PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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The Blessing of the Giver.

Give! as the morning that flows out of Heaven;
Give! as the waves when their channel is riven;
Give! as the free air and sunshine are given:
Lavishly, utterly, carelessly give.
Not the waste drops of thy cup overflowing;
Not the faint sparks of thy hearth ever glowing;
Not a pale bud from the June roses blowing:
Give, as He gave thee, who gave thee to live.

Pour out thy love like the rush of a river,
Wasting its waters for ever and ever,
Through the burnt sands that reward not the giver,
Silent or sonorful then nearest the sea.
Scatter thy life as the Summer shower's pouring!
What if no bird through the pearl-rain is soaring?
What if no blossom looks upward adoring?
Look to the life that was lavished for thee!

Give, though thy heart may be wasted and weary,
Laid on an altar, all ashen and dreary,
Though from its pulses a faint miserere
Beats to thy soul the sad passage of fate:
Bind it with cords of unshrinking devotion;
Smile at the song of its restless emotion;
'Tis the stern hymn of eternity's ocean:
Hear! and in silence thy future await.

So the wild wind strews its perfumed caresses,
Evil and thankless the desert it blesses;
Bitter the wave that its soft plulon presses,
Never it ceaseth to whisper and sing.
What if the hard heart give thorns for thy roses?
What if on rocks thy tired bosom reposes?
Sweetest is music with minor-keyed closes,
Fairest the vines that on rain will cling.

Almost the day of thy giving is over:
Ere from the grass dies the bee-hunted clover,
Thou wilt have vanished from friends and from lover,
What shall thy longing avail in the grave?
Give as the heart gives whose fetters are breaking,
Life, love and hope, all thy dreams and thy waking.
Soon Heaven's river thy soul fever slaking,
Thou shalt know God and the gift that He gave.

Mignon.

FROM GOETHE'S WILHELM MEISTER.

Knowest thou the land where the citron blows,
And in dusky leaves the gold-orange glows?
Where the blue heaven stirs with a breeze more bland,
And myrtles calm and lofty laurels stand?
Say, dost thou know?
It is there! it is there!
With thee, my protector, I long to go.

Knowest thou the house? with roof upon piles—
The long hall glistens—the chamber smiles—
And marble statues stand looking at me,
Saying, "What, poor child, have they done with thee?"
Say, dost thou know?
It is there! it is there!
With thee, my protector, I long to go.

Knowest thou the hill whose cloud-path bold
The mule, through vapors, strives hard to hold?
Here in cavern beeds of dragons come and go,
And rocks reach out over billows below.
Say, dost thou know?
It is there! it is there!
Lies our way, O Father; come, let us go.

Better Late than Never.

Life is a race where some succeed
While others are beginning;
'Tis luck to some, to others speed,
That gives an early winning:
But if you chance to fall behind,
Ne'er slacken your endeavor;
Just keep this wholesome truth in mind—
'Tis better late than never.

And if you keep ahead, 'tis well,
But never trip your neighbor;
'Tis noble when you can excel
By honest, patient labor:
But if you are outstripped at last,
Press on as bold as ever;
Remember, though you are surpassed,
'Tis better late than never.

Ne'er labor for an idle boast
Or victory o'er another;
But while you strive your uttermost,
Deal fairly with a brother:
Where'er your station, do your best,
And hold your purpose ever,
And if you fail to beat the rest—
'Tis better late than never.

Choose well the path in which you run—
Succeed by noble daring,
Then, though the last, when once 'tis won,
Your crown is worth the wearing.
Then never fret, if left behind,
Nor slacken your endeavor;
But ever keep this truth in mind—
'Tis better late than never.

Mother Goose, in one of her ancient poems, has said that little boys were made of

"Snubs and snails,
And puppy dogs' tails."

She also says that little girls are made of

"Sugar and spice,
And everything nice."

If the good old lady could have lived in this age, to have seen her little boys and girls, (who are now young ladies and gentlemen) she would have said of the ladies, they are made of

"The bones of whales,
And cotton bales;"

And of the gentlemen,

"Gold chains and canes,
But *any* brains."

Travels in Egypt.

The following thrilling account of the people of Abyssinia and Kordofan we find in a copy of the *Westminster Review* of 1845:

In 1837, Ignatius Pallme, a Bohemian by birth, undertook a journey to Kordofan, one of the most southern provinces of Egypt, on a commission of exploration from a mercantile establishment at Cairo, with a view to commercial objects. Pallme seems to have been eminently fitted for the undertaking. He had resided sufficiently long in Egypt to become familiar with the Arabic and colloquial dialect of the people, and former excursions towards the interior had made him well acquainted with native habits.

Kordofan was originally peopled by nomadic tribes from the Nubian mountains, one of which, called Mount Kordofan, gave its name to the plains below it and most of the surrounding country. These were subjugated in 1779 by the King of Shennaar, (a country bordering upon Shoa) who in turn was conquered by the Sultan of Darfour; and Melcks governed the country in the name of the Sultan of Darfour from 1784 to 1821. During this epoch the country was prosperous.

Commerce extended in all directions; caravans brought the produce from Abyssinia, the interior of Africa, and from Egypt, into the two towns of Lobeid and Bara, whence the greater part was again transported into other countries. Abundance might be said to reign everywhere, and there was no want of any necessaries, whilst all were wealthy, and even the women of the less opulent inhabitants wore golden rings in their noses and ears, and many even golden bracelets and silver anklets round their feet. No other metal but gold or silver was to be seen in the decoration of the women, and many female slaves even wore gold about their persons. Agriculture and cattle-breeding flourished, and there were few inhabitants in the country who did not, to a certain extent, devote themselves to commerce. The whole population, in fact, lived free from care, and was wealthy; singing and dancing resounded from place to place; in short, this was the golden age of Kordofan.

An iron age was approaching. In 1821, Mahomet Ali undertook the conquest of Kordofan. A brigade of 4500 infantry and cavalry, attended with 800 Bedouins, and eight pieces of artillery, were sent on the expedition. The men of Kordofan defended the freedom of their country with desperate valor, and a severe battle was fought near Lobeid, the capital; but, unprovided with firearms, all resistance was ultimately vain. The town was plundered and nearly wholly sacked, and the whole country surrendered, with the exception of a distant mountain tribe.

Kordofan was now annexed to Egypt, and a son-in-law of Mahomet Ali, who headed his troops, was made governor of the province. This man speedily acquired, under the title of the defturdar, the infamous reputation of a Nero. It is difficult to believe that a monster could exist in human shape capable of the acts of cruelty reported of him by former African travelers, and now confirmed; but we are told that many persons are still living whose testimony could be adduced as eye-witnesses of his deeds of horror, and themselves sufferers by his cruelty. Pallme says:

'I may, perhaps, be permitted to illustrate a few traits in the character of this ruthless tyrant by narrating some of his feats; it will then become evident that this flourishing country could but sink in a very short time, as the natural consequence of his oppressive tyranny; and that a considerable period must elapse before it will be able to recover itself but slightly.

"A soldier who had stolen a sheep from a peasant was caught in the very act. He not only refused to return the stolen goods, but even maltreated the peasant. Confiding in the equity of his cause, the latter thought he should more probably have justice done him by the governor than by any one else, and entered a complaint against the soldier. The defturdar listened very patiently to the story; but, when the peasant had finished, the tyrant accosted him in an angry voice with the words: 'And with these trifles you trouble me?' Then turning to his attendants, he ordered the peasant to be brought before the kadi; they understood immediately that he meant, by the kadi, a cannon, carried the poor wretch immediately off, and bound him to the mouth of the gun, which was instantly fired.

"His very servants, consisting not only of slaves, but of free Arabs and Turks, although they might be regarded as his executioners, stood in great awe of him, for he punished the slightest offence of which they might be guilty with every imaginable species of cruelty. Thus it happened that one of these servants was tempted to dip his fingers into a dish to taste it. The defturdar, unfortunately, observed the act. He demanded of the unhappy man, in an ironical tone, whether the dish was sweet or sour. The servant was naturally mute with fear. The defturdar now ordered him to be nailed by the tongue to the door, and his face to be smeared with honey, in order, as he expressed himself, to stimulate his gustatory faculties. In this position the unfortunate man had to pass two full hours. It took a long time before he recovered, and a variety of remedies were required to heal his tongue.

"A seyss or groom, whose office is, according to custom in Egypt, to run before the rider, was incapable of keeping up with the defturdar from absolute fatigue, in a long and quick trot. The tyrant struck him with his whip to quicken his face. The unfortunate man, who was, however, quite exhausted, as may be supposed, did not become more active after this remedy had been applied. For this offence the unnatural barbarian had his feet bound to the tail of a horse, and ordered the animal to be driven through the streets of Lobeid by two other seyss. The unhappy groom would, no doubt, have met his death in this manner, were not the streets paved merely with fine sand. Thus he received many wounds, but none of which proved mortal. The horse, unaccustomed to such usage, turned suddenly round, and struck at the unfortunate seyss, who, in desperation, seized the animal with all his remaining strength by the head, and, to save himself, bit his upper lip. No attention was at first paid to this slight wound, but in a short time the head of the horse began to swell, and it eventually died. The seyss, who was covered with wounds, however, survived the torture.

"A man gave his neighbor, in a quarrel, a box on the ears; the latter brought a complaint against him before the defturdar. 'With which hand didst thou strike thy neighbor?' asked the tyrant. 'With the right,' answered the peasant. 'Well,' replied the defturdar, 'that thou mayest not forget it, I shall have the flesh removed from the palm of that hand.' This order was immediately executed. 'Now return to thy work,' said the defturdar to the sufferer, who, writhing with pain, replied: 'In this state I cannot work.' 'What!' exclaimed the tyrant, in a rage; 'thou darest to contradict me! Cut his tongue out; it is too long!' and this operation was also immediately performed, without consideration of the tortures to which he had been previously subjected.

"The defturdar one day observed that some one had taken a pinch of snuff out of his box during his absence; his suspicion lighted upon his valet; he therefore, on a subsequent occasion, confined a fly in his box, and leaving it in his divan, went into another room, and ordered his servant to fetch something from the chamber in which he had put down the box. The servant fell into the snare, was really tempted to take a pinch, and the fly escaped without being observed. In a short time the defturdar returned to the room, found that the fly had escaped from its confinement, and immediately asked the valet, 'Who had opened the box?' 'I, sir,' he confidently replied; 'I took a pinch.' This liberty he paid with his life: the ruffian had him flogged to death.

"A negro bought milk of a woman for five paras, drank it, but forgot the payment. The woman complained to the defturdar, who happened to be in the neighborhood. 'Well,' said he, 'I will immediately investigate the affair,' and ordered the offending negro to be instantly brought before him. When he appeared, he asked him if he had bought milk of that woman and not paid for it? The negro, in fear, denied it. The barbarian immediately ordered the abdomen of the negro to be cut open, to see whether his stomach contained the milk. It was, indeed, found; whereupon he quietly said to the woman, 'Thou art right; take those five paras, and now go thy ways.'

"In his garden the defturdar had a den in which he kept a lion: the animal became gradually so tame that he ran about at liberty in the grounds, and followed his master like a dog. Of this tame lion the tyrant made use to frighten the people who came before him; a species of wanton sport in which he took the greatest pleasure. If it so happened that no stranger came to visit him during the hour in which he engaged himself in his garden, he ordered his attendants to bring any person they might meet on the highways to him. The invitation was sufficient in itself to frighten any one to death; but when an unfortunate man in the greatest trepidation entered the garden, and in absolute fear of his life creeping along the earth, approached the defturdar, he set the lion at him, and the poor fellow, of course, fell senseless to the ground at the sight of the wild beast. This was now his greatest delight; for, although the animal did no harm, it was sufficient to frighten the most courageous man to be brought into close contact with a rampant lion.

