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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Washington City, Dec. 2d, 1859. 47:tf

The Aspiration.

BY F. HENRY.

My bark is on life's troubled sea,
I care not where it goes;
What matter life's wild storms to me?
What matter where its close?
The best of earth, its hopes and joys,
Are dreamy, fading things:
We wish, we sigh, we grasp some prize—
It flies on magic wings.

It is not that I hate the world,
Or it hath hated me:
It is not that no eye hath smiled
To light my weary way:
'Tis not because whate'er I loved,
That death has loved it, too:
No, 'tis not this that makes me sad,
And careless where I go.

I've madly loved, yet all in vain;
Still madly, still unblest,
I love, and nurse the growing pain
That burns within my breast.
My heart must weep, it will not break—
My soul must writhe and bear,
And none shall know the inward ache
By word, or sign, or tear.

Unloved I came, unloved I go;
What is there left for me?
What bitterness is yet to know,
When gone for aye from thee?
When driven down life's dark abyss,
And death is hanging o'er,
I will not wish I'd loved thee less,
But thou had'st loved me more.

By the Sea Shore.

The tide has ebbed away;
No more wild dashing 'gainst the adamant rocks,
Nor swaying amidst sea-weeds false, and mocks
The hues of gardens gay;
No laugh of little wavelets at their play;
No lucid pools reflecting heaven's clear brow—
Both storm and calm alike are ended now.

The rocks sit grey and alone;
The shifting sand is spread so smooth and dry,
That not a tide might have ever swept by,
Stirring it with rude moan;
Only some weedy fragments idly thrown
To rot beneath the sky, tell what has been;
But Desolation's self has grown serene.

Afar in the mountains rise,
And the broad estuary widens out,
All sunshine; wheeling round and round about
Seaward, a white bird flies;
A bird! Nay, seems it rather in these eyes
A spirit, o'er Eternity's dim sea,
Calling: "Come thou where all we glad souls be."

O life! O silent shore,
Where we sit patient! O great sea beyond,
To which we turn with solemn hope and fond,
But sorrowful no more!
But little while, and then we, too, shall soar
Like white-winged sea-birds into th' Infinite Deep;
Till then, Thou, Father, wilt our spirits keep.

To a Friend.

When we were idlers with the loitering rills,
The need of human love we little noted;
Our love was Nature, and the peace that floated
On the white mist, and dwelt upon the hills,
To sweet accord subdued our wayward wills;
One soul was ours, one mind, one heart devoted,
That wisely doting, asked not why it doted,
And ours the unknown joy, which knowing kills.
But now I find how dear thou wert to me;
That man is more than half of Nature's treasure,
Of that fair beauty which no eye can see,
Of that sweet beauty which no ear can measure;
And now the streams may sing for others' pleasure,
The hills sleep on in their eternity!

We knew a man who could not eat even an apple without some one sharing it with him! That man belonged to the "golden age," was deemed "eccentric" by the sensual, and set down as silly and foolish.

Never shall I forget her fair, round, flexible form. Delicate girl! just budding into womanly loveliness, whose heart trembled behind the snowy wall of her beautiful bosom.

Oftentimes, in perusing poetry, I have fancied the notes of admiration at the termination of the lines as hieroglyphics of the author's own admiration at his own cleverness.

Laws penned with the utmost care and exactness, and in our own language, are often perverted to wrong meanings; then why should we wonder that the Bible is so?

If men of wit and genius would resolve never to complain in their works of critics and detractors, the next age would not know that they ever had any.

Poetry is the divinest of all arts, for it is the breathing or expression of that principle or sentiment which is deepest or sublimest in human nature.

There cannot be a more fatal symptom of the decline and corruption of national morals than the prevalence of what is called squeamishness.

Coolness, and absence of heat and haste, says Emerson, indicate fine qualities. A gentleman makes no noise; a lady is serene.

There are times when the most frank and sociable man may surfeit on most loved society, preferring loneliness rather.

When a true genius appears in the world, you may know him by this sign: the dunces are all in confederacy against him.

I know of no homage more worthy of the Deity, than the silent admiration excited by the contemplation of his works.

The greatest inventions were produced in times of ignorance, as the use of the compass, gunpowder, and printing.

Although men are accused of not knowing their weakness, yet, perhaps, as few know their own strength.

Most men have just enough religion to make them hate, but not enough to make them love one another.

How is it possible to expect that mankind will take advice, when they will not so much as take warning.

No prudent man will oppugn the merits of a contemporary in his own supposed department.

We should ever carefully avoid putting our interest in competition with our duty.

The real value of friendship consists more in what we feel than in what we inspire.

Louis the Fourteenth of France spent his life in turning a good into a great name.

I never wonder to see men wicked, but I often wonder to see them not ashamed.

Women often affect to seem unaffected, and take great care to appear careless.

There is in true beauty somewhat that narrow souls cannot dare to admire.

All men complain that cards are ill shuffled till they get a good hand.

God be praised, learning that we know nothing is still learning something.

To be universally intelligible is not the least merit in a writer.

It is ever a folly to be wise among fools.

Case of Circumstantial Evidence.

In the year 1742, a case of a very remarkable nature occurred near Hull. A gentleman traveling to that place was stopped late in the evening, about seven miles from the town, by a single highwayman, with a mask on his face, who robbed the traveler of a purse containing twenty guineas. The highwayman rode off by a different path, full speed, and the gentleman, frightened but not injured, except in purse, pursued his journey. It was growing late, however, and being naturally much agitated by what had passed, he rode only two miles farther, and stopped at the Bell Inn, kept by Mr. James Brunell. He went into the kitchen to give directions for his supper, where he related to several persons present the fact of his having been robbed; to which he added this peculiar circumstance, that when he traveled he always gave his gold a peculiar mark, and that every guinea in the purse thus taken from him was thus marked. Hence he hoped that the robber would yet be detected.

Supper being ready, he retired. He had just finished his supper when Mr. Brunell entered the parlor, and after the usual inquiries of landlords as to the guest's satisfaction with his meal, he observed—

"I understand you have been robbed not far from here, this evening."

"I have, sir," was the reply.

"And your money was marked?" said the landlord.

"It was," said the traveler.

"A circumstance has arisen," resumed Mr. Brunell, "which leads me to think that I can point out the robber. Pray, at what time in the evening were you stopped?"

