

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD

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And having obtained my material in large quantities and at low rates, I can guarantee satisfaction both as to quality of work and price charged.
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BUSINESS,
WEDDING,
VISITING

PRINTING,
And having obtained my material in large quantities and at low rates, I can guarantee satisfaction both as to quality of work and price charged.
Work on hand, a large stock of CARDS of all orders and sizes, suitable for
BUSINESS,
WEDDING,
VISITING

The Reproof.
Whisper it softly,
When nobody's near,
Let not those accents
Fall lightly on her ear;
She is a blossom
Too tender and frail
For the breeze to blast,
The stillness gale.

Whisper it gently,
'Tis not these no pains
That cost thee no pain;
Gentle words rarely
Are spoken in vain;
Threats and reproaches
The staid man may bear—
Noble the conquest
Aided by love.

Whisper it kindly,
'Twill pay thee to know
Penitent tear drops
Down her cheeks flow,
Has she from virtue
Wandered astray,
Guide her feet gently—
Bless is the way.

She has no parent,
None of her kin;
Lead her from error,
Charity befriend;
Does she lean on thee?
Guard her trust—
Noble the conquest
Ever is just.

The Welcome Back.
Sweet is the hour that brings us home,
Where all will spring to meet us,
Where hands are striving, as we come,
To be the first to greet us.

When the world hath spent its frore and wrath,
And care has been sorely pressing,
The sweet to turn from our roving path,
And find a friend's blessing.

Oh! joyfully dear is the homeward track,
For the tasks by time assigned,
What do we seek on a dreary way,
Though lonely and benighted.

When we know there are lips to cheer our way,
And eyes that will smile and brighten,
What a worth of joy a diamond ray
The smile of a loved one's eyes can bring!

When we know that a loved one's hand
Will be glad to hold our hand,
When we know that a loved one's hand
Will be glad to hold our hand.

What I Live for.
I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true,
For the hearts that smile above me,
And smile my spirit, too.

I live for those who love me,
Whose hearts are kind and true,
For the hearts that smile above me,
And smile my spirit, too.

The Following Hit Will Fit Other Latitudes than Paris—
"A good thing" of a Parisian *gamin*, (urchin, loafer boy.) It is lively, energetic, characteristic and effective:—"Two gentlemen were chatting on the Boulevard. One was a great speculator, developing the plan of a magnificent project, the other a dazed capitalist, ready to snop at the bait. He hesitated a little, but was about yielding, merely making a few objections for conscience sake.

"Near these two passed a couple of youngsters of ten or twelve years. They were looking into a tobacco shop close by, and one cried to the other:
"By the pipe! I'd like to smoke a sou's worth of tobacco."
"Well," said the other, "buy a sou's worth."
"Ah! as luck will have it, I haven't the sou."
"Hold on, I've got two sou's."
"That's the ticket, just the thing—one for the pipe and one for the tobacco."
"Oh, yes! But what am I to do?"
"You? Oh, you shall be a stockholder; you can be a flash of light. The capitalist thrust his hands into his pockets and fled. The speculator cast a furious look at the urchin, and turned down the street.

"An ardent youth," being discovered by an estranged fire making love to his daughter, thus describes the effect of the meeting:
"Down on my head his cursed crown descended. Bred his low the stars, In whirling systems through my brain, Wheelled their red cars!"

"But I put my money in the savings' bank," inquired one of a friend, "when can I draw it out again?"
"Oh," responded his Hibernian friend, "sure an if ye put it in to-day, you can get it out again to-morrow, by giving a fortnight's note."

A Frenchman, having a violent pain in the stomach, applied to a physician who was an Englishman for relief. The Frenchman, in dolorous accents, laying his hand on his breast, said, "Vry, sare, I have ver bad pain in my purt-manteau."

A witness in court, being asked his profession, said he was a shoemaker, but that he kept a wine and liquor store besides.

"Then I suppose," said the counsel, "you are what may be called a sherry cobbler?"

A Pittsfield man, who had won a fat turkey at a raffle, and whose private life was very inquisitive about his method of obtaining the poultry, satisfied her scruples at last by the witty remark that "the shakers gave it to him."

A story is told of a person asking another one whether he would advise him to lend a certain friend money. What! lend him money! You might lend him an equine, and he wouldn't return it."

A dandy observed that he had put a plate of brass on his boots to keep him upright. "We'll balance, by jing," said a Dutchman, "brass at both ends."

A poet says: "Oh, she was fair, but sorrow came and left his traces there." What became of the rest of the heroine he doesn't state.

The pictures of Nature are done in water colors only, but how they mock that art which exists to oil!

The pursuit of pleasure is unprofitable business. The more you catch it, the more it escapes from you.

Pleasure is valuable only when it comes from lips not afraid to condemn.

Phenomena of Criminal Life.
The deterioration of reason in the human soul, a calamity more to be deprecated than death itself, is believed to be of more frequent occurrence at the present day than it used to be, and its manifestations by criminal acts, as certain sorts of murder and suicide, is now fearfully common. The increase is traceable to positive causes: the excitement in business, in literature, in travel, and in pleasure of all sorts. It is literally a "fast age," and men are seen breaking down on every hand from the overwork of the brain. There is a constant craving for more money, high wages, more show, more pleasure, more amusement.

The further we go, in our mode of living, from nature, in its ordinary character, in a civilized country, the hazard of mental disturbance and derangement become greater; as, for instance, monastic and monastic institutions, which doubtless could tell fearful tales, were their secrets revealed. Prisons, too, being a necessary departure from nature, produce much mental disease, which, according to reports of the inspectors, is gradually increasing. The species of insanity induced by imprisonment is usually that of melancholy or monomania; but delusions of the mind, as well as physical disorders, are frequently counterfeited by persons in the hope of being removed to some place supposed to be easier, and get rid of the inconveniences of imprisonment. The practice of deception, however, may sometimes be adopted for present amusement or subsequent vanity, and the perpetrator is, frequently, very judicious.

We have lately heard of some rather curious cases of the kind. The first is that of an Irish soldier, a tall and powerful man, who took to playing the fool, and did so very successfully for a while; but his last day was so completely a piece of acting that it marred all. As a soldier, he had been punished over and over again, and as so entirely worthless that not only his officers, but his whole regiment, rejoiced at his being drummed out to the tune of the "Rogue's March," who had played upon a tomahawk, and was a degraded soldier. He had gained his object, however, and cared nothing for disgrace. He returned to his old vagrant life, and soon came into crime, which proved more serious to him than he expected; for he was transported, and, as a convict, was compelled to work, the very last thing he ever wished to do.