"Before this lion was quite domesticated, and whilst it was yet kept in confinement, one of the gardener's assistants was guilty of some mistake, of which the superintendent complained to the defturdar. In no case dilatory in passing judgment, he ordered the accused, without going into details, or listening even to the full explanation of the case, to be cast into the lion's den. This order was immediately complied with; the beast, however, treated the poor condemned wretch like a second Daniel: it not only did him no harm, but, to the astonishment of all beholders, licked his hands. The gardener's assistant was not the animal's attendant, but he had occasionally thrown some of his bread into the den in passing. The noble animal had not forgotten this kindness, and spared his benefactor's life. The defturdar, on hearing this, was by no means pleased; but bloodthirsty as ever, and without feeling the slightest appreciation for this act of generosity, ordered the lion to be kept fasting during the whole of the day, and the delinquent to remain in confinement, thinking, in the anger of ungratified rage, to force the beast to become the executioner of its benefactor. But even hunger could not overcome the magnanimity of the royal animal, and the poor gardener remained the whole day unhurt in the den with the lion. In the evening he was liberated, but the unfortunate man did not long escape the vengeance of the tyrant, who, meeting him one day in the garden, where he had brushed up a heap of leaves, accosted him with, 'Dog, thou art so bad that a lion will not eat thee; but now thou hast made thine own grave.' Hereupon he commanded him to carry the dry leaves to an oven, and then to creep in himself. When this order was executed, the tyrant had the leaves lighted, and the poor wretch expired under the most horrid tortures.

"A fellah (peasant) owed the government forty maamle (eighty ounce of English money); the sheikh of his village had his last ox seized, the fellah declaring himself incapable of paying. The beast was slaughtered and divided into forty parts: the butcher received the head and skin for his trouble, and the remaining forty parts were sold at one maamle each, to the inhabitants of the village promiscuously. The meat, as may be supposed, was quickly sold at this low price. The poor peasant now appeared with a complaint before the defturdar, assuring him that the ox was worth more than forty maamle. The defturdar proceeded with all speed to the village, to investigate the matter on the spot. Having convinced himself of the truth, he ordered the sheikh, the butcher, and all those persons who had bought a portion of the confiscated ox, to be called together, and reproached the sheikh, in presence of all, for his unlawful conduct. The butcher now received the order to slaughter the sheikh, and to divide his body into forty parts. Every former purchaser was obliged to buy a part at the price of one maamle, and to carry the flesh home with him. The money was handed over to the fellah as an indemnification for the ox which had been taken from him.

"At the feast of the Bacram, all the servants and seyss, eighteen in number, went before the defturdar to offer their congratulations, according to custom, and begged at the same time for a pair of new shoes. 'You shall have them,' said he. He now had the farrier called, and commanded him to make eighteen pairs of horse-shoes to fit the feet of his servants: these were ready on the next day, whereupon he ordered two shoes to be nailed to the soles of the feet of each of the eighteen servants, without mercy. Nine of them died in a short time of mortification; he then had the survivors unshod, and consigned them to the care of a medical man."

It must be said for Mahomet Ali that these atrocities were not perpetrated with his authority or connivance, and that at last he deposed this ruthless tyrant, and had him put to death; but Egypt remains a heavy and fatal incubus upon the prosperity of Kordofan. The government is now more lenient; but in a province so distant and inaccessible as Kordofan, there must always be a wide field for the abuse of local authority, and the system pursued continues to be one which tends not to enrich the country, but to drain it of its resources. The people are reduced to abject poverty by duties and imposts of every description; and the old proverb, "Where a Turk sets his foot, no grass will grow," is here fully exemplified. The province is now governed by the Bey, or colonel, of the first regiment of the line; and all inferior government stations are obtained by purchase, the highest bidder among the candidates obtaining the vacant post. The consequence, of course, is, that every officer avails himself of his position to extort as much as possible, in order to reimburse himself for this original outlay, so that when a contribution is ordered to be levied from Cairo, double the amount is usually exacted. Mahomet Ali knows this, and has tried to enforce a more just administration, but without success. A commission of inquiry sent into the province in 1838 checked the abuse for a time, but for a time only; the system remaining unchanged.

Abuses of local administration, however, sink into the shade when seen by the lurid light of the horrid slave hunts for which Mahomet Ali is alone responsible. Pallme, who is in some sort an apologist for the viceroy when any fair excuse presents itself, pleads for Mahomet Ali that a true account of the inhuman deeds committed in his name on these occasions never reaches him; all the parties employed being too deeply criminated to make a faithful report; but common humanity and a slave hunt are inconvertible terms, and by no effort of the imagination could the ruler of Egypt deceive himself as to the true character of these expeditions.

Pallme describes a slave hunt organized in the years 1838 and 1839, when the province of Kordofan was ordered to contribute 5000 slaves. The slaves were to be procured from the mountains of Nubia, inhabited by independent tribes. The inhabitants of the first hill attacked surrendered; those of the second had fled, leaving nothing behind them but their huts, which were instantly fired and burnt to the ground.

"And now the march was continued to the third hill. The inhabitants of this village had formed the firm resolution of defending their freedom to the uttermost; and, determined to suffer death rather than the horror of Turkish captivity, had prepared for a most obstinate resistance. The hill was charged, but the troops were several times repulsed; the attacks, however, were renewed, and the village was ultimately taken by storm. The scene which now presented itself to view was frightful in the extreme. Of five hundred souls who had been the peaceful inhabitants of the village, one hundred and eighty-eight only were found living. Every hut was filled with the bodies of the aged and the young indiscriminately, for those who had not fallen by the sword in battle had put themselves to death to elude the dreadful fate of captivity. The prisoners were led away, and the place was given up to the soldiery for plunder, but the dead were left disinterred. A fearful scene for the few who were fortunate enough to escape the carnage by flight!"

The territory of Mississippi was ceded to the United States by the State of South Carolina, in 1789, and by Georgia in 1802. She was admitted into the Union on the 10th of December, 1817, the present State of Alabama being left as a reserved portion of Mississippi Territory. From the middle of the sixteenth century, when DeSoto carried the cross of Spain over the swamps and through the forests which belt the Gulf of Mexico, from Ponce de Leon's fabled fountain of perpetual youth to the great father of waters, for 175 years the new country received no permanent accession to its population. In 1716 Bienville founded the City of Natches, then called Fort Rosalie, and the colony was engaged in Indian wars until 1763, when it became a tributary to the British Crown by the treaty of Paris. From that period it received a new impulse; colonists floated down the Ohio and Mississippi from all quarters.

The amount of duties paid on sugars imported into this country, to protect the interests of Louisiana, has averaged more than seven millions per annum for the last five years, and during the decade closed have amounted to fully fifty-seven millions of dollars. Of the total consumption of sugar in this country, it is estimated that forty per cent. is the product of the Louisiana plantations, the whole of which would become worthless in a week, except under a protective tariff. The capital invested in these is probably not less than thirty millions of dollars, and may exceed that figure considerably. During the last quarter of a century the sugar products of that State must have reached the sum of $250,000,000.

The Mobile *Advertiser*, after having successfully urged Alabamians to "plant themselves firmly on their rights," now entreats them to plant corn, as the best means of assuring these rights. It says the present cotton crop will sell at good prices, but advises planters not to put in heavy crops for the present year, as the investment of more capital in cotton manufacture will be deterred by the political troubles. Therefore as cotton, though "King," is not food, the States of the provisional confederacy are commended to be mindful that their missariat is well supplied from their own broad acres.

A plan is before the New York Legislature to open a portion of the great Northern wilderness of that State, by building a wagon road. This tract consists of over 700,000 acres, comprising parts of the counties of Warren, Clinton, Essex, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Lewis, Fulton, Hamilton and Herkimer. The soil is for the most part susceptible of producing good crops of grain and vegetables, especially the latter. The sportsmen and summer tourists will regret to have these romantic "North Woods" spoiled for their purposes.

John Mitchell writes this emphatic advice to the Charleston *Mercury*, all the way from Paris: Some politicians here speculate that the Southern States of America will soon find themselves in such need of a strong government that they will take some youngster of a royal line to make a king of him. Don't you do it; if you do you will often wish you were back again under the *regime* of what Mr. Stephens calls the "corner groceries."

Kit Carson, the famous hunter, guide and mountaineer, is living at Taos, New Mexico, as Indian Agent to the Utah tribe of Indians. His salary amounts to $1500 per annum. Kit is not a wealthy man; his property is estimated at about $5000. He keeps fifty or sixty cows, five hundred head of sheep, and several horses and ponies. He married a Mexican woman, with whom he lives quite resignedly.

At Newark, N. J., a Mr. Dobbs has recovered $200 of a dentist named Russell, for improper dentistry. The Judge stated, as a principle of common law and common reason, that any person claiming to practice any particular trade or profession, is responsible for failure to exercise sufficient skill in the prosecution of his business.

Robert T. Lincoln, the eldest son of the President elect, and who is accompanying him to Washington, is a student at Harvard, and will shortly return to his class. He is a young man of fine abilities and much dignity of character.

Domestic Items.

On the 12th ult., Abraham Lincoln reached his 52d year.

The postage to any part of the Pacific coast is to be ten cents, prepaid by stamp, under the law Congress has just passed.

A writer in the *Medical Times* recommends sulphur as highly efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism.

Joseph Pierson, residing in Buck county, Pa., is said to have realized $500,000 in six months from coal oil in that State.

Collections to the amount of $785 have been made in New York for the families of the soldiers in Fort Sumpter, who are now in Brooklyn.

Artemus Ward says: "The world continues to resolve round on her own axletree onct in 24 hours, subjeck to the Constitushun of the United States."

The most valuable cargo ever brought from China to New York, arrived in the ship *Phantom*, recently. The teas, cassia, and raw silk were valued at $800,000.

Col. J. Patton Anderson, formerly Delegate in Congress from Washington Territory, was a delegate from Florida to the Montgomery Convention.

Mary Strong, of Margate, Maine, is 105 years old. She says, "she bresses de good Lor' dat he didn't put no white blood in her veins, to spile de constitushun."

The Savannah *News* says: "We venture the prediction that in less than twelve months Greeley will be hung by his present deluded followers. Actæon will be devoured by his own dogs. Stick a pin there."

A genius out west was invited to take a game of poker, but he refused, saying: "No, I thank 'ee. I layed poker all one summer, and had to wear nankeen pants all the next winter. I have had no taste for the amusement since."

The editors of Florida are exceedingly indignant because the members of the late Secession Convention, after declaring the State out of the Union, elected themselves to all the offices there were to fill, and then adjourned.

Two farmers have just had a novel lawsuit at Granger, N. Y. They had steers so much alike that neither knew "t'other from which." Recently both animals were in the road, and one was killed; which it was, had to be determined by the lawsuit.

Holbrook's *U. S. Mail* says that during the last year there were received at the Dead Letter Office 9,790 letters, containing $52,154.86. More than nine-tenths of this amount has been delivered to the writers; the remainder awaits the call of the owners.

A Chicago broker, a member of the church, during the present crisis has been in the habit of pocketing ten per cent. on the specie which he collected in church on Sunday, by the very simple process of rendering back an equal amount in Western funds.

The Prince of Wales has sent a pair of fine buck sheep to John Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago, and two pointer dogs to Spencer, as tokens of kind remembrance for attentions received from those gentlemen during his recent trans-Atlantic tour.

A rich house owner in Albany, in collecting his rents recently, attempted liberties with the virtuous wife of one of his tenants. The indignant lady beat him off, and the husband has commenced an action against the rich scoundrel, laying his damages at $10,000.

South Carolina is not the only State that does not pay its mail expenses. The account of Ohio for the year ending June 30, 1860, stands: Expenditures, $812,721 99; receipts, $582,259 06, leaving a deficit of $230,462 87—double that of South Carolina.

At a recent wedding in Portsmouth, N. H., one of the groomsmen was son of a gentleman who officiated in a similar capacity at the marriage of the bride's father: and one of the bridesmaids was also daughter of a lady who assisted the bride's mother to assume the silken tie.

One of the curious facts revealed by the publication of customhouse tables, is that there was imported into this country, last year, three hundred thousand pounds of opium. Of this amount, it is estimated, from reliable data, that not more than one-tenth is used for medicinal purposes.

The great majority of the Northern men do not want any compromises, and will not make any concessions. They hone ty believe that slavery is not only a political curse, but a social evil, and if they cannot abolish it in the States directly, then they intend to do it indirectly, by confining it to its present limits.

An Englishman took out his naturalization papers at New Orleans, at 11 o'clock, on the 26th ult.; an hour afterwards the ordinance of secession passed the Convention. Hence he was a British subject, a citizen of the United States and a citizen of Independent Louisiana, within the space of little over an hour.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "I have heretofore stated that Mr. Memminger, one of the South Carolina seceders, is a German by birth. The Hon. Th Reynolds, (Reinhold) the present Lieut. Governor of that State, is also a German by birth. He was born in Prague, his parents having emigrated to this country. He is a Jew."

