by this Council that we build a new jail.
2. Resolved that the new jail be built out of the materials of the old jail.
3. Resolved that the old jail be used until the new one is finished.

A western pettifogger, while conducting a suit before a justice of the peace, seeing that his case was going against him, broke forth in the following indignant strain:

"Go on with your abuse, you infarnal bullheads. I s'pose yer think you are going to get the case. Well, mebby yer will get it; my client can't get no justice afore this court. But, sir, we are enough for ye, the hull of ye. Me and my client will never be intimidated nor tyrranized over, mark that! And, sir, just as sure as this court decides against us, we'll file a writ of progrander, and we———"

Here he was interrupted by the opposite counsel, who wanted to know what he meant by a writ of progrander.

"Mean! why sir, a writ of progrander is a—a its a—wal, I dont just remember the exact word, but its what'll knock thunder out of your blasted one-horse courts."

A Western correspondent says: "I attended a wedding a few days since. Wishing to say something becoming the occasion, I approached the fair young bride in the course of the evening, and, after congratulating her on her departure from the state of single blessedness, I wished her a pleasant voyage down the river of life. She said she hoped so, but she heard there was a great deal of fever on the river now; she hoped they wouldn't catch it on the way down."

"Did you ever know such a mechanical genius as my son?" said an old lady. "He has made a fiddle out of his own head, and has wood enough for another."

There is an English statute, where one half goes to the king and the other half to the informer—the penalty being *fourteen years' transportation.*

Epicurus recommends temperance to us, if it were for nothing else but the pleasure of it; it is the glory of the man who hath abundance, to live as reason, not appetite, directs.

Prof. Park, of Andover, being at Plymouth in warm weather, was lodged in a bed that resembled Pekin, in being more populous than comfortable, and he remarked in the morning that he never before knew what was meant by "live geese feathers."

If a man has a quarrelsome temper, let him alone. The world will soon find him employment. He will soon meet with some one stronger than himself, who will repay him better than you can. A man may fight duels all his life, if he is disposed to quarrel.

Marie Anne Mancini, a niece of Cardinal Mazarin, was charged by Court gossip with practising sorcery. La Leynee, an old Councillor of State, once seriously asked her whether she had ever seen the devil during her conjurations. "Yes," she replied, quickly, "I see him at this moment. He is an ugly old man, disguised as a Councillor of State!"

The Portsmouth *Gazette* is publishing extracts from the ancient records of that town, among which the following occurs, Sept. 25, 1662: "Ordered that a cage be made or some other means invented by the Selectmen to punish such as sleep or take tobacco on the Lord's day, out of the meeting, in time of the publique exercise."

General Quitman is reputed to have said a good thing on the morning of the battle of Monterey. He was observed to go into the field in full uniform. A friend remonstrated with him, urging that he would make himself a very conspicuous mark for the enemy. The pages of ancient and modern history are challenged to produce a more heroic reply than he made: "*The more balls aimed at me, the less will be directed at my men!*"

The woman who marries for money is not overstocked with delicacy.

There are two kinds of geniuses—the clever and the too clever.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1858.

We are unfeignedly happy to be able to offer a few words, in compliance with our promise last week, on the importance of the formation of libraries; the more so because of the inestimable benefits to be derived from associations of this kind. We only hope that the enthusiasm at present manifest to press the enterprise forward to an extended sphere of usefulness will continue undiminished.

We feel confident that the present healthy feeling in our community on this subject will not wane for lack of ability, on the part of the individuals who have identified themselves with the cause—who have laid the corner stone of the edifice—for of that essential material they have enough for even greater enterprises; but if it wane, which we hope will not be the case, it will be for lack of zeal, and for this reason we venture to drop a few commonplace ideas concerning the importance of this and all kindred measures to turn the tide of human passions, ever prone to the wrong course, into the smooth and safe channel which leads to happiness and prosperity.

Who can estimate the benefits which will accrue to ourselves, the community and our children, from the establishment of library associations? Books, well digested, make the difference between the ignorant and intelligent, the dull-witted and the quick, the dunce and the wise man. Our reputation in community depends greatly upon the company we keep; if we choose good books for our companions, we need have no fear for that valuable possession—a good reputation. He who reads, and reads discriminately, is always more capable than he who does not; therefore, it is the best informed merchant who always takes the lead, and so in all the professions and occupations of life. The best read and best informed always occupy the front rank.

It is the legislator who has thoroughly studied and understands the history of his country, who commands our confidence, wins our support, and best promotes our interests. That farmer is the most successful who, to his aid, brings scientific agriculture, derived from agricultural works. He understands the soils which he wishes to cultivate; he can analyze them and adapt his crops to them. He is constantly posted in the ever occurring developments made in this Heaven bequeathed science all over the world. That farmer is to be pitied whose horizon of information relative to his business is bounded by his county lines.

—"The world is a workshop,
And none but the wise know how to use the tools."

Whoever masters the standard books that pertain to his pursuit in life, is a more capable man than his neighbors who have not, and will sooner or later find opportunities to bring his information into use, to his pecuniary benefit.

In the voyage of life, the man who reads has as much advantage over the man who does not, as one of our ocean steamers has over a Dutch galliot.

The importance of newspapers as a source of information and amusement, leaving out of the account their actual necessity as an accompaniment to civilization in the present age, cannot well be overestimated. It is a gloomy home, indeed, where no newspaper makes its appearance. In the same way that the absence of newspapers and books in a family is an injury to the children, so in a community, the absence of a public library is an injury to every individual member of that community. A taste for reading is one of the surest safeguards against vicious habits, and who would not avoid these quicksands which lie in our path through life, when it can be done so easily, and is attended with so much pleasure, not to mention that it costs much less. Somebody has said that "one vice costs more than ten virtues." How true we all know this to be?

We should have vastly less dissipation, and a greatly improved state of society, in the Territory, if books were more generally preferred to the social glass. Books are better preventives against brawls than penalties or constables.

Although we would not recommend the introduction of novels into families, yet, even works of fiction are useful, notwithstanding they aim at nothing higher than the temporary amusement of the reader; for recreation is necessary to man—while cards, drinking, and their concomitants, are vicious in themselves; good novels are, at least, harmless. We have not begun to cover the ground of the advantages to community to be derived from a taste for reading, and a means to gratify that taste; our limits preclude the possibility of so doing, but we trust that what we have written will not be without benefit.

In view of the present unsettled state of our relations with the Indians, we deem it our duty to caution the whites from expressing their opinions too freely in the presence and hearing of the Indians. We often hear persons boasting and threatening that if they could only set eyes on such and such Indians, they would shoot them or put them out of the way. Now, whether they would or would not, we do not know; but oftentimes, when such remarks are made, Indians are within hearing, listening to and understanding every word of the conversation, and ready to bear the news to the individual threatened; who, knowing such threats to be made against his life, will not be likely to entertain very friendly feelings towards the whites. For this reason we would recommend caution, as we know from observation that the Indians watch closely and scrutinize our every word and action.