Upon the occasion referred to, he suddenly assumed a new character; and so ridiculous was his appearance that his officers, on opening his door, burst into loud laughter—for there stood the prisoner, dressed and ornamented like a stage chief, armed with a mock spear and tomahawk, but motionless as a statue. He had divested himself of every article in the dress of the civilized, and, by various contrivances, substituted the more fantastic costume of the savage chief. In the first place, he had painted the too long of the skin, with the help of his black hair; next, he made his hair to stand upright by the interlacing of the bristles of his sweeping-brush; whilst around his waist he had wrapped fantastically his red and white coverlet, cut into strips and fringe; and on various parts of his person he had peculiar ornaments of different sorts. His brown-bottle was transformed into a spear, and something else into a tomahawk. The man was developed now as an impostor, and was transferred from the doctor's gentle care to the rough handling of the keeper of the jail.

The next case was also one of unsuccessful imposture, by an uncomely villain, of whom a few particulars should be mentioned. This man, also, was of the Celtic race, but brought up in the metropolis. He was a real savage, who sprang like a tiger upon his keeper, without any provocation, and bit off one of his fingers. The officer was of course put at exquisite pain by this furious act; and the prisoner being brought before the visiting justice, received the omnibus punishment of thirty-six lashes. He might have got one or two years added to his sentence; but it was possible he might get off, through the ingenuity of counsel and the uncertainty of law; so it was decided summarily to send him to the penitentiary, which was certain, and retrospective.

He was disappointed at not being removed for trial, and the night before the begging he sent for the chaplain and professed penitence; but he was told that it was too late, and that he must suffer the consequences of his horrid offence. He accordingly underwent it a punishment pretty stoutly, but became terribly crest-fallen, and lay in his cell conducted himself in a manner wholly different from his former violent behavior.

Wary at length, apparently, of this calm and ignoble peace, he broke out again, and received the ordinary prison punishment, which was but a joke to him, although its frequent recurrence was sensibly undermining a splendid constitution. He now adopted a new course, to give, as he thought, annoyance. He declared himself to be a Roman Catholic. He had entered himself on committal as a Protestant. He said now, that that was a lie, for that he was born and brought up a Romanist. He was now evidently speaking truth, although still with a false purpose, for he cared nothing for religion in any shape. He was allowed to see his priest, and was supplied with the books of the Roman church. Every one wished that such a savage might be civilized and changed by any means; but no; there was no change visible. The flagging had done most, as yet, for him. It kept him from biting any one. At length his villainy took a new turn; he pretended to be mad, and very nearly perished by his own folly and wickedness. He first began by his library books, and over them the broken pieces of his stool and table, in the corner of his cell, and then ignited the lamp from his gas, reckoning that the flue would carry off the violence of the heat and the vomit of the smoke. And so it did, filling the whole building with smoke; but at the same time, though he remained all night suffocated by the smoke, and he was speedily removed, and it was soon traced to the pretended madman's cell, and glad enough was he to escape from the self-imposed penance of fire and smoke; but, in no wise improved by the ordeal, he rushed out of the door, when opened, clasping his books of devotion to his breast, and exclaiming, "Oh, my blessed book! my blessed book!" Some thought that the man, terror-stricken, had seized the books as a charm of safety; while others considered that this was only a part of his acting.

He continued to play the madman in a great variety of ways; subsequently, not wholly without success; that is, so far as to produce great trouble, and yet to secure for himself a certain immunity from punishment, on the ground of some degree of mental disturbance. In truth, the moderate wisdom of this sort of imposture, and

sequent punishment, sometimes converts the feigned into the real madly, and the cunning knave into the downright fool or the raving maniac.

The last case of pretended mental disease we shall mention is that of a very violent and dangerous man who for a long time complained of "poison in his food." He still continued to partake of it, however. When he ate, he devoured his food ravenously, like a wolf or a bear; and no sooner was it all clear off, than he began his complaints again, as if in agony. After a while the crisis came, and he gave out that they had "done him as fast"—that he was "dead and past the reach of his enemies." The man, all this while, looked very pallid and miserable, and it was not improbable that his mind might be giving way. He was medically treated, and placed with other prisoners in a convalescent room. Here he had more air and exercise. Being now more voracious, he had more food. He continued to look endeavorous-like, but evidently increased in bulk. He affirmed constantly, still "that he was dead," and saw, and heard, and felt such terrible things; that his companions, if they only knew talk, would not mock him. They were, however, not convinced that the man was "dead," for, to their cost, they felt at times that he was alive and in good stomach, since, if one of them happened to turn his back at meal-time for a moment, his bowl or his meat, containing what was devoured by the "dead man." If accused, however, he declared that it was all his, and showed such a bold front that the wrong-doer, knowing his desperate character, had to succumb. Thus, with the help of tall tales and occasional extras of this kind, the "dead" man recovered his strength, and was removed, though still pertinaciously persisting that he had been poisoned and put to death by the doctor.

The subsequent history of this man showed that he was a person of ravenous appetite, and when fully fed, desperate, cruel, and murderous. For an attack on the life of an officer, he is now undergoing punishment for the term of his natural life, and there is need of every possible precaution, or he will be the death of some one yet. His case is a singularly bodily disease may be added in conclusion. The one is that of a pig dealer. He complained of exquisite pain from "the rheumatics," and was medically treated; but he professed to grow worse and worse, and to be wholly incapable, at last, of moving or even standing. He was suspected of malingering, or shamming disease, and was ordered to labor like others. Not moving from his bed, two or three turnkeys were ordered to draw the man and set him on his legs. He screamed piteously all the while from his "terrible pain," and his cries might be heard all over the place. The officers, however, carried out their orders, and set him on his feet; but he fell heavily, and to all appearance most naturally, on the pavement, and there he lay screaming still more distressingly. The circumstance was reported, and ready to be taken for a case of malingering, he was attempted to be taken to the hospital, but he refused to go, and after various expedients, moral and physical, had been used, he was removed to an invalid prison as a doubtful case. In that prison he declared himself better in his upper limbs, but wholly powerless in the legs. He walked on his knees for twelve months, and was never once known, though narrowly watched, to stand upright. It was concluded at last, that the man was not shamming, or that he had brought some unaccountable disease upon himself. Yet, when the time of his liberation came, he became suddenly cured and went about as before, pig-dealing, and, we fear, pest-treating, too.

The other case was that of a well-educated and once respectable man, who successfully counterfeited paralysis. Nothing could be more like the real thing than his performance. His eyes failed, and he was supplied with the most type and suitable spectacles. He could not walk to the chapel, although "gratly desiring to be there;" and when he penned his letters, he wrote in a very large hand, as if he could not otherwise see his own writing. There was a great deal in the man's history to excite compassion, and some semblance of hardship in his long sentence. He, too, when the time came for him to receive his discharge, at once manfully recovered the use of his limbs and eyes, and, in it, said, using both extensively for purposes of imposition upon the benevolent public.