A plain, hard-fisted old man called upon Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, the other day. The Governor, supposing, of course, that the man wanted a place somewhere, expressed his appreciation of his past services, and said he was sorry he could not reward him with an office. "But I don't want an office," said the old man; "I merely called to see if you didn't want to buy a good dog."

A strange coincidence has happened at Hempstead, L. I. A valued canary died, belonging to a lady, whose eldest child soon sickened and died too; a second canary was bought, which soon died as the first, and the remaining child followed the other to the grave; again a third canary was purchased, which died like the two others, and soon the children's mother had to mourn the death of her husband.

A clerical villain has been unmasked in Springfield, Mass. Rev. C. T. Adams, who has been filling the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah there for some months past, was recognized by some former acquaintance as a play actor, Mormon preacher, and a dissolute fellow generally in disguise. He called a meeting to vindicate himself from the charges, but only got deeper into the mire; for so far from acquitting him, a nearly unanimous vote declared him guilty on all the indictments.

Foreign Items.

There are now nine Cardinal's hats vacant in the Sacred College at Rome.

The English newspapers teem with melancholy narratives of death amongst the poor from exposure to the cold.

A resistance thermometer has been invented by Prof. Siemans, for determining the temperature of electric wire and cables.

A young woman, Catherine Bullitt, lately died in Manchester, (Eng.) as her physician stated, from the effect of wearing tight garters.

The Algiers journals record the death of a shiek named Ben Moloka, aged 110, and of an Arab named Aissa Mohammed, aged 118.

Victor Hugo asks for his new novel, "Les Miserables," in six volumes, $60,000. He has been offered 150,000 francs, about one half.

The whole of the London *Punch*, from the beginning, is to be issued in monthly volumes, under the title of the "History of the Last Twenty Years."

Dr. Rink, Resident Inspector of South Greenland, an eminent geographer, has expressed his opinion of the practicability of the North Atlantic Telegraph.

Mr. Doxat has retired from the editorship of the London *Observer*, after fifty-four years and six months' service, and, we are happy to hear, with a good fortune. *O! si sic omnes.*

A late Italian writer declares that Laura di Noves, to whom Petrarch wrote such passionate sonnets, was a very ordinary and homely woman, and that the poet did not care a fig for her.

Over the house assigned in Pekin to Mr. Ward, the American Ambassador, the Chinese authorities placed the following inscription: "Lent to the American Barbarian, Ward, Tribute Bearer."

Among some of the South Sea Islanders, the compound word for hope is beautifully expressive. It is manaolana, or the swimming thought—faith floating and keeping its head above the water, when all the waves and billows are going over one.

The Russians and the Turcomans have met, and had a brush, in which a goodly number of the latter were brushed out of this world, and their party utterly routed. They found the Russians tougher customers than they find the Persians.

It seems that the fugitive slave Anderson was discharged by the Canadian court merely on a legal technicality; having been charged in the indictment with the act of "feloniously killing" Diggs. The charge should have been "murder." Hence his arrest was illegal.

According to the Manchester *Examiner*, Mr. David Chadwick, on perceiving that no carpet had been laid to protect the French Empress's feet from the wet ground, on alighting from her carriage, at once took off his overcoat and spread it upon the ground. He was rewarded with smiles of approval.

The French Government has determined to take the entire business of manufacturing friction matches into its own hands, expecting to realize 20,000,000 francs a year from the chips. The danger of fires and the poisoning of children are the popular pleas which the French financial chief offers for the change.

Marshal Bisquet, the hero of the French service in the Crimea, is dead. He is said to have received a wound in a scandalous affair soon after his return from the Crimea, that reduced him to a pitiable paralytic condition. It was his generalship at the battle of Inkermann that saved that day to the allies.

A rather bold scheme has lately been originated in England. The project is no less than that of replacing the nine thousand tons of coal now consumed daily in London, by gas, which is to be made at the coal fields, and conveyed in an enormous main, three hundred miles, to the great metropolis. The practicability and advantages of using gas for cooking and other domestic purposes are now fully established.

The London correspondent of the *Dublin Telegraph*, in noting the death of a relative of the Bishop Fenelon, is reminded that five months ago died at a convent in Boulogne, at a very advanced age, and after a most edifying life of penitence, the original representative of the "Goddess of Reason," enthroned by the sanguinary mob of the great French Revolution.

We see that our Minister at Paris attempted a short time since to present at the Tuileries some forty Americans. After the Ambassador had pronounced two or three names, His Majesty becoming frightened at the army "of bores," interrupted him with a smile, and said: "That is enough, Mr. Minister, it is getting late;" and passed on. And the other poor creatures!—let us draw the curtain.

A late English traveler among the tribes of wandering Turkomans, on the plains of Tarsus and the mountains of Syria, states that the art of dyeing brilliant colors is held in high estimation among the females of the tribes. Every marriageable girl must have first worked a carpet of more than ordinary beauty, colored with the choicest dyes, as a treasure for her marriage festival.

The largest modern deer forest in Scotland is that of the Duke of Athol, which extends to 100,000 acres. The next is the forest of Farquharson of Invercauld, but which is partly under sheep and deer, altogether about 130,000 Scotch acres. Next to which ranks Lord Fife's forest of Mar, about 60,000 acres. There are a number of other deer forests of much smaller extent, but the ground under deer is much smaller than a hundred years ago.

Foreign correspondents report the distress at Rome on the increase. Bread is at seven cents per pound, and every article of food at famine prices. The walls are covered every night with placards, calling on Victor Emanuel to deliver "his city of Rome" from the priests. A French soldier, who refused to give up his soup to a beggar, was run through the body by the latter; and Bishop Meller, on quitting the doorway of his palace, was set on by a group of robbers and stripped of everything he had about him, even to his episcopal ring.

In his "Travels in Canada," Kohl relates a conversation with a traveling companion, showing American notions on antiquity. "Your Whitehaven must be a very young place," I remarked. "Oh dear, no, sir; it is a very old place. It has been in existence as long as I can remember, I believe twenty years. If you compare it with Wilkesbarre, indeed, it might be called young; but, dear me, Wilkesbarre is an antique place, to be sure. Why, I believe it existed before our revolution—a hundred years ago." A hundred years ago, in America, is about equivalent to what "in King Cheop's time" might be in Egypt.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every THURSDAY EVENING, at $3 per annum, in advance; if paid within six months, $4; after the expiration of six months, $5; $2 for six months, in advance; single copies, 12½ cents. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Wednesday of each week.

THE HERALD can be found in San Francisco at the depot of J. W. Sullivan, adjoining the Post Office; at the office of our Agent, 171½ Washington street, at the Merchants' Exchange and the principal Hotels; and also at the leading Hotels in the Atlantic cities.

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

L. P. FISHER,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

☞ 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.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, April 25, 1861.

VERDANCY.—We sometimes meet with rare specimens of verdancy, way off here on the Pacific slope. Occasionally one of this *genus* comes along who never encountered salt water before reaching the shores of our beautiful Sound, and we get at once an idea of his simplicity and origin from an exclamation or casual remark. Not long since, an unsophisticated individual, who had never seen the big pond called Atlantic, and who had not yet got so far as the other big pond called Pacific, came overland to the Sound from Oregon. He reached Steilacoom about noon, just after the tide commenced flowing in. One of the first objects of interest to him was the broad pebbly beach; but, before he had time to stroll a dozen yards upon it, a heavy rain, which lasted several hours, drove him indoors. As soon as the rain ceased, he directed his steps again toward the beach, with a companion, and was much surprised at finding the ground over which he had walked, about four hours previously, submerged to the depth of as many feet. No beach was visible now; nothing but the waters of the Sound surging against the bold perpendicular bluffs. "Why," he exclaimed, "what a little rain it takes to fill this river!"

RUNNING FIGHT.—We learn that after the race, on Monday last, one of our most noted pugilists, a son of the Emerald Isle, spoiling for a fight, challenged a quiet, peaceable Englishman on the ground to have a bout with him. The Englishman steadily refused to engage with the sanguinary Celt until his courage was called in question, when he "peeled" and went in; and, after several rounds, pretty thoroughly demolished his antagonist, notwithstanding every favor was shown him by his friends, who were present in full force. After this battle was decided, one Irishman dared another to step on his coat tail as it trailed on the ground; which request being complied with, an exciting Tipperary fight took place, in which about a score of fun-loving Hibernians participated, each knocking down the man nearest to him, regardless of his being friend or foe. This amusing scene covered a large space of ground; the combatants running up and down, and to and fro, along the entire length of the race-course. We are told that this was decidedly the most entertaining event of the day, and those who witnessed it were fully compensated for the inconvenience to which the bad weather subjected them. Nobody was hurt beyond a black eye or the loss of a little claret.

QUIET SUNDAYS.—For some time past, our town has enjoyed a tranquility and freedom from cases of drunkenness on Sundays quite refreshing to the lovers of good order on that day. This is owing to the closing of the liquor saloons on the Sabbath, a step for which we are indebted in a great measure, if not wholly, to Mr. F. C. Seaman, proprietor of the "Gem." Those of our citizens who remember the character of this day in former years, when it was not unusual to see in town a majority of the male inhabitants of the county in a state of beastly intoxication, rioting and using profane and obscene language, will rejoice with us in the happy change now so apparent. Steilacoom may justly claim to be as quiet and orderly a town on Sundays as any in the New England States.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Monday last, during the horse-racing on the prairie, an altercation took place between Chas. McDaniel and Chas Wren, which led to the latter striking the former a violent blow in the face with his fist, whereupon McDaniel drew a pistol and fired at Wren twice; the last shot taking effect in Wren's leg. Before he could fire a third time, McDaniel was seized and taken into custody by the sheriff and his deputies, who disarmed him and lodged him in jail. On the following day he was taken for examination before Justice Rabbeson, who, after hearing the testimony in the case, imposed a fine of $25 and costs; on the payment of which, McDaniel was discharged.

MAY DAY PIC-NIC.—Arrangements are being made for a repetition of the pleasant reunion of last year on Dr. Webber's farm, near Fort Nisqually. A long list of names is subscribed to a paper promising participation in the affair, on Wednesday next, May 1st, and the management is such as to insure an agreeable pic-nic to all who may be present. In the evening a ball will be given in Masonic Hall, where those who do not fatigue themselves too much during the day may

"Dance all night, till broad daylight."

REAL ESTATE SALE.—It should not be forgotten that the real estate belonging to the late O. P. Meeker will be sold on Monday next, 29th inst. The property offered at this sale embraces some of the most desirable in Steilacoom, and another chance to obtain such eligible business sites will not probably soon again occur. So don't neglect this opportunity.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON EMIGRATION.

Lieut. Mullan's letter, which we publish below, offers some assurance of an emigration this season, (says the Portland *Daily Advertiser* of the 15th inst.) although we are of the impression that it will not be a very large one. This indefatigable officer, whose name is identified with the development of our interests in the interior, through the survey of the Railroad route and wagon road, and who is at present engaged in the construction of the latter, (which, when finished, will lessen emigrant travel some four hundred miles) is now *en route* for the field of his scientific and useful labors.

PORTLAND, Ogn., April 12, 1861.

ED. ADVERTISER—*My Dear Sir:* On passing through Fayetteville, (Ark.) in February last, I fell in with a party of emigrants of thirty families, organizing to move toward Oregon and Washington Territory under two gentlemen, Messrs. Piatt and Cunningham; and at the suggestion of one of the gentlemen interested in the project, I prepared for them the following general summary for their guidance. I learn also of a probable movement from Texas toward Oregon, and I but trust that we are to have a large overland emigration this year to the North Pacific.

Truly your obedient servant,
JOHN MULLAN.

NEW YORK CITY, March 11, 1861.

Messrs. Piatt and Cunningham, in charge of emigrants *en route* to Oregon and Washington—*Gentlemen:* Having been requested by Mr. W. E. Smith, of Fayetteville, Arkansas, to send you such general information as may prove of value to you in your contemplated emigration to Oregon and Washington, I avail myself of my only leisure since passing through Arkansas in the Overland Stage, to send you such general items as may be well to observe while on the march.

The locality of your homes determines that you either follow the general direction of the valley of the Arkansas towards the Pike's Peak region, or deflect north westwardly as rapidly as possible, and strike into the valley of the Platte to the east of Fort Laramie, and thence follow through the South Pass to Fort Hall; thence to Fort Boise and Fort Walla Walla. I would recommend to you the latter, since it is along this route that you will find the larger bodies of emigrants moving westward, both to California and to the Columbia.