By reference to Special Notices, it will be seen that a meeting of the people of Pierce County has been called, to take place at the Court House in Steilacoom, on Saturday, the 17th of April next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of organizing a company, or society whose object will be to encourage, aid and invite immigration to our Territory from the Atlantic States. The importance of this measure will at once suggest itself to all intelligent, true, and working friends of the Territory. It is to be hoped that the meeting will be well attended, and that its action may be fraught with good.

FIRE.—On Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, Mr. Rogers, as he was retiring to rest, discovered the roof of the County Auditor's office to be on fire. Rushing out in his undress, he aroused the persons sleeping in the building, and with the assistance of Mr. Geo. Gallagher, of Olympia, succeeded in extinguishing the flames; not however, until a large portion of the roof had been destroyed. The discovery of the fire was extremely fortunate, and had it not been for the exertions of the above gentlemen, the building, together with the county records, would have been consumed.

ALMOST A FIRE.—Our town during the past week has been remarkable for the number of alarms of fire. On Saturday night last, the dwelling house of Mrs. Webster was discovered to have caught fire in consequence of a defect in the stove pipe. Owing to the prompt assistance rendered by our citizens, but little damage was done.

The steamer *Constitution* Capt. Gove, has resumed her trips on the Sound, carrying the mail. The steamer *Sea Bird*, Capt. Connor, is also performing regular trips. Our citizens will now have an opportunity of journeying on the Sound without incurring the risk and exposure attendant upon canoe traveling.

The race mentioned as to come off on Sunday last, came off at the appointed time. The purse was won by McDaniel's sorrel horse, by about two lengths. Time—half mile, 58 seconds. Weights—132 lbs. We understand that another match has been made; same horses, and conditions, to come off on the 4th of April, at Thomas Dean's

We are indebted to Purser Wadsworth, of the *Sea Bird* for favors. Also to Purser Terry, of the *Constitution*, for shipping intelligence.

The ship *Matias Cousina* sailed yesterday with a cargo of sawed lumber, amounting to four hundred thousand feet, furnished by Balch & Webber, for Valparaiso.

The ships *Ravendale* and *Wacousta* are loading at Teekalet, for London. Also ships *Kit Carson*, and *Geo. Raynes*, for foreign ports.

We are compelled to go to press without later Atlantic and Californ a news owing to the non-arrival of the Pacific mail steamer, now fully due.

A singular marriage lately took place in Wilkes county, N. C. A man named Holloway married his step-mother, the second wife, the widow of his own father! She had six children, three of them by his father and three by himself; and, having nine children of his own, the couple set up housekeeping with fifteen children.

Mr. James Morrison, one of the wealthiest of the "merchant princes" of London, is dead. The value of his property is estimated at nearly four million pounds sterling, a considerable portion of which is invested in sound securities in the United States.

[From our Extra of 22d inst.]

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM VICTORIA, V. I.

GOLD DISCOVERY CONFIRMED!

RICH GOLD FIELDS FOUND ON FRAZER'S AND THOMPSON'S RIVERS,

Miners making from $8 to $50 a-day.

THE INDIANS FRIENDLY.

People Abandoning their Homes and the Mills to go to the Mines!

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the schooner *Wild Pigeon*, Capt. Jones, we have been put in possession of late and highly interesting intelligence from the gold fields of the Suswap country.

Capt. Jones reports that the excitement relative to the gold fields lately discovered on Frazer's and Thompson's rivers, is very great.

A large number of persons had returned to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, for provisions and implements for mining, bringing large quantities of gold. They report the miners to be making from *EIGHT* to *FIFTY* dollars per day.

The Indians in that section of country, heretofore regarded as unfriendly, have manifested great friendship for the whites, and no acts of hostility have been committed thus far. They are no doubt intimidated by the presence of so large a body of miners.

It is estimated that some three hundred people have left Vancouver's Island and the lower part of the Sound within the last ten days.

The hands employed in the various mills are leaving, and there is a scarcity of help at the present time. It is said that about sixty have already left. Parties are also preparing to leave this place for the mines.

LATER.

Since the above was published in our Extra, we have been allowed the perusal of a business letter from a gentleman of reliability. He says:

"I have just returned from Fort Langley, on Frazer's river, and am about to return to the mines with a supply of 'tom irons' and tools for mining. * * * * Tell your friends to come soon, if at all; as the river will rise, and they cannot get up.,'

Still Later.

From a gentleman who has since arrived from Bellingham Bay, we learn that much excitement prevails. All the hands employed in the coal mine of the Bellingham Bay Company have left, and operations are suspended. The people are leaving in numbers for Frazer's river. It is apprehended that a large number of desertions will take place from Fort Bellingham.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* states that recently a married man named John A. Saal, residing in Brooklyn, made the acquaintance of Miss Bertha Blattmacher, a teacher in one of the public schools, and succeeded, by representing himself a farmer from the interior and a man of means, in obtaining her consent to marriage. Accordingly the young lady left the school and made preparation. Saal's wife found in one of her husband's pockets a marriage agreement between him and the lady, and at once exposed his duplicity. The result was a suit by the young lady, in which she recovered $5000 damages.

In the Police Court in Brooklyn, N. Y., lately, it was discovered that an Irishman who had been tried and convicted for beating his wife, and was awaiting sentence, had the small-pox, which was breaking out with great virulence all over his face. A general stampede at once took place; the clerk turned ghastly white, and made a somerset out of the window; the Judge, thinking the building was falling, went after the clerk in a most undignified manner, while the deputy sheriff and other officers climbed the posts and took refuge among the rafters. The poor Irishman was forced out of the door and bidden never to return.

THE EFFECT OF BAD POETRY.—A man named Shepherd recently died at Decatur, Missouri, in consequence of the writing of a piece of bad poetry. A Mr. T. A. Green, probably a new relation of Mr. Veri-Green, wrote a piece of poetry for the Decatur *Gazette*, which the editor, Mr. Davis, saw fit to "cut up" severely. Thereat Mr. Green very foolishly got angry, and came to blows with Mr. Davis. Mr. Shepherd having witnessed the affray, was called to testify in relation to it, and being a nervous man, the excitement of the occasion overcame him, and after giving his testimony he fell down and immediately expired. Let poetasters take warning, and beware how they trifle with the lives of the community.

Cincinnati, according to a recent estimate, has a population of 244,000 inhabitants; an increase in ten years of over 87,000. The value of manufactures and industry is set down at about $80,000,000.

A Modern Millwood.

A young man named Richardson lately committed suicide at the National Hotel, in Cincinnati, under peculiar circumstances, since which revelations have been made concerning the cause of the act, which gives a new and painful proof of the inexplicable fascinations which some women are capable of exerting, even when known to be lascivious and depraved. The true story reminds one of the history of George Barnwell, the London apprentice, who is tempted to his ruin by a human syren named Millwood.

Richardson, the young man in question, was formerly a sober, quiet and industrious fellow, until he became accidentally acquainted with a very beautiful woman, whose reputation, however, was rather questionable. He became passionately attached to her, and on learning her true character, endeavored to persuade her to become his mistress. She consented, and in that relation took occasion to weave him still closer about her, until he was almost completely in her power. He lost all self-respect, and made every sacrifice her caprice demanded. Anything she asked of him, no matter how degrading and revolting to his nature, he did without question; stifling his better feeling, and making himself a mere instrument in the hands of this lovely but wicked woman.

