PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Washington City, Dec. 20 1859. 47:tf

Meenie, Meenie!

A little grave where daisies grow,
A little body lying low;
That is all the world may know.
But our hearts
Hold a baby sweet and fair,
A little child with sunny hair,
Child of tenderest love and care—
Meenie, Meenie!

In the sweet spring of her day
We gave her to the lonely clay,
From our tear-dimmed eyes away.
How we loved her, none can tell;
They who have loved like us, as well,
Loved and lost, alone may tell—
Meenie, Meenie!

Wistful shadows in her eyes,
Like the dreamy haze that lies
Trembling in the summer skies;
And the burden of a fear,
All unspoken, yet so near,
Fell on us that weary year—
Meenie, Meenie!

Shrinking from the children's glee,
Keeping close to mother's knee,
Or in arms that tenderly
Watched her fading, faded she—
Faded she, our blossom fair,
Child of tenderest love and care—
Meenie, Meenie!

Swift the seasons come and go;
Thickly falls the drifting snow
O'er a little grave we know;
But her feet
Have passed in at a pearly door,
Have trod the shining golden floor,
Fair and fadeless evermore—
Meenie, Meenie!

Scotch Argument for Marriage.

Jenny is poor, and I am poor,
Yet we will wed—so say no more;
And should the bairnies to us come,
As few that wed but do have some,
No doubt but Heaven will stand our friend,
And bread, as well as children, send;
So fares the hen in farmer's yard,
To live alone she finds it hard;
I've known her weary every claw
In search of corn among the straw;
But when in quest of nicer food,
She clucks among her chirping brood;
With joy we see the self-same hen,
That scratched for one could scratch for ten.
These are the thoughts that make me willing
To take my girl without a shilling;
And for the self-same cause, you see,
Jenny's resolved to marry me.

An Eastern Sheikh came once to Solomon:
"O, King," said he, "life hath its changes many;
Yesterday, love and riches for us shone—
To-day we look about, and have not any!
And day by day, and year by year that goes,
Still finds that something we hold fast is fleeting:
Give me a word to comfort me in woes,
To keep me watchful when fair joys are meeting;
Something to humble in prosperity,
Yet in adversity a joy discover;
Something that like an amulet shall be."
The King said, smiling, "This, too, will pass over!"

A mind too vigorous and active serves only to consume the body to which it is joined.

A real estate owner in Philadelphia complains that his houses settle and his tenants don't.

The widow of Helvetius said to Napoleon: "You cannot conceive how much happiness can be found in three acres of land."

It is surprising to an American visiting England that in certain parts of the island they speak the American language almost equal to a native.

"Aint it wicked to rob a hen-roost, Jim?"
"That's a great moral question, Sam; we have not time to argue it—hand down another pullet."

To cure hams, first ascertain what is the matter with them. Then apply the proper remedies; and if you do not succeed in curing them, it is not your fault

"I think, wife, that you have a great many ways of calling me a fool."
"I think, husband, that you have a great many ways of being one."

One of Sir Boyle Roche's invitations to an Irish nobleman was rather equivocal: "I hope, my lord, if ever you come within a mile of my house, you'll stay there all night."

Put not your faith in words. The Greek philosopher, who discoursed so pathetically on human misery that fifty of his audience went home and hung themselves, is said to have been a merry fellow.

A Western paper, describing the effect of a severe thunder shower, said: "A cow was struck by lightning and instantly killed, belonging to the village physician, who had a beautiful calf only four days old."

Certain coquettes, gaily dressed, thickly powdered, and well rouged, being at a ball in Paris, asked a foreigner present how he was pleased with the French beauties. "Ladies," he replied, "I am no judge of painting."

An old lady was telling her grandchildren about some trouble in Scotland, in the course of which the chief of her clan was beheaded. "It was nae great thing of a head, to be sure," said the good lady, "but it was a sad loss to him."

"Poppy, I know why some pistols are called horse pistols."
"Why, my son?"
"Because they kick so."
"Mary, put that boy to bed; he's getting so sharp he'll cut somebody yet, see if he don't."

A lady, sitting in the same box at an opera with a French physician, was much troubled with ennui, and happened to gape.
"Excuse me, madam," said the doctor, "I am glad you did not swallow me."
"Give yourself no uneasiness," replied the lady; "I am a Jewess, and never eat pork!"

An Arab of the desert sat at the table of a Caliph, and the latter perceived a hair on the meat which the other was about to devour.
"Arab," cried the Caliph, "there is a hair on your meat: you had better remove it."
"A table," replied the Arab, rising to depart, "where the master looks so narrowly at the dishes as to espy a single hair, is no place for a child of Ismael."

At Oldham, recently, a shoemaker who was charged with committing an assault denied it, and called one Mr. Parkes to prove the truth of what he said. Mr. Parkes appeared to have some difficulty in finding his way into the witness-box, and, on being asked the reason, said he was blind! The evidence of the blind man, who was called upon to prove he did not see any assault committed, was, of course, not taken.

A merchant at Berlin, having failed to obtain the hand of an opera singer, purchased a pair of robes and sent them to the lady to make her choice, with word that he would call to know her decision Shortly, however, before the hour when he intended to set out on his errand, the merchant received from his beloved a billet-doux to the following effect:
"Of the robes you have sent, I like one quite as well as the other. I will, in fact, keep both, so that you have no need to call at all."

The Tennessee Blacksmith.

Near the cross roads, not far from the Cumberland mountains, stood the village forge. The smith was a sturdy man of fifty. He was respected wherever known for his stern integrity. He served God, and did not fear man—and might be safely added, nor devil either. His courage was proverbial in the neighborhood; it was a common remark, when wishing to pay any person a high compliment, to say, "He is as brave as old Bradley." One night, towards the close of September, as he stood by his anvil plying his labor, his countenance evinced a peculiar satisfaction as he brought his hammer down on the heated iron. While blowing the bellows, he would occasionally pause and shake his head, as if communing with himself. He was evidently meditating over something of a serious nature. It was during one of these pauses that the door was suddenly thrown open, and a pale, trembling figure staggered into the shop, and sinking at the smith's feet, exclaimed:

"In the name of Jesus protect me!"

As Bradley stooped to raise the prostrate form, three men entered, the foremost exclaiming:

"We've treed him at last! There he is! Seize him!" and as he spoke he pointed to the crouching figure.

The others advanced to obey the order; but Bradley suddenly arose, and seized the sledge-hammer, and brandishing it about his head, as if it were a sword, exclaimed:

"Back! touch him not, or by the grace of God, I'll brain ye!"

They hesitated, and stepped back, not wishing to encounter the sturdy smith, for his countenance plainly told that he meant what he had said.

"Do you give shelter to an Abolitionist?" fiercely shouted the leader.

"I give shelter to a weak, defenseless man," replied the smith.

"He is an enemy," vociferated the leader.

"Of the devil," ejaculated Bradley.

"He is a spy! an Abolition hound!" exclaimed the leader with increased vehemence, "and we must have him. So I tell you, Bradley, you had better not interfere. You know that you are already suspected, and if you insist on sheltering him, it will confirm it."

"Suspected! Suspected of what?" asked the smith, in a firm tone, riveting his gaze upon the speaker.

"Why, of adhering to the North," was the reply.

"Adhering to the North," ejaculated Bradley, as he cast his defiant glances at the speaker. "I adhere to the North. I adhere to my country—my whole country—and will, so help me God, as long as I have breath!" as he brought the sledge-hammer to the ground with great force.

"You had better let us have him, Bradley, without further trouble. You are only risking your own safety by your interference."

"Not so long as I have life to defend him," was the answer.

Then pointing to the door, he continued:

"Leave my shop," and as he spoke he again raised his hammer.

They hesitated a moment, but the firm demeanor of the smith awed them into compliance with the order.

"You'll regret this in the morning, Bradley," said the leader as he retreated.

"Go," was the reply of the smith as he pointed toward the door.

Bradley followed them to the entrance of the shop, and watched them till they disappeared from sight down the road.

When he turned to go back into the shop, he was met by the fugitive, who, grasping his hand, exclaimed:

"Oh, how shall I ever be able to thank you, Mr. Bradley?"

"This is no time for thanks, Mr. Peters, unless it is to the Lord; you must fly from the country, and that at once."

"But my wife and children?"

"Mattie and I will attend to them. But you must go to-night."

"To-night?"

"Yes. In the morning, if not sooner, they will return with a large force and carry you off, and probably hang you to the first tree. You must leave to-night."

"But how?"

"Mattie will conduct you to the rendezvous of our friends. There is a party made up who intend to cross the mountains and join the Union forces in Kentucky. They were to start to-night. They have provisions for the journey and will gladly share with you."

At this moment a young girl entered the shop, and hurriedly said:

"Father, what is the trouble to-night?"

"Her eye rested upon the fugitive, and in a sympathizing tone she continued:

"Ah, Mr. Peters, has your turn come so soon?"

This was Mattie. She was a fine rosy girl, just past her eighteenth birthday, and the sole daughter of Bradley's house and heart. She was all his—his wife had been dead five years. He turned toward her, and in a mild but firm tone, said:

"Mattie, you must conduct Mr. Peters to the rendezvous immediately; then return, and we will call at the parsonage to cheer his family. Quick! no time is to be lost. The bloodhounds are upon the track. They may return sooner than we expect. So haste, daughter, and God bless you!"

This was not the first time that Mattie had been called upon to perform such an office. She had safely conducted several Union men, who were hunted from their homes and sought shelter with her father, to the place designated, from whence they made their escape across the mountains into Kentucky. Turning to the fugitive, she said:

"Come, Mr. Peters, do not stand upon ceremony, but follow me."

She left the shop and proceeded but a short distance up the road, and then turned off into a by path through a strip of woods, closely followed by the fugitive. A brisk walk of half an hour brought them to a small house that stood in a secluded spot, where they were received with a warm welcome by a party of loyal men, some of whom were engaged in running bullets, while others were cleaning their rifles and fowling pieces. The lady of the house, a hale woman of forty, was busy stuffing the wallets of the men with biscuits. She greeted Mattie very kindly. The fugitive, who was known to two or three of the party, was received in a bluff, frank spirit of kindness by all, saying that they would make him chaplain of the Tennessee Union regiment when they got into Kentucky.