"It was just setting into dark," said the traveler.

"The time confirms my suspicions," said the landlord; and he then informed the gentleman that he had a waiter, one John Jennings, who had of late been so very full of money, and so very extravagant, that he (the landlord) had been surprised at it, and had determined to part with him, his conduct being every way suspicious; that long before dark that day he had sent out Jennings to change a guinea for him; that the man had only come back since the arrival of the traveler, saying he could not get change; and that, seeing Jennings was in liquor, he had sent him off to bed, determining to discharge him in the morning. Mr. Brunell continued to say, that when the guinea was brought back to him, it struck him that it was not the same which he had sent out for change, there being on the returned one a mark, which he was very sure was not upon the other; but that he should probably have thought no more of the matter, Jennings having frequently had gold in his pocket of late, had not the people in the kitchen told him what the traveler had related respecting the robbery, and the circumstance of the guineas being marked. He (Mr. Brunell) had not been present when this relation was made, and unluckily before he heard of it from the people in the kitchen, he had paid away the guinea to a man who lived at some distance, and who had now gone home.

"The circumstance, however," said he in conclusion, "struck me so very strongly, that I could not refrain, as an honest man, from coming and giving you information of it."

Mr. Brunell was duly thanked for his candid disclosure. There appeared from it the strongest reason for suspecting Jennings; and if, on searching him, any others of the marked guineas should be found, and the gentleman could identify them, there would then remain no doubt in the matter.

It was now agreed to go up to his room; Jennings was fast asleep; his pockets were searched, and from one of them was drawn forth a purse containing exactly nineteen guineas. Suspicion now became certainty; for the gentleman declared the purse and guineas to be identically those of which he had been robbed. Assistance was called; Jennings was awakened, dragged out of bed, and charged with the robbery. He denied it firmly, but circumstances were too strong to gain him belief. He was secured that night, and next day taken before a justice of the peace. The gentleman and Mr. Brunell deposed to the facts, and Jennings, having nothing but mere assertions of innocence, which could not be credited, was committed to stand trial at the next assizes.

So strong seemed the case against him that most of the man's friends advised him to plead guilty, and throw himself on the mercy of the court. This advice he rejected, and when arraigned plead not guilty. The prosecutor swore to the fact of the robbery; though, as it took place in the dark, and the highwayman was masked, he could not swear to the person of the prisoner, but thought him of the same stature nearly as the man who robbed him. To the purse and guineas, when they were produced in court, he swore—as to the purse, positively, and as to the guineas, to the best of his belief; and he testified to their having been taken from the pocket of the prisoner.

Mr. Brunell deposed as to the sending of Jennings for the change of a guinea, and to the waiter's having brought back to him a marked one, in the room of one he had given to him unmarked. He also gave evidence as to the discovery of the purse and guineas on the prisoner. To consummate the proof, the man to whom Mr. Brunell had paid the guinea, as mentioned, came forward and produced the coin, testifying at the same time that he had received it on the evening of the robbery from the prisoner's master in payment of a debt, and the traveler, or prosecutor, on comparing it with the other nineteen, swore to its being to the best of his belief one of the twenty marked guineas taken from him by the highwayman, and of which the other nineteen were found on Jennings.

The judge summed up the evidence, pointed out all the concurring circumstances against the prisoner; and the jury, convinced by this strong accumulation of circumstantial evidence, without going out of court, brought in a verdict of guilty. Jennings was executed some little time after at Hull, repeatedly declaring his innocence up to the moment of his execution.

Within a twelvemonth afterwards Brunell, the master of Jennings, was himself taken up for a robbery committed on a guest in his house, and the fact being proved on trial, he was convicted and ordered for execution. The approach of death brought on repentance, and repentance confession. Brunell not only acknowledged that he had been guilty of many robberies, but owned to having committed the one for which poor Jennings had suffered.

The account that Brunell gave was, that after robbing the traveler he had got home before him by swifter riding and a nearer way. That he found a man at home waiting for him to whom he owed a little bill, and to whom, not having enough of other money in his pocket, he gave away one of the twenty guineas he had just obtained by the robbery. Presently in came the robbed gentleman, who, whilst Brunell, not knowing of his arrival, was in the stable, told his tale, as before related, in the kitchen. The gentleman had scarcely left the kitchen before Brunell entered it, and there, to his consternation, heard of the facts, and of the guineas being marked. He became dreadfully alarmed. The guinea which he had paid away he dared not ask back again; and as the affair of the robbery as well as the circumstance of the marked guineas, would soon become publicly known, he saw nothing before him but detection, disgrace and death. In this dilemma, the thought of accusing and sacrificing poor Jennings occurred to him. The state of intoxication in which Jennings was, gave him an opportunity of concealing the money in the waiter's pocket. The rest of the story the reader knows.

The Sixth Sense.

I was at school a close student, a young ambitious lad of sixteen, somewhat homespun, but young in uprightness and conscious of power. My dear father was sick, and gradually undergoing that metempsychosis which the shallow thinker calls death. It was a stormy day in January; the snow had fallen two feet deep, and I started for my home, eight miles distant. My father had written to me that he wanted to see me; he wanted to give me injunction after injunction not to forget my duties to him in the case of his wife, my mother. He need not have sent it; I could not—I never can forget him or her. Death! A man such as my father never dies. He lives in his counsels, full of wisdom from wide observation and varied experiment, constituting ample experience in his principles, which were absolute, as great moral truths are—in his very mistakes, which were very few and were small. His desire to see me, growing out of a feeling that he might at any hour "pass onward," and to give me counsel, was natural, but not necessary. But his slightest wish was law to me; and I started for home, as I have said, on foot. Weary walk, this trudging in an unbroken snow-path. Before I reached the door I thought my body would tire out completely, but it did not. I accomplished it.

I ate my supper, chatted awhile with my parents, and went to bed in my old bed-room. My father and mother I left in the kitchen, gratified at my arrival and proud of me.

I fell asleep, awoke, arose and dressed myself, came into the kitchen, took a seat between my father and mother. They looked surprised, and inquired why I left my bed.

"Has nobody been in here since I went to bed?" said I.

"No."

"Well," I said, "there will somebody come, and that is why I left my bed; at least I have dreamed there would, and the dream is no illusion to me, but a fierce reality."