After having ruined her lover, mentally, morally, physically and pecuniarily, the Circe began to grow indifferent, and finally cold toward him. She contracted liaisons with other men, and, when remonstrated with, laughed at the poor fellow who had been blighted by her inexorable and rapacious demands. At length his pride began to awaken, and he threatened to leave her; but she, with tears and supplications, suddenly became repentant, and won him back again, to continue his life of slavery to her.

When she had thus secured him, she was again unfaithful, and again repented, and so on, for several months, during which time he lived in a state of alternate delight and despair, which drove him to the excessive use of stimulants, and almost to madness. Thus reduced to the lowest state of abjectness, he dragged out a weary existence until last summer, when his mistress ran away from him with one of her former admirers. He then attempted suicide, but was saved by medical treatment.

The woman who had forced him to this step then returned, having cast off the lover with whom she ran away, and went back to Richardson for awhile. A new face attracted her once more, and after many violent stormy scenes with her idolator, she left him for the new protector, declaring she would never see him again. Richardson threatened, at first, to kill this last companion of hers, but finally, despairing of ever winning her back, he wrote her a note, to the effect that he would soon rid her of all further anxiety about himself by a dose of poison. After reading this note, she coolly remarked that it was the first sensible thing he had written her, and the very best thing he could do!

He then executed his intention, but her callous indifference followed him even to the grave. On hearing of his death, she exhibited no emotion whatever, and went to the hotel where his body lay, merely to take from it what few articles of value he had worn! She then returned to her new lover.

A HORSE MADE FURIOUS BY SMELLING BLOOD.—A boy about 13 years of age, named George Hawthorn, son of Thos. Hawthorn, of South Canaan, Conn., had his thigh broken, Jan. 27th, in a singular manner. While the father was butchering, the boy in assisting him got some blood upon his clothes, and shortly after entered the stable to feed a span of horses; but, while in the act of unhitching one of them, the horse smelt the blood and immediately became frantic, furiously attacked the boy, threw him down and pawed him with his fore feet and kicked him, breaking his thigh about half way above the knee, when the boy escaped by crawling under the manger.

Steilacoom Prices Current.

WHOLESALE—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Provisions.		Tea, per lb	$1 00
Beef, fresh, per lb	15	Dried Apples, per lb	19
Mutton	12½	Dried Peaches	25
Pork, fresh	12½	Chill, do	25
Salt do	18	Soap, No. 1	12½
Mess do., per bbl	$36@38	Soap, No. 2	10
Clear do	45	Starch	20
Bacon, clear, per lb	30	Sugar, No. 1 China	20
Bacon, prime	20	Sugar, No. 2 do	18
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	63	Tobacco, per lb	37½@75
Lard	20	Saleratus	15
Cheese	—	Pepper, whole	40
Flour, per 100 lbs	$7 00	Molasses	70
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	6@7	Whisky	1 00@2 50
Beans, whole	10	Gin	1 50@3 00
Peas, marafat, per lb	8	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	12½@20	Nails, per keg	$8 50
Hosiery, wool, hf, per doz	$3@5	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	5@7 50
Linseed Oil, per gal	$2 50	**Lumber.**	
Turpentine	2 00	Sawed Fir, per M	$11@12
Lamp Oil	1 00	Cedar	12@22
Olive Oil	7 00	Shingles	6 00
Groceries.		Square Timber, per foot	.8@10
Coffee, per lb	18½	Piles	$3@4 00
Coffee, ground	20		

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

New Advertisements.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
3-1y Olympia, W. T.

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Main street, Olympia, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,

HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE, a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.

Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
3-1y Main st, Olympia.

MILITARY ROAD NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED IN San Francisco, California, until 12 o'clock, M., of the day succeeding the arrival in San Francisco of the Mail from Puget Sound, which will be due by April, 20th proximo, for the performance of the following work on the Steilacoom and Bellingham Bay Military Road.

I. For opening and clearing a space 25 feet in width, through the timber, along the route surveyed and blazed, between the lower crossing of the Puyallup River and Seattle, in Washington Territory, a distance of about 28 miles. The timber is to be cut to the level of the ground.

Some grading will be required. Also, some corduroying, of a substantial nature. The width of the corduroying to be 12 feet. Bidders will specify a sum for each acre of clearing—for each cubic yard of grading—for each running foot of corduroying.

II. SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at the same time and place for opening a line (under the specifications above named) between the Military Post at Bellingham Bay and Whatcom, a distance of about 4 miles. Three small bridges will be required on this distance of about 20 feet space. The flooring to be of 3-inch fir plank, or of cedar puncheons, as specified in the bids.

Bids will be accompanied by a guarantee from two responsible parties, to the effect that the bidder will enter upon the contract immediately, in case of the acceptance of his proposals, and at the signing of the contract. Bonds to the amount of the contract will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

The work to be completed by October 10th, proximo. Payments may be made, from time to time, to the amount of 50 per cent. of the contract price of work done; the remainder to be paid upon the completion and acceptance of the work. Payments to be made by checks upon the United States Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco.

The right of rejecting all bids is reserved. The contract, if awarded, will be given to the lowest responsible bidder conforming to these requirements. The contract will be submitted to the Secretary of War. In case of his disapproval, payment will be made for work already done, at the rates specified in the contract.

In case that it is required, the contractor will be expected to extend the line to be opened some 4 or 5 miles beyond Seattle, and to make some repairs on the road between Steilacoom and Puyallup, at the rates specified in the contract.

The right is reserved of increasing or diminishing the width of the space to be cleared.

A large portion of the distance between the Puyallup and Seattle has already been partially opened.

Proposals to be endorsed, "Bids for Bellingham Bay Military Road."

Further information may be obtained by applying to W. W. DeLacy, Esq., at Olympia.

Address

LIEUT. G. H. MENDELL,
Corps of Topographical Engineers,
Office 12th Light-House District,
San Francisco, California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9th, 1858. 3-4w

NO. 1 FAMILY FLOUR constantly on hand.
J. R. MEEKER & SONS,
1-3m* Steilacoom, W. T.

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 3, 1857. 1-tf

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 House 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. 1-2dp2m

OLD TOM—200 gallons Old Tom on hand and for sale cheap, 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.

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. KELER.

Puget Sound Shipping List.

STEILACOOM, W. T., MARCH 26, 1858.

Arrived.

March 19—Stmr Sea Bird, Connor, 8 hrs fm Olympia; pass to master.
Stmr Constitution, Hunt, 4 hrs fm Olympia; pass to master.
20—Schr I I Stevens, Linnet, fm Olympia.
22—Schr Wild Pigeon, Jones, fm Victoria (V I) via Port Townsend; to master.
24—Stmr Constitution, Gove, fm Port Townsend.
Chil ship Matias Cousino, Mowrick, fm Miller's Mill; lumber for Valparaiso.
Schr Wild Pigeon, Jones, fm Olympia.
Schr H C Page, Barnes, fm Bellingham Bay; to master.
25—Stmr Sea Bird, Connor, 15 hrs fm Bellingham Bay via Ports on the Sound.