When Mattie was about to return home, two of the party prepared to accompany her; but she protested, warning them of the danger, as the enemy was doubtless on the track of the minister. But notwithstanding they accompanied her until she reached the road a short distance above her father's shop. Mattie hurried on, but was somewhat surprised on reaching the shop to find it vacant. She hastened into the house, but her father was not there. As she turned to go into the shop, she thought she heard the sound of horses' hoofs clattering down the road. She listened, but the sound very soon died away. Going into the shop, she blew the fire, and saw that things were in great confusion, and that spots of blood were upon the ground. She was now convinced that her father had been seized and carried off, but not without a desperate struggle on his part.

As Mattie stood gazing at the pools of blood, a wagon containing two persons drove up. One of them, an athletic young man of five and twenty years, got out and entered the shop.

"Good evening, Mattie, where is your father?" he said; then observing the strange demeanor of the girl, he continued:

"Why, Mattie, what ails you? What has happened?"

The young girl's heart was too full for her tongue to give utterance, and leaning upon his shoulder she sobbingly exclaimed:

"They have carried him off! Don't you see the blood?"

"Have they dared to lay hands on your father? The infernal wretches!"

Mattie recovered herself sufficiently to narrate the events of the evening. When she had finished, he said:

"Oh, that I should have lived to see the day that old Tennessee was to be disgraced. Here Joe."

At this the other person in the wagon alighted and quickly entered the shop. He was a stalwart negro. The young man continued:

"Joe, you would like your freedom?"

"Well, Massa John, I wouldn't like mitch to leave you, but den I so like to be free man."

"Joe, the white race have maintained their liberty by their valor. Are you willing to fight for yours? Ay, fight to death?"

"I fight for you any time, Massa John."

"I believe you, Joe; but I have desperate work on hand to-night, and do not want you to engage in it without a prospect of reward. If I succeed, I will make you a free man. It is a matter of life and death—will you go?"

"I will, Massa."

"Then kneel down and swear before the ever-living God that if you falter or shrink the danger, you may hereafter be consigned to everlasting fire."

"I swear, and I hope God Almighty may strike me dead if I don't go wid you through fire and water and ebery ting," said Joe.

"I am satisfied, Joe," said his master; and then turning to the young girl, who had been a mute spectator of this singular scene, he continued, "Now, Mattie, you get into the wagon and I'll drive down to the parsonage, and you can remain there with Mrs. Peters until I bring you some intelligence of your father."

While the sturdy old blacksmith was awaiting the return of his daughter, the party he had repulsed returned with increased numbers and demanded the minister. A fierce quarrel ensued, which resulted in the seizing of the smith and carrying him off. They conveyed him to a spot a mile distant from the shop, and there he was arraigned before what was termed a vigilance committee. The committee met in a long room on the ground floor, dimly lighted by a lamp which stood on a small table in front of the chairman. In about half an hour after Bradley's arrival, he was placed before the chairman for examination. The old man's arms were pinioned, but nevertheless he cast a defiant look upon those around him.

"Mr. Bradley, there is a grave charge against you. What have you to say?" asked the chairman.

"What authority have you to ask?" demanded the smith, fiercely eyeing his interrogator.

"The authority of the people of Tennessee."

"I deny it."

"Your denials amount to nothing. You are accused of harboring an Abolitionist, and the penalty of that act you know is death. What have you to say to the charge?"

"I say that it is false, and he who utters such charges against me is a scoundrel."

"Simpson, what have you to say?" said the chairman to the leader of the band that had captured Bradley, and who now appeared with a bandage about his head, to bind up a wound which was the result of a blow from the fist of Bradley.

The leader then stated that he had tracked the preacher to the blacksmith shop, and that Bradley had resisted his arrest, and upon their return he could not be found, and that the prisoner had refused to give any information concerning him.

"Do you hear that, Mr. Bradley?" said the chairman.

"I do. What of it?" was the reply.

"Is it true?"

"Yes."

"Where is the preacher?"

"That is none of your business."

"Mr. Bradley, this tribunal is not to be insulted with impunity. I again demand to know where Mr. Peters is. Will you tell?"

"No."

"Mr. Bradley, it is well known that you are not only a member but an exhorter in Mr. Peters's church, and therefore there is some little excuse for your zeal in defending him. He is from the North, and has long been suspected, and is now accused of being an abolitionist and a dangerous man. If you persist in this you must take the consequences. I ask you for the last time if you will tell me of his whereabouts?"

"And again I answer no."

"Mr. Bradley, there is another serious charge against you, and your conduct in this instance confirms it. You are accused of giving comfort to the enemies of your country. What have you to say to that?"

"I say it is false, and he who made it is a villain."

"I accuse him of being a traitor and aiding the cause of the Union," said Simpson.

"If my adherence to the Union merits me the name of traitor, then I am proud of it. I have been for the Union—I am still for the Union—and will be for the Union as long as my life lasts."

At these words the chairman clutched a pistol that lay on the table before him, and the bright blade of Simpson's bowie knife glittered near Bradley's breast, but before he could make the fatal plunge a swift-winged messenger of death laid him dead at the feet of his intended victim, while at the same time another plunged into the heart of the chairman, and he fell forward over the table, extinguishing the light, and leaving all in darkness. Confusion reigned. The inmates of the room were panic-stricken. In the midst of the consternation a firm hand rested on Bradley's shoulder; his bonds were severed and he was hurried out of the open window. He was again a free man, but he was hastened forward into the woods at the back of the tavern, and through them to a road a quarter of a mile distant; then into a wagon, and driven rapidly off. In half an hour the smith was one of the party at the rendezvous, that was to start at midnight across the mountains.

"John," said the smith, as he grasped the hand of his rescuer, while his eye glistened, and a tear coursed down his furrowed cheek, "I should like to see Mattie before I go."

In another hour the blacksmith clasped his daughter to his bosom.

It was an affecting scene; there, in that lone house in the wilderness, surrounded by men who had been driven from their homes for their attachment to the principles for which their patriot fathers fought and bled; the sturdy old smith, a type of the heroes of past days, pressed his daughter to his breast, while the tears coursed down his furrowed cheeks. He felt that perhaps it would be his last embrace, for his resolute heart had resolved to sacrifice all upon the altar of his country, and he could no longer watch over the safety of his only child. Was she to be left to the mercy of the parricidal wretches, who were attempting to destroy the country that had given them birth, nursed their infancy, and opened a wide field for them to display the abilities with which she had endowed them?

"Mr. Bradley," said his rescuer, after a short pause, "as you leave the State it will be necessary, in these troublesome times, for Mattie to have a protector, and I have thought that our marriage had better take place to-night."

"Well, John," he said, as he relinquished his embrace, and gazed with a fond look upon her who was so dear to him, "I shall not object if Mattie is willing."

"Oh, we arranged that as we came along," replied the young man.

Mattie blushed, but said nothing.

In a short time the hunted down minister was called upon to perform a marriage service in that house. No diamonds glittered upon the neck of the brid; no pearls looped up her tresses, but a pure love glowed in her heart as she gave utterance to a vow which was registered in Heaven.

Bradley, soon after the ceremony, bid his daughter farewell, and set out with his friends to join others who had been driven from their homes, and were now rallying under the old flag to fight for the Union, and, as they said, "redeem old Tennessee."

Never too Old to Learn.

Socrates at an extreme age learned to play on musical instruments. This would look ridiculous for some old men in our day; but Socrates learned to play for the purpose of resisting the wear and tear of old age.

Cato, at eighty years of age, thought proper to learn the Greek language. Many of our young men, at thirty and forty, have forgotten even the alphabet of a language, the knowledge of which was necessary to enter college, and which made a daily exercise through college.

Plutarch, when between seventy and eighty, commenced the study of Latin. Many of our young lawyers, if told that a knowledge of Latin would make them appear a little more respectable in their professions, will reply that they are too old to think of learning Latin.

Boccaccio was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his studies in polite literature. Yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect; Dante and Petrarch being the other two. There are many among us, ten years younger than Boccaccio, who are dying of ennui, and regret that they were not educated to a taste for literature; but now they are too old.

Sir Henry Spelman neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age. After this time he became a most learned antiquarian and lawyer. Our young men begin to think of laying their seniors on the shelf when they have reached sixty years of age. How different the present estimate put upon experience from that which characterized a certain period of the Grecian republic, when a man was not allowed to open his mouth, in caucuses or political meetings, who was under forty years of age!

Colbert, the famous French Minister, at sixty years of age returned to his Latin and law studies. How many of our college-learnt men have ever looked into their studies since their graduation!

Ludovico, at the great age of 115, wrote the memoirs of his own times. A singular exertion, noticed by Voltaire, who was himself one of the most remarkable instances of the progress of age in new studies.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past 50.

Franklin did not fully commence his philosophical pursuits till he had reached his fiftieth year.

Accorso, a great lawyer, being asked why he commenced the study of law so late, answered that indeed he began it late, but he should therefore master it the sooner. This agrees with the theory that healthy old age gives man the power of accomplishing a difficult study in much less time than would be necessary to one of half his years.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad, and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

We could go on and cite thousands of examples of men who commenced a new study and struck out for an entirely new pursuit, either for livelihood or amusement, at an advanced age. But every one familiar with the biography of distinguished men will recollect individual cases enough to convince him that none but the sick and indolent will ever say "I am too old to study."

A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree. Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community—those who make our great and useful men—were taught in their boyhood to be industrious.

An ingenious attorney was applied to by a man who had stolen some pork, to defend him. Accordingly, in his usual inventive way, he ruined the evidence on which the plaintiff relied, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. After the verdict was declared, as the fellow was leaving the court-house, he whispered to his attorney thus: "Squire, what shall I do with the pork, for I have got it yet?"

"Eat it," replied the lawyer; "for the jury say you did not steal it."

The Original of Blue Beard.