The Fighting Turk.
During the operations of the allies in the Crimea, it was resolved to carry the water in from a beautiful spring of the finest kind to the camp. Leather pipes, or hose, were employed, which were laid on the ground. One morning, while the water was being supplied, the sunrider sounded to prayer, and one of the Turkish soldiers immediately went down to the spring to fetch water. Unluckily, he went down right upon the hose, and his weight consequently stopped the current of that "frost of elements," as Pader, Keq, calls water, in his first Olympiad.

"Get up," cried an English soldier. "Voyez vous avec la bonte, mon cher Monsieur le Turque," cried a Frenchman with his naive politeness, "to get up."
"That ain't the way to make a Turk move," cried another; "this is the doings." So saying, he knocked his turban off.

But the pious Mussulman went on with his devotions.
"I'll make him stir his stumps," said an Englishman, giving him a remarkably smart kick. To the wonder of all, still the untutored, well-kicked follower of the Prophet went praying on as though he was a forty-hour person.
"Hoot away, moan—I'll show ye how we serve obstinate folk, a said Recker," quietly observed a Scotchman. He was, however, prevented, for the Turk, having finished his *Allah-eh-en-Allah*, rose and began to take off his coat—then to roll up his sleeves—and then to bedew his palms with saliva, and then to put himself in the most approved boxing attitude, a la Yankee Sullivan.

He then advanced in true Tom Hyer style to the Englishman who had kicked the lumbering figure.
"A ring! a ring!" shouted the soldiers and sailors, perfectly astonished to see a Turk such an adept in the basic art.
The Englishman, noting both to have a bit of fun with a Turk of such a robust John Bull state of mind, set to work, but found he had met his master—in five minutes he had received his quantum of. As the Turk coolly replaced his coat and turban, he turned round and said to the admiring bystanders, in the pure brogue: "Bad luck to ye, ye spalpeens; when ye're a-bickering a Turk, he advise ye the best use to give him is not to set him on his feet."
The mystery was solved—our Turk was a Tipu-sary man!

Thrilling Mining Incident.
It was a gloomy afternoon in the middle of the rainy season so peculiar to the climate of California, that myself and two companions came to a halt, after a long and fruitless search after that precious metal which has drawn so many away from their peaceful homes to become wanderers in a far-off country.

Mine was only one of the numerous instances of hard fortune which seems to merge into a fatality, and to make abortive every effort towards acquiring a fortune, or even a competency. My companions were young men, brothers, who had left the States with their heads filled with golden dreams, and after two years of unrequited hardship, found themselves in a frame of mind bordering upon desperation, utterly destitute of money and the common necessities of life.

We had entered a small valley in the morning, formed by the range of hills near the North Fork of the American River. It took us the whole of the forenoon to descend the precipitous sides of the mountain, and, exhausted by our exertions, we had thrown ourselves under the spreading branches of a large oak, which stood near the centre of the small level which formed the basin of what appeared, at some distant period, to have been the reservoir of a small lake. I had lighted my pipe, while my friends were engaged in unpacking such scanty provisions as we had remaining. My thoughts had incessantly wandered away to old associations, and I was half wondering to myself whether I ever would "strike a pile"—the almighty which is so present to a Californian's imagination—when I was startled by a shout behind me. I turned quickly, and found the brothers dancing and leaping about in the most extravagant manner. I rushed up to them; and there, in glittering profusion, lay the cause of their sudden joy: they had pulled a large stone over to serve as a seat, and in doing so exposed to view a "pocket" filled with nuggets and lumps of gold in nearly a pure state. I congratulated them on their discovery, when each claimed it as his own: the lie and the blow passed in quick succession, and before I could utter a word they were in mortal combat, rolling over the sword and shifting their positions with the rapidity of lightning. They were mad; the both flew from between their swords, and they gave utterance to howls of rage that resembled the shrieks of demons than of human beings. In an instant on-jumped up with a yell of victory, grasping a knife dripping with the blood of his brother; he threw himself flat on the ground, with his face and hands on the treasure. It was with feelings better imagined than described that I witnessed this terrible tragedy; everything that I witnessed was so intensely mad, I had no opportunity for interference. As soon as I could collect my scattered senses, I proceeded to raise the injured one up. He was stone dead. The knife must have pierced his heart. I was in the act of laying him down, when a cry reached me that will haunt me to my dying hour. I looked up, and—horror of horrors!—saw the other brother half risen from the earth. In the act of casting from him a huge rattlesnake which had curled itself around his neck, while he had been hugging to his heart his ill-gotten gold. There was a dark, livid spot upon his cheek, which told the tale, stamped upon his features ferocity, rage, fright, and utter despair struggled for the mastery. Above all could be heard the clear ringing rattle of the deadly reptile, as, cast from the hand of its victim, it crawled its slow length away into the surrounding chapparal. I entered that valley a young man; I left it prematurely old. I buried both brothers under the old tree which had been the only witness, besides myself, of their early and violent death.

Border Scouts.
Among the most active and daring Union scouts in the Southwest are four young men known as the Norris and Bredin. Acquainted with every cross road and byway, they scour the country for a radius of seventy-five miles south and east of Fort Scott. Their duty is to watch the movements of the rebels, and to report to the military authorities. They are a party of twelve under Lieut. Lewis met a similar party, while contending against treble their number of the enemy. He is in the middle again, however, and ready for a hot fight. These men formerly lived in Golden Grove, Mo., fifteen miles beyond Lamar, in the direction of Greenfield. The elder Bredin has a family still living there.

A couple of weeks ago, being anxious to visit his family, he took with him a party of six well-armed and determined men and went down. Their arrival in the settlement became known to some of his secessionist neighbors, and a plan to capture him was formed. They were accordingly surrounded on foot to "take them in." On the third night, being apprehensive of an attack, they assembled at a house in the settlement, where, after making all necessary preparations, they took themselves to sleep. About 3 o'clock they were awakened by the approach of the enemy. They quietly took their places behind the fence surrounding the house, and every place was approached to within 50 yards, halted and most of them dismounted for the attack. "Now," said the captain, "creep up cautiously, and when I fire the signal, make a rush for the house and surround it." Bredin and his comrades lay quietly in their corners until the enemy were within a few yards of them, when they delivered their fire with terrible effect, just as the secessionist captain was about to fire his "signal gun."