This will bring you into the old traveled routes, and which will be found to afford you all the essential elements of wood, grass and water.

It is essential from the beginning that you maintain a proper organization of the families while in camp and while on the march—looking toward that security from Indians which must be had to make your movements successful. A guard should invariably be established at night, and every vigilance exercised, so as not to be taken by surprise during either the day or night.

In all your relations with the Indians, let a rigid adherence to the rules of justice, kindness and hospitality be insisted upon. This may possibly tax the members of your company for the moment, but you will be amply repaid in the confidence and security thus gained in your march westward. I place a special stress upon this point, as it will be from Indians alone that you need be apprehensive of danger, and I am confident that by a proper system of guard day and nigh, and the due fulfilment of the obligations that the Indians expect at your hands, all will go well.

Your party will be enabled to replenish their supplies at Fort Laramie, at Fort Hall, and if it could be arranged to send in an express man to Fort Walla Walla, notifying the people of your wants—if any should exist—supplies could be sent to meet you on the road at or near Fort Boise.

On reaching the Walla Walla valley, your journey will be ended, and you will arrive there at a sufficiently early season to determine upon your future labors with some degree of certainty.

At that point you will gain every possible information relative to the geography and resources of the country in any direction.

You will find troops stationed at Fort Laramie and at Fort Hall, and, *if is possible*, a moving column of troops between Fort Walla Walla and Fort Hall. I shall call upon General Johnston as I pass through San Francisco on my return to Oregon, and lay before him the importance of such a column being on the road to protect and bring in any emigration bound for Oregon and Washington.

From point to point along your route, you will find persons able and willing to give you such detailed information as may be pertinent to your movements, but I would advise you to procure a copy of Major Marcy's Prairie Traveler, which contains much information which you will find useful on your march. This, together with a good map of the western territories, will be the only published information you need. Wishing you and those with you a pleasant journey across the country, and assuring you a warm welcome in your western homes at the hands of the hospitable people of Oregon and Washington,

I am, sirs, truly your obedient servant,
JOHN MULLAN, Lieut. U. S. Army.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—Much disappointment has been experienced here by a large club of subscribers for this popular magazine, owing to its failure to reach them since they sent on their subscription money. In November last, a club of seventeen subscribers was made up in Steilacoom, and the money enclosed with the list of names, according to the terms of the publishers, and to the present time nothing has been heard of the money or seen of the magazine. *Peterson's* has for some years been a favorite magazine with the female portion of our population; it was especially adapted to their tastes and wants, and they now miss it, though by no fault of theirs. We can only account for its non-arrival by attributing to some thief in an intermediate post-office the miscarriage of the money and subscription list. It comes to us regularly as an exchange; hence our reason for believing as we do.

DIVINE SERVICES.—We are requested to state that Rev. Mr. Kendig, Chaplain of Fort Steilacoom, will preach in the M. E. Church, in town, on next Sabbath; services to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. From time to time, in future, but at no stated periods, we learn, Mr. Kendig will officiate in the Episcopal service in town, for the convenience of such of our people as prefer that form of worship.

A RARE VISITOR.—Last evening we had a single stroke of lightning, followed by a solitary but loud clap of thunder. They are not frequent visitors.

THANKS.—To Capt. Fleming, of the *Eliza Anderson*, for continued favors of a varied nature.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

The following letter from Lieut. Mullan, U. S. A., to Col. E. D. Baker, regarding an overland immigration to Oregon and Washington during the present season, has been submitted to the War Department, through the Adjutant General's office at Washington, for action, and we can but confidently hope that its views may be carried out:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, '851.

COL. E. D. BAKER, U. S. SENATE—

My Dear Sir: In accordance with your desires to learn something specific relating to the opening up of new lines of communication to the North Pacific, and fearing I may not have the leisure to lay before you in person such points as you request, and which present themselves to me at the present time, I would submit to you in writing a few suggestions that look towards the movements and protection of emigrants towards Oregon and Washington Territory during the coming season.

The Congress having passed an appropriation of $50,000 for the protection of immigrants towards the Pacific during the present season, I would refer more particularly to movements of companies of emigrants towards Oregon and Washington Territory, and in this connection I would respectfully recommend that as the amounts are to be expended on the three routes, Northern, Central and Southern, that the question should assume the form of the most advantageous method of so arranging the movements that the greatest protection be had for those who desire to make their homes in the North Pacific.

The emigrants for Oregon and Washington can start from two points—the one, say from St. Paul, on the Mississippi, and the other from Leavenworth or some other point on the Missouri. The one following the usually traveled route via Forts Laramie and Hall through the South Pass, and the other the route pursued by Gov. Stevens in 1853, and the two lines coming together at Fort Walla Walla on the Columbia. For the protection of the immigration by each of these lines I would suggest the organization of a body of one hundred and fifty recruits, who, on arriving in the northern portion of the Department of the Pacific, would fill the vacancies daily occurring in the companies and regiments now therein stationed, and thus be a direct and an economical route and method by which to send troops into the Department of the Pacific.

The transportation taken by these respective commands will go materially to replace the old and much used transportation now in use in that Department. This movement would not only supply vacancies in the regiments in that region, but would add efficiency to the men, and as facts and figures prove, save a great expenditure to the government, and be the means at no distant day of peopling the highway via the Columbia and Missouri rivers.

For a movement from St. Paul, my own idea would be to assemble not later than the 15th day of May, a command of 150 recruits, and let it be generally known that this body will form an escort to move towards Oregon and Washington on a specified date, for the protection of an overland emigration. I would give to this military command transportation sufficient for supplies for two months, which would take them to the Yellowstone, at which point their supplies could be replenished by stores from St. Louis on steamers via the Missouri river, which supplies could again be replenished at Fort Benton, ample to take them to Fort Walla Walla, or to the settlements short of that place.

For those who go by the Platte and South Pass route, their supplies could be sent out from Fort Walla Walla to meet the trains at or near Fort Boise. If the details of the movements in the hands of a discreet commander be well digested, I am sanguine to believe that the movements will not only be successful in themselves, but be the means of initiating under favorable auspices a great project and enterprise that look forward to the peopling the rich and numerous mountain valleys that lie between the navigable waters of the Columbia and Missouri rivers, and which must belt with a continuous line of settlements the routes from St. Paul and Leavenworth to the Pacific.

Hoping, sir, that the general outline herein given may be endorsed by you, and by you laid before the proper Departments to be by them arranged as to its details, and trusting that the ends it aims at, the peopling the north Pacific, may in time be attained,

I am, Sir, truly and respectfully
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MULLAN, Lieut. U. S. A.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Fauntleroy, of the U. S. Steamer *Massachusetts*, took passage on the last steamer for San Francisco, on a brief leave of absence; leaving Mr. Barron, his first officer, in command during his stay. Capt. Woodruff, of Co. F, 9th Infantry, returned to duty at this post on the same steamer, and relieved Lieut. D. B. McKibbin, of the same company, who is ordered home. Lieut. Conner, of Co. A, 4th Infantry, stationed at Fort Chehalis, arrived in town on Saturday last, on a visit to Fort Steilacoom. Lieut. R. N. Scott, of Fort Townsend, left on the steamer on Monday last, after a visit of some ten days. Dr. Van Sant, late at this station, has gone to Fort Chehalis to take the place of Dr. Wirtz, who will soon go to the East to pass his second examination. Dr. Van Sant has been succeeded at Fort Steilacoom by Dr. Hager.

RESIGNATIONS FROM THE ARMY.—Three officers of the U. S. Army, stationed in California, have forwarded their commissions, through Gen. Johnson, to the War Department. The officers are appointees from the Southern States, but their resignations are tendered for business considerations, it is said, and not political reasons. Their names are as follows: Lieut. Mercer, First Dragoons; Lieut. Walker, aid-de-camp to the late Gen. Clarke; and Lieut. A. J. Smith.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—The Pierce County Convention, which assembled at Byrd's Mill on Saturday last, nominated Frank Clark, Esq., for the Council, and Messrs. J. H. Settle and J. A. Packard for the House. Messrs. J. Steinberger, E. H. Tucker, F. C. Seaman, Geo. Gallagher and Stephen Judson were elected delegates to the Territorial Convention at Vancouver.

GOV. STEVENS.—The *Dalles Mountaineer* says: "Gov. I. I. Stevens and Lieut. John Mullan have returned from Washington. The former gentleman has already reached the Dalles on his way to Walla Walla. We acknowledge the courtesy of a call from the Governor, whom we found a much pleasanter gentleman than we expected to find the 'raw head and bloody bones' of the disunion party."

PUB. DOC.—Gov. Stevens has our thanks for public documents from Washington city, received by last mail.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

STEAMER RANGER,
Nisqually Bridge, April 19th, 1861.

It is 9 o'clock in the evening; the inhabitants are all at rest, and I hear nothing to break the lonely silence save the dismal roar of the waters beneath. In short, it seems very much like solitude: hence I think this a fit occasion to dwell for a few moments upon the subject of solitude and perverted humanity. When all the world seems a blank; when we are oppressed by those from whom we have no reason to expect aught but friendship; when misfortunes are around us on every side, and there is no soothing voice or fairy form to cheer our drooping spirits, then how sweet is solitude! how glad we are to exchange our conflict for that solitude which at other times has no charms; and I think, if I were even on the island of Juan Fernandez, I could say, from my heart, let me remain excluded from such associations, and enjoy my own sweet solitude, as the only disinterested solace for a wounded, bleeding heart.

If there are any who consider me insane, let me ask, where shall I go for relief? It is true, there are those who have said, when all others forsake you, we will be your friends—we will be true to the last; yet, after sacrificing much for their comfort and happiness, and when I needed their friendship most, I found I had only opened my bosom to be pierced by the envenomed shafts of social deception, which beset me on every side. I say, then, let me return to my own sweet solitude: it will not deceive me.

I had forgotten: I am so far involved in monetary affairs, and so much identified with the interests of others, I cannot leave the busy world. What, then, shall I do? I have called every qualification that I possessed, which may be called noble or manly, into action; yet I am inadequate to my task. If I seek relief in the flowing bowl, people will say he is a miserable, worthless fellow. They say it without realizing that I have exercised all my power to resist; they say it without knowing the commotions within my breast, or caring for any redeeming qualifications which I may possess. Where, then, shall I go, or to whom shall I appeal for relief, but to my own sweet solitude, whose charms I have found? However much I may desire solitude, I have already said I cannot leave the busy world, nor do I intend to fill a drunkard's grave: hence I must find some other way to dispose of myself. If I see a person whose faults are many and great, I will consider the greater his faults the greater his misfortune, and the more support he needs. I will try to gain his confidence and esteem by acts of kindness, thus obtaining an influence over him. I will endeavor to convey some self-convincing evidence of his errors, which will inspire him with a new ambition and new desires; then I will be his support and shield until he is sufficiently confirmed in his new position to warrant success. He will gradually grow stronger, and in due course of time his organization will become so changed as to place him beyond danger. Having once accomplished such a change, in most cases it would take nearly as long to convert him back into the same specimen of perverted humanity again as it did to accomplish his reform.

I am fully convinced that man is a free moral agent, from the fact that if you could weigh all the component parts of his organization, and find analogy for comparison, then compare the result with a circumstance, you could tell by weight and measure what he would or what he would not do. How short-sighted, then, to say he can do this or that if he has a mind to. The fact is, the very moment the object of his pursuit becomes dearer to him than the principle which he sacrifices to obtain it, he is overcome and compelled to act. If he can have a mind at will, and have a will adapted to all circumstances, without first having the proper organization from which that will can emanate, then one of the greatest scientific principles which ever existed must fall to the ground, and you may produce an effect without a cause. How unfortunate, then, for man to be destitute of that organization, or surrounded by such associations and circumstances as will pervert the one he has, or force him to solitude's dreary charms.

More anon. W. G. GRANT.

STEVENS STOCK IMPROVING.—Besides the delegations on the Sound instructed to cast their votes, in the Territorial Convention, for Hon. I. I. Stevens, we see that the delegation from Bitter Root Valley are so instructed. The *Dalles Mountaineer*, in which paper we find this statement, thinks Stevens has considerable assurance in seeking a nomination at this time, and urges our people to lay him on the shelf.

A SCIENTIFIC WHISTLER.—A young Mexican who whistles the most difficult music with great skill, giving variations on operatic airs and other compositions of his own, is at San Francisco, and it is said will shortly give a series of concerts. The story is not improbable. Seth Boone, it will be remembered, gave whistling concerts throughout the North about fifteen or twenty years ago.