Sailed.

March 19—Stmr Sea Bird, Connor, Ports on the Sound.
Stmr Constitution, Hunt, Ports on the Sound.
20—Schr I I Stevens, Linnet, Olympia.
23—Schr Wild Pigeon, Jones, Olympia.
24—Stmr Constitution, Gove, Olympia.
Schr Wild Pigeon, Jones, Victoria, V I.
25—Stmr Sea Bird, Connor, Olympia.
Chil ship Matias Cousino, Mowrick, Valparaiso.

Memoranda.

Per Sea Bird—Off Port Townsend saw a barque, supposed to be the Ork, Trask, beating in.

In Port.

March 26—Brig Cyrus, Diggs, ldg for San Francisco.

Ports on the Sound,

PORT TOWNSEND—Sailed March 20, brig Merchantman, Robinson, San Francisco; schr L P Foster, Moore, Honolulu; bque Ella Frances, Rand, San Francisco.

PORT MADISON—Arr March 20, bque Madonna, Hoeg, fm San Francisco for Port Ludlow; brig Willimantic, ——, fm San Francisco.

TEEKALET—Arr March 15, ship Kit Carson, Dillingham, fm San Francisco for Australia; 23d, stmr Constitution, Hunt, fm Port Townsend. Sld 23d, stmr Constitution, Hunt, Ports on the Sound.

Special Notices.

☞ All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of BALCH & WEBBER prior to the 1st of January, 1858, are hereby notified to call and settle immediately, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. 3-tf

☞ **Citizens of Pierce County, Attention!**—There will be a meeting of the people held at the Court-House in Steilacoom on the 17th of April next, for the purpose of taking measures to form a society whose object will be to encourage, aid, and invite immigration to this Territory.

As this is a matter in which all are interested, a full attendance is invited.

3-4 MANY CITIZENS.

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

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

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

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. G. C. BLANKENSHIP, Sec'y.

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.

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 and Retail,
A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as

Pork, Bacon, Hams, Salmon, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Beans, Rice, Peas, Potatoes, Salt, fine, Salt, coarse, Tobacco, Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar, Nails, Glass, Axes, Buckets, Brooms, White Lead, Oil, Turpentine, Lamp Oil, Olive Oil, Coffee, Tea,
Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Soap, Starch, Sugar, Crushed do, Adamantine Candles, Saleratus, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Mustard, Capers, Table Sauces, Can Oysters, Can Lobsters, Can Chickens, Can Beef, Can Peaches, Bottled Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Can Apples, Can Strawberries, Can Pie Fruits, Bottled Pie Fruits, Ex. Lemon, Ex. Vanilla, Ex. Orange, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.

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

PORK—20 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.

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

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., MARCH 26, 1858.

Spicy Correspondence—A True Wife.

We are assured by a friend, says the *Boston Post*, who is personally cognizant of what he states, that the following piquant correspondence is genuine. A gentleman whose business calls him a good deal from home, is accustomed to give the custody of his correspondence to his wife, an intelligent lady, who, in obedience to instructions, opens all letters that come in her husband's absence; answers such of them as she can, like a confidential clerk, and forwards the rest to her liege lord, at such place as he may have designated at his departure. During a recent absence of her husband, the lady received a letter, of which the following, (omitting names, dates, and places) is a true copy:

"My Dear Sir: I saw a fine picture of you yesterday, and fell in love with it, as I did with the original in W——— last winter, when I saw you more than an hour, though I suppose you did not see me among so many. I fear you will think me forward in thus addressing you; but I trust you are as noble and unsuspecting, as you are handsome and brilliant. Perhaps you would like to know something about me, your ardent admirer! Well, I am not very good at description, but I will say I am not married, though you are, I am told. My friends tell me I have not a pretty face, but only a good figure. I am rather *petite*, have black eyes, black hair, and a dark complexion—that is, I am what is called a brunette. I am stopping for a few weeks with my brother-in law and sister in this town, and I dearly wish you would meet me there before I return to W———. At any rate, do not fail to write me at least a few words to tell me whether I shall ever see you again, and know you more intimately. Forgive my boldness, and believe me, your friend. ———."

To this letter, the wife, who by the by, has not the least knowledge of the person to whom she was writing, made the following answer:

"Mademoiselle: Your letter of the — inst., addressed to Mr. ———, was duly received. Mr. ———, who is my husband, directed me, when he left home some days ago, to open all his letters, and to answer all that I conveniently could. As you seem to be rather impatient, I will answer your letter myself. I do not think your description of yourself will please Mr. ———. I happen to know that he dislikes black eyes, and hates brunettes most decidedly. It is is quite true (as you suppose) that he judges of women as he does of horses; but I do not think your inventory of your 'points' is complete enough to be satisfactory to him. You omit to mention your height, wind, speed, and [here the word is illegible.] Taking your charms at your own estimate, I doubt whether they will prove sufficiently attractive to draw him so far as B— merely for the satisfaction of comparing them with the schedule. You say you trust my husband is 'unsuspecting.' I think that is his nature, but yet he is used to drawing inferences, which are sometimes as unkind as suspicious. You say you are unmarried. My advice to you is, that you marry somebody as soon as possible. In most cases I would not recommend haste; but in yours, I am convinced there is truth in the proverb which speaks of the danger of delay. Should you be so fortunate as to get a husband (which may God mercifully grant!) my opinion is that you will consider any woman, who should write him such a letter as this of yours, impertinent, and, perhaps, immodest.

"I will deliver your note to Mr. ——— when he returns, and also a copy of my reply, which I am sure he will approve. I am, with as much respect as you permit, Mrs. ———."

This was the end of the correspondence.

How They Live in New York—Dog Meat Sausages.

An incident occurred lately in 47th street, New York, which goes to strengthen the prejudice so long existing against sausages. The daughter of a policeman saw from a rear window of her residence two men lead a fine looking dog into a yard adjoining, and after cutting the animals throat, carry the carcass into the house. She continued to watch the movements of the inmates, and soon saw the same men skin the dog in a rear room opposite, and a woman clean the entrails. From these proceedings she concluded that there was something wrong, and in the absence of her father, went in search of another policeman, who proceeded immediately to the premises in question, where they found two Germans, named Francis Miller, and Andrew Schweitzler, as represented, cleaning the dog meat, and Mrs. Miller preparing the entrails.

In a barrel which stood near, was a large quantity of sausages, supposed to have been made from dog meat—the meat of "poor dog Tray," just slaughtered, was packed away in a tub and the head of the victim lay on top *au natural*.

The whole party were arrested, and with the dog meat taken to the Jefferson Market police court, where an examination was held before Justice Kelly. Miller denied having made or intended to make sausages from dog's meat, but his physician, Dr. Thom, having recommended that he should use dog's fat for his complaint—consumption—he had procured this dog for that purpose, of his friend Schweitzler, who had aided him in the butchery. As for the sausages found on the premises, Miller said they were made from a pig he had purchased a short time ago, but a butcher who was attracted to the Court by the nature of the case, was of opinion that said suspicious edibles were not "pork sausages."

