PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and Steilacoom. 1-3m

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

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146 Front street, corner of Clark,
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Have constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices for cash, the very best varieties of the above articles in the market. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed with regard to both price and quality. 20:tf

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SAN FRANCISCO,
Have in store the largest collection of SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS in California; also Historical and other Works. Orders from Washington Territory solicited. 1-3m

THE PORT MADISON
FOUNDRY
IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNder the superintendence of W. K. Waterman, and will execute all kinds of
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All orders promptly executed.
20:tf G. A. MEIGS.

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, 1859, 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. 20, 1859. 47:tf

Procession of the Months.

On New Year's Eve I sat me down, and looked
Into the clear blank air wherein anon
I saw as moving millions, these—the Months.

Blank January, stern, and hard, and cold,
Inexorable vanguard of the years;

His brother following close, with head bent down
And eyes avert, and lagging, painful tread.

Then March, the young and lusty. In his breath
Is life—full, daring, fatherless and wild,
Eager and fatal as a thoughtless lord.

Passionate April—girl child of the year—
Weeping her heart out on the lap of Spring.

Until the May-time cometh, flowery fair,
And all the earth smiles back the smile of heaven.

June—throbbing, tremulous with coming joy,
Her rose-bud pulses thrilling all the air.

And rich July, oppressed with empery,
Rethes in a flood of gold, and taketh rest
By starlight, with low sighs and murmurings.

August, green-regnant, born unto the throne,
Holding her state with bland, assured content,
Gracious and regal-generous, large of heart.

September—gentle matron—with sweet eyes
And a low voice that penetrates, persuades,
And looks of love, and tender, guiding hands.

October, with a calm and thoughtful brow,
But quick decision in the look of him,
And a great will that may not be gainsayed.

Sobbing November cometh, veiled in mist,
And weeps, lamenting o'er the faded earth.

And then the last—December—takes its rank,
Submissive, and contented to be old,
Grateful for unthought rays of happiness,
And ever mindful of the holy time
That cometh towards the end.

So they passed on—
The Months, in long procession, glad to go
Unto the goal of all things—even to God.

Mary of Argyle.

I have heard the marvis singing
Its loved song to the morn,
I have seen the dew-drop clinging
To the rose just newly born;
But a sweeter song has cheered me
At evening's gentle close;
I have seen a star still brighter
Than the dew-drop on the rose.
'Twas thy voice, my gentle Mary,
And thy artless, winning smile,
That has made this world a heaven,
Bonny Mary of Argyle.

Though thy voice may lose its sweetness,
And thine eyes their brightness, too,
Though thy step may lack its fleetness,
And thy hair its sunny hue,
Yet to me thou wilt be dearer
Than all this world shall own.
I have loved thee for thy beauty,
But not for that alone.
I have watched thy heart, dear Mary,
And its goodness all the while:
That has made thee mine forever,
Bonny Mary of Argyle.

The World of Spirits.

Home of our hopes—thou spirit land!
How fondly do we think of thee,
As of some isle by odor fann'd,
Far off amidst the sea:
Bright to our soul thy visions come,
When o'er us clouds of sorrow sweep,
As tidings from their distant home
To wanderers o'er the deep.

Oh, throned beyond the starry way!
What forms are dwellers of thy sphere?
The few, who lent the hues of day
When cares grew darkest here?
How blissful 'twere in thought to trace,
From star to star, a loved one gone,
And deem 'twere some familiar face
Whose smile that moment shone!

Speaking of the tendency of temperance orators to put themselves forward as previous examples of the blighting effects of drink, an exchange says:

"My friends, three months ago I signed the pledge. (Clapping of hands and approving cheers.) In a month afterwards, I had a sovereign in my pocket—a thing I had never had before. (Clapping of hands and loud cheers.) In another month, my friends, I had a good coat on my back—a thing I had never had before. (Cheers and clapping of hands much louder.) A fortnight after that, my friends, I bought a coffin!" The audience were going to cheer here, but stopped and looked serious. "You wonder," continued the speaker, "why I bought the coffin. Well, my friends, I bought the coffin because I felt pretty certain if I kept the pledge another fortnight I should want one! Let's go and take a drink!"

A late English paper relates that one evening a young man had just fitted on a new pair of boots in a shoe store, when a rough-looking fellow stepped in and struck him a blow upon the head.

"Would you stand that?" said the customer to the store-keeper, who, by the way, is known to be fond of sport.

"That I wouldn't," he replied.

The young man, thus encouraged, started after his assailant, and he must still be in full chase, as neither he nor the boots have been recognized in Nottingham. It is needless to say that the new boots were not paid for, and a pair of old ones were left behind.

By the time a young woman is old enough to enter into a serious engagement, she has generally become so accustomed to receive the flattery and homage of men, that she would feel it an insult to be treated with perfect honesty and candor; while, on the other hand, her lover redoubles his assiduity to convince her, that if not actually a goddess, she is at least the most charming of her sex. Need we be surprised if there should often be a fearful awakening from this state of delusion?

An absent-minded judge out west married one John Brown and Nancy Harkens, and concluded the ceremony thus:—"It now remains for this here court to pronounce you, John Brown, and you, Nancy Harkens, man and wife; and" (here the judge paused to wipe the perspiration from his face) "may God have mercy on your souls! Sheriff, remove the culprits!"

Not long since, a witness (Jones) was being cross-examined before Judge H., of Mississippi. The witness was making some broad assertions, when the counsel on the opposite side asked him if he really believed what he said. He replied, "Yes, *sir-ree-Bob!*" whereupon the Judge said: "Mr. Clerk, fine Mr. Jones five dollars for the *ree*, and five for the *Bob*."

A sexton once called on a boot-maker and said he would take a pair of boots if he would take out the price in trade.

"What trade?" asked the boot-maker.

"I'm a grave-digger," was the reply.

No bargain was made.

The following "notice" is said to be posted up in the news-room of a country tavern: "Gentlemen learning to spell are requested to use yesterday's paper."

"Here, Biddy, my darlint, what's the time o'night, and where's the pertaty pudding?"

"It's eight, sir."

THE ROAD TO OFFICE;

A Scene from Life on the Rio Grande.

On the first day of July, 1850, a young man named Charles Rivers rode into the town of Daleville, which is situated on the Texan shore of the Rio Grande, not a hundred miles above its *debouchure* into the golden bowl of the Gulf of Mexico. He was evidently a traveler, as any one might perceive by a glance at his appearance and equipments. His long beard, swarthy, sunburnt complexion, and soiled, unseemly clothing, with the jaded condition of the otherwise noble animal which carried him, with the iron frying-pan, the coffee-pot, and tin cup, which were fastened to different parts of his saddle, in front or behind, all proclaimed the fact that he had made a long journey, and, judging by the direction whence he came, it must have been a lonely one, and beset with many dangers of different kinds. Nor did he seem either unprepared or indisposed to face any ordinary perils, provided they were such as human prudence or courage might overcome. He carried on his shoulder a Mississippi rifle splendidly ornamented with silver mounting, the handle of a bowie-knife gleamed through the opening of his vest, two enormous Derringer pistols, deeply rifled, hung in his belt, and the holsters before him contained a couple of Colt's revo'vers of the largest size, such as, in skillful hands, might bring down a man or a deer at from sixty to one hundred yards.

As Charles Rivers advanced slowly into the town, he could not possibly avoid noticing the extraordinary appearance of the streets, or rather of the numerous and excited throngs that crowded them, in some places so densely as to render the passage both difficult and dangerous. Two opposite political parties were marching through the various public thoroughfares at the same time, to the sound of various drums and fifes. There seemed to be the want of the usual courtesies of civilized life, when two rival factions in relation to liberty and self-government should both turn out to hold high festival on one identical day. The probability of a collision was too obvious for extraneous suggestion, even to the dullest intellect. But what astonished the youth more than anything else, as being something altogether novel and unprecedented in American politics, was the adoption of a peculiar color by each party, and he murmured to himself, "Has the age of chivalry, or the war of the roses, come back again?" The banners and signals of one faction were of the deepest blue, while those of the other showed a bright blood red.

During such processions on the Rio Grande, as well as the days of legal election, the opposite factions endeavor to press into their service by menaces, persuasion, or the promise of reward, all foreigners as well as natives, and whether mere travelers or actual settlers, so that it is nearly, or quite impossible, for any one to maintain a *status* of neutrality. Accordingly, the young stranger had not proceeded far before he was accosted by one of the "blues," with the flattering invitation, giving him also a title by courtesy to which he had no sort of claim—"Come, captain, will you not join us? We are the decent party, and our principles are ten thousand times the best. The others are a set of bullies and vagabonds."

"You forget, my dear sir," replied Rivers, "that I have but this moment arrived in your village, and consequently have no knowledge whatever of the questions that divide its distinguished politicians and eminent statesmen."

The other, without perceiving the keen irony which lurked in the latter part of the previous sentence, rejoined, eagerly—"O, as to that matter, I can soon enlighten you. The 'reds' are the aristocrats, the monopolists, but the 'blues' are the democratic masses, the genuine people. Of course you will join us."

"As I am an entire stranger in the country, I think that any interference on my part, on such subjects, would seem indelicate and improper," said Rivers, mildly, as he saw that the other had no wish to offend him.

"How you are mistaken, captain," exclaimed the arguist, in accents of perfect politeness. "Why, in this valley, everybody votes and runs for office who wishes to do so, and when we are hard pushed in our elections, we send into Mexico and bring over the Greasers by dozens. You need, therefore, have no fears as to your not being allowed in the game, and perhaps a fine office to boot."

"I am constrained to decline your friendly offer," said the youth, growing weary of the dialogue. "I am no aspirant after official station, and, while I remain in the country, my course shall be that of a strict neutrality in all things pertaining to elections."

"I am not disposed to quarrel with your resolve," said the other in a disappointed tone; "but as to your being neutral, that the 'reds' will certainly not suffer you to be. You will see when you come across Tom McGrab."

"I shall not be forced to adopt any line of conduct which does not please me, by the fear of mortal man," answered Rivers, haughtily, as he put his horse in motion.

"I admire your metal, but it will soon be severely tried," exclaimed the politician, and immediately added, in an earnest voice—"If you should have any occasion for a friend, send for me. My name is Peter Whetstone."

"I thank you, Mr. Whetstone, and will avail myself gladly of your kind offer, should there be any necessity for it;" and the young man rode slowly down the street, pondering somewhat uneasily over the singular sights around him, and the strange conversation to which he had just listened. He had not gone far, however, when he perceived at a distance a group of six horsemen riding rapidly toward him. A single glance told him that they were thoroughly armed with knives and large revolvers, and besides, in every respect, had the appearance of unmitigated desperadoes. The character of their leader could not for a moment be mistaken. His enormous development of bone and muscle, the look of reckless dissipation on his glowing face, the ferocity in his small, yellowish eyes, the fierce scorn which curled his thin sneering lips, and revealed two rows of glittering white teeth, separate, sharp, and pointed like those of some wild animal, and the brutal breadth of his jaws and chin, all declared in signs not to be misunderstood that this was a man of blood. Such was Tom McGrab, the terror of the Rio Grande valley, the professional gambler, the duelist of unerring aim, the bones of whose unhappy victims, it was asserted by others as well as himself, might be found in the soil of every southern State from Carolina to Texas.