THE RACE.—The race, on Monday last, between the Pierce and Thurston horses, (distance six hundred yards, as before) resulted in the defeat of the latter by about twenty feet. We have not learned the particulars.

SECEDED.—Lieut. Vanderbilt, a son of the great Commodore, lately stationed at Fort Dalles, says the *Mountaineer*, has gone home without as much as saying "by your leave." This may be regarded as the latest phase of the secession mania.

HON. J. W. NESMITH, U. S. Senator from Oregon, and Lieut. John Mullan, U. S. A., have our thanks for favors hereby acknowledged.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Ease.—For the cure of burns, scalds, wounds, and ulcers, this justly celebrated Ointment stands unrivalled. Its balsamic virtues immediately on application lull the pain and smarting, protect the exposed nerves from the air, and give to the vessels the vigour necessary to heal the sore, and confers on the blood a purity which permits it only to lay down healthy flesh, in place of that destroyed. Holloway's Pills, simultaneously taken, much assist in the ointment's purifying and soothing power. Together these medicines act like a charm. Travelers embarking for unwholesome climates, where pestilential airs are constantly producing fever, should provide themselves with these remedies, which will assuredly save them nights of watching and days of pain.

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

CALIFORNIA PERIODICALS.

The mail of the last week brought us two April periodicals from California: *The Pacific Expositor*, Rev. W. A. Scott, D.D., Editor; and *The California Mountaineer*, H. S. Brooks, Editor. The first of these, as might readily be inferred from the editor's name, which will be recognized as that of the most distinguished divine of the Pacific coast, is devoted exclusively to religious matters—theological discussions, Bible expositions, &c. In keeping with the wide reputation of its editor, it is conducted with marked ability. Terms, $3 per annum, in advance.

The Mountaineer improves with age. The number before us is much better than the first were; new contributors having come to the aid of the publisher, and the contents being of a more varied and attractive nature. Thrilling fictions, interesting correspondence from New York and the East Indies, original and selected poetry, &c., &c., comprise mainly the contents. Samuel Pillsbury, of San Francisco, is the general agent. Terms: $2.50 per annum; to clubs of ten or more, $2.

Vanity Fair thinks the best method of casting cannon balls is to cast them aside.

The decision in the Almaden Mining case is said to inc case the worldly estate of Hon. Robert J. Walker by at least $4,000,000.

If reports from Washington are to be relied on, Lincoln has set his foot down firmly on Greeley's corns. Lincoln may rely on the country sustaining him in that.

At a Union meeting in Elktown, Maryland, on Feb. 14th, resolutions were passed declaring that the laws must be enforced at all hazards, and in favor of maintaining "the Union naked."

W. Frank Morse, of Cambridge, Mass., only eighteen years of age, a few days since, lifted successively the following weights: 645, 884, 910 and 1,010 pounds.

The Harrisburg reporter of the New York *Herald* says he was forcibly locked up in a room and kept there for three hours, in order to prevent him from telegraphing the news of Mr. Lincoln's departure.

The Land Department of the Illinois Central Railroad has recently sold 3,000 acres of land in Shelby county, to a company of sixty German farmers from Western New York.

A man asleep on a railroad track in Alabama was taken up by the cow catcher and thrown six feet up an embankment without harming him. He took a drink from a bottle immediately, and looked at his watch to see what time it was.

"Electing" postmasters is becoming quite common in the towns of Ohio and Indiana. The Republicans vote for the respective candidates, and the one receiving the largest number of votes applies for the place without fear of opposition.

In the Legislature of Kentucky, on the last day of the session, Dr. Johnson of McCracken offered a resolution "that we thank God this Legislature has done no harm, if it has done no good." A good reason to be grateful, says the Louisville *Democrat*.

Mrs. Ernst recently brought a suit in Troy, against the Hudson River Railroad Company to recover $5,000, the amount at which she estimates the worth of her husband, who was killed on the road in question some time since. The jury allowed her $2,500.

The Lousville *Democrat* says that at Point Pleasant, Ky., on the 16th ult., three men, Withrow, Hanler and Bishop, and several companions, fought with revolvers and bowie knives, until those whose names are given above were mortally wounded.

A young man, twenty years of age, named Theodore Wyckoff, of Russell, Ohio, attempted to poison his insane mother recently, and then committed suicide by first trying to hang himself and then cutting his throat. He is supposed to have been partially deranged.

Only two of the seceded States—South Carolina and Georgia—were original members of the Confederacy. The others came in the following order: Louisiana April 8, 1812; Mississippi, December 10, 1817; Alabama, December 14, 1819; Florida, March 3, 1845; Texas, December 29, 1845.

GREAT SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE!

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, upon the premises, in the town of Steilacoom, on

MONDAY, APRIL 29th, 1861,

Between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and Sundown of said day,

The following described property, a part of the Estate of O. P. MEEKER, deceased:

Lots (1) one and (2) two, Block No. (53) fifty-three; Lot (7) seven, and 20 by 120 feet of Lot (2) two, Block (1) one; 24 by 60 feet of Lot (4) four, Block (10) ten.

Also, the undivided one-half interest in a part of Lot (5) five, Block (10) ten, fronting 30 feet on Balch street, all in Balch's portion of the town of Steilacoom.

Also, Lot (4) four, Block (10) ten in Chapman's portion of the town of Steilacoom.

Also, for and in the name of the Administratrix of the Estate of O. P. Meeker, the land claim of O. P. Meeker, deceased, being the western half of said donation claim.

A description of the above property, its location, &c., &c., can be had on application to the undersigned, at his store, in Steilacoom.

Terms of Sale:

Ten per cent. on day of sale; one-half upon confirmation of sale by the Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T.; and balance within six months of confirmation, with interest and mortgage security.

E. MEEKER,
Surviving Partner
46:4 of the late firm of O. & E. Meeker.

NOTICE DOWN SOUND.—The undersigned is prepared to supply Hotels, Mill, Ship or Steamboat owners with Beef, Mutton, or Pork, by the carcass, of the best quality. Oxen, fresh Milk Cows, and Stock Cattle always on hand, and for sale at prices according to quality.

Beef packed to order; quality warranted.

Sight drafts on San Francisco will be taken at par.

3-46tf E. MEEKER.

STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND
Provision Markets.

HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET AT Port Townsend, in connection with the old stand in Steilacoom, the undersigned is now prepared to supply the communities of both towns with a superior quality of

FRESH MEATS

On reasonable terms.

Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Stores supplied at short notice, and of best quality.

VEGETABLES of all kinds kept in their season.

MILK COWS and WORK CATTLE always on hand for sale

N.B.—No meat will be sold after 8½ o'clock A.M. on Sundays.

E. MEEKER,
Balch st., Steilacoom, and
3-46tf Water st, Port Townsend.

BEEF! BEEF!

BEEF EATERS

WILL TAKE NOTICE THAT FROM AND after the 1st of April there will be a reduction of retail rates corresponding with the price of Eggs, and that no pains will be spared to furnish the very best the country affords, and a regular supply.

Persons wishing choice cuts on Sunday will have to apply previous to half-past 8 A. M.

☞ Positively no credit.

3-46:tf E. MEEKER.

Special Notices.

☞ Notice.—By order of the Democratic Central Committee of Pierce County, the Democrats of Steilacoom, Muckilteo and Puyallup precincts are hereby requested to hold primary meetings on Saturday, April 13th, 1861, to select delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held at Byrd's Mill on Saturday, the 20th day of April, 1861, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating one Councilman and two Representatives for the Territorial Legislature, and to elect five delegates to the Democratic Territorial Convention, which will be begun and held at Vancouver on the 18th day of May, 1861. Each precinct will be entitled to one delegate in the County Convention to every ten voters, and one delegate for every fraction over five voters in the precinct.

The primary meeting for Steilacoom precinct will be held at the Court House on Saturday, 13th, at 1 o'clock, P.M.

EGBERT H. TUCKER,
Chairman Committee.

Steilacoom, W. T., March 26th, 1861. 46:4

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass

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

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists,
3:3:3m 148 and 150 Clay st, San Francisco.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of K., meet in Steilacoom every Monday evening. All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

JOHN LATHAM, W. S.

Independent Order of Knighthood—Vancouver Camp No. 2, I. O. of K., meets every THURSDAY Evening, in Vancouver, W. T. All Worthy Companions are invited to attend.

J. H. NEYCE, C. R.
C. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

☞ "Revelation."—Stated meetings of the Steilacoom Circle of the Order of S. S. S. will be held "back of the veil within the Temple," in the first and third phases of the moon. All members in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the P. G.

G. G. Q., Sec'y.

Steilacoom, June 14th, 1860.

I. O. of O. F.

THE regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are held on Saturday evening of each week, at 6½ o'clock, in Barnes's new Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend. EARW CALLAGHAN, R. S.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1,

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

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

M. J. WEST

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC GENERALLY that he has constantly on hand and for sale the very best assorted lot of

IRON AND STEEL,

Foreign and Domestic,

At prices to suit the hard times.

ALSO,

CHAINS

Of all sizes, made of the best Norway Iron.

43:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

PHILIP REACH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

Liquors, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

ALSO,

BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
BLANKETS,
PRINTS,
SILKS,
PLAIDS,
MERINOS,
DOMESTICS,
SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
CLOTHS,
HOSIERY, &c.,

Together with all kinds of staple Dry Goods

ALSO,

GROCERIES

Of every description, from a barrel of Pork down to a Sardine.

TOGETHER WITH

HARDWARE,
WOODENWARE,
CROCKERYWARE,
GLASSWARE,
POCKET CUTLERY, &c.

I have also, in connection with my store, a good YARD for herding Cattle, which runs down to the head of my wharf, affording the greatest facilities to drovers and shippers of cattle. There is also a fine stream of pure fresh water running through the yard constantly, and a good

WATER TANK

On the wharf, which contains SEVENTEEN THOUSAND gallons of water, for the accommodation of steamers and sailing vessels.

A supply of good baled HAY is kept constantly on hand, and furnished to shippers on the most reasonable terms.

I will also attend to the purchase of Cattle of all kinds, to fill orders, for a reasonable per centage, and ship them free of wharfage.

CORD WOOD, SHINGLES, LUMBER, &c.,

For sale on the wharf in lots to suit purchasers.

☞ Drafts cashed at a small discount. Money received on deposit, general or special.

PHILIP REACH.

Steilacoom, Feb. 5th, 1861. 3-39:tf

MRS. F. PARKINSON

WISHES TO INFORM HER FRIENDS AND the public generally that she has now on hand, for ladies, the choicest selection of

Fancy Dry Goods,

Comprising all the latest styles, such as

Dress Trimmings, Hats,
Artificial Flowers, Ribbons,
Fine French Poplins, Chalii Robes,
All wool Delaines, French Bareges,
Plaid Alpacas, Plain Swiss,
Dotted Swiss, Tarletons,
Ladies' Corsets, Hoop Skirts,
Plain Satin and Fancy Silks,
Fine Ballendale Flannel,
Thread and Cotton Laces,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Caltcos and Cambrics,
Gentlemen's fine Linen Collars,
Lambswool and English Cotton Hose,
Satin and Silk Neckties,
Alexandre's Kid Gloves,
Linen Hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.

All of which she will sell at reduced prices. Call early and get bargains. 46:tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE that from and after the 25th instant the GEM Saloon will be closed on the Sabbath.

F. C. SEAMAN.

Steilacoom, March 22d, 1861. 45:4

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife, Emma Kage, has left my bed and board without cause, notice is hereby given that I will pay no debts contracted by her. All persons are therefore cautioned against trusting her on my account.

JOHN McLEOD.

Steilacoom, March 7th, 1861. 45:3

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Evening, April 25, 1861.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

By the arrival at Portland of the steamer *Pacific*, Capt. Staples, we have dates from the East to 5th inst., inclusive. We take the following summary from the *Daily Advertiser:*

St. Louis, April 5.

A special dispatch to your agent here from Washington, says the following California appointments were made yesterday. Rankin, Collector; Stephens, Superintendent of the Mint; Denio, Melter and Refiner; Cheeseman, Sub-Treasurer; Parker, Postmaster of San Francisco; Mudge, Appraiser General.

On Saturday last there was a flare-up at the White House between the Delegation from California, who called upon the President to protest against Senator Baker's influence in the appointments. Baker was invited by the President to be present.