At Champtoce, a little village near the right bank of the Loire, in France, stand some imposing ruins, the remains of one of the castles of Gilles de Retz, Sieur de Laval, called Barbe Blue—the original of Blue Beard. This nobleman, who lived in the first half of the fifteenth century, was handsome in person, captivating in address, acquainted with books, and full of admiration for such as spoke the Latin language with ease and elegance. He was considered religious, too, because his taste and ostentation led him to adopt the fashion then prevalent of maintaining a finely-ornamented chapel, with many boy choristers, educated at great expense. His band was large, finely disciplined, well supported, and formed part of his train wherever he went. He belonged to a princely family, was appointed a Marshal of France, and was especially honored at the coronation of Charles VII. by an order to repair to Remy's and bring thence the holy ampulla. To his own class he appeared a brilliant and loyal cavalier; but a haunting fear of him gradually spread among the peasantry, wherever he dwelt. This fear was just, for within the recesses of his castles at Champtoce, La Suze, and elsewhere he pursued a course of unparalleled atrocity.

Having squandered an immense fortune and ruined his constitution by his excesses, he resorted to magic. He took into his service an Italian priest of Pistola, who persuaded him, or permitted him to believe, that his property and health might both be restored by the use of a charmed bath made of the blood of young children. He was not deterred from the trial, either by its difficulty or horror, but immediately began to tax his ingenuity to procure victims. Sometimes an old woman, called la Meffraie, traveled about the country always with her face half hidden by a black scarf. Whenever she chanced upon children tending cattle, or begging at a distance from their friends, she caressed and flattered them, and coaxed them little by little to the grounds of de Retz. Once there, they never escaped. They were taken to the dungeons of the castle, where the monster killed them with prolonged torture, enjoying their sufferings, and offering them to the devil with a prayer that he would grant him in return "gold, knowledge and power." He went on thus for fourteen years, and destroyed, it was computed, not less than a hundred and forty victims.

As long as the country people alone suffered, no one dared to express suspicions; but his instruments, growing bolder, began to entice away the children of townsmen, and obtained possession of the brother of a well-known artist, promising to educate him as a chorister in the Laval chapel.

Fortunately a rare combination of circumstances led to the arrest and punishment of the criminal. Three powers, seldom united in anything, agreed in getting rid of him: Jean V., Duke of Brittany, his Suzerain, who could not endure that the family of Laval and de Retz should occupy so many fortresses on the Marches of Maine, Brittany, and Poitou; the Bishop of Nantes, who held over him spiritual jurisdiction, and who hated him for having forced one of his churches, and the King of France, Charles VII., whose Constable was the mortal enemy of sorcerers. When, therefore, the Duke was on a visit to his cousin, the Bishop, at Nantes, the latter brought certain charges against De Retz. The Duke entertained them, and a tribunal was formed of the Bishop, who was also Chancellor of Brittany, the Vicar of the Inquisition, and the Grand Judge of the Duchy. De Retz might have escaped, but he thought that no one would dare to proceed to extremities against him, and permitted himself to be arrested. At this welcome news, a crowd of bereaved parents, brothers and sisters flocked to the court as witnesses against him, who were at length joined by his own agents; Henriet, his body servant, declaring that he had delivered to him with his own hands forty children. He was driven thus to a confession which struck terror to the hearts of all who heard him. He was condemned to be burned, and was placed at the stake; but was, out of regard to his rank, strangled before the flames reached him. Strangely enough, De Retz believed that he had secured the favor of God by masses and processions, and had eluded the devil by making a reservation of his life and soul while offering him service. He parted from his magician with these words: "Adieu, Francis, my friend; may God grant you patience and knowledge, and rest assured, provided you have patience and hope in God, we shall meet in the joys of paradise."

Barbe Blue, or Blue Beard, transformed into a Turk, and made the murderer of wives instead of children, is at once the delight and terror of the nursery, and appears to have achieved an undying popularity.

Four Great Men.

It is a remarkable fact, that the career of four of the most renowned characters that ever lived closed with some mournful and violent death.

Alexander, after having climbed the dizzy heights of ambition, and with his temples bound with chaplets dipped in the blood of countless nations, looked down upon a conquered world, and wept that there was not another for him to conquer, set a city on fire, and died in a scene of debauch.

Hannibal, after having, to the astonishment and consternation of Rome, passed the Alps; after having put to flight the armies of the world, and stripped three bushels of gold rings from the fingers of her slaughtered knights, and made her very foundations quake—fled from his country, being chased by one of those who once exultingly united his name to that of God, died at last by poison, administered with his own hand—unlamented and unwept, in a foreign land.

Cæsar, after having conquered eight hundred cities, and dyed his clothes in the blood of one million of his foes; after having pursued to death the only rival he had on earth; was miserably assassinated by those he considered his nearest friends, and in that very place, the attainment of which had been his greatest ambition.

Bonaparte, whose mandate kings and emperors obeyed, after having filled the earth with the terror of his name, deluged it with blood, and clothed the world with sackcloth, closed his days in lonely banishment; almost literally exiled from the world, yet where he could sometimes see his country's banner waving over the deep, but which could not or would not bring him aid.

Thus four men, who, from the peculiar situation of their portraits, seem to stand as the representatives of all those whom the world called great—those four who each, in turn, made the earth tremble to its very center by their simple tread, severally died—one by intoxication, or, as some suppose, by poison mingled in wine—one a suicide—one murdered by his friends—and one in lonely exile.

A graceful manner spoils nothing; it adds to beauty and gives luster to modesty. An affected simplicity is a refined impostor.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is the Oldest and Largest Newspaper published in Washington Territory, and has the Largest Circulation.

It is published every THURSDAY EVENING, at $5 per annum, in advance; for six months, $3; three months, $2; single copies, 25 cents.

Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Wednesday of each week.

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

L. P. FISHER,

629 Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

☞ The columns of the PUGET SOUND HERALD are open to communications on all questions of public policy and interest, and the advocacy of all sides of every question shall be freely heard; but such communications as are not of a general public nature, or are intended for the furtherance of individual ends, will be charged as advertisements. This rule will in no case be departed from.

☞ Legal Tender Notes received at par for Subscriptions and Advertisements.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T,

Thursday Evening, March 26, 1863.

SNOHOMISH TOBACCO.—Some weeks ago we noticed, in these columns, a box of cigars received by us from the Snohomish River, the tobacco of which was grown there last season. On Tuesday last, Capt. McDonald brought to us another specimen of the weed, in the form of a loose plug, resembling some of the brands of the Southern natural leaf tobacco. This was grown at the mouth of the river, on the Indian Reserve, under the direction of Rev. Father Chirouse, the Catholic missionary stationed there. For a first attempt, or experiment, we have no hesitation in pronouncing the result highly satisfactory; for, both for smoking and chewing, it is scarcely, if any, inferior to many of the imported brands. Father Chirouse in this, as in the mental culture of the Indians under his care, has accomplished much to be proud of. The results of his labors, mental and physical, are as creditable as they are gratifying.

PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—One of our most active and energetic citizens, Mr. Philip Keach, who believes nothing impossible to one of his stamp, on Tuesday last offered to wager that he would walk to Olympia and back, a distance of nearly fifty miles, in eight hours. The wager was accepted by Dr. Webber, and the time fixed for the feat was this (Thursday) morning; starting at six o'clock. Some five or six miles of the road are about as hard to travel as that of Jordan is represented to be in the song, being very muddy, with steep hills; the remainder is level prairie, with a good, hard and dry road. If he succeeds in performing the feat in the allotted time, he will be entitled to a high rank as a pedestrian. Two hundred dollars ($100 a-side) was deposited with a third party to abide the issue. P.S.—Mr. Keach returned, in a buggy, a few minutes before 2 P.M. He failed to perform the journey; having been seized with a weakness in the knees a few miles this side of Olympia.

A BRIEF CAREER.—Messrs. Watson and Abbott, of the *Overland Press*, having grown weary of working for nothing and finding themselves, advertise the printing materials of that establishment for sale. The true cause of this step, we believe, though not the one assigned, is the want of patronage sufficient to defray expenses. Complaint is made of the lack of protection afforded by the laws; alluding, we presume, to the affair of Kendall and Howe. The printing materials are offered for $1500; a price low enough, in truth, as we happen to know full well. California, we believe, does not possess a printing office with a larger and more varied assortment of materials, and it is to be regretted that the proprietors feel thus constrained to sacrifice it.

THE EXACT DIFFERENCE.—An exchange says the great difference in the position of the National and the Rebels now is this: To the latter a repulse or a defeat is almost a disaster, to the former only a check. If the Nationals are repulsed at Vicksburg or Port Hudson, it will not strengthen the Rebel cause; if the Rebels are defeated there, it will be a death-blow to their hopes. So at Fredericksburg—the repulse of the Nationals was only a check; a defeat to the Rebels would have been an irrepressible disaster. So it is at Charleston and at every other point menaced by the Nationals.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Mr. Thos. J. Winship, engineer of the *Shubrick*, had a narrow escape from drowning, at an early hour on Friday morning last. While in the act of going on board, the plank slipped, and precipitated him into the water between the vessel and the wharf. Having a heavy soldier's coat on at the time, the cape of which covered his head and face in the water, he was almost helpless, and not until completely exhausted was he taken out. The danger was enhanced by the darkness; the accident happening before daylight. The escape was a narrow one.

THE HESPERIAN.—This justly popular monthly for March is received. It contains the usual variety of literary contributions, besides a dress pattern of the latest style. This latter feature should commend *the Hesperian* to ladies everywhere; while the reading matter, in the main, is of a character especially adapted to their tastes. Under its present management it has lost nothing of merit; being conducted with an ability creditable alike to the editors and to California. No drawing room on this coast should be without it.

DISCHARGE OF HOWE.—The Grand Jury in Olympia, last week, failed to find a bill against Horace Howe, Jr., for the killing of E. F. Kendall; whereupon the prosecuting attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*, and the prisoner was discharged. He immediately departed for his home on the Cowlitz, to receive the congratulations of his friends.

PUBLIC PRESS has our thanks for continued favors.

SHIP-BUILDING ON PUGET SOUND.

The advantages for ship-building presented on Puget Sound have frequently been adverted to, in this and other journals. There is, we may safely say, no part of the world which offers greater facilities for this branch of industry. With almost inexhaustible forests of the very best of timber, a very large proportion of it accessible by water, added to a large number of saw-mills of the utmost capacity, there is no reason why we should not be able to compete successfully with the oldest ship-building communities of the world. That we shall do so at a period not very remote, none should doubt with a full knowledge of these advantages. Several of the more enterprising of our mill proprietors have already given examples of their capability in this line, by altering or building entire some of the finest vessels now afloat. As yet, however, there has been scarcely a beginning in what promises to become a leading pursuit on the Sound. We hope yet to see the keels of as fine clippers laid on the shores of Puget Sound as ever issued from the shipyards of New York or Boston.