My father smiled as if incredulous, yet as if he asked no braver or better defender than his boy. At that instant, my mother, a very cautious woman, heard a rap at the door, and stepping to it, as I supposed, to inquire who was there and what was wanted, instead opened the door, and in came a terrible gust of wind and snow, for the night was hideous, and with them marched a woman.

She walked half way from the door to the fire, when she discovered me, and I evidently took her back by my presence. I saw this at a glance. I saw the creature of my dream. I knew I was destined for a struggle, and I knew I was not wanting in strength as I looked at my dear father and mother. She took a chair, turned its back to the fire, and seated herself with her face in the shadow. I kept my seat, and appeared to give no attention to her.

"Who are you?" inquired my father.

"What is that to you?" said she.

"Everything, if you are to stay in my house; nothing if you are not."

"What if I will not tell you?"

"Then you must leave my house."

"Leave the house!" exclaimed she, "I would like to see anybody here try to put me out!"

"What if I call my men and throw you out, neck and heels?"

"You have not got any men; they have all gone home."

"How do you know?"

"I inquired at the last house on the road before I came here. It is Saturday night, and I was told your laborers all went home, and that you lived alone."

I glanced at my father; he was pale, but his courage ebbed not a whit. He was helpless, not able to get out of his chair, and he surmised strange occurrences, for he had received not less than eighteen hundred dollars that very week from large wheat sales; and he saw what was before him. The hag was either a decoy or man in disguise, whose object was robbery. I could see all that was rapidly passing through my father's mind, but it did not bow him in the ninth part of an inch. So I sat still, as if I suspected nothing but a war of words; the hag had an old quilted hood and an old bombazine cloak, which reached to her feet, and was belted about the body.

"You are a woman?" said father.

"Of course I am; what do you ask that question for?"

"Have you a husband?"

"Yes."

"Where does he live?"

"In Truxton."

"Well, then, if you have a husband, why do you not live at home, instead of gadding about on such a night as this—a night fit only for the fiends to be abroad?"

"Why don't yer set the North river on fire?" said she, leaping from her chair, and springing toward my father, at the back side of my chair, and hissing through her teeth, "I'll teach you why I'm here."

My mother screamed and ran; my father made an ineffectual attempt to get out of the way, but instantly yielded, resolved to take what awaited him; and I was out of my seat as quick as the hag, and as she passed me on the way to grapple with my father, I struck her with my fist under the ear, which, but for her old cotton hood, would have knocked her down; as it was it staggered her, and gave me time to get the chairs out of the way, and gather myself for a fight.

She recovered, and looking at me for a moment, said, as if in soliloquy:

"Oh, you choose to cross my path, do you? We'll see if I don't settle you pretty quick;" and thrusting her hand into her cloak, made an effort as if she would draw a dagger. The motion maddened me, and it brought foam to my lips; I struck her half a dozen blows as quick as lightning. She let her dagger go and clenched me. Her grip satisfied me that I had found my match, aye, more, in strength, and that my skill as a boxer and my almost unequaled ability as a wrestler, must save me. I had learned pugilism of a clever English teacher; at wrestling to that day I never had been thrown down. I knew, when I felt the grip, that I was dealing with a man. I felt that my father and mother were relying on me, and I grew strong as I before said. We tusseled, grasped, and let loose, struck and parried, clenched and wrestled, till, after various attempts, we found ourselves to what the wrestlers call a "side hold." I got the under arm and lifted him (for it was no longer her) over my hip, threw my leg around his, and turned him. He fell on the floor like a log. I intended to break his bones, but he unhooked his cloak, it had been unbuckeled in the struggle, and leaped up like a cat, I struck him before he was balanced, staggered him, grappled my left hand into his throat, and struck him again, called on my mother to open the door, and as she did, pushed and kicked him out. He swore he would be the death of me. I told him to take himself out of the State, or I would put the sheriff on his track, and shutting the door on his face, walked to my father.

"My son," said he, "kneel down;" and my mother was by my side. My brother, a younger boy than myself, who had awakened and crept into the kitchen, was there; and father prayed God for his blessing, and thanked him for our safety, and all went to bed.

Now let your doubters tell me how I came to see this matter beforehand—this hooded, cloaked man. I had seen and heard his threats to my father, and struggled with him in my dream, before he came to the house, and had awakened and left my bed to go and see to my father's safety, and again conquer him in the kitchen. All the main features of the occurrence were made known to me before they took place, and, by the impression they made on me, I doubt not, enabled me to save my parent's lives.

How I became a Cripple.

My brother Hiram liked the business of carrying the mail better than I did, and so I went to work in a new clearing I had commenced, about a mile and a half from home, and not quite so far as the house of my brother-in-law. I used to stay as often at one place as the other. It was a bad arrangement, as, in case of accident, neither family would be alarmed or go look out for me, if I should not come home. I felt the force of this in the course of the winter, as you will see directly.

There had fallen one of our old-fashioned northern New York snows, crusted over hard enough to bear a man. I was getting ready to build me a house in the spring. I was ambitious, and worked early and late, going without my dinner some days, when the bread and meat I had brought in my pocket was frozen so hard that I could not masticate it without taking up too much of my time. One day it was intensely cold, with the prospect of a storm that might hinder my work the next day, and so I worked on as long as I could see, and after twilight I felled a tree, which, in its descent, fell against another. I could not bear the idea of leaving the job half finished, so I mounted the almost prostrate body to cut a limb to let it down.

The body of the tree was forked, about forty feet up, into two equal parts, with large projecting limbs from both. It was one of these I had to cut away to bring the tree to the ground. In my haste, perhaps I was not so careful as I should have been; at any rate, the tree began to settle, and I was just going to jump off, when the fork split, and as it did so, one foot dropped into the space, so that I could not extricate it for the moment; but I felt no alarm, for I knew that I could cut away the tree in a minute, or perhaps draw my foot out of the boot as the pressure was not severe. At the first blow of the axe the tree took another start, rolled over, the split closed with all the force of its giant strength, crushing my foot till the very bones were flattened, and there I hung suspended, just able to touch the tip of my fingers in the snow, with nothing to rest upon for a moment—the air at zero and growing colder—the nearest house a mile away—no friends to feel alarmed at my absence, for one would suppose me safe with the other.