Nunes presented the memorial, which was numerously signed, and Simonton presented a protest, each accompanied with remarks. Simonton also read from a paper, severely reflecting on Baker. The President preserved the memorial and protest, but threw Simonton's notes in the fire, because he considered the remarks disrespectful to his friend whom he had known for twenty-five years. The Delegation withdrew rather abruptly, but at the request of the President called again in the afternoon, when matters were managed more pleasantly. The course of the President is spoken of as somewhat Jacksonian.

On the night of the 3d April a steamer attempted to enter Charleston harbor. She refused to show her colors, and was fired into by the battery on Morris Island, and put to sea.

Sumpter was to be abandoned or relieved at once. Anderson's supplies are completely cut off.

Great activity prevails at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Several vessels were expected to sail last night.

A flag of truce was sent by Maj. Anderson to Gov. Pickens yesterday, but the purpose is unknown.

The Southern commissioners demand the immediate surrender of Sumpter and Pickens.

The preparations for an attack are completed at Sumpter, and rapidly hurried on at Pickens. The impression is, it will be made at both points in a few days.

The policy of the United States Government now is to hold Pickens at all hazards, and reinforce it if necessary.

The Gulf squdron has been ordered to co-operate with Slemmer.

It is not yet settled whether Pickens has been already reinforced.

It is believed the activity in the Navy is designed for the collection of revenue in the Southern ports on shipboard. Other accounts say it is for the purpose of preventing the seizure of San Domingo by Span.

The Attorney General is now considering the legality of the collection of the revenue on board men-of-war.

The troops from Texas at New York are again ordered South.

The Virginia Convention adjourned *sine die* last night. A motion to adopt an ordinance of immediate secession was rejected—45 to 89.

Reports from Texas state that Ampudia, with a large force, re-asserts the right of Mexico in Texas, is preparing for invasion, and is marching a large force on Brownsville.

Col. Ford was concentrating all his forces and heavy guns at Brazos.

It is said that Spain is preparing to seize St. Domingo, and ultimately Hayti, and that France co-operates.

The reported seizure of government property in New Mexico is doubted.

The secessionists, aided by Ben McCulloch, are making great efforts.

Judge McLean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Capt. Berryman, of the Navy, are dead.

St. Louis, April 5th.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the revolutionary movement in Virginia is progressing. Five thousand men are ready immediately to take up arms against the government, under Ben. McCulloch, on the first pretext, and reinforcements were expected from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Increased activity is displayed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Soldiers were embarking for ports unascertained.

St. Louis, April 2d.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says Gen. Scott has given assurances that there has never been any idea entertained by the Administration of abandoning Fort Monroe. The principles announced in the Inaugural will not be abandoned; and if military necessity be accepted as to Fort Sumter, it will be for reasons which will not be held to apply elsewhere.

The N. Y. *World* says the Administration discredits the reported sailing of an Anglo-French fleet for our coast.

The N. Y. *Times* says it is reported that the *Pawnee* has been ordered to Fort Sumter to take on board Anderson and his command. Other Southern forts are not to be disturbed.

The Southern Commissioners have advised Jeff. Davis that Fort Sumter will be evacuated this week.

Advices from Virginia say that the secessionists, led by Floyd, Hunter, Dejarnett, Mason and Ben. McCulloch, a e making superhuman efforts to carry that State. McCulloch says that some *coup d' etat* will be resorted to, as in Texas, if the convention fails to carry its point.

St. Louis, April 3.

Texas advices state that Col. Ford had been reliably informed from Matamoras that General Ampudia, with a band of Mexicans, was sixty miles off, marching on Brownsville. Ampudia had dispatched expresses with placards and handbills, announcing that Texas rightfully belonged to Mexico; that she could no longer seek support from the Federal Government; and that now was the time to retake the State. Reinforcements in large numbers were rapidly joining him. Col. Ford had ordered all heavy guns and ordnance stores at Brazos Island to be immediately removed to the scene of anticipated difficulties.

The crown of England is valuable enough to found half a dozen modern colleges. The twenty diamonds round the circle are worth $150,000; two large centre diamonds, $20,000; fifty-four smaller diamonds, in the angle, $270,000; four crosses, each composed of twenty five diamonds, $60,000; four large diamonds on the top of the crosses, $20,000; twelve large diamonds in the *fleur-de-lis*, $50,000; eighteen small ones, in the same, $10,000; pearls and diamonds in the arches and crosses, $50,000; also one hundred and forty-six small ones, $25,000; twenty-six diamonds in the upper cross, $150,000; two circles of pearls about the rim, $15,000; value of precious stones, exclusive of metal, $520,000.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

Exciting intelligence comes from the Kanawha (Penn.) oil region. There are one or two wells in operation there which yield from three to four hundred barrels a day, and any number which are not quite so productive. Mr. Rathbone, who owns one-third of a district embracing 290 acres, where some of the richest of these wells are located, has just disposed of his interest for $100,000—$50,000 cash.

The Philadelphia *Press* publishes a letter which Hon. J. E. Bouligny has received from an influential citizen of New Orleans, most heartily approving his course in refusing to resign his seat except at the bidding of his immediate constituents. The popular vote of Louisiana, the writer states, was against secession by a majority of 320, and if the election was to be held again, the Disunionists would be overwhelmingly defeated.

A member of the Illinois Legislature had the satisfaction of creating a decided sensation a few days since. Having expressed himself with much emphasis on a question before the House, he attempted to resume his seat, but forgetting that he had moved it back, was astonished at finding himself on the floor. Above the shout of laughter which ensued, his voice was heard asserting that he still had "the floor."

Gov. Seward has doubtless provoked the ire of anti-tobaccoists, by remarking, when Senator Collamer proposed to raise the duties on Havana cigars as luxuries, "I desire to know of the Senator from Vermont if I correctly understand him that he regards cigars as luxuries; because I have come to regard them as a necessary of life?"

A Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says: "The Democrats of New York City are getting to be decided Coercionists, so far as closing Southern ports is concerned. This comes of sending cotton round by the Northern inland route. Declare your ports free as quickly as possible, and then we shall see a new order of things."

The Common Council of Mobile has passed an ordinance changing the name of Maine street to Palmetto street; of Massachusetts street to Charleston; of New Hampshire to Augusta; Rhode Island to Savannah; of Connecticut to Louisiana street; of New York to Elmira; of Vermont to Texas, and of Pennsylvania to Montgomery street.

Bishop Atkinson, of North Carolina, unites with the pastors of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Lutheran Churches of Wilmington—ten clergymen in all—in an address to the clergy and laity of the Christian Churches of the Country, appealing to them to do all in their power towards conciliation, and to avert the horrors of civil war now impending.

It is stated that Rev. Dow Bently, of South Windsor, Conn., took up in his pulpit the President's proclamation of fast on the Sabbath previous to the 4th of January, and, without reading it, threw it on the floor, rubbed his foot across it, and remarked: "If the President would go down South and kill some of the Secessionists, I would pray and fast for seven days."

Three young men were recently tried in Lampriere, Wis., for shooting at and fatally wounding a dog, and the jury gave the following written verdict: "All three guilty, plaintiff's damages assessed at sixpence, and each of the defendants to have another shot at the dog."

The Savannah *Republican* strongly urges an extension of the terms of office holders under the new Confederacy. It recommends that the President be elected for eight or ten years, with a provision for his final official retirement on a pension at the expiration of his term.

The Mobile *Register*, in speaking of the presentation of a banner to the Mobile Cadets, by some ladies, says: "It was a fine sight, full of suggestive thought and glowing feeling, to see beauty and manhood thus confronted." Nothing more natural.

A dose of medicine, composed of two pounds of camphor dissolved in three gallons of whisky, was given to Van Amburg's elephant Hannibal, the other day. This dose is about equal to twenty drops of the same mixture to a human being. Of whisky Hannibal is extremely fond.

There is a Turkish law that a man, for every falsehood he utters, shall have a red mark set on his house. If such a law were in force in the United States, we fear that some people who build fine houses might have their painting done without expense, except to their characters and consciences.

The Natchez *Free Trader* announced with immense exultation the secession of Mississippi from the Union, and, strangely enough, surmounted the paragraph with the stars and stripes of the Union.

Rev. W. Matthews, a prominent clergyman who resides in Bainbridge, Ga., writes to a gentleman in Chicago, Ill., that all the South desires is to be let alone while she withdraws from a Union in which her welfare, honor and independence are no longer secure.

The last census develops the curious fact that in the comparatively new State of Ohio, the entire section once called the wheat egion, from Steubenville to Tiffin, has for several years failed in the production of its great staple, owing to the exhaustion of the soil.

The New Haven *Journal* states that Mr. Winston, the enterprising South Carolinian who imported an Armstrong gun, has been badly sold. An ancient English field piece of the last century was palmed off upon him. The *Journal* does not tell how it gets its information.

The Beau Brummell of Washington, this season, is Mr. Fox, a celebrated and highly respectable tailor of New York. He has astonished the people of the capital by the variety and beauty of his clothes, sometimes appearing in three different fashionable suits in one day.

The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says that Madame Anna Bishop was offered $6,500 by one of the Broadway concert saloons to sing one song each night, exclusive of Sundays, for six months, but she refused.

We learn that Joe Clark, a colored barber of Columbus, has written a letter to Gov. Brown, offering to raise a company of free colored men to be enlisted in the service of the State of Georgia in the present crisis.

A communication in the Charleston *Mercury* states that a lady who visited Fort Sumter, recently, carried under her hoops a box of candles and some other articles which she supposed might be useful to the garrison.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed that "human skeletons," not being manufactured of bone, are subject to fifteen per cent. duty, and "trimming goods" to twenty-four per cent.

According to a statement in the Charleston *Mercury*, a contract for 1000 military coats for the Palmetto volunteers has been concluded with a New York firm; the coats to be made in Baltimore.

Peppermint, as an article of commere, is largely grown in Lake county, Ohio. This year over $4,000 has been paid to the producer of this article, and in Painsville the oil is worth $12.25 per gallon.

Thurlow Weed has lost patience with Greeley, and demolishes him after the following fashion: The *Tribune* already shrinks from its wanton attack upon Cassius M. Clay, under a false pretense that he has retracted his opinions. We saw Mr. Clay at Washington on Wednesday, when he reiterated the views which induced the *Tribune* to bestow the epithet of "coward" upon him—an imputation made on the very day that its editor, free enough with expressions of "pluck" and "back-bone," found "discretion the better part of valor" and backed out of St. Louis, declining (to use another *Tribune* expression) "to face the music." It blusters in New York, but it quails in St. Louis.

The Mobile *Register* says: "The other night, at our theatre, in the play of 'Pizarro, or the death of Rolla,' one of the audience became very much interested and excited. At that part where Rolla enters and finds Pizarro slumbering and approaches him with a huge drawn knife to kill him, the spectator couldn't stand it any longer, but lustily exclaimed, 'Don't kill him; don't kill him, it ain't fair.' Of course this roused the house, and for a moment threw Jamison off his balance."

In noticing the arrival at Charleston of the ship "*Emily St. Pierre*," the vessel which was obliged to go to Savannah, the *Courier* states significantly that the most formidible obstructions now affecting the bar or harbor of Charleston are certain cylindrical pieces of iron, not in, but near and commanding the channel. They offer no obstacles or dangers to merchant vessels coming on legitimate business.

Major Chase has, it seems, asked to be relieved of the command of the troops which were concentrated at Pensacola, Fla., alleging his health as an excuse. The Legislature at once passed a resolution empowering the Governor to fill any vacancy which might "occur in the office of Major-General of the army of Florida," not even paying Major Chase the compliment of mentioning him by name.

According to the statement of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, their receipts for the last year amounted to over eleven thousand dollars, expenditures nearly ten thousand, mostly paid for lectures. It will be difficult to tell what good has been accomplished by such a use of this money, other than maintaining the lecturers—certain it is, we think, the public have derived no benefit from them.

John Hurley died at Galena, Illinois, on Feb. 7th, at the advanced age of one hundred years and nine months. He was an Irishman by birth.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

EXPRESS

AND

EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL : : : : : : $600,000

D. N. BARNEY, President. | T. M. JANES, Treasurer.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE

IN SUMS TO SUIT

ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

AND CANADA; UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for assay, and receive deposits, general and special.

EXPRESS FORWARDERS

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure under our own open policies held with the best English Companies, viz:

Indemnity Mutual Marine; | Royal Exchange Insurance;
Marine Insurance; | London Assurance.