Dr. Thom, a German physician, was in Court, and said he had recommended dog fat for consumption, but not dog meat for sausages. It was not ascertained what disposition the prisoners intended to make of the meat. The magistrate, in order to get further particulars, held the parties to bail for further examination.

A Magician in Government Employ.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Times*, relates the following in a late letter:

Every one has seen or heard of the great Robert Houdin. Besides being the prince of conjurors, he is an able mathematician and mechanician, and his electric clock, made for the Hotel de Ville, of his native town of Blois, obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition. It is not generally known that he was sent to Algeria by the French Government on a mission connected with the black art—probably the first time that a conjuror has been called upon to exercise his profession in Government employ. Some details of his expedition have just been published. Its object was to destroy the influence exercised among the Arab tribes by the marabouts, an influence often mischievously applied. By a few clumsy tricks and impostures these marabouts pass themselves off as sorcerers; no one, it was thought, was better able to eclipse their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible bottles. One of the great pretensions of the marabout was invulnerability. At the moment a loaded musket was fired at him, and the trigger pulled, he pronounced a few cabalistic words and the weapon did not go off. Houdin detected the trick, and showed that the touchhole was plugged. The Arab wizzard was furious, and abused his French rival. "You may revenge yourself," quitely replied the Houdin; "take a pistol, load it yourself; here are bullets, put one in the barrel, but before doing so mark it with your knife." The Arab did as he was told. "You are quite certain now," said the Houdin, "that the pistol is loaded and will go off. Tell me, do you feel no remorse in killing me thus, notwithstanding that I authorize you?" "You are my enemy," coldly replied the Arab; "I will kill you." Without replying, Houdin stuck an apple on the point of a knife, held it before his heart, and calmly gave the word to fire. The pistol was discharged, the apple flew far away, and there appeared in its place, stuck on the point of the knife, the bullet the marabout had marked. The spectators remained mute from stupefaction; the marabout bowed before his superior: "Allah is great!" he said, "I am vanquished." Instead of the bottle from which, in Europe, Robert Houdin pours an endless description of every quantity of wines and liquors he called for an empty bowl, which he kept continually full of boiling coffee; but few of the Arabs would taste it, for they made sure it came direct from the devil's own coffee pot. He then told them that it was in his power to deprive them of all strength, and to restore it to them at will, and he produced a small box, so light that a child could lift it with its finger; but it suddenly became so heavy that the strongest man present could not raise it, and the Arabs, who prize physical strength above everything, looked with terror at the great magician who, they doubted not, could annihilate them by the mere exertion of his will. They expressed this belief; Houdin confirmed them in it, and promised that, on a day appointed, he would convert one of them into smoke. The day came, the crowd was prodigious; a fanatical marabout had agreed to give himself up to the sorcerer. They made him stand on a table and covered him with a transparent gauze; then Houdin and another person lifted the table by the two ends, and the Arab disappeared in a cloud of smoke. The terror of the spectators was indescribable; they rushed wildly out of the place, and ran a long distance before some of the boldest thought of returning to look after the marabout. They found him near the place where he had been evaporated; but he could tell them nothing, and was like a drunken man, ignorant of what had happened to him. Thenceforward Houdin was venerated and the marabouts were despised; the object of the French Government was completely attained.

Monument to Baron Steuben.

The Germans recently held a festival at Richmond, Va., to raise means to erect a monument to the memory of Baron Steuben. Such a token of remembrance is due to his great services. Contributions in its aid ought not to be limited to any class of our people. The entire Union owes him a debt which cannot be paid by a simple monument. Though born in the heart of Europe, under an absolute king, he was the true and unflinching friend of liberty; and pledged his life to her service in America. He had been an aid-de-camp to Frederick the Great, of Prussia, and had attained the rank of lieutenant-general in his army. Sacrificing honors and emoluments in his native land in 1777, he came to America and tendered his services to Congress as a volunteer, claiming neither rank nor compensation. He joined Washington at Valley Forge.

He was one of the best drill officers in the army, and his system, afterward published, constituted our manual of tactics down to the war of 1812. He was one of the most self-sacrificing men that ever lived. Congress made him Inspector-General with the rank of Major-General. On the surrender of Cornwallis, whose first offer to capitulate was made to him, in order to extend civilities to the captured officers, like others of his rank, he sold his favorite charger to raise the necessary means. His watch went to relieve the sick and wounded of our army. Much of his pay was disposed of in the same manner. The money voted him by Congress was expended in acts of charity, and in rewarding good conduct among the soldiers. His abhorrence of treason was manifested by influencing a soldier named Arnold to change his name. That soldier and his descendants were ever known by that of the glorious old soldier "Steuben."

After the war, Washington and Hamilton secured him an annuity of $2,500 from the General Government. New Jersey gave him a farm, Virginia voted him fifteen thousand acres of land, which was located in Kentucky. New York gave him sixteen thousand acres, situated north of the city of Utica, in the town of Remsen, upon which he resided at the time of his death, in 1795. Some of his countrymen came and settled with him upon his lands, for whom he made provision in his will, which manifested the generosity and goodness of his heart. The residue of his estate he willed to Benjamin Walker and William North, who had been his aids. The latter subsequently attained eminence in New York, and became successively State and United States Senator, and afterwards Adjutant-General of our army.

Gen. North's interest, under Steuben's will, passed to Walker, and the rights of his representatives have recently been acted upon in the Pension Office. In framing the provisions of his will, the old Baron followed the dictates of his own feelings rather than the precedents emanating from other minds. He required his faithful servants to bury him upon his estate, but with a caution and secresy that should preclude the possibility of others finding his remains. This injunction was observed by those of his household who loved and venerated him; and to this day the resting place of his remains is unknown to the public, unless certain recent judicial proceedings in New York contain material error.

Such was Frederic William Augustus, Baron Von Steuben. He was a patriotic and true friend of American liberty, who sacrificed fortune and honor in Prussia to serve the infant cause of liberty in a distant land. He was as brave a man as lived, and as gentle as brave. His heart was warm, true and faithful, without a selfish streak in it. All America should join in erecting his monument, and fathers should recount on the family hearthstone his noble virtues and his pure and unselfish acts, and urge their imitation.

The Good Old Times.—We are quite tired of hearing people lament over the "good old times," and complaining that the world is growing worse and worse every day. Happening to take up a file of English newspapers for 1775, we failed, in studying their contents, to find therein any evidence of a "golden age." In 1775, public lotteries were sanctioned and protected by law. How many did they ruin? how many did they madden? how many did they destroy, body and soul? In 1775, insolvent tradesmen and dissipated apprentices took to the highway with pistol and crape, *a la Macheath*, and there was not a road or heath near London which did not swarm with them, as the best contemporary evidence proves. On the 15th of February, 1775, a man was hanged for robbing a farmer's boy of *sixpence*, and two other unfortunate men suffered with him for robbing one Peter Brown of *six shillings*! In 1775, printed free expressions of opinion, however true, were burned by the common hangman, and their authors and publishers were fined, imprisoned, pilloried, and sometimes whipped at the cart's tail into the bargain! In 1775, the most disgusting and universal corruption, licentiousness, and drunkenness, prevailed among even the best educated classes. Well may we, knowing these things, rejoice in the progress we have made and are making.