A prisoner whom the attacking party had with them shouted, as he heard the discharge, "gentlemen, there's a good many signal guns there." For a few minutes the skirmish was a hot one, when four of our men, having emptied all our rifles and pistols, and fearing that they might be surrounded, retired past the house into the timber, and made their way to Fort Scott on foot, leaving Bredin, Carpenter and Jones still at the fence fighting. Jones had nothing but a musket, but he made every shot tell. Carpenter, a boy of eighteen or nineteen years, had left his revolver in the house. After firing his Sharpe's rifle, he threw it down, ran into the house, got his revolver, and coolly charged the door after him, returned to his post at the fence.

At-tempted at the telling and rapid fire from the fence, the enemy became panic-stricken, and rushing to their horses, with loud cries of "we're whipped," "we can't stand the Minnie," etc., fled in utter confusion on the Greenfield road, leaving two dead and six wounded—two of whom were riding along the line, seeing how the boys were getting along. Five men on guard when Mc-Clellan rode up. He demanded the counterpane. "I am the Commander-in-Chief, George B. Mc-Clellan."
"Well, then, Commander-in-Chief, George B. Mc-Clellan, get down from your horse and give the counterpane, or I will see what kind of a hole the Minnie will make in the body of the Commander-in-Chief, George B. Mc-Clellan." The General dismounted, gave the word, and pressed Jim for a good and faithful soldier, and told him whenever he wanted a favor to let him know.

again, and no more bolts were made until they reached Greenfield. A messenger was immediately sent to Price for a regiment of troops to come in and drive Bredin out of the country. Eight horses were left by the enemy in their flight; these were captured by Bredin and his comrades, and after scouring the country two days longer, they returned to Fort Scott, bringing two prisoners, the eight secessionist horses, and the horses left by their own party. The secessionist party, by their own account, numbered not less than one hundred and thirty men. Bredin's force, as we before stated, was but seven.

War Notes.
The Cincinnati Commercial of April 1st, in speaking of Parson Brophy, says that he recently met some thirty Methodist preachers at the Methodist Book Concern, and made a brief speech. He knew only three Methodist preachers who were loyal. Bishop Soule condemned the rebellion; he did not dare do more, because he would be hung, old as he is. The Bishop had to swear to support the Confederacy. Mr. Brownlow said the Southern churches were ruined for good. Union people would not hear secessionist preachers, nor secessionists those who were loyal.

He, the speaker, owed his escape to the protests of his friends in East Tennessee, (which is Union soil) and to the political civilian leaders of Tennessee, saying if he (Brownlow) was kept, twelve of their leaders would be sacrificed. His wife and children were detained as hostages for his "good conduct." He told his wife to make up her mind to be executed, as he should certainly speak and write against the Confederacy.

The worst war, he maintained, in the Southern Confederacy was Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal preachers. They drink and swear week days, and preach on Sundays. When they become secess, they bid farewell to honesty, truth and decency. The Confederacy originated in lying, stealing and perjury. Florida did the stealing, the common masses, the lying, and fourteen Senators from the cotton States the perjury—the latter class, while still retaining their seats in the United States Senate, and making a pretense of observing their oaths, but at night, till 12 o'clock, holding secret meetings, sending dispatches to their respective States to pass ordinances of secession, to seize arsenals, forts, etc.

Among other instances illustrating the spirit prevailing among the Southern clergy, Mr. Brownlow said that the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Knoxville called a union prayer-meeting to pray that Burnside's fleet might sink and the blockade be raised. The same minister had said that the smallest nation with a Bible printed and bound in hell was one from the North. Also, that Jesus Christ was born of a Southern soil, and that all his Apostles were Southern men, except John the Baptist, who was a Northern man. This was said openly, from his pulpit on Sunday.

For a long time it was believed that an Italian barber of Baltimore was the Orinli who undertook to say President Lincoln on his journey to the capital in February, 1861, and it is possible he was one of the plotters; but it has come out on a recent trial of a man named Byrne, in Richmond, that he was the captain of the band of ruffians who were to take the life of Mr. Lincoln. This Byrne used to be a notorious gambler of Baltimore, and emigrated in Richmond shortly after the 19th of April, of bloody memory. He was recently arrested in Jeff. Davis's capital on a charge of keeping a gambling house, and of disloyalty to the chief traitor's pretended government. Wright testified to Byrne's loyalty to the Rebel cause, and gave in evidence that Byrne was the captain of the gang who were to kill Mr. Lincoln, and upon this evidence, it appears, he was let go. Of course, to be guilty of such an intended crime, is a mantle large enough to cover up all other sins against society and the Divine law. So Wright has revealed the Baltimore Orinli at last. What will your Vidocq say to this? We are, nevertheless, grateful to Mr. Kennedy for his successful prevention of the scheme of assassination.

The following is a copy of a letter found on a Rebel soldier captured at Bowling Green. It illustrates the chivalric spirit and the scholarship of the masses who compose the secession forces. The letter and ring were sent us by a member of a Cincinnati regiment:
To Sir: this ring was made by me the lead and a bullet that killed Colonel Sherman of the 71st N. Y. regiment. I took this out of his head myself and made this ring out of it. You will keep it for me until I return and if you will keep for me you will oblige me and if I never live to get back its keep it in memory of me don't loose it if I live to get back I intend to have it plated and if I never do get back its you will have it plated and keep it the bullet that killed Colonel Sherman of the 71st New York regiment he was a brave man but on the wrong side. A hot-headed Abolitionist so enough about the ring.
Some interesting facts have recently come out concerning the number of persons related to the lamented General Lyon, and bearing his name, who are now in the army. There are thirty persons bearing his name, and related to him, now in the service, descendants of Ephraim Lyon, of Connecticut, a lawyer by profession, and a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. These are all in the Connecticut regiments, and many of them from the same county.
A young nephew of General Lyon, a boy fifteen years old, named Arthur, fell in the Ninth Connecticut Regiment immediately after the Governor's remains were taken home and buried in his native town. Arthur was at school, but he left next day after the burial, to go to the regiment, saying he had no idea of leaving his school to fight until he saw his Uncle Nathaniel lowered into the grave. From that moment he was seized with a desire and purpose to enter the army and avenge his death.
Jim McGrew, son of Mrs. Maria McGrew, of this place, has won the respect of Gen. McClellan, by his rough way of doing his duty. The General was lately riding along the line, seeing how the boys were getting along. Five men on guard when Mc-Clellan rode up. He demanded the counterpane. "I am the Commander-in-Chief, George B. Mc-Clellan."
"Well, then, Commander-in-Chief, George B. Mc-Clellan, get down from your horse and give the counterpane, or I will see what kind of a hole the Minnie will make in the body of the Commander-in-Chief, George B. Mc-Clellan." The General dismounted, gave the word, and pressed Jim for a good and faithful soldier, and told him whenever he wanted a favor to let him know.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD is the oldest and largest newspaper published in Washington Territory, and has the largest circulation.