A cheering degree of activity, we learn, now prevails on the Sound in the building of vessels of various kinds. The effect of this activity is said to be seen in a visible improvement of business generally, and an apparent feeling that times were growing better. A friend, who recently visited all the mills and towns on the Sound, has furnished us with the following list of steamers and sailing vessels, in different stages of completion, destined soon to ply on these waters:

A new steamer in course of construction near Olympia, the owners of which are now getting her machinery together.

At Utsalady a steamer is about being built for parties from California. The machinery for this steamer is said to be now on the way from California.

Capt. Libby, of Seattle, has a trim steamer afloat at Port Madison, awaiting machinery from San Francisco. This vessel was built by Mr. Hammond, a pupil of the famous Geo. Steers, builder of the renowned yacht *America*, and other fast sailers. She combines all the qualities of a swift steamer, and will be well adapted to carrying passengers and freight on the Sound.

At the same place, also, Mr. John Swan is building the steamer for which he purchased the engine of the *Ranger*, before mentioned in our columns. The machinery is being put in complete repair by a thorough machinist from Glasgow, Scotland.

In addition to the above steamers, building on the Sound, the Puget Mill Co. are said to have contracted for the construction of a steamer in San Francisco, to be used in towing.

There is an increased activity manifested in the building of sailing vessels. At Port Madison, no less than three are now on the stocks, viz.: A scow schooner, of a model and design similar to that of the *Flying Mist*, which will be completed within three months, for Capt. Clendennin. A sloop of about ten tons, for Capt. Berry, of Pierce County. Also the rebuilding and enlargement of the *Katsop*, for Capt. Jack Hallet.

Capt. E. S. Fowler, of Port Townsend, has contracted for a schooner of seventy-five tons, to be built at Port Discovery.

At Penn's Cove, Mr. Hammond is building for the Messrs. Robinson a fine clipper schooner of fifty tons.

Capt. Seeley is said to be building a schooner near Olympia, the dimensions of which we have not learned.

A very gratifying array, certainly, for a beginning. Regarded as indicative of a revival and increase of business on the Sound, it is encouraging, truly; but as an inception of the great change about to be wrought, it is not less important than gratifying. We trust the day is not far off when orders will come from abroad for the building of ships on Puget Sound.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.—A pirate, designed to prey upon the commerce of the Pacific, very nearly escaped the vigilance of the Federal authorities in San Francisco, last week. She had cleared for Manzanillo, and was about to proceed to sea, when she was boarded by three boats from the U. S. Sloop-of-war *Cyane*, the crews of which were armed. They took possession and towed her to Fort Alcatraz, where her cargo was overhauled. Her clearance set forth that she was freighted with quicksilver, drugs, wines, oils, etc.; but an exa- ation brought to light several brass cannon, and large quantities of muskets, cutlasses, pistols, powder, solid and hollow shot, and schrapnel. When first boarded, eighteen men were seen on board; subsequently, fifty men were found in the hold. This vessel was a clipper schooner, called the *J. M. Chapman*; she arrived at San Francisco on the 17th ult., 180 days from New York. The names of a number of the men on board are given, several of whom are from the Southern States, two or three are Englishmen, and the places of nativity of others are unknown.

FOREIGN NEWS.—A ship from Philadelphia, laden with food for the starving people of England, had arrived at Liverpool. A monster meeting had been held at Manchester, and an address of thanks presented to the officers of the *George Griswold*. The Mayor of Liverpool gave a banquet to the captains of the several relief ships. The Polish insurrection was making head against Russian arms, and the latter were beaten in a severe engagement which lasted five hours. Seward's dispatch, rejecting the mediation proffered by Napoleon, excited considerable comment in English journals, and is pronounced unanswerable.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC.—J. Stratman, the enterprising San Francisco news dealer, has sent us a copy of his California edition of this almanac. It is valuable for reference; having a large amount of interesting statistical information. Those who want it will find a supply at the Post Office, on application to Mr. J. H Munson.

The largest military hospital in the world, containing two thousand beds, was lately opened and dedicated in Philadelphia.

THE UNIVERSITY AGAIN.

The mail from Olympia, yesterday, brought us two notes, from the same person, in precisely the same words, and not differing in the slightest particular, in relation to statements in a late issue of this paper respecting the University. In both the date is omitted, and in both the word "writing" is written with two t's, and "base" written *pase*, albeit the writer is principal of the University. We cannot account for the duplicate, save by crediting the writer with a treacherous memory or absence of mind.

Since the publication of the statements alluded to, the parent of *one* of the pupils in the University has expressed to us dissatisfaction with the management, and intimated his intention to take away his child. How far this feeling obtains generally among the parents, we are unable to say; but the single instance referred to is at least a partial confirmation of the statements of our informant. We have also been informed, by a gentleman just from Seattle, that Mr. Mercer left some days since, taking the road to Oregon. But we will give Mr. Mercer the benefit of an insertion verbatim:

MR PROSCH:

In your issue of March 12th there appeared an article setting forth the statements, 1st That the Department at Washington had "decided that the doings of the Commissioners of the University lands in this Territory are illegal" 2d That there was "trouble between the school and teacher—more than half the scholars had left on account thereof,"—and "that the general impression is that the school will have to close." I call for the name of the party writting the above, and state positively that the latter assertion is a libel, the author being either ignorant of the facts, or malicious. The first statement is also made in advance of any *facts* upon which to pase *such* a remark.

Yours

A, S, MERCER

STILL THEY GO.—The members of Capt. Tucker's company of the 1st Regt. W. T. Infantry are just now vanishing quite rapidly, we are told. Several squads have disappeared since the Paymaster's visit, leaving less than forty now to answer at roll-call. When it is reduced about thirty-five more, it is suggested that it would be about as well to muster it out of the service. This is the first and only company of the W. T. Regiment that was raised in the Territory; we fear it will be the last.

The above paragraph, which appeared in the last issue of the HERALD, we have since learned and are satisfied, was unjust towards Capt. Tucker and his company. There are upwards of sixty men still remaining in the company, instead of less than forty, as stated. The information upon which the above was written we have found to be incorrect, and cheerfully make this correction. We are also informed that the desertions from Capt. Tucker's company are less than those from many other of the volunteer companies on duty in this Territory.

MODERN DISCOVERIES.—Bayard Taylor thus sums up the result of modern discoveries: "Within the past 25 years, all the principal features of the geography of our own vast interior regions have been accurately determined; the great fields of Central Asia have been traveled in various directions from Bokhara and Oxus to the Chinese wall; the half-known river systems of South America have been explored and surveyed; the icy continent around the Southern pole has been discovered; the Northwest passage—the *ignus fatuus* of nearly two centuries—has been at last found; the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors; the source of the Niger is no longer a myth, and the sublime secret of the Nile is almost wrested from its keeping; the Mountains of the Moon, sought for 2000 years, have been beheld by a Caucasian eye; an English steamer has ascended the Quadda to the frontiers of Bornou; Leichard and Stuart have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have descended from Irkoutsk to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinese prejudice have been cracked, and are fast tumbling down, and the canvas screens that surround Japan have been cut by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results of modern explorations."

This year being the second centennial anniversary of the granting of that charter under which Rhode Island became the refuge of all who sought freedom of conscience, a writer in the Providence *Journal* proposes to have a grand celebration of the event, and a reunion of the sons of Rhode Island, either at Providence or Newport.

Some years ago, a man whose marriage had been published in a paper with his name wrongly spelled, called to have it corrected. He said he was one of that class whose names never appeared in the paper but twice during the course of their lives—once when they are married, and again after their death. As he could not see to having the name given correctly on the last occasion, he was very anxious it should be right on the first.

Gen. Butler says that all the poor people of New Orleans were loyal. During the first fourteen days after the Union forces entered the city, fourteen thousand took the oath of allegiance; and when he went on board of the steamer, on his return to the North, at least one thousand laboring men came down to the levee, and uttered no words except those of good will to him as a representative of the Government.

YEAST POWDERS.—Every housekeeper knows how difficult it is to make good bread, and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly good, light, sweet and nutritious bread, it is only necessary to use Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powders, which in every respect excel all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See advertisement, in another column.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Self Preservation—How many thousands irrevocably lose their health through neglect of early derangements and carelessness of the first symptoms of disordered action? Had Holloway's Pills been taken, all would have been rectified, all morbid humors would have been expelled and everything obnoxious to the system removed. For cleansing the entire body, and preserving the health, no drug or combination of drugs, equals in potency Holloway's Pills. All who have tried them, have united in bestowing unqualified praises upon them for the ease, cheerfulness, and vigor they beget. The excellence of these Pills has been asserted and confirmed by people in all parts of the globe; their wonderful efficacy in preventing or curing diseases is universally admitted.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The State bounty to volunteers in Rhode Island has been stopped.

The City Council of Macon, Ga., has fixed the license to retail spirituous liquors in that city at ten thousand dollars.

It is said that the verdict in the case of Gen. McKinstry is a complete vindication of that officer during his connection with the army in the West.

The officers and crew of the United States gunboat *Chippewa*, at Gibraltar, have contributed $270 for the relief of the suffering operatives in England.

Gen. Breckinridge had one of his ears taken off at the battle of Murfreesboro'. It should be preserved in souse. The General is marked just as common thieves are in eastern countries.

Somebody, pretending to be a ghost, has been frightening the people of Newport (R. I.) into fits, and the Mayor notifies his ghostship that if he values his life, he will descend to the shades "mighty quick."

A would-be prophet down South lately said, in one of his sermons, that he "was sent to redeem the world and all things." Whereupon a native pulled out a Confederate shinplaster and asked him to fork over the specie for it.

Several prominent Americans at Toronto have presented George W. Brown, editor of the Toronto *Globe*, with a beautiful gold-headed cane, as a mark of their appreciation of his steady and able advocacy of Northern sentiment

The cleaning of postage stamps, for the purpose of using them a second time, is a penal offense, punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both imprisonment and fine.