As this small band of "reds" had approached within a dozen paces of Charles Rivers, they suddenly halted to gaze at a Mexican who was riding quietly in another street, about fifty yards distant, in full view through an open space which had not yet been filled up with houses.

"What will any of you bet that I cannot hit yonder d——d Greaser, with the blue flag in his hand?" asked Tom McGrab, as he pulled out his revolver and coolly pointed it at the Mexican.

"I stand you a treat for the crowd," answered one of his comrades; "you can't do it, Tom; it's too far to bring down game in motion."

"Done!" exclaimed McGrab, as he touched the trigger—a loud report followed, and then a scream of agony and despair, and the Mexican tumbled from his horse mortally wounded.

"I have won," said the heartless murderer, as he carelessly returned the weapon to its place in his belt.

The blood of young Rivers literally boiled, as he murmured to himself, "Horrible! horrible! Is this a land of savages or fiends?"

He had little time, however, for reflection or soliloquy, for the group of homicides now moved forwards, and when they came within a few paces abreast, so as to obstruct his passage completely, while their leader put the question in an imperious tone of voice, which made it sound like a command—"Stranger, will you join our party? We can assure you of the finest sport!"

The youth, although fully sensible as to the instantaneous peril that he must incur by provoking those merciless men, could not suppress the indignant reply—"Do you call murder sport in this country? If so, I beg leave, with all due respect, to decline my share of the fun."

McGrab's yellow eyes blazed out with a fury that seemed more diabolical than human, as he cried, in a voice hoarse and screeching—"Do you mean to accuse me of murder?"

"The next grand jury will accuse you of it, if they are honest men, and if you receive justice on the trial, your doom will be the death of a dog," was the contemptuous answer.

"This to me?" shouted the enraged desperado, as with the spur he made his horse bound suddenly forward, and grasping Rivers by the breast of his coat, endeavored to drag him from the saddle and hurl him to the earth; but the latter, at the same instant, also seized his enemy by the throat, and they both fell to the ground together. In a moment they were on their feet, with their hands clinched in such a manner as to render it very difficult for either to draw a weapon. McGrab attempted to unsheath his knife, but in the act it fell to the ground, and he was unable to recover it. The other tried to get out his own blade, but the string which fastened it chanced to encircle the handle in such a way as to defeat the effort. As to using pistols, while struggling at such close quarters, that was evidently impossible. Thus each was forced to depend on his physical strength and activity for triumph in the emergency. It appeared, therefore, that in such a contest victory would inevitably declare in favor of the powerful ruffian, who looked as if he might be twice as strong as his enemy, as he was undoubtedly a third larger. Indeed, several times he threw Rivers to the earth, but the latter, always retaining his undroken hold, at every fall McGrab went down with him, and a second or two afterwards both would be on their feet. At length the youth managed to gripe the murderer's windpipe firmly with the fingers of his right hand. This decided the contest. For very soon McGrab's eyes began to roll fearfully and to protrude, as if about to burst from their sockets; his jaws fell open, and his inflamed, fiery tongue was thrust out of his mouth, as if in mortal agony; his face, in the meantime, turned first purple and then black, until he lay like a log on the earth, unconscious and offering no resistance to his foe, who continued to suffocate him with one hand and to pound his visage unmercifully with the other. At last, however, the bystanders pulled him away from his prostrate enemy, and the latter slowly recovered the exercise of his limbs and senses.

It may appear strange that the companions of McGrab should remain quiescent spectators of the fight, without interfering to assist their friend and leader. But to do all the south-western desperadoes, as well as the particular ones alluded to, naked justice, among the very few things that can be related in their praise, it must be said that they possess an instinctive love of fair play, and also a boundless admiration for true courage, even in an enemy. And these sentiments united tended to prevent any extraneous aid from meddling in the contest. Besides, the rencounter had been in progress but a few moments, when, attracted by the crack of the pistol which killed the poor Mexican, hundreds came rushing to the spot, and the man's life, who might have offered to help either party, would not have been worth a copper.

As soon as the affair was ended, the first object that met the eyes of young Rivers was the burly form of his recent acquaintance Pete Whetstone, who slapped him rapturously on the back, with the exclamation, "Hurrah! old hoss! You did give him jessy in splendid style. But wasn't I a true prophet? Didn't I tell you that you would have to fight for your neutrality?"

"I must confess that your prediction has been verified by the event, singular as it seems to me," said the youth, with a smile.

"Yes, and this is only the commencement of it," remarked Whetstone, with a sly wink, implying the necessity for caution. "Come this way, I wish to see you a few minutes on private business;" and without waiting for an assenting response, he seized the other's arm, and walked him off to a vacant lot close at hand, with the air of a confidential and familiar friend. He then asked in a low voice, burdened with exceeding gravity—"Well, stranger, do you know what will grow out of your fight with bully McGrab!"

Rivers replied, acknowledging his entire ignorance on the subject.

"A duel," said the other, laconically.

"But I cannot recognize McGrab as a gentleman. I will not meet an assassin on the field of honor," answered the young man, his face reddening with indignation.

"I thought you might be endued with some old-fashioned notions of the kind, and therefore I wished to talk you out of them before it should be too late," rejoined Whetstone.

"What! would you have me fight a murderer on equal terms?" exclaimed Rivers with a look of astonishment.

"That is precisely what you must do, if you wish to be treated with any respect in this community," urged Whetstone, with strong emphasis. "You can never make the people of the Rio Grande understand the distinction between meeting a gentleman and meeting a blackguard, when you are fairly challenged. If you do not face the music, everybody will say that you have backed out, and then you could not be elected even to the office of scavenger. That's all."

"I cannot help it," was the somewhat sad reply; "I do not admire the code of duelling much in any form whatever; but it would take an overwhelming motive to force me into an affair of the sort with a blood-stained homicide."

"You have a short time for deliberation, as I see the principal and second on the other side coming this way," observed his new friend.

A minute afterwards McGrab approached, accompanied by another distinguished duellist, one Jack Monroe, and followed by the crowd, now consisting of at least five hundred persons, all on fire with anxious eagerness, to witness the new phase in the quarrel, which they perceived was not only near, but absolutely unavoidable.

The desperado kept his right hand in the pocket of his pantaloons as he spoke, a sure sign that his finger was on the trigger of a small Derringer, ready to fire, without an instant's preparation. "I have come," he said, "to demand the satisfaction of a gentleman, for the foul advantage which you took of me in our late encounter, and for the insulting words that preceded it. Will you select your friend, and let us settle it at once? For my own part, I do not like such things to get cold."

"I cannot yield you the satisfaction of a gentleman," answered Rivers, "because you are not a gentleman, but a base and cowardly assassin!"

Then the features of McGrab assumed an expression of fury actually infernal; his yellow eyes looked wild and red as those of a mad dog, and he bit his lips till the blood fell in drops of crimson on his beard. But all at once, quick as the flash of a thought that darts arrow-like from earth to the highest heaven in a moment, he drew and presented his pistol cocked, with unwavering and deadly aim, not more than two feet from his enemy's bosom. All the beholders shuddered; for every one expected to see him fire, and the other fall a corpse at his feet. However, he only discharged an enormous quantity of tobacco-juice in his adversary's face and eyes, calling out at the same time, in a voice which might almost have been termed a scream of uncontrollable passion, "Infamous poltroon! will you fight now?"

"Do not submit to such an insult! Be a man! Accept his challenge, or else go over into Mexico, and live among cowards!" shouted the throng of spectators, with various other exclamations too coarse for repetition here. In the meantime, the victim of this gross and most public outrage, stood a few seconds like one bewildered or stunned by an unexpected clap of thunder. His face was white as that of a sheeted corpse, and his blue eyes glared like those of a maniac. Indeed, the alternative was truly appalling. If he accepted the gage of battle hurled in his teeth, he equalized himself with an assassin and robber. But if he did not, how could he wipe away this terrible stain from his character? He dared not move a finger then, for his heart was covered by the weapon of his foe, and a simple gesture would have resulted in immediate death.

"Will you fight me now, or must I disgrace you worse still?" interrogated McGrab, without removing the pistol from its mortal direction at the other's breast.

"Yes, I will fight you, and slay you, too—murderer!" replied Rivers, in a voice unnaturally calm.

"What weapons do you choose?" asked the duellist

"The bowie-knife alone," answered the youth, growing every instant more ferocious.

"Who's your second?" inquired the other.

"We'll not need any, because my terms are, that we enter a room by ourselves, and take our stations at opposite corners—that the door be locked on the outside, and that no one be permitted to enter for the space of five minutes. We will require but a friend each to insure strict compliance with these conditions; and here is mine," he added, pointing to the gigantic figure of Pete Whetstone.

The spectators, who had their eyes on McGrab, as he listened to this strange acceptance of his challenge, either saw, or imagined that they saw, an almost imperceptible tremor run all over his system. Be this as it may, he replied promptly, "Very well, suit yourself, and let us get at the work as soon as possible."

A search was immediately instituted among the crowd for the proper weapons, and in a short time two bowie-knives of precisely the same length and pattern, the blades being sharp as a razor, and eighteen inches long, were produced naked and glittering in the hands of the eager adversaries. Then their friends having obtained the key of a vacant log-cabin situated near by, opened the door, and the foes stationed themselves in opposite corners, when the room was shut up and securely locked, Whetstone retaining the key.

On the instant commenced a contest too appalling for narration. An eye-witness, who chanced to find one crevice between the logs sufficiently large for him to survey the scene, asserted it to be awful beyond description, or even the wildest picture-dreaming of fevered fancy. The two men appeared to be equally skilled in the arts of attack and defence, and, during three minutes, nothing could be distinguished by the sense of hearing save the clash of ringing steel; nothing could be perceived by the solitary observer except the lightning flashes of quick, countless blows, and the opening of many deep wounds on hands, arms, faces, and over their whole bodies.

The impatience and suspense of the throng without, in the meanwhile, grew unendurable. Every second seemed an age, until at length some one cried out that the five minutes had expired long ago, and the crowd made a rush for the door, intending to burst it open. But they instantly recoiled from the deadly revolver in the hands of Whetstone, who presented it in their faces, swearing that he would shoot the first person dead who dared to interfere. And the friends of McGrab, who held the watch, declared that it wanted two minutes yet of the term agreed upon.

At that moment a wailing cry, the saddest, the most despairing ever heard, issued from the room where the desperate fight had been going on. The choked and fainting voice said, "Oh, God! I am a dead man! Oh! mother! Oh!" And then all was still.

They opened the door and rushed in, and a fearful spectacle met their gaze. McGrab lay upon the floor a corpse, and Rivers was literally seamed on many parts of his person with ugly looking wounds; but, singular to say, none of them were either deep or dangerous.

As he retired from the field of his victory, in company with Whetstone, the latter remarked, "Well, stranger, you can now run for any office you desire, and be elected. The Mexicans will believe that you fought to avenge the death of their murdered brother, and every Greaser in the valley will vote for you or die."

Rivers did run for the lucrative office of sheriff, and was returned nearly by acclamation. Afterwards he stepped into the lower house of the state legislature, and thence into the senate; and I believe he is still rising. The next time I expect to hear from him, he will probably be a member of Congress from the western district of Texas.

Don't Joggle the Checker-Board.