Forward Freight and Parcels

To all parts of the United States and Canadas, and, through the American and European Express and Exchange Company, to all parts of Europe; execute commissions, make collections and purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

Forward Daily Expresses,

In charge of experienced and faithful messengers, to all the towns and mining camps in California.

Semi-monthly Express

To Oregon and intermediate points on the Northern coast, Port Townsend, Steilacoom and Olympia, San Diego and intermediate points on the Southern coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

☞ For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territory are furnished with appointments or commissions, specifying their powers as our agents. Such appointment they are requested to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.

Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st, corner of Balch.

9:tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

Seeds! Seeds!

GEO. F. SILVESTER

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the trade generally that he is now opening an entire new stock of FRESH SEEDS at his

NEW SEED STORE,

83 Washington street,

And will be in the constant receipt of all kinds of

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

By every steamer during the season. From long experience of the business in this city, he fully understands the wants of all who purchase Seeds, and has taken great care in procuring none but the best, so as to avoid disappointment and loss of crops. Farmers, Gardeners and others will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. All seeds guaranteed Fresh and True to Label, and sold at the lowest market rates.

Parties in the country can rely upon their orders being faithfully attended to, and forwarded with dispatch. He has in store, and offers for sale, the following varieties of Grass and Clover Seeds:

Kentucky Blue Grass, Mixed Lawn Grass,
Italian Rye Grass, White Dutch Clover,
Timothy Grass, Red Clover,
Red Top Grass, Lucerne,
Orchard Grass, Alfalfa, (pure)
Hungarian Grass, Millet.

ALSO—EARLY PEAS.

Early Daniel O'Rourk, Early Prince Albert,
Early Kent, Early Washington on May,
Early Bishop's Dwarf, Early Tom Thumb.

Your orders are respectfully solicited.

GEORGE F. SILVESTER, Seedsman,

9:2m 83 Washington st, between Battery and Front.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop,

SAN FRANCISCO.

(First street.)

WE CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE, AT the above well-known establishment,

STEAM ENGINES, Quartz, Flour,

AND

SAW-MILLS.

And other Machinery of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

From the long experience we have had, and the superior tools and machinery and the very large collection of patterns at our command, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best style of work with dispatch and at the lowest rates, are not surpassed on the Pacific coast.

Russia Iron Screws, for Quartz Mills, made at the shortest notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention

GODDARD, HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.,
5 3:6m First st, San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

I TAKE THIS METHOD TO INFORM THE public generally that in future I will not endorse for any one, and hope to escape further annoyance.

44:tf PHILIP KEACH.

NOTICE.

BALCH & WEBBER

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public generally, and Cattle Shippers and Sea Captains in particular, that they have a good WHARF, with everything convenient attached which may be desired, such as a

FOUNTAIN

OF THE BEST OF SPRING WATER,

Sufficient to supply any ship or steamer; STOREHOUSES to receive any amount of goods which may be desired; and a good CORRAL attached for herding cattle, with plenty of good Hay, which we sell for $16 per ton. Wharfage on Cattle and Horses, 12½ cents per head, and a liberal discount made to regular shippers.

The steamer Eliza Anderson leaves our Wharf every Thursday for Olympia, and every Monday for ports down the Sound, and is now taking cattle to any place desired at a very low rate.

Parties wishing to purchase goods will find a large and desirable assortment at our old stand.

Drafts cashed at a small percentage, if the amount should not exceed ten dollars.

☞ No money received on deposit, general or special without the consent of the party or parties wishing to make the same.

BALCH & WEBBER.

Steilacoom, Feb. 14th, 1861. 8:40-tf

W. BEDINGTON

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that, Balch & Webber having relinquished the Retail part of their business, he has taken to it, and will continue to to carry it on at the old stand, where he solicits a share of its patronage.

He intends to keep up a general supply of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

Which he proposes to sell on the most reasonable terms.

8-40:tf

STEILACOOM

Drug Store.

JUST OPENED, A COMPLETE ASSORTment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ALSO—Every variety of

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Extracts, Perfumery, Oils, &c.

All the superior Patent Medicines, also Alcohol, Camphene, Turpentine, Varnishes, &c., constantly on hand.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced apothecary.

3-1:tf WM. BEDINGTON & CO.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Snohomish County, W. T., of the Estate of the late ERICK MAGNUSSON, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to me at my office, in the town of Snohomish, Snohomish county, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.

E. C. FERGUSON, Administrator.

Snohomish, Snohomish county W. T., Feb. 17 1861 4t

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIber, in Steilacoom, about the 15th of December, a red HORSE, slightly saddle-marked, branded J W on the hip. Any person returning said Horse will be liberally rewarded.

A. G. BALCH.

Steilacoom, Feb. 4th, 1861. 39:tf

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE subscriber a fine HORSE, marked H M, which is thought to belong to the neighborhood of Steilacoom. The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges.

W. SMITH.

Seattle, Feb. 10th, 1861. 41:tf

THE WASHINGTON NURSERY.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE-named NURSERY offers to the public, this season, a large and well-selected lot of

Fruit Trees,

which, for thrifty growth and handsome forms, few can compare with and none excel.

I have a choice lot of PEAR², comprising some fifty varieties, from two to four years old.

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM

AND

CHERRY TREES,

From one to four years old; also a few LAWTON BLACKBERRY plants.

The Trees will be sold at reduced prices for CASH, to suit the times.

HUGH PATTISON,

3-23:tf Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT they desire all persons indebted to them to call and make settlement. With reference to prompt payment, wheat, oats, rye and cattle will be bought on account.

We further give notice that we desire to stop giving credit to customers, and that, while we regret our inability to accommodate them, we feel it would be unjust to ourselves to continue the system longer.

Hence, we hope none will solicit credit hereafter.

S. McCAW & CO.

Steilacoom, Sept. 21, 1860. 20:tf

JNO. D. ARTHUR. WM N. ARTHUR.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

NOW OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE LOWest MARKET PRICES, to country merchants and farmers, a large stock of

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,

Among which may be found the following brands:

X S Boston Steel Clipper Plow.

This is made of heavier steel than last year, and has a longer beam, which is a great item for the farmer. Cuts 12 inches, and is the lightest draft 12-inch plow in use.

X 4 1-2 Boston Steel Clipper Plow.

This is a 14-inch breaking plow.

X S 1-2 Boston Steel Clipper Plow.

This is a 14-inch stubble plow.

X 1 and X 1 1-2 Boston Steel Clipper Plows,

Cutting 10 and 12-inch furrows suitable for Vineyards.

Extra Steel, Landsides, Points and Bolts always on hand.

PEORIA STEEL PLOWS---ALL SIZES.

2 B Eagle Cast Plow:

This is a 12-inch two-horse plow. Also, the celebrated Eagle Cast Plows, Nos. 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, 21, 22, cutting from 10 to 16 inch furrows, for sandy or any soil that has grit. These are the cheapest plows in use.

Extra Points, Landsides and Bolts, constantly on hand for sale.

N.B.—The above plows are packed in cases of ten each, and taken apart and numbered, so that any one can put them up.

Side-Hill Plows—All sizes;
Subsoil Plows— Do.

HARROWS,

Folding and square Harrows, all sizes.

With a large and full assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, all of our own importation, direct from the manufacturers at the East, all of which will be sold at the lowest market rates, by

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
3, 4, and 5 Washington st, and
3-23:3m Cor Washington and Davis sts, San Francisco.

Miscellaneous.

Puget Sound DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESsary for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases.

Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.

No charge made except for price of the medicines.

Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.

35:tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

DR. O. ROWLND BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Pierce County that he has opened an office at FITZGERALD'S DRUG STORE, Steilacoom, and that he will attend to calls on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of each week. 26:tf

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINKUS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALers in CLOTHING of every variety, have added to their stock, by recent arrivals, a large assortment of

HATS,
CAPS,

GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
FRENCH CASSIMERES FOR GENT'S PANTS,

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

Will be sold at prices to suit all who may favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINKUS & CO.,
Commercial st., near Balch,
3-31:1y Steilacoom, W. T.

CARPENTERING.

DOORS, WINDOW SASHES, BLINDS, ETC., MADE TO ORDER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING COMPLETED the furnishing of his establishment with the requisite machinery, is now prepared to execute with dispatch, in the most workmanlike manner, all orders in his line. The machinery in my establishment gives me facilities for executing work such as are possessed by no one else on the Sound. Parties desiring Doors, Window Sashes, Blinds, Brackets, Scroll work, etc., can obtain them on short notice at reasonable rates.

Contracts will be entered into for the erection of buildings in whole or in part, and every variety of Carpenter work done.

Orders from all parts of the Sound respectfully solicited and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT GOODBURN,
3-18:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

BOOK, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER

AND

Seed Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY GIVE notice that they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

POETICAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS;

Also BLANK BOOKS and BLANK FORMS of all descriptions.

Stationery,
Wall Paper, and
Seeds,

All of the best quality, and cheap for cash, at their new store adjoining Balch & Webber's wharf.

LIGHT & PACKARD,
3-1:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

FOUNTAIN HEAD SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OPENED A splendid SALOON on Keach's Wharf, directly opposite the Fountain, begs leave most respectfully to call the attention of the public generally, and more especially those who thirst after something good to drink, to the fact that he is now prepared to supply their palates with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Beers and Cigars that can be had on the Pacific coast.

Any person who desires a pleasant walk, and wishes to inhale the balmy breeze of the Sound, can find a conspicuous place to do so at the FOUNTAIN-HEAD, down on Keach's wharf. Call down, gentlemen, and take a drink.

8:38-tf HARRISON HALL.

Bank Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROprietor of the

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON.

It has been thoroughly refitted by him, and the bar supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars that the market affords. The Billiard and Reading Rooms have been fitted up in a superior style. Two as fine Billiard tables can be found in San Francisco are kept in good order in the one, and files of all the late papers and publications in the other.

If unremitting attention to my business will do it, I promise my friends and patrons to make the BANK EXCHANGE the most attractive and pleasant place of amusement for them. May they be numerous. Is maketh John glad to see them at the Bank Exchange.

7:tf JOHN C. NEWELL, *Proprietor.*

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

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

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

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

H. G. WILLIAMSON,

LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

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

WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,

ALSO,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

BACON,
HAMS,
LARD,
TOBACCO,
CANDLES,
CAN FRUITS,
HONEY,
OYSTERS,

BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

50:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

STAGE

AND

LIVERY STABLE,

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

3-47:tf WINSOR & LAMAN, *Proprietors.*

San Francisco.

JOHN T. DALY'S

OLD "Q" BRANDY!

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY IS put up in cases of one dozen bottles each.

PURE ARTICLE OF

FRENCH BRANDY

And is unsurpassed in quality.

THE EXTENSIVE SALE OF THIS BRANDY IN CALIFORNIA

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

SUFFICIENTLY TESTS ITS REPUTATION.

The cases are branded

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

Each bottle has an additional label with the fac simile of signature of "*Wm. H. Daly.*"

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
14:3mis San Francisco, Sole Agents.

WIRE ROPE,

BY ITS GREAT DURABILITY, IS

Less than One-fourth the Cost of any other kind of

ROPE.

IT IS 40 PER CENT. LIGHTER, AND THAN one half the diameter, and is unaffected by change of weather.

It is specially adapted for hoisting and winding purposes, for Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, Long Pump Ropes, &c., &c., and three years trial, under all circumstances, has proved the immense economy of its application.

Scales of strengths and weights, and circulars forwarded by addressing the manufacturers,

A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
3-41:3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

Shipping.

U. S. MAIL LINE

FOR

OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER

ELIZA ANDERSON,

THOMAS WRIGHT, Commander,

Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 8 o'clock, for

STEILACOOM, SEATTLE,
PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE,
PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND,
WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGENESS,
BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,
AND VICTORIA, V. T.

The ELIZA ANDERSON has been recently refitted, and now offers superior accommodations for passengers. Her freight capacity has been enlarged, and cattle, produce, &c., will be carried at reduced prices.

For further particulars, address

JOHN H. SCRANTON,

Olympia, May 4, 1860. 5-3:6m

BALCH & WEBBER'S

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS

BETWEEN

Puget Sound

AND

San Francisco

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORK, 300 Tons,
A. T. TRASK, Commander.

Ship MASSACHUSETTS, 800 Tons,
FREEMAN TRASK, Commander.

And other vessels as the trade requires.