My axe, in its fall, rested upon the snow crust about ten feet off. If I only could get that, I might save myself. I did not think how I was to cut myself loose from the body of that tree, suspended as I was, head down, and suffering from the rush of disordered blood; but I thought in that keen blade my only hope of life was fixed. Just forward of me grew a slim bush, which I thought, if I could obtain, I could form into a hook, and with it draw the axe within my reach.

Although the bush was out of my reach, I at last succeeded in getting hold of it by means of a loop which I made by tying my suspenders together. I then drew it toward me and cut it off with my pocket knife—one of that sort known as "Barlow knives," having a single blade about two and a half inches long, and three-eighths of an inch wide, with equal width all its length, set in a handle of a peculiar form, half its length iron, and half horn or bone. I succeeded admirably in fashioning my hook, and almost felt the handle of the axe in my grasp, so certain was I of success. From the tree that imprisoned me the ground descended rapidly for a dozen rods or more to a little creek. My axe lay upon the brow of the hill. The first movement I made toward twisting the loop of my stick around the handle of my axe, so as to draw it within my reach, loosened it from its icy rest, and away it went down the hill, crushing through the little frostbitten bushes down upon the ice of the creek, to a little fall a few rods below, and over that into the unfrozen pool, with a gurgling sound, as it fell into the water, that seemed to send a cold, icy chill through every vein and artery of my whole body.

I still had my knife. True, it was a rough surgical instrument, but hope and the love of life gave me strength to climb up by my fastened leg and cut away the boot and the stocking, and then with the knife I unjointed my ankle and fell to the ground—my leg a footless stump. The intensity of the cold saved me from bleeding to death. I tore off part of my coat, and with my handkerkief and suspenders managed to bind my leg with a handful of snow, and started to crawl on my way home. I succeeded in getting in sight of the house when my strength utterly failed me.

I tried my voice in vain, but I could make no one hear. I exerted myself once more, and crawled toward the road that I knew Hiram must come. It was a painful task, for besides my exhaustion from loss of blood, I was perishing with cold. Just then I heard my brother's stage-horn and the jingle of the bells coming down the hill. I strained my voice to the utmost pitch, but he did not, could not hear; but there was another friend—who did hear. Old Hunter, the noble old dog, had insisted on accompanying him this trip, and brother said "Let him go; who knows what good may come of it;" for his ear was quicker than Hiram's, and he roused up at the first cry, and as the second reached his ear he leaped out, and in a minute was at the spot where I lay upon the snow. He smelt all around, and I held up my footless leg. Just then the sleigh had got up the hill. Hunter sprang back into the path, barked loudly, and as the horses came up he jumped up, seized the reins, and would not let go till Hiram called a halt. Hunter let go his hold on the horses, jumped back to the sleigh, caught hold of Hiram's hand, pulled off the mitten, and away he ran back to where I was, and commenced barking furiously, but I heard nothing. The effect upon me when I knew that I was discovered by that favorite old dog, and that he never would desert me, had caused me to faint. My brother knew that Hunter was not at play—that something was the matter—and he jumped out and ran after him.

In a little time I was safe at home, the doctor sent for, and my wound dressed. I eventually recovered, but was, however, a cripple for life.

We recollect once being very much amused at the relation of the following anecdote, from the lips of a very modest widow lady in New Jersey. Soon after her husband paid the debt of Nature, leaving her his sole legatee, a claim was brought against the estate by his brother, and a process was served upon her by the sheriff of the county, who happened to be a widower, of middle age. Being unused at that time to the forms of law—though in the protracted law suit which followed she had ample opportunity of acquiring experience—she was much alarmed; and meeting, just after the departure of the sheriff, with a female friend, she exclaimed, with much agitation, "What do you think? Sheriff Prine has been after me!"

"Well," said the considerate lady, with perfect coolness, "he is a very fine man."

"But he says he has an attachment for me," replies the widow.

"Well, I have long suspected he was attached to you, my dear."

"But, you don't understand—he says I must go to court." "Oh, that's quite another affair, my child—don't you go so far as that: it is his place to come to court you!"

"I say, Harry, were you at the battle of Bunker Hill?"

"Not *exactly*, Tom, but then my daddy says he knew a man that told him that he saw an old friend of his that had an uncle who often affirmed that a great grandfather, by the mother's side, belonged to a regiment of foot, in which there was a man who said that daddy told him that a mercantile uncle met a man one day who said he had seen General Washington about those diggings one day afore breakfast!"

"Were you ever any closer?"

"Not quite so near gunshot as that, I thank you!"

A late Paris paper relates the following, which it thinks borders on the sublime:

Some time ago a devotee of Bacchus—the ancient—was arrested for certain irregularities in the street. Having taken down his name and address (the man was well dressed and a gentleman) the officer could hardly refrain from uttering reproaches:

"A man like you ought to be ashamed thus to make a sponge of yourself."

The 'gentleman' had thus far submitted in patience, but this was more than he could bear; and raising himself up with the dignity of our nature, he replied: "Sir, no folly! you have a right to arrest me, but no right to insult me. A sponge drinks nothing but water."

There was published in London, in 1708, a discourse which was delivered before the unshapely prince. The title page of the pamphlet squints round the corner at the character of the work, thus:—

"The *Deformity* of Sin cured; a Sermon preached at St. Mitchels', *Crooked Lane*, before the Prince of Orange, by the *Rev. J. Crookshanks*. Sold by M. Denton, at the *Crooked Billet* near *Cripplegate*." The text was, "Every *crooked path* shall be made straight."

"I hate anything like deception in matters of personal appearances," said Mr. Hunter to his Celtic steward: "and if, even after I marry Lady Lightgow, I shall find that any portion of her beautiful head of hair is not of natural growth, or is falsely and artificially arranged, I will at once insist upon a separation!"

"Better not," replied Patrick. "It will be best for the reputation of ye both, if ye'll take my advice, and widout mindin' a bald spot at all, bravely *adhare* to her."

A railroad conductor who wore a long, roomy, white linen sack coat, with a standing collar, and buttoned up to the chin, had a dispute with a female passenger. The lady won the victory gloriously by the following brilliant and destructive charge: "You are a purty fellow, ain't you? You are the first conductor I ever seed agwine about among a passel ove decent wimmen folks *in his shuttail! Ain't you 'shamed* ove yourself?" He probably was, for he left that car quickly and unbuttoned the shirt-tail coat.