Almost everybody is aware of the fallacy of trusting to outward appearances. Looks are deceitful, as all of us are apt to find, sooner or later, by bitter experience. The Boston Commercial Bulletin recollects an incident which illustrates the folly of trusting to appearances, and which, it says, will be remembered by many who are well acquainted with one of the parties, a certain wealthy cattle broker of Framingham, Mass. Here is the story:

It chanced that the broker—who is universally known by the cognomen of Uncle 'Vanus—was sitting in the hotel office in Framingham with a friend, playing a game of checkers, when a fashionably dressed young man stepped up to the bar, called for a cigar, and, having lighted it, said, with an air of arrogance to the barkeeper, "You will have to trust me for this cigar, as I have no change; unless," he added, somewhat bombastically, "some of you here can change a five hundred dollar bill."

"Well," said uncle 'Vanus, slowly looking up from his checker-board, "perhaps I can change a bill for the young man if he wants to pay for his cigar."

"You!" said the young man, somewhat sneeringly, as he glanced at the plainly-dressed old man, and then, with a wink to the bystanders to call attention to the capital joke he was about to perpetrate, he continued; "You change it! Well, since you are so kind, perhaps you will change me a couple of them," said he, slapping down two notes of five hundred each upon the table, with considerable emphasis.

"Don't joggle the checker-board," said Uncle 'Vanus slowly, as he replaced three or four pieces that had been jostled from their squares by the young man's emphatic action; then drawing a huge roll from the pocket of his well-worn pantaloons, he carefully counted out, in notes of all sizes, colors and denominations, the required amount, handed them over to the young man and pocketed the two clean Boston bank notes of five hundred dollars each, that lay before him, saying, "Perhaps you would like two more of them changed?"

The young man, with an air of bravado, thinking he had stumbled on some drover who happened to have only $1,000 in his pocket, crammed the heap of bills the old gentleman passed to him into one pocket, and drew forth two other $500 notes from another, with a glance of triumph to the bystanders, who began to gather around, and handing them down upon the table said, "Perhaps I do; won't you change them, old buster?"

"Don't joggle the checkers," said the old man, as the draughts danced again upon their squares; and plunging his hand into his other pantaloons pocket he fished up another apparently promiscuous heap of bank notes, which he smoothed out, and rapidly counted the required amount, which about used up the supply, and then pushed them over to the young man, pocketing in return the two large notes.

The tide was evidently against the young braggadocio, and he felt it in the half-suppressed laughter that was elicited from the lookers-on. A bold *coup* was necessary to regain the ground he had lost, and he at once decided upon it. "Perhaps, my old cock, you think that's all the money I've got, and perhaps you may have the rags about you for these two beauties," said he, as he flirted two $1,000 notes out upon the table before the old man.

"Pretty well crowded, my bantum," said the latter, as he keenly scrutinized the notes. "If you keep on through life as you 'pear to have begun it, perhaps you may have rags about you that you won't get rid of so easily." Then plunging his hand into a capacious pocket somewhere under his left arm, he drew forth a huge, plethoric, calf-skin wallet, in which he deposited the two $1,000 notes, and from which he handed the amount in others of smaller denominations, saying, as he did so, "If you would like a few more of those changed, just hand 'em out, for the game is waiting."

The young gentleman evidently felt that the game was waiting, and it began to be apparent to him *who* was the game; so he hastily gathered up the money and prepared to leave, when he was stopped by Uncle 'Vanus, who said, "If you have got small bills enough, my friend, perhaps you had better pay for that cigar. Any broker in Boston will give you Boston bills for the pile you've got in your pockets, for a fair commission; and," he continued, with a grin, "you had better step into the city and take up the note you were sent to pay, instead of swapping your money round here among cattle-drovers."

The young man threw a dollar on the counter, and vanished amid a shout of laughter from those who had witnessed the scene; while Uncle 'Vanus quietly settled himself in his seat, and went on with the interrupted game of 'checkers.'

Tom Hobbs, coming one day into the office of a country lawyer, of remarkable domestic habits, and perceiving him, as usual, immersed in his books, with a very grave countenance addressed him as follows:

"Well, Squire, I declare, now, I have known you man and boy, these twenty years, and yet I can't find you out."

The Squire looked extremely grave at this imputation upon his character, and hemmed and bawed a number of times, before he could give utterance to his surprise.

"Why really, Tom," at length said he, "I have always tried to sustain a reputable character—I believe I have always dealt frankly and aboveboard with you."

"True, true," replied Tom, stroking his chin with his left hand, as if weighing the import of his words, "but for all that I must still say I can't find you out."

"What do you mean, Tom? Just explain yourself, for really I don't understand the meaning of this charge."

"I mean as I say," said Tom. "I can't find you out; and the reason is, (lowering most profoundly to the lawyer) I always find you—in."

Dr. Emmon's advice to young preachers was not to preach over thirty minutes, saying "there are no conversions after the first half hour." Wesley held the same opinion; and said, in one of his letters, "If any, then, of the preachers exceed their time, (about one hour in the whole service) I hope you will always put them in mind what is the Methodist rule. People imagine the longer the sermon is, the more good it will do. This is a grand mistake. The help done on earth, God doeth it himself. And He does not need that we should use many words."

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every FRIDAY MORNING, at $8 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 Thursday 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.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

GROWTH OF STEILACOOM.

Many months have passed since we last bestowed a notice on the improvements taking place in Steilacoom. Meanwhile there has been no cessation in the growth of our town; improvements projected six and twelve months since have been completed, and the contemplated improvements for the future are both greater in number and more elaborate and costly in design than any that have gone before. Were it not that all of these improvements have been imperatively demanded by our rapidly increasing population and business necessities, we might be disposed to attribute to a mania the extensive building operations of the present and the past; but as yet there has been nothing of the kind done on speculation. In no instance has a building of any description been erected without being put to immediate use, on completion. Indeed, within the last twelvemonth, the want of unoccupied tenements has been seriously felt; repeated applications having been made for such by strangers with families. Thus has not only disappointment been suffered by the strangers, but an absolute detriment by the town.

We will particularize a few of the leading improvements completed and in course of completion since our last allusion to this subject. Prominent among the buildings recently finished and occupied is the substantial brick store of Messrs. S. McCaw & Co., on Commercial street, adjoining their old store. This building is 80 feet front, 80 feet deep, and 16 feet high, with walls 18 inches thick, cement roof, and iron shutters and doors, making the exterior perfectly fire-proof. The interior is finished in elegant style, with tasteful counters, shelves, racks, stands, etc., for displaying to the utmost advantage the large and varied character of the goods they keep for sale. The interior corresponds with the exterior in substantial appearance. We may safely venture the assertion that there is not in this Territory a mercantile house so imposing in appearance, inside and out, as the above described. McCaw & Co. deserve much credit for their enterprise in adding so fine a building to our town, and we doubt not they will find their reward in increased business and in a feeling of security against fire which they have not hitherto enjoyed.

Next in prominence is the very handsome and spacious two-story dwelling erected by Dr. Webber, on Balch street, not yet quite finished. This building combines various styles of architecture, according to the taste of the proprietor rather than to any recognized rules for such edifices. Its interior finish conforms well to its attractive outside show; the work being of the best material and executed in the best possible manner, regardless of cost. The Doctor, not content with a pretty house, has placed beside it a most beautiful garden, which he has spared no pains to make an ornament to that part of the town. Every variety of ornamental and useful plant and shrub in the country may be found here, which the Doctor purposely visited the nurseries of this and the adjoining counties to obtain. The house is seen to advantage from all parts of the town, and will not fail to command admiration.

A showy building, containing two stores, has been recently completed by Mr. P. H. Hughes, saddle and harness maker, on Commercial street, near the wharf. This building, like one immediately opposite, erected last fall by Messrs. Rabbeson and Ferguson, is finished with a front in imitation of stone. Both of these buildings add materially to the business appearance of the street, and are highly creditable to the proprietors. Messrs. Rabbeson, Whiteley and Waldron occupy one as a tobacco and fruit store, boot and shoe store, and meat stall, respectively; Messrs. Hughes, Jester, and Bedington & Co. occupy the other respectively as saddle and harness, watch, clock and jewelry, and drug establishments.

Further up, on the same street, Mr. Robert Goodburn has nearly completed a large building designed for finishing lumber and a carpenter-shop. Attached to the main building is a planing machine, under cover, to be worked by horse power. This is an establishment the want of which has been much felt in the last two years, and we think Mr. Goodburn will make it pay. Backed by energy and enterprise such as he possesses, indeed, this undertaking cannot fail.

Mr. Nathaniel Orr has not been behind his neighbors in improvements; having erected, in a commanding position, on Rainier street, a large wagon shop, (two stories high) where he is constantly turning out substantial work in his line, to the satisfaction of numerous customers.

Added to the above, Messrs. Chas J. Fitzgerald and Geo. Gallagher have each erected a building on Balch street; the first a drug store, with apartments for his family; the second, a large structure for his stove, tin and hardware establishment. Messrs. Light & Packard have also put up a building on the wharf during the spring, for a post-office, seed, book and stationery store. It is also noteworthy that our two hotels (one kept by Milas Galliher and the other by L. F. Thompson) are undergoing extensive repairs and enlargement, which, when completed, will make them in every respect equal to the best on the Sound.

We might stretch the enumeration of late improvements to an interminable length, but shall not continue the subject further than to remark that, in addition to those above mentioned, a large number of ordinary structures, for various purposes, have sprung up like mushrooms all over town, during the period occupied in the erection of those stated. We are not sure now that we have not been unnecessarily trying the patience of the reader in the above details, inasmuch as our advertising columns indicate, plainer than we can tell, the rapidity with which our town is growing.

Of the buildings already and soon to be commenced, we may mention several, before closing. Mr. Phillip Keach has broken ground for a large stone and brick building, on the corner of Balch and Commercial streets. We have not learned the contemplated dimensions, further than that he has contracted for a hundred thousand bricks. A portion of the stone is already on the ground. Mr. Albert Balch has half finished a pretty cottage facing on Rainier street, near Main. It is designed to be unique in style, and intended for rental.

Steilacoom Lodge No. 2, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, have in course of preparation designs and specifications for a large Hall for the use of the Order and the public generally. There has of late been no building more needed here than such as is projected by the Masons now. It is intended that this edifice shall not only be creditable to the Order, but ornamental to the town; and with this view the committee having it in charge will bring into requisition the services of the best architects and builders of the county. A lot has already been purchased for it, on Commercial street, overlooking the Sound. When the preliminary arrangements are completed, and the style decided upon, we shall notice the new Masonic Hall at length.

Should our prospects for the coming year continue as favorable as at present, we may safely calculate on at least fifty buildings being added to those now finished. Those who contemplate building soon embrace a large proportion of our best citizens, business men and others, and nothing short of the most serious disappointments will deter them. These, with its present dimensions, will entitle Steilacoom to a little more consideration than it now enjoys abroad, and will give it an importance elsewhere which no town in the Territory can claim.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

As the time approaches which adds another year to our national existence, many speculations are everywhere indulged as to where and in what manner the day shall be passed. We say everywhere; for the celebration of this occasion is not confined to the United States. In the remotest regions of the earth its annual recurrence fails not to find some of our people who are ready to respond feelingly to the patriotic outbursts of their countrymen at home. In Asia, in Africa, in the Indies, in all parts of Europe, on the ocean as well as on land, we read yearly of gatherings of Americans on the Fourth of July, for a proper observance of the day.