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

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

Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

BALCH & WEBBER, | BALCH & WEBBER,
Pier 20, Steuart street, | Steilacoom, W. T.
San Francisco.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Breastpins and Earrings,

(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)

Finger-Rings,

(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)

CALIFORNIA BUCKLES!

For Ladies or Gentlemen,

Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,

LOCKETS,

(OF ALL SIZES)

GOLD AND SILVER

Pens and Pencils

PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES

In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames.

Striking and Alarm

CLOCKS,

Eight Day and Thirty Hour,

Of the most approved patterns and best manufacture, in metallic cases for ships, &c.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of superior

TABLE AND POCKET

CUTLERY,

AND

FISHING TACKLE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

JUST RECEIVED AND KEPT CONstantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business.

Repairs thorough and warranted.

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

JAS. E. D. JESTER,
Practical Watchmaker,
Commercial st., near Balch, Steilacoom.

P.S.—The standard time of Washington Territory kept constantly on hand for the benefit of the public. 26:tf

AMBROTYPES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING LATELY completed and fitted up a mechanical Gallery in the rear of H. G. Williamson's store, in Steilacoom, is now prepared to take PICTURES in all the latest styles.

H. PERRY.

N.B.—Farm Produce taken in exchange for Pictures.

Agriculture.

Charcoal as a Blanch.

A writer in the Philadelphia *Gardener's Monthly* says: Permit me to coin a noun expressive of a new use to which I have lately put this useful substance.

As a mulch, its value is universally recognized. As a blanch, I find it superior to any material I have ever tried, including earth, dry sand, sawdust, tan-bark, leaves, hay, litter, etc. Its advantages are manifold; no slug nor insect will harbor in it; it drains perfectly, retains the solar warmth without over-heating the plant, absorbs all the ammoniacal gases arising from the application of liquid or other fertilizers, will not rust the stalk, is easily washed out of the celery when dug, and can be used many times over with little loss. By proper management, also, two rows of celery may be grown where one is by the old method.

Dig trenches two feet apart, about eight inches wide, and six deep, and fill up to the level of the ground, with a rich compost of loam, well decomposed manure, and tanners' bark refuse (the latter being the best possible food for celery, and obtainable at the same price as stable offal) and set out the plants about eight inches apart in single rows. On either side of the rows about six inches distant, commencing at one end, drive two stakes, say three feet long, and one to one-and-a-half inches square, one inch apart, to allow a board to slip in between them, and repeat the stakes at intervals of five feet, or thereabouts, the entire length of your rows of plants; then between the stakes put boards twelve to fourteen inches wide, and a piece of board at each end of the trench, connecting their ends.

The young plants will need shading for a few days after transplanting, if the trenches run north and south, if east and west they will not require it.

Draw the earth slightly away from the base of the boards to form a feeding trough, in which pour liquid manure frequently during the growing season. When the leaf of the central stalk or heart of the plant shows itself above the board, fill in the whole space with coarsely pulverized charcoal (cinders from the smoke-stack of locomotives, or the braise of old charcoal hearths) holding the stalks snugly together in the left hand while filling in with the right.

After a few days, place a second set of boards, which may be connected by cross-pieces nailed on at intervals on the top of the first, and repeat the blanching as before. I have found two blanchings to be sufficient.

For winter celery the trenches should be dug four feet apart, one and a half feet wide, and the plants in two rows nine inches asunder.

They may be banked up in the usual way, first throwing a little litter on the top. Celery thus treated will keep perfectly; the loose texture of the charcoal preventing its becoming solid by the action of frost.

It may be objected that the above plan is more expensive than the traditional method, but it will be productive of so much higher quality, longer blanched stalks, greater crispness and whiteness and certain exemption from rust and decay, as fully to warrant the apparent increased outlay. If the boards are well coated with gas-tar or good boiled linseed-oil, they will last many years, and the charcoal is worth, for general garden purposes, more than its cost, if not required again for blanching.

New Plants—Experience.

We condense some valuable experience on this topic from an essay read by Mr. Minot Pratt, before the Concord Farmers' Club, and reported in the *N. E. Farmer.*

Chinese Sugar Cane.—This plant, heralded as "something that was to make every farmer a rich man and sweeten his toil and his toil," besides affording to his cattle a cheap, nutritious fodder, was tried five or six years ago in New England; but farmers came to the conclusion that it was not a valuable addition to their list of crops. For feeding, it did not prove as luxuriant nor as profitable in any way as Indian corn; while it required a longer season than could be depended on in the latitude of the experiment. We may remind our readers, however, that in the West and Southwest this plant will find a longer season and a warmer climate, and so will probably grow more thriftily; at all events, it is in much higher favor in some parts of those sections.

The Earth Almond (Chufa).—Distributed by the Patent Office; recommended as likely to be valuable for cattle and swine, and a good substitute for coffee. Product—a large number of small tubers, average size that of a cranberry bean, pleasant tasting; but covered over with fine fibrous roots and adhering earth, not easily removed. The three half pints grown did not test their value for swine and cattle.

The Vetch.—Recommended successively by two Milesian gentlemen, the former of whom, by persuasion, chose for soil a strong clay loam, rather cold, and the latter of whom credited the result—a total failure—to this fact, declaring that in Ireland the plant is grown on dry, gravelly soil. The writer felt disposed to give the plant another trial. It is in some parts of England and and Ireland a very common crop, especially after wheat.

Hungarian Grass.—Obtained seed from Iowa, said to be capable of producing two crops of the grass, and afterward one of seed, in the same season. Sowed one year the eighth of an acre; it did not equal common millet near it in growth; but cattle ate it with avidity; made but a poor attempt at a second crop. Mr. P. thinks the experience of some others has not coincided with his own. In the Northwestern States, the crop is, we believe, getting to be much prized.

Crimson Clover.—Sowed on red clover soil, and afterward on a dry, gravelly soil, sent up only single small stems, and died during the winter. Apparently, an annual plant, of no value to the farmer.

The writer closes his graphic account with a brief statement of some new plants which he has found valuable, and which, strange to say, are all turnips; and with some concluding reflections which seem a little at variance with his experience, but which every sensible farmer will be likely, after all, to indorse. We shall let Mr P. speak for himself, beginning with his really valuable new plants:

Among these, there are several varieties of turnip. The Orange Jelly, a round yellow-fleshed turnip, promises very well. It grows to a good size, keeps well, is tender, and of very fine and delicate flavor. I think no one who has eaten it, will willingly discontinue its cultivation. The White Strap Leaf turnip, a large variety, with large and numerous leaves, more suitable for cattle, has also yielded well, when sown as a second crop among some seed parsnips. The White Norfolk, also a leaved variety, and the Purple-topped Aberdeen, have yielded satisfactory crops.

In conclusion, let me express the hope that the failure of some plants, that we experiment upon, may not discourage from the trial in a cautious manner, of whatever may offer itself to us with good promise. We may meet with frequent disappointments, and few successes. But one real success will counterbalance many failures. A failure here and a temporary affair, a disappointment for the moment only; but the discovery and adoption of a new valuable plant is a perpetual success; it carries its benefits into the far future.

Agricultural Items.

Mammoth rye has been sent to the New York *Agriculturist* from Oregon—the seed said to have been taken from the crop of a wild goose. The same kind of rye was distributed from the Patent Office several years since, said to have been brought from Poland, and there called "giant rye." We do not think this grain of any value here, compared with our wheat or rye.

J. G. Veitch, of London, is now in Japan making collections of plants and seeds, for transportation to Europe. He has found many of great promise.

A single town in Massachusetts, within the last six months, has sent one thousand barrels of cultivated cranberries to market. These sold at $8 50 per barrel.

Some unprincipled scamps in the Western States are advertising the seed of a new variety of wheat from Japan, which they say yields 300 bushels to the acre.

There is a bill before the New York Legislature, which seems to be favorably received, making the stealing of fruit a felony.

Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, says it costs him 20 per cent. to market his beeves, 40 his wheat, 60 his corn, and four his wool! Let farmers think of this!

The new Tariff fixes the duty on coarse wool at four cents per pound. This will help the wool-growers of Oregon.

The agricultural papers of the bogus Confederacy are recommending the planters to diminish their cane and cotton crops and raise more corn. Some portions of the Southern States are in a distressed condition for food.

House plants are sometimes infested with insects. Get a nice young man, and after putting a blanket over the plant, have him puff the smoke from a cigar under the blanket. It will be a useful employment for the puffer, and will be fatal to the insects.

David G. Martin, in New Oxford, Maine, raised the last season, 707 bushels of oats from less than two acres of land. Will any of the reputed rich lands of the South do better than this?

The Legislature of Maine has passed a law to prevent the destruction of birds. (We wish they had a few of our blue jays.) A man will be fined five dollars for killing a robin,—and can a cat kill one and go free? Who can say?

A great discovery has been made in England. In making beer, strychnine can be substituted for hops. The only difference is that it will kill fifteen per cent. per year of those who drink the beer in which the strychnine is used.

It is not necessary to burn bones for poultry. Pounded or ground bones will do as well. A mixture of ground bone diet with wheat will furnish eggs for the winter—so says the Connecticut *Homestead.*

If a man is doing well on a farm, let him stick to it. There is ample room on the farm to develop all the best qualities of manhood.

Turpentine is said to be a cure for the bite of a snake. It should be put in a bottle, and the mouth being placed over the spot, the liquid brought directly in contact with the wound by inverting the bottle, which should be held there until relief has been obtained. A complete alleviation of pain has been known to ensue in less than a quarter of an hour.

To set a grass-plot cheaply and quickly, till the ground, chop good sods, taken up without care, into fine pieces, distribute them over the land, working them pretty well into the surface, and if possible just before rain. The pieces will rapidly cover with grass the whole surface.

Muck may be mixed with its own bulk of manure, and then in the heap covered with lime, to disengage the gases, but on condition that a plenty of charcoal dust or other absorbent be at hand to spread over the whole. Those who have little muck convenient, may use it in the hog-pen, renewing frequently, and carefully heaping that which is removed.

Do not purchase flowering plants for the garden too early; and remember that from the greenhouse to the open garden is a great change, so that most likely, plants brought handsomely into bloom in the former, will disappoint by soon becoming bare, and perhaps remaining so for the first season.

To feed uncooked meal to any profit to cows, wet thoroughly hay or straw, cut, or roots mashed, and then dust on or intermix the meal.

Business Cards.

J. V. MEEKER,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post office at this place. Terms moderate. 3-39:tf

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

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

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

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

B. F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
Port Townsend, Washington Territory.
Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Oregon and California.
Office over Hastings' new store. 3-1:tf

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
3-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
132 Sansome st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Agents for James Conner & Sons'
U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY.
And dealers in all kinds of
PRINTING MATERIALS.
Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 3-3:1y

J. B. PAINTER,
[LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER]
DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Materials, Paper, Cards,
AND
PRINTER'S STOCK GENERALLY,
132 Clay street, near Sansome,
48:1y SAN FRANCISCO,

C. CROSBY. N. CROSBY, JR. L. C. GRAY
C. CROSBY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.
9:tf Tum Water, W. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.
BALCH & WEBBER,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
PUGET SOUND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Cargoes furnished for Export on short notice.
Stewart street, near Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., and
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and Steilacoom. 1-3m

A. M. GILMAN, F. SMITH, Boston,
H. S. DAVIS.
A. M. GILMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 82 Front street,
1-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Importing Booksellers and Stationers,
151 Montgomery street,
One door from Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Have in store the largest collection of SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS in California; also Historical and other Works. Orders from Washington Territory solicited. 1-3m

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING.
HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF PERMANENTLY in Steilacoom, the undersigned takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general that he will devote his time exclusively to the above branch of business, embracing
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
GLAZING,
PAPER HANGING, &c.,
And respectfully solicits orders from those desiring work in his line. A long experience in painting, glazing and paper-hanging enables him to guarantee entire satisfaction with all work entrusted to him.
21:tf JOSEPH F. WHITMAN.

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NOTICE—SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their widows or orphan children) who served in any wars or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington attended to.
R. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 29, 1859. 47:tf

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

Miscellaneous.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
AT REDUCED PRICES!

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

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

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

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

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

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

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

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

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 humours, 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 as remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these 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 diligently 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 affected 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 formented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its 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 absorbent 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 if 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 coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving 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	Chiego-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 and Sand Flies	Cancers	Piles	Tumors
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
		Scalds	Wounds
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	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,
3:29 Agents for HOLLOWAY, Victoria, V. I.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABLISHED himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.
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