To some men it is indispensable to be worth money, for without it they would be worth nothing.

Miscellaneous.

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

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. COCK. 1-tf
Olympia, March 12, 1858.

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.

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 country 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.

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

San Francisco.

MUSIC!

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION
AT

KOHLER'S,

No. 178 Washington st.

SONGS,
WALTZES,
POLKAS,
SCHOTTISCHES,
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MAZURKAS,
SELECTIONS FROM ALL THE OPERAS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
BY THE MOST EMINENT COMPOSERS.

MUSIC BOOKS.

INSTRUCTORS—For all Instruments,
GLEE BOOKS,
OPERAS,
ORATORIOS,
SACRED MUSIC BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
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BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

TROMBONES, POST HORNS, OPHICIEIDES, BUGLES, CYMBALS,
CORNETS, CORNOPEANS, ALTO HORNS, TENOR HORNS, BARITONES, TUBAS.

ACCORDEONS.

FROM THE BEST FRENCH MAKERS.

SEVEN CASES, just received and now unpacking, will be sold to the trade at

25 per cent. Less than Former Prices.

GUITARS.

FROM THE BEST FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN MAKERS.

☞ Note.—A. KOHLER is Sole Agent in California for the celebrated maker,

CHARLES STUMCKE.

VIOLINS, BANJOS, TAMBORINES, FLAGEOLETS,
FLUTES, FIFES, CLARIONETS, PICOLOS.

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE
Of every description always on hand in large quantities.

ROMAN AND ITALIAN STRINGS.

Just received, an invoice of the famous S. S. S. Roman Strings, warranted to be unequalled in the world.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Vases, Porte-Monnaies,
Portfolios, Watchstands,
Placons, Opera-Glasses,
Lithographs, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BABY-JUMPERS,
AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF TOYS.

N.B.—Customers are requested to send their orders direct to the undersigned, either by mail or express, and they may be assured of having them filled promptly and to their satisfaction. All goods warranted perfect, or the money refunded.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

Are particularly invited to call and examine our immense stock. They will find our prices from 25 to 50 per cent.

LOWER

Than any other jobbing house in California.

A. KOHLER,
1-3m 178 Washington street.

ATWILL & CO.,
172 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND
MERCHANDISE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
AND
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders punctually attended to at the same prices as by personal application, by addressing

ATWILL & CO.,
1-6mls San Francisco.

HUGHES & WALLACE,
IMPORTERS,
Nos. 105 and 107 Sacramento street.

MILLINERY GOODS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HOSIERY, LINENS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
BONNETS,
RONCHES,
BLONDS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
PERFUMERIES,
GIMPS, FRINGES,
COMBS, BRUSHES,
GALLOONS,
TAPES, THREAD,
EDGINGS,
INSERTIONS,
BANDS,
SKIRTS,
BUTTONS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c., &c.

Our stock is VERY LARGE, and the Goods are carefully selected, and well suited for the trade generally.

New Goods by every Steamer.

CHEAP FOR CASH, OR APPROVED SECURITY.

HUGHES & WALLACE,
IMPORTERS,
105 and 107 Sacramento street.
1-3m San Francisco.

San Francisco.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!

WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of every one in Washington Territory to our complete stock of SCHOOL BOOKS of every description, which we are selling at a very small advance over New York prices.

To all who are about purchasing, we say, send your orders and they will be filled by return steamer, and at prices that will be satisfactory.

ALSO,

Every Description of School Stationery.

To the Lawyers of Washington and Oregon:

Our stock of LAW BOOKS is the most complete in the State, and they are sold at New York catalogue price, and in many cases at EVEN LESS than that.

Our Blank Books, Letter-Cap and Legal Paper and Stationery of all descriptions are of the very best quality, and the prices the most moderate of any establishment on the Pacific coast.

LEE & CARL,
Booksellers and Stationers,
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PIONEER ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE
PACIFIC COAST.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF
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STATIONER AND DEALER
IN
BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPER,
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(Of Rodgers, Wostenholm, Crooks, Needham and Barnes manufacture)
PORT-MONNAIES AND FANCY GOODS,

Offers to the trade a well-selected stock of SUPERIOR QUALITY of the above mentioned goods, at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK,
Sansome street, between Clay and Commercial,
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M. JORDAN,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,
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ALL KINDS OF QUARTZ WORK ON HAND and manufactured to order.

Watches Repaired and Warranted.

☞ Persons in the interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. 1-3m

FRESH FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS, A LARGE assortment of fresh Field and Garden Seeds, and will constantly receive, by every express for the season, from the best growers in the Eastern States and Europe, so that purchasers may rely with confidence on any seeds they may purchase from our store.

Among our assortments we have on hand at present—
500 lbs best White French Sugar Beet;
300 lbs Long Blood Beet;
200 lbs best Yellow D Onion; also White and Red Onion;
150 lbs Cabbage, of assorted kinds;
300 lbs Turnip, of assorted kinds;
300 lbs Carrot, of assorted kinds;
100 lbs Parsnip;
200 lbs Radish, assorted;
150 lbs Cucumber, assorted;
200 lbs Melon, assorted;
500 lbs Osage Orange, best quality;
1000 lbs best Timothy Grass;
2000 lbs best Red Clover;
50 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass, best quality;
30 bushels Red Top Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Rye Grass, best quality;
20 bushels Mixed Lawn Grass, best quality;
1500 lbs Millet, best quality, for seed;
800 lbs Canary, best quality, for seed;
500 lbs Hemp, best quality, for seed;
500 lbs Rape, best quality, for seed;
300 lbs Winter Vetches, for Cattle feed;
Garden Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives.

Also, a full collection of all kinds of Field, Fruit, Garden and Flower Seeds, ALL OF WHICH WE CAN WARRANT.

Sold wholesale and retail, in quantities to suit purchasers, at our Seed Store.

N.B.—All orders forwarded to J. P. Sweeney & Co., Seedmen and Florists, will meet with immediate attention.

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.,
109 California street,
1-3m San Francisco.

SEED WAREHOUSE,
NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET.
(Established in 1850.)

THE UNDERSIGNED, SUCCESSOR TO THE late firm of J. M. Moore & Co., has constantly on hand, and receives by every express and clipper ship from the Atlantic States and Europe, additions to his already large assortment of choice

Field and Garden Seeds,
Flower Seeds,
Fruit Seeds,
Tree Seeds,
Canary, Hemp, Millet,
Rape and Maw Seeds,
Herb Seeds,
French Sugar Beet Seed,
Chinese Sugar Cane Seed,
Dutch Bulbous Roots,
Other Flowering Roots,
Bulb Glasses,
Garden Tools, &c., &c.,

Which he offers to the Farmers and to the trade generally on the most liberal terms. The old and wide-spread reputation of this House, furnishing the best seeds that can be procured in the Eastern States and Europe, is a sure guarantee that every article sold will prove true to label, and will grow, if properly planted. Most of the Garden Seeds are raised and put up by the Shakers at New Lebanon, New York.