We don't know but we are wrong in saying this national holiday is observed *everywhere*; the remark should be qualified by excepting Steilacoom. As observed here the last two years, a stranger in our midst would hardly be reminded of the fact that it was a holiday at all. The bolwarks of liberty at the garrison, it is true, exhibit a just appreciation of it by a generous indulgence in harmless festivities; but the civilians of the town and country show a not very creditable indifference in abstaining from any manifestation whatever. This is wrong—very wrong. We have as a people so few holidays, that surely we might afford to devote ungrudgingly this one day, with the trifling expense incident thereto, entirely to pleasure.

Our attention has been called to this matter by several friends, who suggest the adoption of measures immediately for the celebration. A meeting of our citizens is suggested, for to-morrow (Saturday) evening, to devise ways and means to obtain fireworks, and whatever else may be necessary for the memorable occasion. We heartily second the suggestion, and hope that no time will be lost in acting upon it. If anything is done, it should be done quickly. Orders sent to San Francisco by the next steamer can be filled in time; lose that opportunity, and another will not occur. We sincerely trust something will be done this year worthy of remembrance.

PUB. DOC.—Hon I. I. Stevens has placed us under obligations for public documents by last mail. His speech on the war expenses of Washington and Oregon reached us yesterday. From Mr. Brown, of Miss., we received a speech on the subject of slavery, delivered in the present House.

THE NEXT ECLIPSE.—The total eclipse of the sun, on the 18th of next July, will be a very important one to the scientific world. The director of the Dorpat Observatory was the first to remark that at the moment of obscuration, four of the principal planets—Venus, Mercury, Jupiter and Saturn—will appear in the vicinity of the eclipsed sun as a kind of rhomboidal figure; a phenomenon of such extraordinary rarity that many centuries will elapse before its repetition.

PUGET SOUND WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—We learn that another meeting of the Trustees of this institution will take place on next Monday evening, in Olympia, to decide upon its permanent location. A full attendance of the Trustees is earnestly desired.

SELLING OUT.—The Hudson's Bay Company at Vancouver, says the Portland *Daily Advertiser*, are disposing of the balance of their stock of merchandise preparatory to a final removal of their entire establishment to Victoria or some other point in the British Possessions.

The *Panama* returned to Steilacoom, from Olympia, at about 10½ o'clock last night. After taking on board several passengers, and the return mail, she proceeded to San Francisco.

J. W. SULLIVAN and Wells, Fargo & Co. have our thanks for liberal files of California and Atlantic papers, by the steamer *Panama*.

LATEST NEWS.
Arrival of the Steamer Panama.

The steamer *Panama* arrived at this place at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing dates to May 5th from the East, and to the 17th from San Francisco. Aside from the Charleston Convention, the news is generally unimportant. The following are all the items we have time to put in type for this issue:

ST. LOUIS, May 5th.—The Charleston Convention rejected the majority report, protecting all the rights of property against Congressional or Territorial legislation, and wherever Federal authority extends; whereupon Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Texas withdrew entirely; and South Carolina, Georgia, Arkansas and Delaware partially, forming a Southern Convention.

The regular Convention balloted on the 1st and 2d inst., under the rule of two thirds of all the States, fifty-seven ballots without choice, Douglas's highest vote being 152½; his lowest, after twenty-two ballots, 151½. On the last ballot, Douglas received 151½ votes; Guthrie, 1; Lane, 16; Hunter, 20½; Dickinson, 2; Davis, 1.

On the 19th ballot, California gave Lane 3 and Dickinson 1.

On the 3d, the Convention adjourned to meet at Baltimore June 18th.

The Southern Convention voted an address and resolutions for a Southern Convention to meet at Washington June 11th.

Eastern papers confirm the report of the fight between Heenan and Sayers, as published by us last week. It is stated that they will resume the fight as soon as they have recovered from their injuries.

Mann and Theodore Rynders, Deputy Marshals of New York, have been removed from office for complicity in the escape of the slaver *Storm King*.

The Congressional proceedings are of trifling importance.

FROM EUROPE.

The news may be stated briefly thus:

Napoleon and Eugenie are to visit Savoy in the course of the summer. The Prince of Wales was to sail for Canada about the 10th of May. Gen. Ortega, the Spanish Carlist rebel, has been shot. It has been officially announced to the Mayor of New York that the *Great Eastern* will make her first visit to that place. Gen. Benedict has been appointed civil and military governor of Hungary. The friendly relations between England and France have been broken.

Bell's Life gives a summing up of the fight between Heenan and Sayers, as follows: Sayers was knocked down 29 times; Heenan not once; Sayers was thrown 13 times and Heenan once; Sayers received 69 blows and Heenan 19.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Granada*, Capt. Harrison, from New York, arrived off Indianola (Texas) April 5th, with 550 troops ordered to different posts in Texas. About 480 of them were promptly dispatched to the interior, having taken up the line of march April 7th. They were under the command of Capt. I. N. Palmer. The steamer left on the same day for Brazos Santiago with the remainder.

Major W. P. Heintzelman left Brownsville on the 5th of April to meet Col. Lee at Rio Grande city. He was accompanied by Capt. Lee with a company of Infantry.

A late letter from Santa Fe (New Mexico) says: "The expedition now being formed against the Navajo Indians, if effectual, will be a great thing for this country, and Col. Fauntleroy is using all the means in his power to make a sure thing on the Navajos—to chastise them and make them understand that we command. He goes himself with the expedition. They expect to get off in April. Their supplies are now being transported to the proper depot."

Second Lieut. Leroy Napier, Jr., U. S. Army, has resigned; his resignation taking effect on the 28th February ult.

By order of the War Department, Major Morris, commanding at Fort Ridgely, will detail one of the companies of artillery under his command to be stationed temporarily at Yellow Medicine, to protect the friendly Indians on the Reserve at that place against the wild Indians, who are committing fearful depredations upon the peaceable ones.

The Supreme Council of Freemasons, composed of those only who have taken the thirty-third degree—the highest in the order—escorted by the Knight Templars of the District of Columbia, visited Mount Vernon, and opened the Sorrow Lodge at the grave of Washington, in honor of the memory of that departed chieftain and distinguished Mason. The ceremony was very imposing and affecting. The address was delivered by the Hon. Charles Scott, of Tenn.

Vice President Breckinridge, G. N. Schwarzman, W. D. Haley, and two others, received the thirty-third or highest degree in Masonry in Washington city on 28th March. Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander, of Arkansas; Albert Mackay and Giles M. Hillyer, of Mississippi, and B. B. French performed the initiatory service.

TIRED OF FREEDOM.—About five years since, says an Eastern paper, William Burnett, of Mecklenburg county, Va., left his slaves free, and provided for their removal to Ohio. The will was contested, but the counsel for the negroes carried the case, much to the joy of Isaac, who was foremost among his fellow servants in pressing the suit. Last week Isaac returned from Ohio, and applied to be enslaved to a gentleman in Mecklenburg. He said he was tired of freedom after a year's experience in a free State, and that the other negroes who went out with him were anxious to return to Virginia on any terms if they could get the means to travel with. This "voluntary slave" is young, healthy, and a most intelligent negro, and was not driven back by age, sickness, nor social ties.

INDIAN TROUBLES NEAR WASHOE.—Pyramid Lake, in Carson Valley, has recently been the scene of barbarous Indian outrages, and a fight has taken place there between 105 whites and about 500 Indians. The whites were defeated with a loss of 25 killed. Preparations on a large scale are being made by the Governor of California to send aid to the whites, and volunteer companies were already organized.

THE SIMILKAMEEN MINES.—Letters have been received at the Dalles from persons engaged in mining on the Similkameen river, asserting that they are making $6 a-day. About $300 in Similkameen gold reached the Dalles on Thursday week. It was the earning of two men who had spent a month in mining near Rich Bar, on the above river.

The President has appointed Major Elisha G. English, a long time member of the Indiana Legislature, and an active democratic politician, Marshal of that State, in place of Mr. Robinson, deceased.

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

Steilacoom Prices Current.

WHOLESALE—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Provisions.		Tea, per lb	75a1 00
Beef, fresh, per lb	16	Dried Apples, per lb	18
Mutton	18a20	Dried Peaches	25
Pork, fresh	17	Chili, do	25
Salt do	18	Soap, No. 1	12½
Mess do, per bbl	36	Soap, No. 2	10
Clear do	34	Starch	16
Bacon, clear, per lb	25	Sugar, No. 1 China	16
Bacon, prime	22	Sugar, No. 2 do	12½
Hams, per lb	20	Crushed, white, do	20
Salmon, per bbl	$9 00	Candles, mould	50
Codfish	10	Adamantine Candles	35
Mackerel	none	Sperm do	
Butter, fresh, per lb	50	Tobacco, per lb	75a1 00
Lard	25	Saleratus	25
Cheese	50	Pepper, whole	37½
Flour, per 100 lbs	$4 00	Molasses	85
Corn Meal, do	6 00	Syrup	1 50
Salt, fine, per lb	5	Vinegar, per gal	50
Salt, coarse	2	**Liquors.**	
Potatoes, per bush	75	Brandy, per gal	$1 50
Beans, Chili, per lb	8	Whisky	1 00a2 50
Beans, whole	10	Gin	1 50a3 00
Peas, marafat, per lb	4	Port Wine	2 50
Dry Goods.		Cherry Brandy	2 00
Sheetings, bro. 4-4, per yard	15	Porter, per doz	5 50
Shirting, bro. 3-4	12½	Ale	5 50
Shirting, bleached, 4-4	15	Cider	5 00
Drilling, brown	20	**Sundries.**	
Prints, per yard	12½a20	Nails, per keg	$8 00
Hosiery, wool, hf, per doz	3a5	Window Glass	6 00
Cotton, do	2 50	Sash, per light	20
Paints, &c.		Axes with handles	$2 25
White Lead, per lb	18	Buckets, 3 hoop	5 00
Colors, do	25	Brooms	3a7 00
Linseed Oil, per gal	$2 00	**Lumber.**	
Turpentine	2 00	Sawed Fir, per M	$12a13
Lamp Oil	1 25	Cedar	12a2a
Olive Oil	1 00	Shingles	5 00
Groceries.		Square Timber, per foot	3a12
Coffee, per lb	25	Piles	$3a4 00
Coffee, ground	25		

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR ALTERATIONS and Repairs on the County Jail, according to specifications, (to be seen at the store of Geo. Gallagher) will be received at the office of the County Auditor, in Steilacoom, W. T., up to 4 o'clock, June 9th, 1860.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they think that the interests of the County require it.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, at 10 o'clock A.M., June 11th, 1860, in the Commissioners' Court Room.

GEO. GALLAGHER, Auditor.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Pierce County, W. T. 3-3t

ESTRAY.—A heavy set COW 10 or 12 years old, with a heifer calf, marked like its mother, about three months old. The Cow is a deep red, nearly a line-back, large star in her forehead, with other marks of white. Her horns are not wide, rather after the crumple order. Her left hind foot is all that is of much use. Marks and brands, if any, are Oregon marks.

Also a HEIFER three years old this spring, with one horn off; all or mostly red; supposed to have a calf with her by this time.

The friend observing either of the above will be amply rewarded by notifying the subscriber.