L. P. FISHER, 623 Washington st., San Francisco, authorized to act as Agent of this paper in receiving advertisements and subscriptions in San Francisco and receiving and collecting for the same.

The columns of the Puget Sound Herald are open to communications on all questions of public policy and interest, and the advocacy of all sides of every question shall be truly heard.

PUGET SOUND HERALD. STEILACOOM, W. T., Thursday Morning, May 29, 1862.

LINCOLN'S CABINET.—History, we believe, will exhibit Lincoln's Cabinet as the worst selected by any President down to his time, and we hope, for the nation's weal, worse than any subsequent to his term.

OUR EASTERN MAIL.—It is now some two months since we last had a full mail from the East. What is the matter? Have the Rebels seized all the channels of communication with the East?

THE WHATCOMB TRAIL.—We learn that pack trains are constantly going over this trail, and that there has not been as yet any difficulty experienced in getting through to Fort Hope.

GOSS' ADVICE.—The editor of the Flying Mail and Gen. Harney mailed from this place on Tuesday last, both led to their utmost capacity, and both for Victoria.

REVENUES.—On Friday, Saturday and Sunday last, at about the same hour in the afternoon of each day, warm showers of rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, took place here.

LARGE DONATION.—Gen. Peabody, well known for many years as the leading American merchant and banker in England, recently donated three-quarters of a million of dollars for the amelioration of the condition of the poor of London.

BLACKWOOD.—This ever welcome magazine for March is at hand, with its usual attractive variety. Its table of contents embraces the best reading matter we have received for many long months.

CHASCO.—C. H. Hale has finally assumed the duties of Indian Superintendent of this Territory, after B. F. Kendall, removed without cause other than a too faithful discharge of his duties.

STRAWBERRIES.—The first strawberries of the season were brought into our office on Tuesday morning last. They were wild berries, gathered by Indians on Nisqually Plains.

PUGET SOUND AND COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD.

We have at last succeeded, through the politeness of a friend, in getting possession of the Act incorporating the Puget Sound and Columbia River Railroad Company.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE PUGET SOUND AND COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington, That Peter J. Moorey, J. B. Webster, P. Keach, Lafayette Balch, Thos. M. Chambers, S. McCaw, J. W. Nye, Lewis Lord, Richard Covington, John Aird, Louis Sohn, Geo. W. Hart, C. Lancaster, T. J. Demaree, Geo. Woods, Enoch S. Fowler, Paul K. Hubbs, H. Z. Wheeler, J. P. Miller, A. Denny, H. L. Yesler, Chas. P. Plummer, W. W. Miller, A. J. Chambers, James Biles, H. D. Huntington, Chas. Holman, Cyrus Walker, Frank Clark, W. M. Morrow, and all such persons as shall hereafter become stockholders in said company, hereby incorporated, shall be a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the Puget Sound and Columbia River Railroad Company, with perpetual succession, and under the name and style shall be capable of suing and being sued, impleading and being impleaded, defending and being defended, in law and equity, in all courts and places whatsoever, in like manner and as fully as natural persons; may make and use a common seal, and alter or renew the same at pleasure, and, by their said corporate name and style, shall be capable in law of contracting and being contracted with, and shall be and are hereby invested with all the powers, privileges, immunities, and franchises, and conveying real and personal estate, which may be needed to carry into effect fully the purposes and objects of this act.

SEC. 2. The said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to survey, locate, construct, complete, alter, maintain and operate a railroad, with one or more tracks or lines of rails, commencing at Steilacoom, in Pierce county, on Puget Sound, and running thence to Vancouver city, in Clatsop county.

SEC. 3. The capital stock of said company shall consist of fifteen millions of dollars, and may be increased to fifty millions of dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. The immediate government and direction of said company shall be vested in thirteen directors, who shall be chosen by the stockholders of said company in the manner hereinafter provided, who shall hold their office one year after their election, and until others shall be duly elected and qualified to take their place as directors, and the said directors, a majority of whom shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, shall elect one of the members to be the President of the company. The said board of directors shall have power to appoint all necessary clerks of business of said company.

SEC. 4. The said company are hereby authorized by their agents, surveyors or engineers, to cause such examinations and surveys to be made of the ground and country between all the points mentioned in the second section of this act, as shall be necessary to determine the most advantageous route, for the proper line or course whereon to construct the said railroad; and they shall be lawful for the said company to enter upon, and take possession of, and use all such lands and real estate as may be necessary to the construction and maintenance of the said railroad, its depots, water stations, side tracks, machine shops, engine houses and buildings, all appendages necessary to the construction and working of said railroad; provided, that all lands or real estate entered upon, taken possession of, and used by said company for the purpose and accommodation of said railroad, or upon which the said railroad shall have been located or determined by the said corporation, shall be paid for by said company in damages, if any be sustained by the owner or owners thereof, by the taking of the same, for the purposes of said railroad, and all lands entered upon and taken for the use of said corporation, which are not devoted to said corporation, at such prices as may be mutually agreed upon by said corporation and the owners of said lands or real estate, and in case of disagreement, the price shall be estimated, fixed and recovered in the manner provided for taking lands for the construction of public roads, canals, or other public works.

SEC. 5. The time of holding the annual meeting of said company for the election of directors shall be fixed, and determined by the by-laws of said company, and at all meetings such stockholders shall be entitled to vote, in person or lawful proxy, one vote for each share of stock, he, she, or they may hold, bona fide in said company, upon which all instalments called have been paid.

SEC. 6. The persons named in the first section of this act are hereby appointed commissioners, who, or a majority of whom, after a meeting duly called by thirty days' notice in two or more newspapers published in Washington Territory, are hereby authorized to open subscription books for said stock, at Steilacoom and Vancouver, and shall keep such books open until one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said capital stock shall be taken. Said commissioners shall require each subscriber to pay five dollars on each share subscribed at the time of subscribing; said commissioners shall immediately thereafter call a meeting of the stockholders by giving thirty days' notice in such newspapers as may be deemed necessary, and at such meeting it shall be lawful to elect the directors of said company, and when the directors of said company are chosen, the said commissioners shall deliver said subscription books, with the sums of money received by them as commissioners, to said directors. No person shall be a director in said company unless he shall own at least one share of the capital stock.