Mrs. Oliver Donaghy died in Crawford county, Penn., on the 30th ult., aged 105 years. She was born at Wethersfield, in Connecticut, in 1757, knew John Hancock, and heard the minister who brought the Stamp act from England explain his reasons for so doing.

The English divines are now disputing about what language was used by our Saviour. Some say that he spoke Greek, others Syro Chaldaic, and others Aramaic, but none seem to know certainly anything at all about it. Neither is there any certainty about the language in which the gospels were written, as the originals were long since lost.

At Clinton, Illinois, a company of boys from eight to fifteen years of age assemble every Saturday to cut and split wood for the wives and families of volunteers. They parade the street with drum and fife, visiting and working for the needy widows—one half of them working while the other half rest, until an ample supply of wood is ready for the stove.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 4th day of May, A.D. 1863, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A.M., the following real estate belonging to the Estate of the late Johnson Mulkey, deceased, and situate in Pierce County, W. T., to wit:

320 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, known as the Minson donation land claim.

160 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, known as the Murty Fahy donation claim. These claims are adjoining, and nearly all enclosed.

ALSO,

320 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, known as the Northover donation land claim, and

320 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, known as the Henry Barnes donation land claim.

The two latter claims, too, are adjoining, and are enclosed with a first rate rail fence.

The above estate is situate about five miles from the city of Steilacoom, and is as desirable property as can be found in the country.

There is also a quantity of timothy Hay, that, if not sold at private sale, before the day of sale of the above estate, will then be sold at public auction.

TERMS OF SALE—20 per cent cash on the day of sale, and 60 per cent. on the confirmation of sale by the Probate Court.

Sale to take place at the Northover donation claim.

FRANK CLARK,
Adm'r of Estate of Johnson Mulkey, dec'd.

41:td

For Sale,

EAGLE MOWERS AND REAPERS, AT VERY low prices for cash, at

C. CROSBY & CO.'S,
Tumwater, W. T.

40:tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed, by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., Administrator of the Estate of JAMES HUGHES, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date hereof, otherwise they will be forever barred.

J. B. SMITH, Adm'r.

Steilacoom, W. T., March 18th, 1863. 40:4

PROBATE COURT NOTICE.

PROBATE COURT, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T. —In the matter of the Estate of LAFAYETTE BALCH, deceased.

It appearing to the Court, upon the application of J. B. WEBBER, Administrator of the Estate of LAFAYETTE BALCH, deceased, that he presented to and filed in this Court a petition in writing, duly verified, showing that there is not sufficient personal property in his hands to pay the debts outstanding against said deceased, and that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate of deceased, also the interest of said deceased in the real estate belonging to the late firm of Balch & Webber for the payment of such debts, it is therefore

Ordered by the Judge of this Court, That all persons interested in the Estate aforesaid be and appear before him, at the court room of said Probate Court, in the town of Steilacoom, W. T., on the first day of the next regular term of said Court, which will be held on the third Monday of April next, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the Real Estate of the deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, and that a copy of the said order be published at least four successive weeks in the "Puget Sound Herald," a newspaper published in the city of Steilacoom, and on that day, at the time and place named in said order, to show cause, if any, upon due proof of the publication of a copy of said order, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

J. P. STEWART,
Judge of Probate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of this Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., this 28th day of February, A.D. 1863.

L. P.

HENRY E. BRADLEY, Clerk.

40:4

JUST PUBLISHED!

BANCROFT'S HAND-BOOK ALMANAC FOR 1863, greatly enlarged, with many new additions.

BANCROFT'S PRACTICE ACT, regulating proceedings in civil cases in Courts of Justice in California.

COLTON'S WAR MAP; a topographical map of the seat of war in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina.

BANCROFT'S WAR MAP, with the Fredericksburg route to Richmond, on an enlarged scale.

BANCROFT'S MAP of the Washoe Silver region of Nevada Territory.

BANCROFT'S GUIDE TO THE COLORADO MINES.

☞ A reliable Agent wanted for Washington Territory. Apply, either personally or by letter, to

H. H. BANCROFT & CO., Publishers,
San Francisco, Cal.

39:6

SOFT SOAP—25 cents per gallon. Try it,

J. V. MEEKER.

39:tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, A.D. 1863, at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M., the following Real and Personal Estate belonging to the Estate of A. G. BALCH, deceased, situated in Pierce County, W. T., to wit:

Lots No. Seven and Two (7 and 2) in Block No. Nine (9)—These lots are situated in the most business part of the town of Steilacoom. On Lot No. Seven is erected a good Store and a first class Saloon.

ALSO—Lots Two, Three and Four (2, 3 and 4) in Block Forty-two (42)—These lots adjoin, and are all cleared and fenced. On lot Two is a beautiful two-story Cottage House, three rooms on each floor and kitchen attached.

ALSO—Lots One and Two in Block Sixteen, which is a desirable place for a private dwelling.

ALSO—All the right to a pre-emption land claim, adjoining R. H. Parker's, in the Van Buren Prairie.

ALSO,

1 Billiard Table;
1 set Bar Fixtures, complete;
1 Bar-room Looking-glass;
Lamps, Chairs, and Tables;
1 Cook Stove and fixtures, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—For Real Estate, twenty five per cent. cash on day of sale, one half the remainder when the sale is confirmed by the Probate Court, and the balance in six months from the day of sale, secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

Personal Estate—Cash on delivery.

JOHN LATHAM,
Administrator of Estate of A. G. Balch.

38:4

New Goods!

NEW GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, per steamer SIERRA NEVADA and barque MERCHANT-MAN, a well-selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consisting of nearly every variety of staple goods suited to this market. I shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good supply of

PROVISIONS, ETC.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash. NO CREDIT will be given.

32:tf P. KEACH.

Elk-Horn Market.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A MARKET adjoining Keach's store for the purpose of supplying the community at large with all kinds of choice

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

At the lowest market prices for cash. Mills, Logging Camps, Hotels and Steamers can get their supplies at short notice, and have them put up in high-toned style.

N.B.—Cash will be paid for choice Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Butter, &c, on delivery.

5-19:tf H. D. MONTGOMERY.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Flowering Plants and Shrubbery

IN GREAT VARIETY!

MARTIN JUMEL,

FLORICULTURIST AND VEGETABLE GARDENER, OF STEILACOOM,

Takes pleasure in announcing that he is prepared to supply Vegetable and Flowering Seeds of every variety, and in quantities to suit. Having been carefully gathered during the last season, these seeds are fresh, and may be relied on as good.

ALSO—Cuttings and Roots of the choicest Roses and small Fruits, including a large variety of ornamental and useful Plants. The public is invited to call and examine them, at Mr. Chair's garden, Steilacoom. 31:6

Fresh Meat!

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I have and will keep on hand a constant supply of Fresh

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

which I propose to sell at the lowest possible rates. Also, constantly on hand,

Corned Beef, Corned Pork, Bacon, &c., &c.

ALSO,

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

Shop at the old stand of E. Meeker, Balch street, Steilacoom, W. T.

8-6:tf J. V. MEEKER.

UNION

SOAP WORKS,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

J. V. MEEKER.

MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale,

CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP,
No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP,
And varieties of
TOILET SOAP,

In any quantity, and at prices below the cost of the same articles when imported. 4-44:tf

COMMISSIONER'S COURT, February Term, 1863.—Feb. 4th—ORDERED by the Court, That the Auditor cause notice to be published in the "Puget Sound Herald" to the effect that no bills or accounts will be allowed, or ordered paid, by the Board of County Commissioners, unless all such bills or accounts are filed in the office of the County Auditor ten days prior to the first day of the term of Court at which such accounts will be presented for payment.

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of the record.

April 17th, 1862.

JAMES M. BACHELDER,
Auditor, &c., Pierce County, W. T.

4:tf

ST. GEORGE

HOTEL,

VIEW STREET,

BETWEEN BROAD AND DOUGLAS,

VICTORIA, V. I.

THIS ELEGANT BRICK HOTEL IS NOW open for the reception of the public.

The proprietor having engaged the services of a superior French Cook, the Culinary department cannot be surpassed.

Breakfast from 7 A.M. to 12 M.
Table d'Hote from 5 to 7 P.M.

Suites of Rooms or Single Rooms, on reasonable terms. An excellent Bar attached to the House. 2:3

J. A. McCREA,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Fire-Proof Brick Store,

WHARF ST., VICTORIA, V. I.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNments. Goods purchased and shipped on commission. Information as to prices of merchandise given.

N.B.—Particular attention given to the Puget Sound trade. 10:3m.

BLACKSMITHING.

HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP WITH the view of carrying on the above business, the undersigned take this method of informing the public that they are prepared to execute satisfactorily and with dispatch all descriptions of work in Blacksmithing.

Horse-Shoeing,
Wagon-repairing, &c., &c., done to order.

Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Shop at Peter Huguet's old establishment, in Commercial st., Steilacoom.

5-17:tf DUNLAP & KINGSBURY.

WANTED—10,000 lbs. Tallow or Clear Grease, at the Union Soap Works,

4-44:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

Legal Advertisements.

In the matter of the Administration of the Estate of Josiah P. Keller, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HERETOFORE granted on the above named Estate to the late B. F. Kendall, Esq., having been revoked by reason of his death, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, EMMA C. F. KELLER, has been duly appointed Administratrix on said Estate remaining unadministered.

All persons having claims against said Estate, not yet presented, are required to present the same, properly verified, to the undersigned, at Teekalet, Kitsap county, W. T., within one year from the 10th day of November, 1862, (the date of notice published by the former Administrator) or their claims will be forever barred.

And all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, at the place above mentioned.

Dated this 3d day of March, 1863.

EMMA C. F. KELLER,
Administratrix.

39:4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED by the Clerk of the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed, I have levied upon, seized, and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of April, A.D. 1863 at one o'clock P.M., the undivided one-third interest in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner of the land claim of Lafayette Balch, and running east ninety-five and one-half chains to a fir tree marked upon four sides near the ground, also similarly marked about three feet above the ground; thence north twenty degrees, east thirty-six and one half chains to a cedar stake on the prairie; thence west ninety-five and one-half chains to a fir stake near the border of Puget Sound; thence along the meanderings of said Sound bearing south fourteen degrees, west eleven rods; thence south twenty degrees, west thirty-eight rods; thence south eighteen degrees, west twenty rods; thence south twenty-six degrees, west thirty-two rods; thence south fifty-nine degrees, west thirty-six rods to place of beginning, containing three hundred and twenty acres, together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment calling for the sum of $205 50, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month from the 13th day of August, A.D. 1860, until paid, and costs and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its August term, 1860, in favor of U. G. WARBASS and against M. P. BURNS.