N.B.—Parties wishing small papers of Seeds for samples can have the same forwarded by mail, (postage paid) by forwarding the cash, at the rate of 25 cents per paper; also, packages of Flower Seeds forwarded through the mail at the same rates.

Catalogues furnished on application, with prices attached.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

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WILLIAM JORRES,
SUCCESSOR TO
JACOB STRAHLE & BROTHER,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,
No. 193 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTment of BILLIARD TABLES of all styles, manufactured of Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Citron Wood. Slate, Marble or Wooden Beds, always on hand. All necessary

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Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Fresh supplies received from the East by every steamer. All goods purchased at my establishment warranted of the best quality.

☞ Orders from the interior, or from any portion of the Pacific Coast, promptly attended to.

REPAIRING OF TABLES AND UTENSILS

Done in the neatest manner. Attention is particularly requested to my large assortment of BILLIARD INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS—a new invention. Persons requiring them can have them sent to any part of the State by forwarding old cushions, or sending exact measures.

☞ I would inform the public, that having employed Mr. GOTTLIEB STRAHLE, (formerly of the firm of J. Strahle & Bro.) I am able to compete with any other Billiard Manufacturer in the State. 1-3m

J. W. SULLIVAN,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Washington street, adjoining the Post Office,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

WOULD call the attention of all Booksellers, Expressmen and News Agents to a large list of Newspapers and Magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with Books, Stationery, and all the Cheap Publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they *can be supplied in advance of any other house*. All orders will be answered *promptly*.

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BALCH'S REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
PUGET SOUND
AND
SAN FRANCISCO

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORK, 250 Tons,
A. Y. TRASK, Commander;
AND

Brig CYRUS, 212 Tons,
W. H. DIGGS, Commander.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco.

Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.

Goods from any of the Atlantic States for Puget Sound will be carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

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Steilacoom, W. T.
LAFAYETTE BALCH,
1-tf Stewart st, San Francisco.

Business Cards.

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER
BALCH & WEBBER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.
STEILACOOM, W.T. 1-1y

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

FRANK CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Corner of Snoqualmoo and Clahn streets,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

P. J. MOOREY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

CLARKE DREW,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
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PUGET SOUND HERALD, STEILACOOM, W. T., MARCH 26, 1858.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., MARCH 26, 1858.

Miscellany.

Love in a Printing Office.

I once heard an old Jour remark that a printing office was no place for love-making, and I have since experienced the truth of the observation; being now perfectly convinced that the flower of love can never bloom in the midst of types, cases and printing ink.

It was my fortune once to sojourn for a few days in the village of ——. Directly opposite the office was a pretty white cottage with a rose-bush clambering around the casement, and I was not long in making the discovery that the aforesaid cottage with the rose-shaded window contained a fair inmate, a flower whose beauty outshone the roses that clustered around the window. She was the belle of the village. Her name was Mary—sweet, poetic Mary. I have a passion for the name of Mary.

It was a beautiful summer morning, and I had raised the window to admit the fresh breeze from the flower-decked fields, and it was not long ere I perceived the cottage window was also hoisted, and that sweet little Mary was sitting busily engaged with her needle. I worked but little that morning. My eyes constantly centered towards the cottage window where little Mary sat, and all sorts of strange fantastic notions whirled through my brain, and I began to think I felt a light touch of what poets call love sliding in at one corner of my heart.

A few days passed away and chance made me acquainted with Mary. Oh! she was a sweet creature! She had a form that would have shamed the famous Venus de Medici; a cheek that outflushed the richest peach, and a lip that would have tempted a bee from its hive on a frosty morning. I thought, as I gazed on her in mute admiration, that I had never looked on one so exquisitely beautiful. She seemed the embodiment of everything lovely and bewitching. Well, time passed on, and one day Mary expressed a desire to visit the printing office. "Good," thought I, "what a chance! I'll have a kiss there—yes, there, in the midst of the implements of mine art; why shouldn't I?" Love in a printing office—oh! There was something original in that, and I resolved to try it at all hazards.

Well, Mary came to the office, and I explained to her the use of the various implements of the black art: the press and roller, the ink and the stands, and the boxes of the A, B, C's. I took an opportunity to snatch her pretty little white hand, she drew back knocking a stickful of matter into "pi."

"I must have a kiss for that, my pretty one," said I, and at it I went. I managed to get my arm around her waist, and, in struggling to free herself, she upset a galley of editorial, a long article on the Oregon Question.

Nothing daunted, I made at her again. This time I was more successful, for I obtained a kiss. By St. Paul! it was a sweet one, and the little witch bore it like a martyr; she never screamed once. But as I raised my lips from hers, she lifted her delicate little hand and gave me a box on my ears that made me see more stars than were ever viewed by Herschel through his big telescope. Somewhat nettled, and my cheek smarting with pain, I again seized her waist and said:

"Well, if you don't like it, just take back the kiss."

She made a desperate struggle, and as she jerked herself from my arms, her foot struck the lye-pot and over it went. Another galley of editorial was sprinkled over the floor, and in her effort to reach the door her foot slipped and she fell, and in her endeavors to sustain herself, her hand—her lily-white hand—the same little hand that had come in contact with my ears—oh! horrible!—was stuck up to her elbow in ink! Shades of Franklin! She slowly drew it from the keg, dripping with ink, and asked what use I made of that tar. I began to be seriously alarmed, and apologised in the best manner I could, and to my surprise she seemed more pleased than angry; but there was a lurking devil in her eye that told me there was mischief afloat. As I stood surveying the black covering of her hand, scarcely able to suppress a laugh at its strange metamorphosis, she quickly raised it on high and brought it down kerslap on my cheek. Before I could recover from the surprise, the same little hand had again descended, and left its inky imprint on my other cheek.

"Why, Mary," I exclaimed, "what are you about?"

"I think you told me you rolled ink on the face of the form," she replied with a loud laugh, and again her hand lit upon me, taking me a broad slap in the middle of my countenance, most wonderfully bedaubing my eyes. With a light step and a merry peal of laughter she skipped through the door. She turned back when beyond my reach, and with her roguish face peering through the door-way, shouted:

"I say, Charley, what kind of a roller does my hand make?"

"Oh!" said I, "you take too much ink."

"Ha! ha!" she laughed; "well, good-bye, Charley; that's my impression."

I went to the glass and surveyed myself for a moment, and I verily believe that I could have passed for a Guinea nigger without the slightest difficulty. "And so," said I to myself, "this is love in a printing office. The devil fly away with such love."

The next morning, when the editor came in the office, I rather calculate he found things a little topsy-turvy. However, that made no difference to me, for I mizzled before daylight. I bore the marks of that scene many a day; and now, whenever I see a lady entering a printing office, I think of little Mary, and keep my eye on the ink keg.

A Hard Stone.—About the hardest case ever heard of was a murderer named Stone, executed many years since in Exeter, New Hampshire. Just before the rope was placed around his neck, he requested the Sheriff to give him a mug of ale. The request being promptly acceded to, he took the mug and commenced blowing the froth from the ale. "What are you doing that for?" nervously asked the Sheriff.