A little boy one day had done wrong, and was sent, after parental correction, to ask in secret the forgiveness of his Heavenly Father. His offence had been passion. Anxious to hear what he had to say, his mother followed to the door of his room. In lisping accents she heard him ask to be better, never to be angry again, and then, with childlike simplicity, he added, "Lord, make ma's temper better, too!"

"What are you doing, my son?" said a father to his boy Billy. "Smoking a sweet fern cigar, father; I made it." "Throw it away this minute; don't you know that a boy that smokes sweet fern will smoke tobacco, and if he smokes tobacco he will drink rum, and if he drinks rum he will lie, and if he lies he will steal, and if he steals he will commit murder, and if he murders he will be hung?"

"Lewis, what did you do with your new trousers?" said an anxious papa.

"I swopped them off."

"For what?"

"A slung-shot, Hoyle's Games, and the Pirate's Own Book."

"Where are you going?" asked a little boy of another who had slipped and fallen down on the icy pavement.

"Going to get up!" was the blunt reply.

The taste of beauty, and the relish of what is decent, just and amiable, perfect the character of the gentleman.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every FRIDAY MORNING, at $5 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.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1860.

THE NEW FLOUR MILL.—The new mill constructed for Judge Chambers, near the mouth of the creek bearing his name, will be ready to grind next week, on the 26th. Built under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Hanna, one of the best practical millwrights on the Pacific coast, this mill, now completed, may be said to be second to none here or elsewhere. Its capacity in regard to both quantity and quality of flour is equal to that of the best mills of California, as, we are assured, will be proved on trial. Attached to it is a smut machine of the most approved patent. The Judge is very justly proud of his mill. He says he can now manufacture flour fast enough to supply not only the consumers of this Territory, but half the world beside. He has certainly not been sparing of money to make it a first class mill, and we think he has succeeded. As previously stated by us, he has very ample storage room, so that those who have extra large quantities of wheat to grind need not be fearful of crowding him.

WHISKY DISTILLERY.—Among the most important improvements in contemplation in Steilacoom is a large whiskey distillery. We understand that our enterprising fellow-townsman, Mr. Martin Schmieg, has for some months been engaged in the preliminary steps, and that he has now on the way from New York the steam boilers, stills, and all the machinery necessary for the purpose, with a view to entering at an early day into the manufacture of whisky. He has already on the ground the building material necessary, and in a few weeks will have completed a structure of commanding appearance, adjoining his present lager beer establishment. As the distillery approaches completion, we may take occasion to speak of it again, descriptively.

THE ROBINSON FAMILY.—This favorite theatrical troupe arrived yesterday from Olympia, where they were detained longer than was anticipated. In our sister town they proved the greatest attraction that has yet visited that place; drawing unabated crowds for nine consecutive nights. They appear again here to-morrow night, with an entire new bill. Their stay will be extended over into next week, which will afford the people of the county generally an opportunity to witness the best theatrical representations with which we have yet been favored. "Laugh and grow fat" is a trite saying: we can promise all who see the Robinson family something to laugh at; getting fat is an after consideration. Don't fail to see them, if circumstances will permit.

THE HESPERIAN.—This popular magazine continues to come to us regularly, by every alternate steamer. Among the many periodicals which reach us, none are more eagerly sought after in our family than the *Hesperian*. It is always welcomed by our excellent spouse, for the reason that each number contains a useful pattern of some new article of apparel, either for adults or children. This is an entirely new feature in the publication of a magazine, and one that can hardly fail to prove successful. Mrs. F. H. Day, the publisher of the magazine and originator of the new feature mentioned, is prepared to supply orders for patterns of all the latest and most desirable styles of ladies' and children's dresses, from the tiny garments of an infant to the most elaborate articles of a lady's wardrobe. To many of our fair readers, we doubt not, the patterns accompanying the *Hesperian* would be deemed a very fair return for the amount of subscription, $4. Those wishing to subscribe may do so by addressing Mrs. F. H. Day, No. 6 Montgomery st., San Francisco.

THE BALL TO-NIGHT.—Except on the occasion of the Fourth of July Ball, in this place, more extensive preparations were never made for a Ball than those of the S. S. S. Order. Care has been taken to omit nothing that can promote the general enjoyment of those who attend. The managers are men of the right stamp for an affair of the kind, and evidently know how to set about discharging the duty that devolves upon them. The indications are that it will be be numerously attended, and the benefit prove a fruitful one to its worthy object. Not the least attractive feature of the Ball is the music; four musicians being engaged for the occasion.

OVERLAND MAIL.—The Daily Overland Mail between this city and Sacramento, says the Portland *Daily Advertiser* of the 14th inst., will start on its first trip to-morrow morning. At the same time a returning mail will be dispatched from Sacramento, so that we may look for California news by this route, about next Saturday week. The mail for Sacramento will be closed this evening at 6 o'clock. The same paper states that the mail brought by the last steamer was the last which we should receive by that route.

RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES.

From the Pioneer and Democrat of the 14th inst.

Messrs. Plummer & Hinds' pack train, with some fifteen accompanying miners, which left Seattle for Rock Creek last week, returned on Monday, having discovered new and rich diggings at Ingall's Creek, on the Wenatchee river. The miners having prospected here, and finding gold in such paying quantities, they decided to go no further, and discharged their loads and sent the train back to Seattle for more provisions. The train arrived on Monday, and left again immediately, taking all the provisions obtainable in the place.

Mr. Kellogg brought letters to many friends, accompanied with rich specimens of gold, and advising them to come on immediately.

Messrs. Yesler & Rand's steam sawmill was obliged to cease running on account of the engineer, the head sawyer and all hands leaving for the new El Dorado the day before the *Anderson's* sailing.

Ex-Sheriff Thos. Russell, who has been carrying the express to Rock Creek, stopped at the new diggings, and sent the express on by other parties. He writes to his friends at Seattle that he carries no more expresses—he has struck as good a "lay out" as he wants, and says there is plenty of room for more, and advises all his friends to leave for the mines. Letters have also been received from other reliable persons confirming the above. The news was received at Seattle with firing of guns, colors flying, and a general rejoicing. Town lots that could have been bought the day before for $100, immediately rose to an almost unwarrantable price. A schooner arrived just as the *Anderson* was leaving with some ten or twelve passengers, all destined for the Wenatchee, impatiently awaiting the arrival of pack animals. Mr. Winsor's agent at Seattle had sold all his horses, and sends word to Mr. Winsor to send him down immediately all the animals he can spare from his business in this place. A gentleman from Victoria, a passenger on the steamer *Anderson*, having fully satisfied himself of the correctness of the above information, and of the existence of rich gold deposits in the region above mentioned, intends to return at once to Seattle with a large supply of miner's goods, provisions, &c., the want of which has been severely felt by parties daily fitting out for these mines. We also understand that the steamer *Anderson* will take down, on Monday next, between 30 and 40 tons of merchandise, to meet immediate demands, as there were a number of miners and packers waiting for supplies.