Dated Steilacoom, March 18th, 1863.

STEPHEN JUDSON,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.

40:4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS ORDER OF SALE issued out of the District Court of Pierce County, W. T., on the 3d day of March, 1863, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, in Steilacoom, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, A.D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P.M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Pierce County, Washington Territory, being a part of what is known, on the recorded plat of Lafayette Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, as Lot No five (5) in Block No. ten, (10) that is surrounded by a line as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point 99 feet from the northwest corner of said lot, and on the southwest line thereof, and running thence 53° south of west twenty (20) feet; thence 53° east of north sixty (60) feet; thence 53° north of west twenty (20) feet; thence 53° west of south sixty (60) feet back to the point of beginning; the same being the northwest end of said Lot No. five (5) in Block No. ten, (10) together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Dollars and Nineteen Cents, ($252 19) with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month until paid, from the 17th day of March, 1862, and costs of suit taxed at $17 75, and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its March term, 1862, in favor of CHARLES WREN and against CHARLES J. FITZGERALD and ANN FITZGERALD his wife.

STEPHEN JUDSON,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.

Dated at Steilacoom, March 4th, 1863. 38:td

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,

Having just commenced an

IMPORTING AND GENERAL

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that they have on hand and will continue to receive a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Sugar,	Beans,
Syrup,	Rice,
Tea,	Dried Apples,
Green Coffee,	Dried Peaches,
Ground do.,	Dried Currants,
Corn Meal,	Raisins,
Lard,	Assorted Spices,
Cheese,	Mace,
Saleratus,	Corn Starch,
Mustard,	Colgate's do.,
Vermicelli,	Salt,
Tapioca,	Candles,
Flavoring Exts.,	Coal Oil,
Pails,	Linseed Oil,
Brooms,	White Lead,
Matches,	Paints,
Tobacco,	Sal Soda,
Cigars,	Soap,
Pipes,	Spikes,
Redington's superior Yeast Powders,	
Vinegar,	
Fish-Hooks and Lines, &c.	

ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Also, a large assortment of

Stationery,
School Books, Gift Books, Prayer Books, Law Books, Song Books, Hymn Books, Account Books, Pass Books, Singing Books, Novels, Diaries, Drafting Paper, Wall Paper, Vases, Violins,

And a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

By the arrival of every steamer, the latest Eastern and California PAPERS, which we offer at the very lowest rate for cash; though Butter and Eggs, at the market prices, will not be refused.

Call and examine our stock, at the Post Office building, foot of Balch st, Steilacoom.

5:3 J. H. MUNSON & CO.

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINCUS & PACKSCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND FINE

CLOTHING,

DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS,

SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.

By recent arrivals, per ship Massachusetts, barque Ork, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—

HATS,
CAPS,

GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,

CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c;

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND

Those who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict attention being paid to their wants. All orders promptly attended to.

Quick sales and small profits is the rule we have adopted in our business.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

8-21

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Thursday Evening, March 26, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 8.

A rebel mail, containing $12,000 in rebel bonds, some gold and treasury notes, was captured on the Potomac on Friday, March 6th.

The *World's* Port Royal correspondent says the *Montauk*, when returning from destroying the *Nashville*, ran over a torpedo which exploded, lifting the vessel two feet, but not injuring her except by a slight disarrangement of her machinery.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

Information has been received from Hilton Head correspondence, dated March 1st, stating that the pirate *Nashville* endeavored during a fog to run past the blockaders, but got aground. Commander Werden discovering her, ran up within 1200 yards, with the *Montauk*. Fort McAllister opened a ferocious fire, but Werden took no notice, leaving the wooden gunboats to reply to that. Four shells bursted in the *Nashville*, setting her on fire, and one went through her powder magazine, which blew her up with a great explosion. None of our vessels were harmed.

A refugee from Richmond says that several thousand troops have been sent to reinforce Price on the Blackwater, and also, that twenty-five thousand troops from the Southwest passed through Richmond within a few weeks.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 8.

Richmond dispatches of the 6th say the gunboat *Indianola*, captured from the Yankees, was blown up, last Tuesday, 30th, by the rebels; her guns fell into the hands of the Federals. The *Queen of the West* left in such a hurry that she left a part of her crew on shore. Later dispatches state that the *Indianola* was not destroyed, and they are endeavoring to raise her.

The Federal gunboats are making great destruction on Lake Providence. An attack was daily expected on Port Hudson, by Bank's forces.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 6th has been received at the headquarters of the army. It contains the following:

MOBILE, March 5.—The Jackson *Mississippian* says the destruction of the *Indianola* was a most unnecessary affair. A turreted monster, which recently passed the batteries at Vicksburg, proved to be a flatboat, with sundry fixtures, to create a deception. She passed Vicksburg on Tuesday night, March 3d, and the officers of the *Indianola*, believing her to be a turreted gunboat, blew her up, the guns falling into the hands of the Federals.

The following is from the Richmond papers of the 7th:

PORT HUDSON, March 6.—Intelligence of the greatest importance has been received from the front,—the preparations making by Banks' army point to a quiet advance to northern points. The sloop of war *Mississippi* and the gunboat *Esex* are now anchored at Baton Rouge. Banks' force is fully 90,000 strong. It is the opinion of military men that this point will be attacked in a few days.

CAIRO, March 8.

We have advices from the fleet before Vicksburg to Tuesday afternoon, March 3d. Everything was working well. All the canals are now thought to be successful; dredging machines are working upon the canal opposite Vicksburg—soon the gunboats will be able to pass through with alacrity. One gunboat from Yazoo pass had already reached Yazoo city. There is no doubt of our ability to get forces into the rear of Vicksburg, and thus cut off the rebel communications with Jackson and Lake Providence. The health of the troops was improving. The canal was nearly ready for use. As soon as the trees, stone and other obstructions are removed, the water will be let in.

NEW YORK, March 9.

The steamer *Columbus*, from New Orleans Feb. 27th, via Havana March 24, has arrived. Three companies of the 42d Mass., the crew of the *Harriet Lane*, and two hundred and seventy of the 8th Regulars, captured by the rebels, have been exchanged and arrived at New Orleans; also 20 prisoners taken from the *Queen of the West*. Havana advices are unimportant.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., March 6.

A large force of infantry, artillery and cavalry moved this morning against the enemy's position at Spring Hill, near Columbia, with the intention of routing them. Should they make a stand, there will probably be a heavy engagement.

CHICAGO, March 10.

The New Orleans *Era*, of Feb. 25th, publishes the following:

"We learn on good authority that the establishment at Clinton, La., for the manufacture of arms, ammunition, &c., was totally destroyed by fire two weeks since. The loss to the rebels is particularly severe at this time, as the troops in that section have been very scantily supplied; their officers depending on the capacity of their works at Clinton to furnish them. The difficulties alluded to by the Confederate Secretary of War have been greatly increased by this disaster.

It is reported that the *Harriet Lane* can never be of any use to the rebels. They have no machine shops in Texas at which she can be repaired. Her post-shaft was bent 6 inches out of line, and 9 flanges of the port wheel were burst. She was thus completely disabled by the last shell thrown from the *Owasco*.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.

The Camp Blunt, (Ark.) correspondent of the *Democrat* of Feb. 26 says: "The Cherokee national Council has just adjourned. This is the same Council that was coerced into passing an ordinance of secession by the rebel army. Their first act was to repeal it unanimously; they then passed an act depriving of office in the nation and disqualifying all who continued disloyal to the United States. They also passed an act abolishing slavery."

MURFREESBORO, March 9.

A report has just reached here that Van Dorn's forces had been defeated and the larger portion of them captured.

Rosecrans has ordered all whose natural supporters are in the rebel service, and whose sympathies and convictions are such that they cannot justify an assurance that they will conduct themselves in a friendly manner, shall be in readiness to go South of our lines within ten days. A vast exodus from Murfreesboro will take place immediately.

NEW YORK, March 10.

A special dispatch to the *Herald*, from Salt Lake city of the 9th, says that a collision between the military and the citizens was imminent. Gov. Harding and Associates Waite and Drake are understood to have called on Col. Conner to arrest Brigham Young and Counselors Kimball and Wells. The Judges of the District cannot serve any civil process, and the citizens are in arms and determined to protect their leaders by military force. Federal officers and Mormon citizens have telegraphed to Gen. Wright to restrain Col. Conner until an investigation can be had. A Colonel who left that morning for Washington, had been arrested by order of Col. Conner and brought back. It is presumed that his intentions were unfavorable to Conner's military interference.

Col. Conner, in a dispatch to California, denies the truth of this statement.

An order transferring Gen. Sumner to the command lately held by Gen. Curtis will be issued to-morrow. The command will embrace Arkansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Nebraska and Colorado.

The Treasurer is provided with sufficient bullion to meet all expected demands.

CONCORD, N. H., March 10.

The canvass in this State has been one of extraordinary excitement. The vote to day is comparatively the largest one ever thrown for Governor. The Republicans supported James E. Gilmore; the Democrats, Ira A. Eastman; the Union or War Democrats Col. Hardman. Returns from 175 towns give Gilmore 25,000; Eastman, 25,700 and Hardman, 3,500. The returns indicate no election by the people. The Republicans have a majority in the Governor's Council, and also in the Senate and House of Representatives. It is believed that all the Republicans for Congress are elected.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The Senate disposed of most civil and military nominations to-day. Hopes are entertained of an adjournment on Friday. Gen. Hooker was examined to-day before the joint committee on the conduct of the war. The first question asked was, To what did he attribute the failure or the incompetency of the commanding General.

March 13.—The Senate voted to adjourn at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, March 13.

Information from Vicksburg, dated Monday, 9th inst., reports that Admiral Porter had received news that the Yazoo Pass expedition had captured Yazoo City, Mississippi, and destroyed the Confederate fleet between that point and Haines' Bluff.