3:3t A. C. LOWELL.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

THEODORE GERLECH,

HAVING QUIT THE U. S. SERVICE, AND established himself in his legitimate business—that of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING,

Will be happy to receive orders both from military officers and civilians, to whom he guarantees entire satisfaction. Having had many years experience in the largest establishments of the old States, both in cutting and making up fashionable clothing, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who patronize him. Gentlemen's and Children's Clothing of all kinds made up in the best style known to the art, at moderate charge.

Orders left at the Puget Sound Herald office, or direct application to me, near Fort Steilacoom, will be promptly attended to.

8-3tf THEODORE GERLECH.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE—In the District Court in and for Pierce County.

To WILLIAM B. RANKEN:—You are hereby notified that William M. Randall has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than three months after the 18th day May, A.D. 1860, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover of the said William B. Ranken the sum of $931 claimed to be due for services rendered.

B. F. KENDALL, Attorney for plaintiff.

Complaint filed March 27th, 1860. 3:3m

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.

8-1tf WM. BEDINGTON & CO.

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,

8-1tf Steilacoom, W. T.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, HATS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RIBBONS, ETC.

CHEAP CASH STORE!

MRS. F. PARKINSON, LATE FROM THE Atlantic States, has opened in Steilacoom a

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods Store,

Where she will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description. Head Dresses, and every article in the Fancy Goods line, for sale cheap for cash. Also, machine stitching done in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Store on Commercial street, next door to McCaw & Co.'s new brick store. 3-1:tf

TURNING.

J. G. CHAPMAN & CO. WOULD INFORM their friends and the citizens of Washington Territory that they are now prepared to do all kinds of

LATHE TURNING.

STAIR BANISTERS,
NEWEL POSTS,
BALUSTRADES,
COLUMNS,
BILLIARD and TENPIN BALLS, &c, &c,

And all kinds of Ornamental Turning.

Also keep on hand a good assortment of lumber, from which we manufacture PLAIN and FANCY BEDSTEADS.

Orders from any part of the Sound punctually attended to at San Francisco prices.

J. G. CHAPMAN & CO.,

8-2:3m STEILACOOM, W. T.

MARANCY & THIBAULT,

PRACTICAL GARDENERS,

Steilacoom, W. T.,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE PUBlic of Steilacoom and vicinity in arranging and ornamenting Gardens, setting out Fruit Trees, etc. They will also have constantly for sale, from the earliest to the latest period of each season, every variety of Vegetables grown in Washington Territory.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, at Mr. Clark's garden, Steilacoom. 3-1:tf

OLD TOM—300 gallons Old Tom on hand and for sale cheap, by S. McCAW & CO.

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

PORK—20 bbls Eastern packed Pork; Also Domestic do do; For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

Miscellaneous.

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING the U. S. Troops at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., with FRESH BEEF for the year commencing July 1st, 1860, will be received at the office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Steilacoom, W. T., up to 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, June 23d, 1860.

This Beef must be fresh and good, and of a wholesome quality, delivered in quarters, an equal proportion of each, (necks and shanks to be excluded) ordinarily three times a week, in quantities varying with the number of troops at the Post. The amount required at present per week is about 1650 pounds, which may be increased or diminished during the year.

Payments to be made monthly.

Proposals to be addressed to the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Steilacoom, W. T., and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef;" written contract and bond, with two sureties, to accompany the proposal. Contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder.

The Commissary reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should he think the interests of the service require it.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals.

C. A. REYNOLDS,
2d Lieut. 9th Inf'y,
A. A. C. S.

Office of A. A. C. S., Fort Steilacoom, W. T., May 8th, 1860. 3-2:4

Pioneer and Democrat please copy three times and send bill to Herald office.

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

General Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED KEEPS CONstantly on hand a general variety of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
WOODENWARE,
CROCKERYWARE,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
FURNITURE,
FANCY GOODS,
PERFUMERY,
DRY GOODS,
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c.,

All on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

PHILIP KEACH.

8-1:tf

TIME! TIME!

A WATCHMAKER IN

STEILACOOM!

JAMES E. D. JESTER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

HAS LOCATED IN STEILACOOM, WHERE he begs, by strict attention to business and superior work, to merit the confidence and patronage of the citizens of Pierce County and vicinity.

A good assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND

JEWELRY

Constantly on hand. Repairs thorough and warranted. Work from adjoining towns received, and remitted free of express charges.

Shop on Commercial street, near Balch. 46:tf

NOTICE

TO

LAND CLAIMANTS AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE ARRANGEments with experienced and reliable Attorneys at Washington, D. C., in connection with whom he will attend to

The Procuring of Patents

Under the donation and pre-emption Acts of Congress, applicable to Washington Territory.

Contested Cases

Between adverse claimants in the local Land Office, and on appeal to the General Land Office.

Cases of Conflict of Boundaries,

And all contests relating to the Public Lands generally, either in the local or General Land Office.

Claims of all kinds against the United States,

To be prosecuted before Congress, in the Court of Claims, or in any of the Executive departments of the Government.

Land claimants should be aware that appeals are in all cases admissible from the local offices to the General Land Office, and thence to the Secretary of the Interior. Also, that they have no title until the patent issues.

In acquiring the right to a patent, three things are requisite on the part of a claimant:

1st—A strict compliance with the provisions of the Act on which the claim is based.

2d—Proof of such compliance, at the time and in the mode prescribed.

3d—A careful observance, throughout, of prescribed forms. An omission or defect in any of these particulars renders the claim liable to be suspended or rejected at any time before patent issues.

The importance to claimants, in acquiring title, of having the advice and assistance of persons familiar with the Land Laws, the forms, rules and regulations of the Department, as well as the decisions rendered in analogous cases, must be apparent to all.

B. F. DENNISON,
Attorney at Law,
8-1:tf Port Townsend, W. T.

DELIN & SHOREY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE,

Next door to the Puget Sound Herald Office, STEILACOOM, W. T.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Wardrobes,
Tables,
Lounges,
Writing Desks,
Book Cases,

And everything in the CABINET-MAKING line.

Orders from any point on the Sound will be promptly executed. 12:tf DELIN & SHOREY.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN the Stables heretofore kept by J. J. Westbrook, in Olympia and Steilacoom, will always keep Saddle Horses, Buggies Teams, &c., to accommodate the public.

We will keep the best of everything in our line, and our aim will be to please and be pleased.

Horses left at our stables to be kept will receive the best of care, &c. Give us a call and get the worth of your money.

49:tf WINSOR & LAMAN.

Special Notices.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

☞ Black Republicans, White Republicans, Know-Nothings, Know-Somethings, Whigs, Democrats, Native Americans, Natives of Ireland, and the American people in general, will please take notice that I, GEORGE PARKINSON, of Steilacoom, Pierce County, W. T., will most emphatically run (if my constituents would allow me, I would prefer walking, owing to the bad state of my health) for the office of County Auditor at the next coming election. My qualifications you will find as follows: First—I was never in a "counting" house in my life but once, and that was only for a moment or two to get out of a hail storm. Second—My "knowledge of the office" will be perfect so soon as I get a big volume of Blackstone, the Laws of the Territory, with an "official" letter now and again from the Capital. Then I think I can knock all other candidates who may oppose me into a cocked hat. "Many Democrats" is a gentleman whom I have yet to make the acquaintance of in this county, but suppose he must exist somewhere in Olympia; and as he has never consulted me about being a candidate for the office, I cannot consult him. So it goes. GEORGE PARKINSON.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I am told that a knowledge of the dead languages will be required to carry out certain duties connected with the office in question. G. P.

☞ Please announce the name of W. H. WOOD as a candidate for the office of County Auditor at the coming election, subject to the Democratic nomination. Mr. Wood is an old resident, and from his long experience as an accountant, and thorough knowledge of that office, we do not hesitate the least in saying that, if he is elected, his duties will be performed honestly and faithfully. He is the best qualified for the office of all other candidates that may oppose him. 3-1:tf MANY DEMOCRATS.

☞ Please announce through the columns of your paper the name of H. G. WILLIAMSON as a candidate for the office of County Auditor at the ensuing election. 3-1:tf MANY CITIZENS.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potas:

Is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass; adulterable 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,
83:3m 143 and 145 Clay st. San Francisco.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 2.

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

All members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend. W. H. WOOD, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1,

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

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

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of K., meets in Steilacoom on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

L. F. THOMPSON, W. S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

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

CERTIFICATE.

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

Washington City, January 6th, 1852.

☞ Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, San Francisco, California. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

Persons not wishing to lose time in correspondence, please enclose $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases.

L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,
3 1:3m San Francisco, Cal.

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

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

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

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

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.

8tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

Bank Exchange.

IF YOU WANT TO PLAY BILLIARDS ON good tables, go to the Bank Exchange.

If you want to get a "Dashaway" drink, go to the Bank Exchange.

If you want to get a good Cocktail, go to the Bank Exchange.

If you want to smoke a good Cigar, go to the Bank Exchange.

If you want to drink Rum Punches, go to the Bank Exchange.

If you want to see the news, go to the Bank Exchange, where you will find all the latest publications of the day.

If you want to buy Wines, Brandies, Liquors and Syrups by the wholesale and retail, go to the Bank Exchange, the proprietor of which keeps on hand and for sale, at wholesale and retail, all foreign and domestic brands, at prices to suit the times.

ROBERT H. TUCKER, Proprietor,
Next door to Rabbeson & Co's Variety Store,
47:tf Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

CALICOS—3000 yards of Calicos of the latest styles and fast colors, suited to the Indian trade. For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Mr. Elliot, of Mass., in the Committee on Commerce, is examining the subject of the coolie trade, and report says the facts before the committee show that it is more infamous than that practised on the coast of Africa. The preparation of the report being in able hands, it will be an interesting and valuable document.

On the 24th of April, snow fell in Oswego, N. Y., and cotton and other crops were considerably damaged at the South, on the 25th, by heavy frost.

John Scudder, who killed Bassett, last year, at Denver, has delivered himself up. It is thought he would be acquitted.

A collision occurred between two trains on Iron Mountain Railroad, near St. Louis, by which John Simmons, formerly of the banking house of Lucas & Simmons, Dr. Klier, Clerk of the Board of Health, G. W. Rothie, brakeman, and a boy named James Murray, were killed, and several wounded.

An explosion occurred in a powder mill near Xenia, Ohio, on the 28th, killing Mr. Noller and James Smith, U. S. Marshal.

The post office at Cairo, Ill., the poor-house at Stonebridge, Mass., and thirteen dwelling houses, besides several saw and flouring mills at Gardiner, Me., have recently been destroyed by fire.

On 27th, at Troy, N. Y., a fugitive slave belonging to B. W. Hampton, of Pepper, Va., was arrested, taken before the U. S. Commissioner, identified, and remanded to his master.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained. About a thousand persons collected, and the fugitive was rushed to the river side, and taken across to West Troy, in a skiff. There he was again arrested, and again rescued; the mob being chiefly composed of colored persons who broke into the Justice's office, and carried off the fugitive in a carriage. Blows, pistol shots, and knock-downs occurred.

William Taylor, now of Lafayette, Ind., writes to the Pioneer Association of Cincinnati that he was the first white child born in that city, having first seen the light on the 20th of March, 1791. Concerning the state of Western civilization then, he says:—"In the Spring of 1790, my father left Kentucky with his family and settled in Cincinnati, and built a cabin on Front street, a little below Main. At that time the settlers were frequently annoyed by prowling bands of Indians in the neighborhood. On one occasion, my mother was preparing supper in front of their cabin, about dark in the evening, when an attempt was made by a savage who was lurking close by, to shoot her; but the priming of his gun flashing in the pan, the malignant purpose of the Indian was frustrated." He further states that the law required every man to go armed to church, under penalty of twenty-five cents fine for a failure to do so, this precaution against the Indians being necessary.