SEC. 7. That the right of, and the real estate purchased for the right of way by said company, whether by mutual agreement or otherwise, or shall become the property of the company by operation of law, as in this act provided, shall, upon the payment of the amount of money belonging to the owner or owners of said lands, as a compensation of the same, become the property of said company in fee simple.

SEC. 8. The corporation may take and transport on said railroad any person or persons, merchandise or other property, by the force and power of steam or animals, or any combination thereof; may fix and establish, and receive such rates of toll for all passengers and property transported upon the same as the said directors shall establish. The directors are hereby authorized and empowered to make rules and by-laws, regulations or ordinances, that they may deem necessary and expedient to accomplish into effect the provisions of this act, and further transfer assignments of the stock, which is hereby declared personal property, and transferable in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of said company.

SEC. 9. The directors of said company, after the same is organized, shall have power to open books in the manner prescribed in the sixth section of this act, to fill up the additional capital

stock, or any part thereof, at such times as they may deem it for the interest of said company, and all instalments required to be paid on the stock originally to be taken, and what may be taken to increase the said capital, shall be paid at such time and in such sums as the directors may prescribe.

SEC. 10. In case of the death or resignation of the President or Vice President, or any director, at any time between the annual elections, such vacancies may be filled for the remainder of the year, whenever they may happen, by the board of directors; and in case of absence of the President and Vice President, the board of directors shall have power to appoint a President and Vice President pro tem, who shall have and execute such powers and functions as the by-laws of said corporation may provide. In case it should at any time happen that an election shall not be made on any day, in pursuance of this act, it shall not invalidate such election, and the corporation, for that cause, shall not be dissolved, but such election shall be held at any other time as directed by the by-laws of said corporation.

SEC. 11. Said company shall have power to unite its railroad with any other railroad now constructed or which may hereafter be constructed at either terminus, or at any point at which it may cross the same within this Territory, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon between said railroad corporations so connecting, vacating for that purpose full power is hereby given to said company to make and execute such contract with any other company that may secure the object of such connection; provided, that no cars shall run upon the line or track of the road constructed by the company hereby incorporated except at the points of crossing or intersecting the same.

SEC. 12. Said company is hereby authorized from time to time to borrow such sum or sums of money as may be necessary for completing and furnishing and operating the said railroad, and to assume and dispose of bonds in denominations of not less than five hundred dollars, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, for any amount so borrowed, and mortgage the corporation property and franchises, or convey the same by deed of trust to secure the payment of any debt contracted by said company for the purposes aforesaid, and the directors of said company may confer on any stockholder, or any bond issued for money as aforesaid, the right to convert the principal due or owing thereon into stock of said company, at any time not exceeding ten years from the date of the bond, under such regulations as the directors of said company may see fit to adopt; and all sales of stock bonds that may be made at less than par value shall be good and valid and binding upon such corporation as if such bonds had been sold for the full amount thereof.

SEC. 13. This act shall be deemed a public act, and shall be favorably construed for all purposes therein expressed and declared, in all courts and places whatsoever, and shall be in force from and after its passage; provided, said railroad shall be commenced within three years, and completed within ten years from the passage of this act. Passed the Council Jan. 25th, 1862. Passed the House Jan. 28th, 1862.

(Signed) Jas. Leo Ferguson, Speaker of the House. A. R. BOBANK, Pres't of the Council.

GEN. SIGEL.—It seems that to this General, and not to Curtis, is due the honor of defeating the hordes of rebels at Fort Rida. The Washington correspondent of the B. F. Bulletin relates the following incident in proof of Sigel's claims: "I learn a little fact in connection with the famed Pes Ridge (Arkansas) battle, not yet recorded in history, which vindicates thoroughly the opinion that to Sigel is the country indebted for the splendid victory won upon that field. It appears that prior to the battle, Gen. Curtis declared his case hopeless, and that the Federal army under him must surrender. Gen. Sigel replied that his boys would never surrender, but would cut their way out if abandoned by all their comrades. As to the enemy being invincible, if the General commanding would give him (Sigel) the opportunity, he would soon tell him a different story from that of surrender. Curtis then offered him the command for the occasion. Sigel insisted on having the authority in writing, and, having obtained it and stowed it away safely in his pocket, proceeded to fight the battle which defeated and nearly destroyed the army of Van Dorn, McCullough, and Price." Honor to whom honor is due. The countrymen of Sigel in the West are about getting up suitable and well earned testimonials of his worth, and it is hoped that the Government will not be behindhand in its appreciation of his merits.

MONSTERS OF THE DEEP.—The records of geology, says the Herald and Mirror, teach us that there existed in ancient days a race of leviathan swimmers of the sea, which, being armed with huge pointed bills of enormous strength, ravaged the sub-marine depths to the great terror and destruction of larger but less formidably armed monsters that fell in their way. The present age promises to produce a class of marine mammoths, which, though not endowed with volition, will scatter terror and destruction to a far greater extent than was ever witnessed during the Eocene and Pliocene periods. We see that Vanderbilt has begun the arming of his ships with iron bills or rams, after the naval pattern, and the adoption of shields will possibly follow, until every steamer that floats will be incomplete without such appliances.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—The Oregonian has been informed that the Oregon Steam Navigation Company have stopped operations on the Dalles railroad, and taken their entire force down to the Cascades for the purpose of building a railroad on the Washington Territory side of the Cascades. If this is true, we soon may expect some lively times in the way of steamboasting, says that journal.

BOGARTY OR.—It is stated that the steamship Hermann, lately placed on the route between San Francisco and Victoria, has been bought off from the Northern line by Messrs. Hensley and Flint, who pay the sum of \$10,000 per month, with the understanding that her trade on the Northern waters ceases from and after the date of the agreement.

GREEN HORN.—The Sacramento Union a few weeks ago contained an item, clipped from some exchange, stating that in Paris a green-colored rose had been produced; and the item created some surprise among agriculturists. The Great Valley National says that Mr. Erv, of that journal, has a bush bearing roses of a rich green color, a little lighter than the leaf, which he produced of a flower under some two years ago.

TRIAL OF DE WOLFE AT OLYMPIA.

The courtship, marriage and departure of DeWolfe from Olympia, furnish another splendid illustration of the pursuit of happiness under difficulties. After announcing his conjugal alliance, presenting the editor of the Press with a "chip" by circumlocution, undergoing an examination before Justice Bigelow on the charge of attempting to join parties in a marriage without authority so to do, and being bound over in the sum of one thousand dollars to appear at the next term of the District Court, the Doctor was again brought up, two days thereafter, to answer a charge of fornication before Justice Mettill.