The canal opposite Vicksburg was temporarily opened by the washing away of the embankment at the mouth.

It is reported that the noted guerrilla chief, Richardson, with 400 men, had been captured near Covington, Tennessee. The Federals surrounded and surprised them.

Headquarters 6th Army Corps, near White Oak Church, Va., March 12.—Unmistakable preparations are now being made for a speedy movement of the army. The transportation is being cut down to facilitate movements in the coming march. Officers are warned beforehand that all superfluous baggage must be sent home, while all who hold commissions in the line have been notified, in future, in the coming campaign, that nothing more will be allowed than shelter-tents, such as the men have, which they can carry on their backs. The last part alone is a sufficient forewarning of the troops' sufferings, disasters and severities of the next campaign.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, March 13.—Richmond dispatches of March 13th have been received; they contain no news from Port Hudson or Vicksburg. A dispatch from Charleston, dated March 13th, says the city is full of rumors of an impending attack, but we have nothing authentic. The *Dispatch*, in its leader, speaks discouragingly of the prospects for food, and says the impressment of flour and grain by the Government discourages production. The *Examiner* contains an announcement that Beauregard has revoked all furloughs, and called all absentees to their posts.

At U. S. Ford, night before last, a large new encampment of the enemy was discovered, as if the rebels were meditating another advance to his side. Our forces are vigilant.

Discoveries have just been made in the Third Auditor's office for settling the accounts of the Commissary, developing numerous frauds in these offices in the settlement and drawing of Commissary funds. The matter will be thoroughly investigated, and Commissaries whose accounts are incorrect will be suspended until the investigation has been made.

A refugee who arrived within our lines to-day from Charleston, says the rebels have about 400 guns in position around that city; the west side is poorly fortified. There are a number of ironclad shore batteries. The harbor is mounted with the heaviest guns. He thinks the city is impregnable from the water approach.

NEW YORK, March 16.

Port Royal advices of March 10th contain the order of Gen. Hunter for a forward movement.

WASHINGTON, March, 14.

After a short executive session to day, the Senate adjourned *sine die* at two o'clock.

CAIRO, March. 14.

Memphis advices to March 12th have been received. An important movement of troops was taking place below. The particulars are contraband. We look for important results soon. The Yazoo Pass expedition, it is likely, has given us an advantage not heretofore appreciated. Officers just from the vicinity of Vicksburg say that that stronghold must soon capitulate, or do worse.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

Government is in receipt of a dispatch from Rosecrans announcing the evacuation of Vicksburg. According to information received at headquarters, this creates much excitement, and is generally credited in official circles.

The Navy Department has been in possession of information leading to the belief that the enemy was moving stores, guns, etc., from Vicksburg to the interior, and otherwise giving signs of evacuating.

CAIRO, March 15.

News from Vicksburg to the 9th inst., states that the river has risen so high that Gen. McClernand's troops have been compelled to embark for Millikin's bend, 16 miles above this point. The levee is broken in several places. Recent operations in Lake Providence and elsewhere have resulted in the inundation of more than 100 miles of country. The Louisiana guerrillas have been completely drowned out from several points at which they used to trouble our gunboats. The Yazoo Pass project is an entire success. The gunboats have arrived from above Haine's Bluff and will commence the attack. It is thought that the Bluff is poorly fortified to stand an attack from above. Rumors are rife to the effect that the rebels are evacuating Vicksburg. They will have to leave Grenada, also, as soon as we get possession of the Yazoo river. The greater part of their force will go to Chattanooga, where they hope to overwhelm Rosecrans in the next battle. Johnson has gone to Tennessee, and will command the rebels in the next battle. Our fleet captured 20 transports up the Yazoo, and destroyed 18 of them. The mortar-boats will commence firing to-day.

Late boats from Memphis bring papers of the 10th. Two Kentuckians, lately from Texas, give a gloomy account of affairs there. They met 2,000 of Hindman's men on their way back to Texas. They swore they would die before they would return to him. They consider the cause of the Confederacy on its last legs. There is destitution and suffering everywhere.

The fare at the first class hotels in Atlanta is beef without salt, roasted sweet potatoes, and coffee made from burnt molasses, for which they charge $20 per day. All well to do farmers have substitutes in the army. The people desire peace on any terms. Soulstrut's guerrillas were represented as an independent band, composed largely of men of desperate fortune. They have for months past afflicted the people around Bolivar. Last Monday a detachment was sent from Bolivar to look for Soulstrut, who was found eight miles southeast of that place. He was completely routed, and 187 of his men were captured, and the remainder killed and wounded.

All the country between Jackson and the Tennessee river is submerged, the water being from two to six feet deep. The Tennessee river last week rose eight feet in two hours.

Van Dorn crossed Duck river, but finding the Tennessee high and the boats destroyed, hurried back to Columbia. It is believed that his movements toward Middle Tennessee were feints, and that the intention was to make an attack on our lines somewhere between Columbia and Corinth.

CAIRO, March 15th.

The steamer *Ruth* was arrested at Columbus, on her last trip down, having on board 210 boxes, shipped by Russell Hays & Co., St. Louis, to W. W. Hays of Memphis, said to contain oranges, but in reality having uniforms and clothing for the rebels, quinine and a rebel mail. An investigation was made, and it was ascertained that the Government agent on board the *Ruth*, Edward Chamberlain, was an accomplice in the matter, and he had ignominiously betrayed his trust.

NEAR VICKSBURG, March 7th.

The river is still rising. The weather is fine. An order was issued yesterday, for all boats under 190 feet in length to report for transport duty immediately. This is understood to mean an advance to Yazoo city.

The rebels are reported to be preparing several vessels as gunboats, to fight anything that may run the blockade in future.

The *Indianola* was so badly wrecked that she cannot be raised by the rebels.

Gen. Joseph G. Johnston threatens retaliation upon our officers, should Admiral Porter carry out his threats to hang guerrillas.

The fate of Vicksburg will be decided before the first of April.

NEW YORK, March 15th.

The *Herald's* special dispatch says that information has reached here, that the rebels have considerable force of artillery, cavalry and infantry in the Shenandoah valley. Reliable information has reached the Government that Lee's army is not weakened, but has been industriously employed in the erection of defensive works at Fredericksburg. No intention has been manifested of abandoning that point.

A special dispatch of this morning, says Gen. Hooker will be ready to move in a few days. It is rumored that he will move direct to Richmond via Urbana, on the lower Rappahannock.

The War Department is busily employed in arranging the machinery in the coming conscription.

CAIRO, March 15.

Gen. Tuttle has received the following: Fort Donelson, March 15.—Our cavalry report that there are about 12,000 rebels 28 miles from here. They also report our lines out for several miles. The country people, for miles around, are coming into the Fort with various reports. One man says they have well armed infantry and a large wagon train with them, all ready for a fight.

NEW YORK, March 15.

A special dispatch to the *Herald* says information has been received that Secretary Chase has been very successful in making arrangements in New York for extensive loans, which will realize the wants of the Government to such an extent as to preclude the probability of an additional issue of Legal Tenders.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR LEASE.

I NOW OFFER TO LEASE MY DOUBLE SAW-MILL, together with 320 acres of Land, lying adjoining the town of Steilacoom, W. T., and immediately on the tide-water of Puget Sound. The Mill is in good order, and ready for immediate use.

The property includes one of the best water powers in Washington Territory, and must soon become immensely valuable. In addition to driving the mill already erected, the power is ample for a Woolen Factory, Tannery, or machinery of any kind.

On the premises are two dwellings and several outbuildings, all in good condition.

The above property will be leased in whole or in part, on reasonable terms, for a series of years.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS,
17:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN, under penalty of prosecution, from cutting firewood or timber of any description on my claim, adjoining the town of Steilacoom, from this date.

LEMUEL BILLS.
Steilacoom, W. T., Feb. 26th, 1863. 87:3m

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The commodious and fast-sailing schooner

FLYING MIST,

120 Tons Capacity,

Capt. WM. THOMPSON,

Is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia.

The FLYING MIST is well adapted to carrying Live Stock, for which trade she was originally designed, and is amply provided with fixtures to ensure the safety of cattle in the roughest weather. She is suitable for all kinds of freight. Her cabin accommodations are not surpassed by those of any vessel on the Sound. Freight will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other vessel.

For Charter, Freight, or Passage, apply to PHILIP KEACH or H. W. BERRY, in Steilacoom, or to the CAPTAIN, on board. 42:1y

Crockery, Glassware, French China.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ABOVE GOODS constantly in store and for sale at lowest rates.

CLOCKS

OF THE

NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO.'S

manufacture, (formerly the JEROME Company) for which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

A complete assortment always on hand.

HAYNES & LAWTON.
516 Sansome st., corner of Merchant, 516,
4-51:3m San Francisco.

$100 REWARD!

For any case of Syphilis, in any stage, which DR. LE RICHEAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM fails to cure. No comment is necessary upon this medicine; it stands entirely upon its own unequaled merits.

It has cured thousands who have wasted handsome fortunes, and will cure thousands more. Golden Balsam No. 1 for first and second stages, such as sores upon the legs or other parts of the body, sore eyes, etc., etc. Golden Balsam No. 2, for Tertiary, Mercurial and Syphilitic Rheumatism. Price, $5 per bottle; upon receipt of this sum we will ship to any part of the coast. NOTICE.—We have no agents for this medicine, and are sole proprietors and manufacturers. All orders must be directed to us to obtain the genuine. Observe well the manufacturer's name upon each inside label. We guarantee a perfect and lasting cure.

RICHARDS & WHITFIELD,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner of Clay and Sansome streets, San Francisco.
Also—Sole Agents for the celebrated SPANISH ANTIDOTE, a preparation never known to fail, for the cure of Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary derangements.
None genuine without our circular of Golden Balsam wrapped around the bottle.
5 19:3m

Business Cards.

E. S. FOWLER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,
Pioneer Ship-Bread and Cracker Bakery,
Port Townsend, W. T. 5-85:tf

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
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Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 3-3:1y

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9:tf J. B. WEBBER, Agent.

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Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.

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Our No. 9 Machine is admirably adapted to the wants of all manufacturers, and is far more simple, durable and cheaper, than any other Shuttle Machine in use, and a great favorite wherever introduced.