Tom Sayers, the English Champion, has been engaged by an enterprising American speculator to give a series of exhibitions in the principal cities in the United States, immediately after the fight with Heenan. The engagement has been definitely settled, we are assured will not be broken, whatever may have been the result of the late contest.

Mrs. Adah Isaac Menken, now the wife of Heenan, the pugilist, says, in a published card, that she would rather be his wife than James Buchanan's. We have no doubt in the world that she would rather have Heenan than a dozen Old Bucks.—[Prentice.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* says:—"The Council of the Proprietors of West Jersey still maintain their ancient organization, and meet at stated periods in Burlington. The Surveyor-General resides there, and there are kept the voluminous records of the Council, embracing piles of manuscript volumes, and rare old original documents touching the early history of the State. These ancient records are continually resorted to by parties throughout West Jersey, some in search of surveys for the land their ancestors took up a century and a half ago, others to ascertain if any vacant land can be discovered, and others, yet, to consult them as historical depositories. There, also, reside the descendants of Smith, the historian of New Jersey, who still own and occupy the property on which he lived, and where he died just as the Revolution was impending.

A bill has been introduced into the English Parliament entitled "a bill to enforce uniformity in the use of ecclesiastical vestments by Priests and Deacons of the United Church of England and Ireland." Priests and Deacons at all their services and offices other than sermons are to wear a plain white surplice with sleeves as now ordinarily used, and white bands; while at sermons a black gown is substituted for the surplice. They are also allowed, at discretion, to wear a cassock, a plain black scarf, a square cap, and if he be a graduate of a University, the hood proper to his degree. Archbishops, bishops, ministers of cathedrals and collegiate chapels, and exempted from the operations of the act. The penalties for nonconformity with its requirements are very severe.

The Lockhaven (Penn.) *Watchman* records a very remarkable phenomenon. Some months ago, Mr. John Johnson of that place had the middle finger of his right hand amputated close to the lower joint joining the hand. The wound soon healed over, and almost immediately a new finger commenced growing from the stump of the old one; and six months from the time the finger was amputated, Mr. Johnson had a new and full grown one in its place, with the exception of the nail, which is just commencing to shoot out.

The Canadians are already preparing for the contemplated visit of their future King. An ode of welcome, among other things, has been written, and a cantata composed to it, and a society of amateurs in Montreal are preparing to practice it as soon as it is ready. It is to be sung to the organ, and the performers already number forty. The Montreal Oratorio Society intend giving a public performance while the Prince is there, and are practicing "The Creation" of Hayden for the occasion.

Ireland was an inhabited country at the earliest period of recorded history. It was well known to the Greeks of the time of Aristotle, and is correctly described in the Roman geographies. The tradition is that it was conquered by Spanish adventurers about one thousand years B. C., and that a line of one hundred and seventy-one kings descended from the invading prince. The Greek name of Ireland was Ivene.

An Augusta (Maine) paper tells about a dance between a chap named Snellings and a Backensack gal called "Big Sis." They danced 17 hours and 57 minutes, when "Big Sis" caved and took a seat in a chimney corner, fanning herself with a bread tray.

Be sure to wed a woman who will lift you up instead of push you down. In mercantile phrase, get a piece of calico that will wash.

The more a dentist's practice increases, the oftener he "looks down in the mouth."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The differences between France and Switzerland, in relation to Savoy, have been placed in the hands of the Great powers, though it is doubtful whether a conference would assemble. England and Prussia, however, consent to Switzerland's demand for a Conference, and Russia had replied favorably.

Balloting upon the annexation to France was proceeding with much enthusiasm in Nice. A large affirmative majority was certain.

Sicily was in a state of insurrection.

Avesa, where a popular demonstration has been made in favor of Victor Emanuel, was in a state of siege.

The appearance of the great comet of Charles the Fifth, in August, has been announced by a Dutch astronomer.

The *Great Eastern* would, it was said, be ready to sail in June, and would accompany the squadron of the Prince of Wales, stopping at Portland.

The Secretary of Sardinia has been exiled.

The Ambassadors of England and France, at Florence, had taken down his escutcheon.

The Official Journal of the Two Cities contains dates to the 5th ult., from Sicily, that an insurrection in Messina had been suppressed after an obstinate battle in the streets and houses.

Negotiations were going on between Rome and Naples, relative to the entry of the Neapolitan troops into the States of the Church.

Advices from Madrid state that Senor Canon, an insurrectionist, had been shot, and also that Ortega's trial had been commenced.

Count Cavour had ordered two steam frigates to the coast of Sicily, to shelter all fugitives from political vengeance.

French and other Continental papers accuse the English Parliament of favoring the recent Carlist attempt in Spain, and the insurrection in Sicily. For indulging in these remarks those journals were reprimanded by the Government.

With Ortega, three persons of the highest rank had been arrested at Calvarusa. Ortega was to be tried at Fortuna.

A small body of insurgents had been defeated at Baho previous to Ortega's set. At last accounts, great efforts were making to capture Count Montcrulin and his brother.

The Emperor of Morocco has ratified the treaty of peace. The boundaries of Ceuta have been amicably arranged. The value of territory ceded to Spain is three hundred millions of reals. The French Commissioner is said to have been coldly received in the neutral provinces of Sardinia.

The King of Sardinia was about to make the tour of his new dominions. He would, by orders from London, be accompanied by the British Ambassador, also by members of the Sardinian Courts and Parliament.

Garibaldi had arrived at Turin and taken his seat.

As indicative of the relations between France and England, we publish entire the following article from the *London Times* of March 7th:

War or no War.

The principle somewhat loosely, though vigorously laid down by the Opposition on Monday, was that of moral reprobation by means of what is called "exclusive dealing." We are to buy less of France, to make our people pay more for her produce, and obstruct her trade, in order to mark our sense of her political improprieties. We are to discourage the use of Bordeaux tainted with annexation, and to drink British brandy in place of a more genuine article, unfortunately associated in our minds with a story of Naboth's vineyard. Such a principle, of course, was not laid down in all its breadth, and few Englishmen would be found who, on full deliberation, would venture so to assert it. But the principle was admitted in the abstract, and thus was considered a proper opportunity for putting it into practice. The case may be stated thus:—France, being about to do a thing we know people would not quite like—we mean of annexation—found herself happily requested, by a good, easy, commercial gent man in the confidence of this Government, to trade with us on better terms. She seized the opportunity, at once putting us in good humor, and setting the world see that she had our respect. It is assumed there is method and design in this apparently friendly movement, and that France may be considered to have asked an indirect approval of her policy. It is equally assumed that, as far as we have gone, we have been entrapped into a connivance with a guilty design, and the best thing we can do is to reconsider that act, and perhaps to back out of it. So it was suggested that as the Emperor had taken a base advantage of Mr. Cobden's free-trade enthusiasm, we, too, should improve too easily to record a solemn protest to the annexation of Savoy. We ought at least first to clear ourselves, added the member for Sheffield, by telling the Emperor our opinion of his conduct, and, thus having stigmatized him, proceed with a good conscience to establish sounder commercial relations with France. Things in themselves good may become wrong by time and by circumstances. All Europe, it was argued, would see in us nothing more than the confederates of a robber, if at this particular juncture, when France appears in that character, we are seen arm-in-arm with her, more cordial and mutually obliging than ever.

No doubt, much is to be said in favor of marking our sense of immorality in any way that may occur, however little to the purpose. The very wine and spirit duties now to be reduced were imposed to punish France for her ambition and intolerance. On the other hand, the Milan Decrees were intended to express the judgment of mankind on the crimes of our own country. Our occupation of Gibraltar has tended to aggravate the commercial exclusiveness of Spain. Religious differences have had much to do with wills, and on the grand theatre of European affairs there are much the same attempts to proselytize or to persecute by giving or withholding custom that we see in a small town. People do these things, and will do them to a ridiculous extent, and without any better result than widening breaches, secularizing faith, and bringing suspicion on morality itself. If anybody could have taken or defended the use of this practice in this instance, it would have been the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. No one would have delighted more to make even financial improvement and commercial progress subordinate to high moral feeling. But what is the rule when the practice is almost universal, and it is only a matter of degree? The rule for Parliament, as well as for private life, is that which was stated in various terms by everybody who spoke on the side of the government. It is, that we must know what we are about, consider well the consequences, and count the cost of the censure which we propose to give in the grievous and vexatious form of commercial annoyance. As far as it goes this is an interdict, or excommunication that Mr. Fitzgerald and his supporters propose. We are not indeed to refuse all dealing with these offenders, these heretics, these Samaritans, or whatever else they may be likened to; but we are to have less dealings with them, on harder terms, and at a greater distance. Are we prepared to encounter the indignation of our neighbors, if they should not submit to our infallible judgment on their actions? Shall we distribute our censures, without respect of persons, fairly all round? Can we be sure of perfect impartiality? In the moral scale of this country, slavery is much worse than annexation in which neither violence nor fraud is done to the annexed. The United States are not so particular as France happens to be. They are slave-owners, and they annex with small regard to appearances. Yet we take their cotton, though slave-grown, duty free. We admit at the same duty free and slave-grown sugar. Russia and Austria have both repeatedly disregarded our opinion and remonstrances; yet we have pronounced no fiscal anathema on their goods. England has done herself much that it might be difficult to justify to an unsympathetic spectator of her affairs. We do not expect rebukes through the Custom House, and should certainly be prepared to prove them useless and misplaced.

But England must indeed have a very good opinion of her judicial powers if she is to pronounce on all the public offences of Europe and visit them with suitable chastisement. Let us see the variety afforded by Italy itself. Austria, menaced and provoked, crosses the Ticino, as she says, to anticipate the expected blow. Thereupon, Sardinia, assisted by France, took Lombardy, and annexed it. Was that a crime or not? Had Sardinia proceeded further and taken Venetia, what should we have said to that? Had the Emperor of the French succeeded in establishing a Napoleon upon an Italian throne, with the consent of the people, how were we prepared to deal with that dangerous novelty? France at this moment maintains an army in Italy. Do we connive at that questionable occupation? Do we mean to hold ourselves answerable for everything that may happen in Italy? If we have all imbibed the maxim, 'Italy for the Italians," do we resent the converse of it, "the Italians for Italy," which Napoleon III. appears to think as important a doctrine as the other? On the principle *Volenti non fit injuria*, it cannot be pretended that any wrong is done to Sardinia, or to Savoy itself if they make no complaint. Indeed, it is not for them that our resentments are solicited. The Sardinians and their monarch are by this time the last people in Europe to be objects of compassion. This is a question, no of an outrage, not of a violated independence or nationality—not of a people appealing to us for succor, but the old European landmarks. Are we then prepared at any cost to ourselves, at all risk to the peace of Europe, and with the full knowledge that we must do the same on like occasions, to denounce in the strongest way possible the addition of a small territory to France with the consent of all immediately concerned? France may have intrigued, she may have pursued a policy and practiced arts unworthy of a great Empire in order to obtain that coveted corner of the earth. Sardinia may have acted with equal folly and want of self-respect. In grasping at the shadow she may have lost the substance and real seat of the power. All this may only amount to the fact that what has been done is ill-done—not so bad in itself as in manner and circumstances, in the flimsy pretexts and the fictitious excuses. Such an act we may censure and deplore, but are we to visit the perpetrators with a commercial anathema? It does not seem to us a cause for excommunication; and, if we are not prepared to wield that weapon, the more quietly we express our sober judgment upon the act, the more will it be respected.