We here subjoin the letter of our regular correspondent from Seattle, which will show the excitement prevailing there, and also gives other items of interest to our readers here and elsewhere.

SEATTLE, Sept. 12, 1860.

Editor Pioneer and Democrat:

The gold excitement in our town continues unabated. The second pack train of Plummer & Hinds, which left this place for Rock Creek three weeks ago, returned here last evening after more goods. The train only went as far as Soldier's Gulch and the Entcatkwa, both tributaries of the Wenatchee. The party, consisting of 25 men, prospected the creeks and found prospects to justify them to stop, and send the train back in charge of Dr. Kellogg, for more supplies. Some companies of 4 men each, sent after $200 to $300 worth of provisions. Dr. K. brought in some prospects as high as 20 cts. to the pan. He packed his train of 15 animals and left as soon as the goods could possibly be obtained. He states that the old forty-niners were crazy with excitement, and were positive that they had struck as good diggings as were ever found on the Yuba river. He states that from 3 to 10 cents to the pan can be found 50 yards back from the stream. Four other parties are expected here to day from the creeks after provisions. All who come in say they have found the long looked for land of gold.

Jo. Foster, representative elect from King Co., sent in for provisions, and writes that he has struck as good diggings as he wants.

The Pony Express is expected to-morrow. You shall hear from me immediately after its arrival.

Yours in haste,

L. B. ABBOTT.

Mr. THOS. RUSSELL, late sheriff of King county, being well known to most of the residents on the Sound, we also append a copy of his letter:

Mr. Hinds—I arrived here on Monday last, after a hard trip over the Cascades, on account of the rain. I found my brother, Low, Richard, King, and Stratton at work on the creek. I sent Low on with the Express to Rock Creek, and concluded to mine on my own resposibility. The stream prospects from 3 to 10 cents to the pan in the banks, and some of our boys have got as high as $1 to the pan. There are about 90 men here at present, and plenty of room for more. We are building sluice boxes, and intend to commence raking in the dust to-morrow.

As soon as Low returns here with the Express, I will go in to Seattle with it, and then return to my diggings immediately, and will carry no more Expresses to Rock Creek, for I have got a better thing.

Your obedient servant,

T. S. RUSSELL.

McMAHON AND IRELAND.

The latest sensation in Paris was caused by an anonymous pamphlet, which has appeared there, advocating the French Marshal McMahon, who is of Irish extraction, as King of Ireland! The means by which it is to be effected are these:—

"England herself has taken the pains to teach it to us.

"In fact by making the Romagna vote in spite of their sovereign; by protecting manifestly, if not officially, the expedition of Sicily, she was declared to all:

"'People who are badly governed have the right to withdraw themselves from the laws which govern them, by votes, and even by insurrection.'

"Well, then, let us place Ireland in the presence of the Romagna and of Sicily.

"In any case, then, there is wanting at this moment in Ireland but one man, and this man Providence seems to have specially marked out.

"This man has valiantly gained his spurs in Algeria, at the Malakoff bastion, and in the plains of Lombardy; and, if need be, he would not be embarrassed to cut out a crown for himself on the domains of green Erin."

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The latest intelligence from the State informs us that the Liberals had attacked the city of Mexico, with every prospect of success. Miramon was encamped with 2000 men within twenty-five miles from the city, but could not send succor. In consequence of the seizure of the grain in the country by the foreign troops, a famine was apprehended.

FROM SANTA FE.—We have Santa Fe dates to Aug. 14. The Fifth Infantry from Utah had arrived there. The Indians are still hostile, but there has been no outbreak since the last mail. About 600 troops were at Iron Creek going to Fort Union, and a number on the Arkansas river going to Big Timbers. The report of the death of Bent is contradicted.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Receipts and Expenditures of Pierce County, W. T., for the fiscal year beginning June 6th, 1859, and ending May 7th, 1860:

In the County Fund—		
To amount of balance on hand, 1859	$569 37	
" County Tax collected by Treasurer	548 88	
" County Tax collected by Sheriff	254 74	
" County Tax collected by McLucas	17 11	
" Grocery License	1850 00	
" Theatre License	15 00	
" Auctioneer's License	5 00	
		$3239 60
In the Court Fund—		
To amount collected by Co. Treasurer	$500 96	
" collected by Sheriff McLucas	12 76	
" collected by Sheriff Williams	165 94	
" collected by Clerk District Court	133 25	
" paid in from Territ'y for L. Lovejoy	105 84	
		918 99
In the School Fund—		
To amount of balance on hand, 1859	1284 37	
" collected by County Treasurer	499 67	
" collected by Sheriff McLucas	8 18	
" collected by Sheriff Williams	159 66	
" overpaid Territorial Treasurer in the Lovejoy case	31 50	
		917 34
In the Road Fund—		
To amount of balance on hand, 1859	2539 69	
" collected by County Treasurer	975 13	
" collected by Sheriff McLucas	10 88	
" collected by Sheriff Williams	913 40	
" balance in District No. 1 on hand	62 28	
		4501 38
From the County Fund—		
To amount of county orders redeemed by Treasurer	$3237 69	
" balance on hand May 7th. 1860	1 91	
		$3239 60
From the Court Fund—		
To amount of Court orders redeemed by Treasurer	778 21	
" overpaid in Territorial Fund	31 50	
" balance in hands of Co. Treasurer	109 28	
		918 99
From the School Fund—		
To amount paid as per orders of School Superintendent	1773 75	
" balance now on hand in Treasury	178 13	
		1951 88
From the Territorial Fund—		
To amount paid as per voucher of W. Rutledge, Jr	812 00	
" costs in the case of Lovejoy	105 34	
		917 34
From the Road Fund—		
To amount credited to County Treasurer by order of Board Comm'rs	2839 69	
" Road receipts paid over to Board	1502 20	
" paid on order of W. R. Downey	30 64	
" balance on hand in Treasury	128 85	
		4501 88