On the first hearing, the Doctor, in his own defence, in reply to Edward Evans, Esq., remarked with some degree of latitude upon the clergy, the divine right of souls, and also upon some of the phases of the semi-savage social life frequently seen in this Territory. On the second hearing, Mr. Evans still conducting the prosecution, for the purpose of magnifying the seeming enormity of the Doctor's crimes, introduced several witnesses to the life and opinions expressed in his speech before Justice Bigelow, two days before. Among the witnesses offering themselves most readily was Henry A. Webster, Indian Agent, and for the past six months the pet and usual friend of Dr. Henry.

Webster was deservedly a good witness, having lived in open and notorious fornication with one of the salmon-eating maidens of the beach, who inherited and still wears, in honor of their conjugal alliance and matrimonial co-partnership, the euphonious and high-sounding name of Mrs. Webster. What number of semi-barbarous progeny look to the inheritance of his great name, history has not yet recorded—perhaps it never will. But of his cheating the Indians in weight and measure, when dealing with them, and selling them whisky, the archives of the Indian Department are not wholly silent.

This sweet-scented individual presented himself and declared he had been shocked at the Doctor's remarks on the clergy, and at his views on matrimony. From the fact that Webster, himself a spiritual hump, a weeks since, in a spiritual circle at Port Townsend, attempted to exorcise an evil spirit in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, DeWolfe conferred upon him the prefix of Rt. Rev. Whether through the science of Phrenology or Physiognomy, or both, we do not say, but at any rate the Doctor has secured Mr. Webster's measure, and, in reply to Mr. Erv, he did not fail to sketch his character with highly artistic touches, and remarked that he would bear watching in every position where honesty was required. He was not unkind of Mr. Evans's career on the boards, and warned him not to become excited, lest he might again dampen his ardor. He thought there was moral turpitude attached to other statutory offences, beside that with which he stood charged.

DeWolfe objects, we understand, to the association of his name with those of Dr. Henry and Webster. He declares he can stand upon the block house and all the other Olympic hills better than that. He does not like conviction by association. We would offer him an apology if we thought he deserved it; but he belongs to the same school, with more sense and shrewdness, and, if any difference, more honesty. He is certainly freer from hypocrisy.

We are glad to see our Olympia friends looking after the morals of the community; but in the case of some of the witnesses in this instance, it looks like Satan's peevish sin. We hope they may yet cast the devil out.

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

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

PARTIES SEEKING TO FURNISH SUPPLIES of any kind to the Troops at this post must submit unequivocal evidence of their loyalty to the United States Government, otherwise their propositions will not be entertained.

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by me at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on the 16th day of June next, for the supply of FIVE HUNDRED COATS of good merchantable OAK WOOL.

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by me at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on the 16th day of June next, for the supply of FRESH SHEEP to the United States Troops stationed at Fort Steilacoom, W. T.

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BRITISH OPINIONS OF AMERICANS.

The last number of Blackwood's Magazine, in an article upon the defenses of Canada, after expressing the opinion that a war between Great Britain and the United States will occur by 1863, says: "Our British North American colonies stand face to face with a power which, in the appliances of modern science, and in the courage and endurance of its people, is a match for the most military of European nations. An American army, when it takes the field, may be little better than a rabble, but give it the experience of a year or two, and it becomes able to hold its own against the best troops in the world. So our own people found half a century ago; and so, if the storm does not burst until 1863, our people may find again."

In like manner, Earl Russell, in his speech on the blockade, in Parliament, made this frank though tardy acknowledgment: "No one will say that there are no judges in America quite competent to decide questions of international law—judges who have inherited the precepts and doctrines of such men as Chancellor Kent and Judge Story—quite competent to pronounce judgment according to law, and who, I believe, would not have departed from the law in their decisions in such cases."

TAXATION IN FRANCE.—The ingenuity of France in finding subjects for taxation, is recommended to us for imitation. It is proposed to levy in Paris an annual tax upon carriages, of four wheels, of fifty francs; upon those of two wheels, thirty francs; and twenty-five francs upon each saddle and carriage horse, and in the country this tax is to be reduced to forty, twenty-five and twenty. It is said there are 12,000 carriages in Paris, and that through the country the estimate which M. Fould makes of the result of this impost of 5,500,000 francs would be surpassed. Dogs are taxed now at the rate of ten francs per annum, and it is said also to be the intention of the Government to levy a tax upon cats. Among other projects of increasing the revenue is also said to be one for a tax of a centime a hundred on matches, which it is estimated will yield half a million of dollars a year.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—There has been issued at New York, for gratuitous circulation, a tabular statement of the public debt of the United States. The total of both classes of the public debt, March 12, is \$303,049,716, of which \$181,930,811 are in treasury notes.

PUB. DOC.—Senator McDougall and Hon. W. H. Wallace have our thanks for public documents, received last week.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

UNION SOAP WORKS, STEILACOOM, W. T. MEEKER & CO. MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON HAND. CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP, and varieties of TOILET SOAP.

WATER-BLANKETS—20,000 lbs. Yellow or Clear Green, at the Union Soap Works, STEILACOOM, W. T.

SOFT SOAP—50 cents per gallon. Try It. MEEKER & CO.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT, FEBRUARY TERM, 1862.—Feb. 4th—ORDERED by the Court, That the Auditor cause notice to be published in the Puget Sound Herald, to the effect that on bills or accounts will be allowed, or ordered paid, by the Board of County Commissioners, unless all such bills or accounts are filed in the office of the County Auditor ten days prior to the first day of the term of Court at which such accounts will be presented for payment. I hereby certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of the record. GEO. GALLAGHER, Auditor, St. Pierce County, W. T.

Sewing Machines FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER, AND ONE NEW HENNER SEWING MACHINE, For sale cheap. Apply at this office.

H. G. WILLIAMSON, LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.

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

STEILACOOM LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABLISHED a livery stable in the above business in this place, and devoting his attention exclusively to conducting it to the accommodation of the public, Good Hacks and Horses will be kept in readiness for the prompt service of the public. Also, a fine spring buggy, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country. STABLES furnished with moderate rates. CHARLES STEWART, Proprietor.

STAGH LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABLISHED a livery stable in the above business in this place, and devoting his attention exclusively to conducting it to the accommodation of the public, Good Hacks and Horses will be kept in readiness for the prompt service of the public. Also, a fine spring buggy, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country. STABLES furnished with moderate rates. WINSOR & LAMAN, Proprietors.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

WE HAVE ORDERED TO PURCHASE, FOR EUROPEAN amount, of the highest quality, all species of FURS AND SKINS. Trappers and dealers wishing to sell their furs may depend upon full rates and prompt settlements. HENRY & CO., 215 and 2nd Sts., St. Francisco, Cal.