But what can we do? Are we to go to war? If we protest, as our government has already done, without threats, is that a "pusillanimous indifference?" Lord Ellenborough invites her Majesty's government to canvass the Courts of Europe in order to procure an unanimous condemnation of the conduct of France. To Lord Ellenborough it may or may not be a matter of much interest whether we were successful in such an attempt, and whether the condemnation would have the desired weight. But the Emperor is not likely to have committed himself thus far without securing some countenance, or, at least, silence. Should we find everywhere that he had been before us, and that the transfer of Savoy excited no horror in Europe, we should simply lose influence. Lord Ellenborough has no doubt in his mind as to the language they would hold. But this is far more to the purpose than his Lordship's view of their moral obligations. They will not interfere to rectify a frontier when their interference is not solicited by the people on the spot—if even then. Far be it from us to encourage Napoleon III. in the career of annexation. He will one day suffer for it; but retribution will come, not from us, nor from the Courts of Europe, but from the further excesses of ambition to which this is too likely to tempt him.

Steilacoom Bakery

CHAS. EISENBEIS & CO., HAVING ESTABLISHED a Bakery in Steilacoom, for the manufacture of Pilot Bread,

Boston Crackers, Soda and Sugar Crackers, &c. &c. &c.,

Are now prepared to furnish to shipping and consumers generally the above kinds of Bread, all of which are warranted to be superior to Eastern Biscuit or Crackers, both for quality and keeping. They also make all varieties of Pies, Cakes, etc., which are either kept on hand or made to order.

A complete assortment of Confectionery kept constantly on hand. The patronage of the shipping of the Sound and the public generally respectfully solicited.

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

MEDICAL NOTICE.

MATTHEW P. BURNS, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OCULIST, Office next door to Pacific House, Main street, Olympia.

DR. M. P. BURNS RETURNS THANKS TO the citizens of Washington Territory and Vancouver's Island for the liberal patronage which he has received during the past five years. Dr. Burns offers his services to all who are affected with chronic disease of the Urethra and Bladder, and for that formidable disease, stricture of the Urethra, and chronic diseases of the Eye and Ear. He can be consulted gratis every Friday in his office; office hours from 8 to 12 M. Persons consulting him from a distance will be faithfully attended to. Charges moderate.

Drugs and Patent Medicines Wholesale and Retail.

Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla, for the cure of Gleets, Gonorrhœa, Strictures and Whites.

Risley's Compound Extract of Buchu, for diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Strangury, Gravel, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c.

Dr. M. P. Burns's solid Extract of Copaiba, Cubebs and Sarsaparilla, which needs no recommendation, as it is favorably known in Washington Territory for the last six years, and is warranted to cure the worst cases in two to five days.

Dr. Burns's Remedy for old standing diseases of the bones and ulceration of the throat, caused by impurities of the blood, a sure and certain remedy, and the best known to the Faculty of Medicine in Europe and the United States. 9:tf

PUGET SOUND

BREWERY,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MARTIN SCHMIEG,

HAVING ENLARGED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO MEET the increased demand for his

Lager Beer,

Is now prepared to fill orders from any part of the Territory. Terms cash.

22:tf MARTIN SCHMIEG, Steilacoom.

GALLAGHER'S

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

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

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

8:1y GEORGE GALLAGHER, Commercial st., Steilacoom.

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

Business Cards.

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. 8-1:tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL, Corner of Balch and Commercial sts., STEILACOOM, W. T. 18:tf MILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

P. J. MOOREY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., STEILACOOM, W. T. 18:tf

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

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

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER, DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC. 8-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER. BALCH & WEBBER, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c. In connection with the store there is a commodious WHARF, at which vessels of any class can lay at low tide. Store corner of Chickatat and Snoqualmoo streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

Shipping.

U. S. MAIL LINE FROM OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON, THOMAS WRIGHT, Commander, Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 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. I.

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

For further particulars, address JOHN H. SCHANTON. Olympia, May 4, 1860. 8-2:tf

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. V. TRASK, Commander;

Brig W. D. RICE, 300 Tons, —— BUDDINGTON, Commander;

And other vessels as the trade requires.

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

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

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

BALCH & WEBBER, Pier 20, Steuart street, San Francisco. | BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T. 1:tf

TOWING, FREIGHTING, ETC.

THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER RANGER,

Now plying on the waters of Puget Sound, will be ready at all times to tow rafts or carry freight to or from any ports or mills on the Sound.

Orders left at Balch & Webber's store, in Steilacoom; Phillips & Sons, Olympia; or at the various post-offices on the Sound, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Freight carried and towing done on the most reasonable terms. 7:tf

U. S. MAIL AND Express Line BETWEEN OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM,

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE of stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers.

The stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, punctually at 8 o'clock, A.M., each day; connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia River.

H. WINSOR, J. D. LAMAN. 49:tf

STEILACOOM LIVERY STABLE.

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

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

Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.

STABLING furnished at moderate rates. 1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

PAINTING, *GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING.*

HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF PERmanently in Steilacoom, the undersigned takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general that he will devote his time exclusively to the above branch of business, embracing HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING, &c.,

And respectfully solicits orders from those desiring work in his line. A long experience in painting, glazing and paper-hanging enables him to guarantee entire satisfaction with all work entrusted to him. 31:tf JOSEPH P. WHITMAN.

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

San Francisco.

PARTICULAR NOTICE TO PURCHASERS OF EUREKA WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY HAS ACQUIRED A REPutation far more enviable than any Whisky ever offered in Barrels or Half Barrels in California. Its SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY. has become so fully appreciated, that the demand for it has largely increased; and the quantity now sold is much greater than any other brand of Whisky on the Pacific Coast.

CAUTION.

The great reputation of the EUREKA WHISKY, imported exclusively by ourselves, has induced parties in San Francisco to put up a cheap article of Whisky, in imitation packages, branding it "EUREKA WHISKY," using the same style of letter as on the genuine imported article, and also, using our shipping mark "J. T. D.," sometimes transposing the letters to avoid detection.

This common Whisky is palmed off, to a large extent, on the unsuspecting purchaser, for the GENUINE EUREKA, thus enabling the seller to make large profits on a cheap imitation Whisky, which is sold on the reputation of the genuine article.

To protect ourselves, and enable purchasers to guard against imposition, every package of the GENUINE EUREKA WHISKY will, in future, have the following brand, viz. "WM. NEWELL & CO., S. F." burnt into the head:

Purchasers will please take particular notice of this brand, as none other is genuine.

WM. NEWELL & CO., San Francisco, SOLE AGENTS.

NOTE.—The genuine EUREKA WHISKY is for sale by most of the Liquor Houses in San Francisco: 8-1:tf

DALY'S Aromatic Valley WHISKY,

FOR MEDICINAL USE,

HAS NOW TAKEN THAT POSITION IN the world's estimation which justifies its Proprietor in claiming for it A SUPERIORITY UNRIVALED,

Produced, as it is, by a process known only to the Manufacturer, and extracted from the choicest grain, which grows nowhere but in a favored locality in the Valley of the Monongahela, and containing no particle of deleterious admixture; it has acquired a reputation for perfect purity and intrinsic excellence, based solely upon its inherent merit, which the Proprietor does not intend shall ever be forfeited. Its universal use by the MEDICAL PROFESSION, is most urgently recommended. Already has it found its way into the principal public and private Hospitals in the country, and wherever it has been once used, it forthwith becomes a necessity.

The attention of consumers is called to the certificates of the following well-known Chemists:

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 22 Somerset st., Boston, Mass., April 17th, 1856.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical analysis of your "Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it a pure, fine-flavored Rye Whisky, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M.D., State Assayer.

New York, April 19th, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of "Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it to be a pure article, of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your "Aromatic Valley Whisky" is received, and, after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients so frequently used.

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

CAUTION.

It has come to my knowledge that parties in San Francisco have resorted to the base artifice of attempting to forge my label, with some slight alterations, using the name "DALY'S" instead of DALY'S Aromatic Valley Whisky," and also using the word "CHARLESTON" instead of "Monongahela."

These Rogue Labels have been put on bottles of entirely different shape from mine, containing the commonest trash, and packed in cases intended to imitate and branded similar to the genuine, using the name "DALY'S" instead of "DALY'S."

Dealers as well as consumers are cautioned not to be imposed upon by this Rogue article.

Particular attention is called to the shape of my Bottle, which is unlike any other, and also to the name "William H. Daly, New York," blown in each bottle.

I have no fears of this or any other spurious article interfering with the sale of my AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY, but I cannot allow such a base fraud to be practised upon honest merchants and the unsuspecting consumer without noticing it.

WM. H. DALY, Sole Proprietor, NEW YORK.

NOTE:

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY Is for sale by most of the respectable Liquor Houses in California.

WM. NEWELL & CO., Sole Agents, San Francisco. 8-1:tf

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., 3-3:6m First st., San Francisco.

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO., IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE. 128 Washington st., SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast. 20:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

NEW MUSIC STORE!

GRAY & HERWIG HAVE REMOVED TO RABE'S BUILDING, 163 Clay street, 3d door above Montgomery.

Pianos! Pianos!

HALLET & DAVIS'S CELEBRATED Pianofortes. WOODWARD & BROWN'S celebrated Pianofortes. BROWN, ALLEN & CO.'S celebrated Pianofortes.

Just received, a fine assortment of instruments, which we offer at very low rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Melodeons! Melodeons! Melodeons! FROM G. A. PRINCE & CO.

New Music! New Music! New Music! Also, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, etc., etc. GRAY & HERWIG, 2:1ms 176 Clay st.

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS, AND HARDWAREMEN, Music, Fancy Goods and Toy Dealers, &c., &c.,

WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES in their line, DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, AT A. KOHLER'S, 3d floor, Howard's new building, Sansome st. Between Commercial and Clay streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Now unpacking, a fine assortment of PIANOS, MELODEONS, Brass and Wood Instruments, VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS, &c.

All being direct importations, they must and will be sold cheap. Let all give him a call, and judge for themselves. 37:6m3 A. KOHLER.

VERPLANCK & McMULLIN, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Corner of Sacramento and Front sts., *SAN FRANCISCO,*

OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST market rates, 5000 Sixes Adamantine Candles; 2000 do new Layer Raisins; 500 do Pic Fruits and Preserves; 200 do Oysters, best brands; 200 cases Leaf Lard; 100 bbls Extra Clear Pork; 300 firkins new June Butter; 200 bf bbls Family Mackerel; 200 kits do do; 500 sheets Grass and Black Teas.

ALSO, A choice assortment of Class Goods. 47:6m3

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 either our own or on policies held with the best English Companies, viz: Indemnity Mutual Marine; | Royal Exchange Insurance; Marine Insurance; | London Insurance.

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 apprehensions or commissions, specifying their powers as our agents. Such appointments 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.