Philip Keach, Treasurer in account current with Pierce County, Washington Territory, for the fiscal year commencing June 6th, 1859, and ending May 7th, 1860:

Dr. to amount of County Funds	$3848 61	
" " Court Funds	1459 69	
" " School Funds	2460 70	
" " Territorial Funds	949 81	
" " Road Funds	6933 99	
" " Overpaid Territ'l Treas'r	31 50	
		$15,659 30
Cr. to amount of County Funds	$3841 70	
" " Court Funds	1318 91	
" " School Funds	2282 57	
" " Territorial Funds	981 81	
" " Road Funds	6785 14	
" " balance Territorial Fund on hand	31 50	
" " County Funds on hand	1 91	
" " Court Funds on hand	109 28	
" " School Funds on hand	178 13	
" " Road Funds on hand	128 85	
		$15,659 30
To amount of balance brought down—		
To amount of balance of Territorial Funds on hand	$31 50	
" " " County Funds on hand	1 91	
" " " Court Funds on hand	109 28	
" " " School Funds on hand	178 13	
" " " Road Funds on hand	128 85	
Total amount of balances due	$449 67	

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Auditor Pierce County, W. T.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW FOR JULY, Republished by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold street, New York, presents the following table of contents:—Strikes: their Tendencies and Remedies; The Mill on the Floss; Rawlinson's Bampton Lectures for 1859; The Post Office Monopoly; Ary Scheffer; The Irish Education Question; Germany: its Strength and Weakness; Thoughts in Aid of Faith; Grievances of Hungarian Catholics; The French Press; Contemporary Literature. The foregoing concise enumeration is a fair specimen of the variety which characterizes every number of the series of re-publications of which this forms a part. Questions in Politics, Social and Political Economy, Theology, the Fine Arts, and Education, which can only be superficially touched upon in the newspaper press, here undergo that calm consideration and discussion best calculated to insure the formation of a correct judgment, and to elicit the truth. Reflecting faithfully the impress of passing events upon the minds of the thinking men of the day, these Reviews form an invaluable Companion to the Newspaper. The newspaper has barely time to record the transactions of the day; the review notes the principles at work, and holds aloft the lamp of reason and experience. In the present disturbed state of the world, these publications are deserving of eminent attention; and the different principles represented by each Review afford the reader an invaluable means of comparison. Each number is complete and consistent with itself; and is, therefore, far preferable to any compilation from various sources which unites heterogeneous articles and combines inconsistent views. The present number, we observe, commences a volume, as also does Blackwood's Magazine for July, and we believe one or two of the others, thus rendering the present a desirable moment to commence subscriptions. Price of one Review, $3 a-year. Price of the four Reviews, $8. "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, $10.

FROM JAPAN.—The ship *What Cheer* arrived at San Francisco August 31st, from Japan, with dates to July 18th. The Japanese steamer *Kindinmarro*, which left Yokohama last February, under charge of Capt. Brooke, arrived at Japan, from Honolulu, after a passage of eighteen days. The appearance of the Japanese steamer from America, with news from the Ambassadors, created a great excitement both amongst the Americans and Japanese. The foreigners were anxious to hear how the Japanese had been received in America, and the Japanese were fearful lest the Ambassadors would not survive the great trip across the big pond. However, all doubts were dispelled when the great mail was distributed, bringing New York almost within hailing distance of this out-of-the-way corner of the world.

THE EMIGRATION.—A correspondent of the *Pioneer and Democrat* says there are 100 emigrant wagons on this side of the Blue Mountains, bound into Oregon and Washington.—About forty families of immigrants from Iowa, arrived at Gasburg, Jackson county, week before last.

IN JAIL.—Two prisoners sentenced at the last term of the District Court at Olympia, one of whom is Rimmons, lately re arrested, were placed in our county jail, the other day, to serve out their terms of imprisonment.

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	30	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	30	Pepper, whole	37½
Flour, per 100 lbs	$4 00	Molasses	86
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	5a7 00
Linseed Oil, per gal	$2 00	**Lumber.**	
Turpentine	2 00		
Lamp Oil	1 25	Sawed Fir, per M	$12a13
Olive Oil	7 00	Cedar	12a20
Groceries.		Shingles	5 00
Coffee, per lb	25	Square Timber, per foot	8a12
Coffee, ground	25	Piles	$3a4 00

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the Estate of CHARLES FORREST, deceased, by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to me, at my residence, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and save cost.

A. J. BURGE, Administrator,
Muck, Pierce County, W. T.

Steilacoom, W. T., Sept. 15th, 1860. 19:4

LOST—Some time between Wednesday, the 5th inst., and the Wednesday following, in or near Steilacoom, a Memorandum Book containing papers of no value to anybody but the owner. In addition to the papers there was a German silver pencil case, together with one or two cards, and some accounts on the pages of the book. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the book and contents.

19:1 J. F. WHITMAN, Steilacoom, W. T.

ARMY NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE

OF

U. S. HORSES!

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Camp Pickett, San Juan Island, W. T.,

On the 15th of October next,

At 12 o'clock M.,

SIX HORSES,

The property of the United States.

TERMS CASH.

J. W. FORSYTH,
2d Lieut. 9th Infantry,
19:2 A. A. Q. M.

☞ Pioneer and Democrat copy twice and send bill to this office.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS!

G. SUTRO & CO.

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STORE FROM THE CORNER of Yates and Wharf streets to the Brick Warehouse on Yates street, between Wharf and Government streets, Victoria, V. I., where they offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers,

100,000

FINE HAVANA CIGARS,

Imported direct from Havana;

75,000 Hamburg and Bremen Cigars, Havana filler—a superior article—imported direct from Hamburg;
125,000 New York made Cigars—a good article;
150 cases sweet Tobacco, such as Peach, Fruit, Mary's Own, Our Own, Gipsy Queen, etc.
200 boxes Natural Leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Cream of Virginia, Harris's, Doubloon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf, imported direct from Virginia.
150,000 Manila Cigars and Cheroots, imported direct from Manila.
300 dozen Sutro's best scented Corn-cob Smoking Tobacco, Clay Pipes, Powhatan Pipes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cherry stem, Lorillard Snuff, etc.