"Because," returned the stubborn wretch, "I don't think froth is healthy!"

Hen Persuaders.—The Springfield *Republican*, in speaking of a new invention for a hen's nest, whereby the eggs drop through a trap-door, and so deceives the hen, that she keeps on laying, is responsible for the following:

"Blobbs met with a loss, however, with one of his persuaders. Blobbs had a lovely Shanghai pullet of boundless ambition.—Blobbs bought a persuader, and his heart bounded within him. Alas! he never saw her come off again. At night he visited the persuader. In the upper compartment was a handful of feathers, a few toe nails and a bill. In the lower compartment were three dozen and eleven eggs! Blobbs saw it all! Her delicate constitution had been unequal to the effort, and, fired by young ambition, she had laid herself all away."

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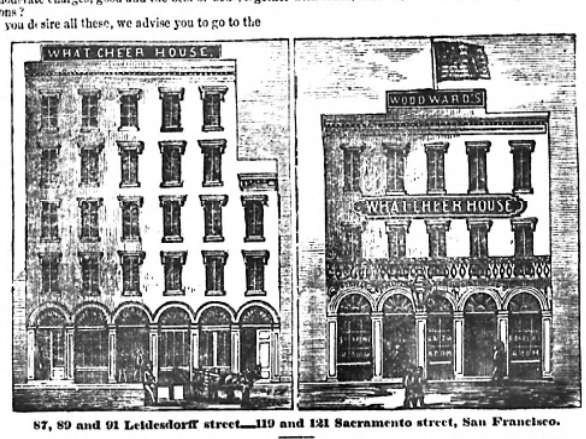

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San Francisco, Dec. 26, 1857. 1 3m

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The struggles and progress of the church in our own State are unknown to the great body of Catholics here, because we are unrepresented in 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 counterailing 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.

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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.

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MARKS, THOMAS & CO.

San Francisco, February 6th, 1858.

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IN QUART BOTTLES,

IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST Sarsaparilla made, as is certified by the wonderful cures it has performed. Remember, this is the only true and genuine article. This medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Jaundice and Costiveness.

The Best Female Medicine known.

The Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for females of delicate health, resulting from irregularity of menstrual discharges and other diseases peculiar to their sex. We assure the afflicted that a bottle or two of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla will at once regulate those difficulties and renew the natural energies.

CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by unprincipled Druggists. Take none but the genuine, which is put up in Quart Bottles, and sold by all respectable druggists.

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Also, Importers and general Agents for all the genuine PATENT MEDICINE, and sell the same in quantities to suit at reduced rates. 1-3m

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Lafont's West India Soap Tooth Root
whitens and polishes the teeth, purifies the breath, and cleanses the tongue, mouth, etc.

Jones's Italian Soap
makes discolored, eruptive skin clear, fine and white, and is the best Shaving Soap made.

Jones's Coral Hair Restorative
forces the hair to grow dark, stops its falling, dresses and beautifies it.

Sold at greatly reduced prices by all respectable druggists in California and Oregon. 1 3m

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DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S
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Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco.

Established in 1854, for the Permanent Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and the suppression of quackery.

Attending and Resident Physician,
L. J. CZAPKAY, M D.
Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds · hief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late Lecturer on the Diseases of Women and Children.

Communications strictly confidential. Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
San Francisco, Cal.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, digestive and genital organs, and all private diseases, viz: Syphilitic ulcers, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, seminal weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self abuse, and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice of many years will continue to ensure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, and during the Hungarian war and campaigns, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds He uses no mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him, by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment, and implicit secresy.

SUFFER NOT WHEN A CURE IS GUARANTEED IN ALL STAGES OF SECRET DISEASES.

Self-abuse, Nervous Debility, Syphilis in all its stages, Strictures, Gleets, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones and Ankles, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose and Eyes, Ulcers upon the Body or Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, Epileptic Fits, St Vitus's Dance, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the Sexual Organs,

Such as Nervous Trembling, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, general Weakness, Dimness of Vision with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, Loss of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Eruption upon the Face, Pain in the Back and Head, Female Irregularities, and all improper discharges of both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case, recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines prescribed are pleasant, without odor, entirely vegetable, causing no sickness, and free from mercury or balsam. During fifteen years of practice, in Europe, the Atlantic States and California, I have rescued from the jaws of death many thousands, who, in the last stages of the above mentioned diseases, had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the afflicted who may place themselves under my care a perfect and speedy cure. Private diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of Consumption, Scrofula, and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family. A permanent cure is scarcely ever effected; a majority of the cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the disease, but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury, which, with the disease, hastens the sufferer into a rapid consumption.

But should the disease and treatment not cause death speedily, and the victim marries, the disease is entailed upon the children, who are born with feeble constitutions, and the current of life corrupted by a virus which betrays itself in scrofula, tetter, ulcers, eruptions, and other affections of the skin, eyes, throat and lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffering, and consigning them to an early grave.

Self abuse is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system, drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the nervous system, rapidly wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business, and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. With the fullest confidence I assure the unfortunate victims of Self-abuse that a permanent and speedy cure can be effected, and, with the abandonment of ruinous practices, my patients can be restored to robust, vigorous health.

Irregularities and all diseases of males and females treated on principles established by fifteen years of practice and sanctioned by thousands of the most remarkable cures. Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of California, Oregon and Washington Territories, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

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DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PRIVATE MEDICAL AND Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultation, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

CERTIFICATE.

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

Washington City, Jan. 6th, 1852.

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All who feel weak, ailing and debilitated, physically or mentally, whether from disease, taking too much medicine, climate, dissipation or intemperance, read:

DO YOU FEEL PROSTRATION OF THE nerves, the body or the mind? Are your limbs continually weak and tired? Do you feel languid and exhausted, and incapable of exercise or labor? Are your nerves unstrung, your spirits low, and a general feeling of exhaustion, inanimation and weakness pervading your mental and bodily functions? If so, you are conscientiously assured that Dr. Jacob Webber's Invigorating Cordial will give you strength, animation and vigor. Are you

Dyspeptic, Rheumatic, Consumptive?

If so, you will find, after taking this, that your appetite has slightly increased, your digestion eased, that you enjoy your food, the rheumatic pains departing, and a general feeling of strength in your chest, breath, lungs, stomach and body.

Exhaustion and Torpor of the Functions,

brought on by excess, debauchery, drunkenness or disease. The wretched beings who suffer from these causes are delighted at the beautiful feeling of exhilaration, buoyancy of spirits and vigor given by it.

Wakefulness, Trembling, Vague Fears,

Loss of memory, palpitation of the heart, irritability, dimness of sight, symptoms of consumption, etc., etc., and all similar ailments, find a speedy relief and a future prevention of the causes.

Weakness in Females and Aged Persons

are singularly benefitted, the dormant functions of nature are reanimated, and the blood enriched.

Dr. Jacob Webber can only, in conclusion, assure the afflicted that this Cordial is the offspring of forty-two years study and research, and it is all he represents it.

Sold by druggists generally throughout California and Oregon. 1 3m