THE WASHINGTON NURSERY, HUGH PATTISON, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS SINcere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past five years of a particularly which has now terminated, and the WASHINGTON NURSERY Is justly entitled to the name it bears. I am constantly adding to my Nursery the best varieties of Pears and other Fruits. My Trees are well grown, from one to three years old, and will be sold at still further reduced prices. Sales will begin, as usual, on the First day of November.

N.B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom. HUGH PATTISON. Washington Plains, Sept. 19th 1859. 20:tf

NEW GOODS!

Just Received, EX W. D. RICE, A LARGE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c. For sale by BALCH & WEBBER. 26:tf Cor. Commercial and Balch sts., Steilacoom.

Agriculture.

Don't say You Can't.

Don't say "you can't!" there's joy in store
For all the happy humble,
And there is wo
For all below
Who wish to fret and grumble.

Each has a duty to perform,
To "fulfil and order;"
Do what you can
To be a man,
And Heaven be your rewarder.

Don't say you can't!" but strive to think
That old Webster never meant it,
Or if he did,
His conscience bid
Him long ago repent it.

Man is a Reaper, sent to bind
The harvest golden-spangled,
And mean the sloth
Who quits his swath
Because the grain is tangled.

Don't say "you can't!" we're sent to toil
Where spades and sickles glitter;
Then, brother, hoe
Your honest row,
Amid the sweet and bitter.

Don't say "you can't!" let us, while here,
Lean one upon the other;
Descend the hill
With right good will
To aid a fallen brother.

The clock on yonder mantel-piece
Is a picture human;
The brass, in part,
Shows man his heart;
In part the bill is woman!

The faithful hands move round and round,
They count the swift hours golden;
Each tiny wheel,
That turns with zeal,
Shows each to each beholden.

Then, brother, heed the simple text,
And be a better neighbor;
Don't say "you can't!"
But, like the ant,
Load up, and strive, and labor.

Dearth of Food—A Startling View.

The Atlantic papers recently published a remarkable letter from Liebig, the great German chemist, addressed to Mechi, the famous English farmer, upon that most momentous of all sublunary themes, the production of grain. He shows that the corn-producing power of the civilized, cultivated countries of the globe, is rapidly becoming exhausted; that it is owing to guano that the decline has not been more rapid or more marked; but that the existing supply of guano, if it continues to be consumed at its present rate, will not last more than twenty-five or thirty years at the utmost. He predicts, accordingly, that unless war, or pestilence, or famine, or emigration, en masse, largely diminishes the population of the older countries, they will find themselves, at no very distant day, if the existing system of cultivation be pursued, in actual want of bread, and the Malthusian theory will thus receive an early and certainly unlooked for exemplification.

These conclusions, thus massed together, are so startling that, even when they come from an eminent scientific man, one finds some difficulty in accepting them. But a very cursory inspection of what is actually occurring within our own knowledge, both here and in Europe, places their general correctness beyond a doubt. For many years before the repeal of the Corn laws, in 1847, England was only enabled to keep up the supply of wheat for her own population by the existence of high protective duties, and consequently a high price of bread and low standard of living on the part of the masses. As soon as the duties were removed, the farmers were unable to produce it at the natural market price, and had to give way before the competition of Russia and the United States, and betake themselves to eat the raising and green crops. With these they are thriving, as perhaps they never throve before, but the annual yield of home grown wheat has been enormously diminished, and English bread is now mainly the product of the Eastern steppes and Western prairies, purchased by British manufactures.

It is, however, notorious that the same exhaustion is now showing itself in the lands which have been longest under cultivation here, and grain is ceasing to be a profitable product through all the Eastern States. In New England, and New York, and Virginia, the yield per acre is rapidly diminishing, and as the process of exhaustion goes on, we seek our bread further and further West. In Germany and Eastern Europe the same decline in fertility is also to be witnessed, the cause being everywhere the same—the continued extraction from the soil of the elements of productiveness, without the smallest attempt at their restoration. Owing to the abundance of land with which we have been so far blessed, our farmers have rarely taken the trouble to manure their fields. They found them virgin soil; they get all they can out of them, and when they are exhausted, abandon them. In Europe, and especially in England, stern necessity has compelled the cultivator to take some pains to restore to the soil some portion of the vitality to which his crops each year deprive it. The ordinary farm yard manure was long relied on for this purpose; but even that at last ceased to produce the required effect. Guano then made its appearance; but according to Liebig the supply of guano cannot last much longer, and this once exhausted, some means must be devised of supplying its place, or the people of the civilized world will soon find themselves face to face with a deficiency of bread—a crisis which, if it did not cause absolute famine, would certainly entail a descent to a much lower standard of living, and corresponding moral degradation.

The formula on which all this gloomy foreboding is based, is a very simple one. To render and keep soil productive, the elements which are withdrawn in the harvest is must to be restored. The ordinary barn-yard manures, where they a e used, partially suffice for this purpose; but only partially. They leave every year a deficiency, and this deficiency, multiplied by fifty or one hundred, gives, in its final result, total barrenness. Guano would supply the need, if the supply were inexhaustible. As it is not so, Liebig insists that we must fall back on the sewerage of towns. These great consumers of food, which modern civilization is creating and developing on such an enormous scale, must be made to keep up the fertility of the surrounding country by discharging their sewerage over the fields, instead of filling the harbors and choking the rivers with it, and allowing it to run to waste. The mechanical and engineering difficulties of such an enterprise are no doubt great, but not too great for modern science to overcome, if the farmers were once made sensible of the consequences of perseverance in the existing mode of cultivation.

The political aspects of this question are by no means the least interesting and important. The growth and prosperity of a nation are now, and will always continue to be, largely dependent on its power of feeding itself. When that power once leaves it, its greatness is no longer in its own hands. Rome was invincible as long as her bread was the product of Italian farms. When she began to draw her supplies from Sicily and Africa, she was already on the downward path, and she involved her graneries in the same ruin as she suffered herself.

White Specks in Butter.

A lady correspondent of the *Genesee Farmer* suggests a remedy for this ugly defect in the "white luxury." "I have found," says she, "that whenever a current of air has come directly upon the milk, that the cream would become hardened in small specks on the surface, which the process of churning woud not break, and they would become incorporated in the butter. In windy weather these particles are the most quickly formed.

"My remedy for this defect is not to allow a draught of air direct upon the milk, nor to allow the milk to stand so long that the action of the atmosphere will harden the cream; but to skim it as soon as sour, and, if possible, before the milk thickens. A tablespoonful of salt is thrown into a jar, which is kept in a cool place, into which the cream is put and briskly stirred when ever cream is put in, with a stick kept in the jar for that purpose, until sufficient is accumulated for churning. The cream is put into the churn, after it has been well soaked in warm or cold water, as the weather admits—add to the cream a quart or two of new or sweet milk, which in cold weather is heated sufficiently to warm the cream. This obviates the necessity of standing the churn in a warm corner until the cream is at a proper temperature for churning, and the addition of the milk thins the cream, so that when the butter forms, it will be perfectly clear. Sometimes, when the buttermilk begins to separate, water is thrown in, a little at a time, but never when sufficient sweet milk has been added before churning. The churning is always done in a short time. Butter that is put down for market, should have as litte water used about as possible.

"When I observe these rules, I always have solid, golden colored butter, free from white specks, which, when properly packed, with all the buttermilk worked out, will keep sweet as long as you may desire, and be fit for the daintiest palate.

A writer in the Rockford (Ill.) Register says: "If a farmer has but forty or eighty acres to cultivate, and has a stackyard or barn to which he draws all his grain to thresh, and there lets his stock live through the winter, converting all his straw into manure, he can make manure enough to keep the forty or eighty acres in good condition for growing good crops from generation to generation. Also, a small farm, thus managed, is much more profitable in proportion to a large farm conducted in the usual way. There are fewer acres to pay taxes upon; there is less fencing to make and keep in repair, leaving the owner much less expense, and a greater profit according to the capital invested and expended."

Gophers.—The Journal of the California State Agricultural Society says:—We apply to this dirt-working animal the adage that "one is known by his company," but it is a mistaken application of an excellent proverb. There is no cleaner animal than this burrower of the ground; his food is clean, (roots and grass) and he abhors everything that smells unsavorily. You need'nt nudge us and say "rat;" there is no rat about it; squirrel comes the nearest. This we have from one who knows, but declines confessing how he knows. We know a lady near our city—a really sweet woman, full of poetry and tender sensibility—who has on hand gopher skins enough for a full set of furs; and whether in color or fineness of texture, we challenge comparison with any and everything furry in our proud bazaar.

The Tomato as Food.—Dr. Bennet, a professor of some celebrity, considers the tomato an invaluable article of diet, and ascribes to it important medical properties, as follows:

1st. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is probably one of the most effective and the least harmful remedial of agents known to the profession.

2d. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of calomel in the cure of diseases.

3d. That he has successfully treated diarrhœa with this article alone.

4th. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion.

5th. That it should be constantly used for daily food, either cooked, raw, or in the form of catsup, as it is the most healthy article now in use.

Maine Farming.—Out of 162,000 males in Maine above 15 years of age, 77,000 are employed in agricultural pursuits, and they pay more than 60 per cent. of the taxes. The farms of Maine are worth $64,000,000.

English Bacon.

One method of curing bacon with which we are most familiar is as follows: The hogs are scalded and dressed as in this country, but are not allowed to freeze. When cool and firm, say in 24 or 36 hours, they are cut up. First, the head is taken off close up to the ears; the body is then split down the middle and laid on a table. The ham is then cut from the side by the second joint of the back bone. The spare-rib is then taken out. Sometimes the shoulders are taken off at the first joint next the shoulder; in other cases they are cured with the sides without being taken off. The hams are rounded off, and all loose fat and flesh meat are cut away.

The sides are termed "flitches." They are well rubbed with salt, and placed on a stone bench from whence the brine can drain away. As soon as the salt is all melted, say in three or four days, they are again rubbed with salt, to which a small quantity of saltpetre has been added. They are kept covered with salt for from three to four weeks, according to the size of the hog and the temperature of the weather. If it is very cold, and the hogs are large, they are sometimes allowed to remain a week longer in salt, and are rubbed with a larger quantity of saltpetre than the flitches. A pound of saltpetre to a hog weighing over four hundred pounds is the usual quantity, the greater portion being used on the hams and shoulders. Care, of course, should be used to have every hole in the knuckles or around the bones well filled with salt and an extra quantity of saltpetre.

When the flitches have been in salt the proper time, they are taken out, rubbed dry and hung up over the kitchen to dry. When quite dry and firm, say in a month or six weeks, they are taken down and stowed away in malt or some other dry substance. The hams are treated in the same way, except that they require more time to dry. The room should not be too warm. The cheeks are cured in the same way. In many parts of England, as in this country, the bacon is smoked. In this we have had no experience. In Hampshire, the hair, instead of being removed by scalding and scraping, is singed off by burning straw, and to this it is thought the superiority of "Hampshire bacon" is mainly due.

PUGET SOUND HERALD
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT.
STEILACOOM, W. T.,
CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

HAVING ON HAND, AND BEING CONstantly in the receipt of large assortments of Book, Card, and other Job Printing material, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job work with neatness and dispatch.

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL-HEADS,
CARDS,
HAND-BILLS,
CATALOGUES,
PROGRAMMES,
ELECTION TICKETS, &c., &c.,

Will be executed promptly and at reasonable prices. Terms—Cash must accompany the order in every case.

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