Special Notices.

The Medical and Surgical Institute of Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY is already secured in a position which places it, as its proprietor, far above the usual of any and professional institute. In the schools of France, the highest prizes are awarded to practitioners in this department of medical science, and they occupy with others an equally lofty position in the profession. Record is an illustrious example, a shining light among the philosophical stars of his age in Europe, and Dr. Czapka has fully equaled him in this country; as a proof of which, the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, and the honorary M.D. cum laude degree. Selecting this as his field of operation, although qualified as a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he has been successful in curing many cases of chronic and private diseases, in which he has become so great an expert that he is now regarded as the leader in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as a matter of interest to their readers in the most exclusive journals. The Doctor's office are at his Medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff, nearly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consulting, and sends a memorandum unless he effects a cure. Those desiring to take time in correspondence please enclose \$10 to their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases. L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D., San Francisco, Cal. 51:20

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE AND ORDER of sale on foreclosure of mortgage, to me directed, by the District Court to and for the said HENRY ROEDER, Plaintiff, against the said HENRY ROEDER, Defendant, I have levied upon, seized, and am now offering for sale, under the authority of law, on the premises, in said District, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises of said defendant, all the following described premises, to wit: An undivided one-third interest in and to all that property known as the Whatumo Mills, situate, lying and being in the County of Whatcom, Washington Territory, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in anywise in anywise appertaining, and will be sold in the usual and according to law to the defendant, and mortgaged by him to plaintiffs as set forth in the complaint filed in this case. W. H. KELLY, Sheriff of Whatcom County, W. T.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Administrator of the Estate of JOHNSON MURPHY, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against said Estate must present the same to him, properly authenticated, as required by law, within twelve months from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make payment to said Administrator within the same period, and save costs. FRANK CLARK, Administrator of Estate of Johnson Murphy, Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., May 17th, 1862. 50:4

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

It is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Isaac Packard, Adolph Packard, and John B. Smith, under the name, style and firm of I. PACKARD & CO., in this day dissolved by mutual consent, said partnership having expired by limitation. All liabilities of said firm will be paid by said partners, and all persons indebted to said firm will save costs by settling with said partners, and the business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned as heretofore. P. PACKARD & CO. P. PACKARD, A. A. JACKETT, J. A. PACKARD.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

It is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. A. Packard and S. A. Hackett in this day dissolved by mutual consent. Respectfully, J. A. PACKARD, S. A. HACKETT. 51:4

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

P. KEACH

BEFORE LEAVING TO INFORM THE PUBLIC generally that he has just received, ex-burgess W. B. Heron and N. B. Perry's, a good and general assortment of Staple Goods suited to this market, consisting of: DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, HARD WOODEN, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE. WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, PIPES, GROCERIES, CORDAGE, BROOMS, WALL PAPER, PERFUMERY, POCKET CUTLERY, &c., &c.

UNION CLOTHING STORE

NEW YEARS! NEW GOODS! PINKS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHING, DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS, BOTH CLOTHING, YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS, SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.

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The Farmer's Corner.

Gardening.

It is written that God placed the first man in a garden to dress and to keep it; and that woman was there created as a help meet for him. That garden was the primitive paradise; and to this day, a carefully planned, judiciously planted, and well kept garden has, still lingering about it, many of the charms we are wont to attribute to the original Eden.

Gardens are frequently mentioned in ancient writings, both sacred and profane, but little is told us either of their productions or their cultivation.

At the close of the Roman commonwealth the catalogue of cultivated fruits had become considerable, and the principles of pruning and grafting were understood and practised. With the decline of the empire, horticulture, in common with other useful arts, seems to have declined, and to have revived only when learning arose from the slumber of the dark ages.

It would be interesting to trace, at considerable length, the history of gardening, and show how, both as an art and as a science, it has been perfected, step by step, by means of study, observation, and experiment; but our limits will not permit this.

When kindly treated, the horse often becomes frantically attached to his habits and manners to which he has long been accustomed. He manifests a strong disposition, and often great pleasure, in doing the bidding of his master. He not only yields to the hand, but seems to consult the inclination of his rider.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

Breastpins and Earrings, (in sets or separate) Finger-Rings, (in a variety of styles) California Buckles, For Ladies or Gentlemen, Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains, Locketts, (of all sizes) Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, Periscope Spectacles, In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames, Striking and Alarm Clocks, Eight Day and Thirty Hour, Of the most approved patterns and best manufacture, in metallic cases for ships, &c.

Also, A fine assortment of superior Table and Pocket Cutlery, and Fishing Tackle, of all descriptions.

Just received and kept constantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business. Repairs thorough and warranted.

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

JAS. E. D. JESTER, Practical Watchmaker, Commercial st., near Beach, Steilacoom, P.S.

The standard time of Washington Territory kept constantly on hand for the benefit of the public.

Advice gratis. Holloway's Pills, To Purify the Blood.

These Pills have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of all remedies for removing the impurities of the blood, and restoring all the functions of the body. They have saved thousands, year after year, from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, indigestion, diarrhoea, constipation, liver complaint, &c., a list attended by myriads of witnesses.

Female Complaints. All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every crisis, period, to the life and health of woman, youthful or advanced in years, may be radically and quickly cured, without risk or trouble, by a course of these Pills, taken according to the printed directions.

Indigestion with languor and want of energy. When taking these Pills, the celebrated Ointment over the seat of the stomach, and over the right side of the liver, on the right side under the ribs, will assist the operation of the Pills, and be the better in your disposition, spirit, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

Dropsy. The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in Dropsy is extraordinary. They act with peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluid arising from the diseased organs is immediately carried off, and prevented from further accumulation. The fluid is removed, and the system is restored to its natural state, and the patient is enabled to resume his usual avocations.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels. These Pills have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of all remedies for removing the impurities of the blood, and restoring all the functions of the body.

Puffy—Shortness of Breath with Weakness. Very bad symptoms, which, if not corrected, may lead to some serious disease of the heart or other vital organs. But moderate doses of solid, table Pills nightly for some time, take plenty of fresh air with moderate exercise, and the human machinery will be quickly restored to health and vigor. Try this for three days, and the result will be marvellous.

Complaints incident to Children. All complaints of children may soon be cured if care be taken to purify the blood, correct the action of the liver, and cleanse the stomach and bowels. A few doses of these famous Pills will immediately have the desired effect, particularly if parents be careful in not allowing them to eat of things which they know would be injurious to themselves.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Age, Dropsy, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Scalding, Sore Throat, Stomachic, Stone and Gravel, Strains, Swelling, Syphilis, Tetter, Ulcers, Venereal, Wounds, &c.

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