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Call and examine our machines before purchasing elsewhere. We manufacture a large variety of each stitch, and adapted to the requirements of all families and manufacturers of goods where sewing is employed.
5-14:tf

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LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
Are unequaled by any for beauty, simplicity of construction and efficiency in working, and are in every way
RELIABLE.
These superior Machines can be found at the Warerooms of the undersigned, who are General Agents for the Pacific States and West Coast of Mexico.
COX, WILLOUTT & CO.,
Leather Dealers,
422 Battery st., San Francisco.
8-14:3m

Send for a Circular.

DR. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM
CURES ALL DISEASES OF
THE LUNGS AND THROAT!

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, Decline, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wasting of Flesh, Night Sweats, Spitting Blood, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Phthisic, Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the Lungs, it is unequaled.

Hall's Lung Balsam, in all cases, gives the best satisfaction; has brought more cures, since its introduction, than any other cough medicine; is endorsed by our leading physicians as the safest and best remedy now before the public; is safe to use among children, and yet powerful in cases of chronic pulmonary disease; and brings in certificates almost daily of its wonderful cures in all parts of the country.

There is no medicine within our knowledge that has acquired so great and wide-spread popularity, in so short a space of time, as Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Its balsamic and healing properties are magical. It is highly expectorant and tonic. It contains not a grain of opium or morphine, the narcotic and astringent properties which have created so much prejudice against similar preparations.

We believe that a medicine possessing real merits will effect cures wherever it is used, at home or abroad. Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is no paregoric preparation, but one which, if used in season, will save the lives of thousands. The most distressing cough is frequently relieved by a single dose, and broken up in a few hours' time. The afflicted do not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whether this remedy will give relief or not.

Hear what Physicians say of Dr. Hall's Balsam. Says one: "I, with confidence, recommend the Balsam as superior to any other preparation." Says another: "I have used it with uniform success, and can confidently recommend it for all those complaints for which it is offered as a remedy." Still another writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe, convenient, and efficacious medicine."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and ask for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, which is warranted to cure, and take no other.

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents for the Pacific coast,
4-51:3m 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

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WE HAVE ORDERS TO PURCHASE, FOR EUROPEAN account, at the highest rate, all species of

FURS AND SKINS.

Trappers and dealers sending us skins from the country may depend upon full rates and immediate remittance.

H. SHARP & CO.,
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San Francisco Advertisements.

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N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent Judges.

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PRICES GREATLY
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H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
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☞ The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 4-1:tf

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,
On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics as, or on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done
WITH GREATER EASE
and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
Plain, at $100
Cabinets 95
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, ... 90
Do not allow yourself to purchase a Chain Stitch machine, either double or single thread, any of which will ravel. All chain stitch machines have a cord on the under side of the fabric, and the first soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.

J. E. DUNNELL,
47 Montgomery street,
22:tf San Francisco.

PUGET SOUND HERALD, STEILACOOM, W. T., MARCH 26, 1863.

The Farmer's Corner.

Hop Culture.

The successful cultivation of the hop implies most watchful and incessant care during the first stages of its growth. It should be planted upon a warm, deep, loamy soil, on a dry bottom, which is best found upon a sandy, gravelly, or stony, porous subsoil, affording drainage of water from off and about the roots of the plant during the rainy and frozen seasons of the year. The usual mode of planting is to lay out the ground in rows, by a line seven or eight feet asunder, which is facilitated by drawing a piece of colored yarn or cloth in the line the distance of the rows apart, and placing a stake at each mark in the line as you proceed, while the line is set off at each end the distance desired for the row.

Planting is done by selecting the roots of the previous year's growth, called runners, which are cut into pieces, with two sets of eyes to each section, and inserted with a dibble in the ground, with five sets in a hill, setting one at each corner of a square of six inches, and the fifth in the center of the square, all in an upright position, with the top of each root inclining to the center, with the eye buds pointing upwards, and all beneath the surface of the earth at least an inch.

The first season's planting is usually done with corn, potatoes or beans, taking care not to encumber the "hop hill" with that of its neighbor from the other crop, as alternated by the planter in the rows; the after culture the same as for the accompanying crop of corn or potatoes, as the case may be. It is usual, in the succeeding month of October, to place over each hill of hops at least one or more good shovelsful of well rotted manure for winter protection, and to enrich the ground for the benefit of the plant.

The succeeding season's culture requires more care and watchfulness, as a good crop of hops may be anticipated if all has been well attended to the previous season. After the ground has been plowed between the hop rows, and as the plant makes its appearance above ground, the poles are introduced, with two at each hill, and inserted in the ground in perfectly straight lines upon each row, an incision being made with the hoop bar in the ground at the depth required for firmly holding the pole. As soon as the plants have grown from one to three feet in height, they are tied with withered rushes (of the previous year's growth) to the poles, and subsequently again tied until sufficient strength is acquired in the vine to force itself to its aerial summit for the production of its flowers; the culture in the meantime is performed with the horse cultivator and hoe, by keeping the ground clean. Most growers suffer but two vines to grow upon each pole, which is doubtless preferable to a greater number.

Picking usually commences about the first week in September, as the flowers become hard, and show an occasional tint of brown upon the outer side. The quality of hops is estimated by the abundance or scarcity of an unctuous clammy powder which adheres to them, and by their bright yellow color, at which period they emit their rankest odor, and are considered ready for harvest. The picking is mostly performed by women, with the aid of men's help to extract the poles from the ground after severing the vines, and placing them upon a frame over a box, which is subdivided into four apartments, and accommodates as many pickers, with each a box three feet long, two feet deep, and eighteen inches wide, each picker filling the box two or three times during the day with well-picked, clean hops, for which they receive about 25 cents per box, though much of it is hired at cheaper rates and generally poorly performed, with an intermixture of litter and hops, which depreciates very much the value of the crop, and should be discarded for the mutual benefit of both the grower and consumer.

The operation of drying hops is not materially different from that of drying malt, and the kilns are principally upon the same construction, with stoves and pipe arranged in a room, and the hops laid or spread upon a cloth floor above, resting upon slaths from eight to twelve in depth, where they dry in about twelve hours. Hops in their green state, if left standing long, are liable to become heated and change color and spoil; hence the kiln is kept in operation during both night and day, curing as fast as picked, at intervals of twelve hours for each kiln.

Pressing into bales is performed at any time after drying, after they become cool; a bale generally contains about 200 pounds.

A very instructive article on the cultivation of hops in England was published in the annual report of the Patent Office for 1857, in which is included the analysis of the hop and also of the plant, which the writer would recommend to the attention of growers for their instruction in applying manures to hop plantations. The analysis was taken under the direction of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. In comparing the tables of analysis, we see that lime and potash enter largely into the growth of both the plant and the hop, which should not be lost sight of in the selection of land and manures to insure success in culture. The hop being an exhausting crop, will draw largely upon the cultivator in supplying the waste to the soil. American culture is pursued in a cheaper way, with less of routine, than that of English culture, and if American hop growers would exercise the same discriminating care in the picking and curing of hops as the best English growers, American hops would annually become formidable competitors in the English market; whereas, under much of the present mode of indifference in culture, by the American grower, American hops are only purchased in the English market when the foreign crop proves a failure. Another marked feature with all the American growers is in raising all varieties in one together, while the English keep distinct their several plantations the "Fuggle," Canterbury, Golding, Grapes, Jones, Colegates, Flemish Red Bines," and many other cognomens too numerous to mention.

But whether any particular effort is produced in the real flavor of malt liquors by such nice discriminating distinction in the planting of select roots, as compared with an indiscriminate mass of the several kinds, is perhaps a matter of doubt and speculation, and to settle which needs experimental results and comparisons.

Age of Cattle by their Teeth.

The following useful information we copy from that excellent periodical, the *American Stock Journal*:

"Persons, acquainted with the dentition of neat stock, can form a pretty accurate idea of age, from the period of birth up to that of adult life; and this method of ascertaining the age of an animal is, probably, more correct than that which applies to horns, for by means of a rasp applied to the rings of the horns, any amount of imposition may be practiced, when it is well known that the same liberties are not to be taken with the teeth, without the chance of discovery. It is possible that there may be some slight variations from the following rules, in the development of the teeth, yet such variations will not embrace a period of more than a month or six weeks, which at maturity does not amount to much, and may be considered as purely accidental—out of the ordinary course of nature. The front teeth or temporary incisors are found in the lower jaw; there are eight of them, all prominent at the age of four weeks. The calf is usually born with three temporary grinders or molars; the fourth appears six months after birth; the fifth appears at the age of fifteen months; and the sixth is to be seen at the age of two and a half years; now the animal has a "full mouth," of temporary teeth, numbering thirty-two.

At this period a very remarkable change in the teeth is about to occur; the temporary ones having answered the purpose for which they were intended, are to be removed in the following order, so as to give place to others which shall correspond to the increase of the size of the jaw bones, and prove as durable as other bones in the body. At the age of two years the central or middle incisors (the lower jaw) are shed and replaced by two permanent ones. At the age of three years the two incisors, known as the inner middle, undergo the same process. At the age of four, the outer middle are shed and replaced by permanent teeth. At the age of five the corner incisors are also transformed in the same manner, and the animal has a full set (eight) of permanent front teeth. The first and second permanent molars as grinders, appear in the upper and lower jaws on each side, at the age of two years, at intervals of one year the other four are successively cut; so that at the age of six years the animal has a full mouth of permanent grinders.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally purifying the whole system, neutralizing all depraved humors, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that those often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

The Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

In these complaints, the Ointment also acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Scrofulous Sores and Glandular Swellings.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with luke-warm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous ointment have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, the action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means are resorted to in Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and abhorrent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

Gout and Rheumatism.

May be cured with the greatest certainty: large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of acids, and all stimulants. When these constants are beating the system the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

Indiscretion of Youth.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all around the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighborhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs	Chigo-foot	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes	Cancers	Piles	Tumors
Coco-bay	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Band Fever	Elephantiasis	Scalds	Wounds
		Sore Nipples	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
Agents for HOLLOWAY, Victoria, V. I.
3:39

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ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLlowing list of American and Foreign Periodicals, for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamer four times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific coast:

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Also—Puget Sound Herald and other journals published on the Pacific coast.

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