Every arrival will bring us additions to our stock, and, our goods being imported direct, we can sell them

Thirty per cent. Cheaper than San Francisco Houses!!

G. SUTRO & CO.,
19:6m Yates st, between Wharf and Government.

TO

HOTEL AND SALOON

KEEPERS.

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY DRAW THE ATTENTION of Hotel and Saloon keepers to our fine stock of

HAVANA CIGARS,

Imported direct from Havana,

Which we will sell

THIRTY PER CENT CHEAPER THAN SAN FRANCISCO HOUSES!

☞ Orders promptly attended to.

SUTRO & CO.,
Yates street, between Wharf and Government,
19:6m VICTORIA, V. I.

CARPENTERING.

DOORS, WINDOW SASHES, BLINDS, ETC.,

MADE TO ORDER.

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

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

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

ROBERT GOODBURN,
8-18:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

ARMY NOTICE.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the A. A. Q. M. until MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, for the supply of FIFTY cords of good, sound, merchantable OAK WOOD, and ONE HUNDRED cords of best quality FIR WOOD, linear measurement, viz., 4x4x8, to be split in such manner as the A. A. Q. M. may designate. The Oak wood to be straight, and of such a quality as to make the above mentioned linear measurement.

This Wood must be delivered on or before the 31st day of December, 1860.

Proposals will specify the price at which either kind of Wood can be furnished; and each proposal must be accompanied by the written names of two responsible persons as guarantees for the faithful performance of any contract based on such proposal.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place at 11 o'clock A.M., by the time at this post.

ARTHUR SHAAFF,
2d Lieutenant 4th Infantry,
A. A. Q. M.

Office of A. A. Q. M., Fort Steilacoom, Sept. 4th, 1860.
17:4

Miscellaneous.

ARMY NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE

OF

U. S. HORSES!

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at Fort Steilacoom, W. T.,

On the 1st day of October next,

At 12 o'clock M.,

Twelve Horses,

The property of the United States.

TERMS CASH.

Office of the A. A. Q. M., Fort Steilacoom, W. T., September 13th, 1860.

ARTHUR SHAAFF,
2d Lieut. 4th Infantry,
18:2 A. A. Q. M.

AMBROTYPES.

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

G. FORD.

N.B.—Farm Produce taken in exchange for Pictures.
8-18:tf

NOTICE

TO

SHIPPERS OF CATTLE, ETC.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully notify all persons who have Cattle, Horses, Hogs, or animals of any kind to ship, that he has just completed

T WHARF,

At the foot of Main street. Said Wharf is one of the best quality, and offers every facility to shippers.

A good Warehouse is connected with the Wharf, and a large cistern of Water will always be found on the Wharf, free to vessels of all classes. I have also a large lot of good baled Hay constantly on hand at low prices. There is also a good and commodious yard at the head of the Wharf for herding cattle, with a stream of water running through it, all free of charge.

Steamers will always find a plenty of good Cord Wood on the Wharf at reasonable rates, if they require it.

A share of patronage is solicited.

17:tf PHILIP KEACH.

Bricks! Bricks!

FOR SALE CHEAP,

250,000 BRICKS, IN QUANTITIES TO suit purchasers. Apply to

PETER JUDSON,
17:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

Bank Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROprietor of the

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON.

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

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

17:tf JOHN C. NEWELL, Proprietor.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE new Capitol building to be erected at Olympia, W. T., will be received by the undersigned until the 29th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, at which time they will be opened and examined, and the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars paid for the plan adopted.

Parties furnishing plans and specifications will make a drawing of the building, and also a ground plan, and make out a complete list of specifications embracing materials, size, subdivisions, quality of materials, and all the minute specifications necessary for letting out a contract for the erection of said building. The entire appropriation by Congress for this purpose being Thirty Thousand Dollars, Architects will confine their plans to a structure not exceeding that amount in cost.

NOTE.—In addition to the foregoing notice of the late commissioner, the undersigned will state that it is the present intention to construct the building of brick, with stone foundation, and to have it fire-proof as far as practicable.

It is desirable that plans should be prepared with the view to the enlargement, or of its becoming a portion of a more extensive building hereafter.

The site is upon high ground overlooking the Bay of Olympia.

Plans and specifications must be addressed to the undersigned at Olympia, Washington Territory.

R. M. WALKER,
Acting Commissioner.

Olympia, August 17, 1860. 15:td

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the Estate of the late REUBEN BEAN, by the Probate Court of Kitsap County, W. T., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to me at my office in Port Madison, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.

JOHN WEBSTER,
Administrator.

Port Madison, Aug. 20th, 1860. 15:4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the Estate of the late JOHN A. COLDERWOOD, by the Probate Court of Kitsap County, W. T., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to me at my office in Port Madison, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.

JOHN WEBSTER,
Administrator.

Port Madison, Aug. 20th, 1860. 15:4

Just Received!

THE FINEST LOT OF GOODS EVER brought to Steilacoom, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Ladies' fine Flounced Dress Patterns;
ALL WOOL DE LAINE DRESS PATTERNS;
ENGLISH BAREGE DRESS PATTERNS;
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS;
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS;
SILK HAIR NETS;
ZEPHYR HOOPS;
BONNET RUSHES,

And the latest styles of Dress Trimmings.

Also—A fine lot of Hoop Skirts, and a general assortment of fancy goods.

14:tf MRS. F. PARKINSON.

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.

8-1:tf WM. BEDINGTON & CO.

NOTICE.

J. D. LAMAN IS MY DULY AUTHORIZED attorney to receive notes, accounts, &c., due and payable to me, with authority to sue for and collect the same, if not promptly paid. Those indebted will therefore take timely warning, and spare themselves the costs and expenses of a resort to legal proceedings.

J. D. LAMAN may be found at any time at the Stage Office in Steilacoom, on Commercial street, near Main.

17:tf J. J. WESTBROOK.

Special Notices.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass

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

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists,
33:3m 143 and 145 Clay st, San Francisco.

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

G. G. Q., Sec'y.

Steilacoom, June 14th, 1860.

I. O. of O. F.

THE regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are held on the second and fourth Saturday evenings in each month, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend. URBAN E. HICKS, Sec'y.

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.

ROBERT H. TUCKER, 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 no 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—whereof I have given him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self sacrifice and undeserved misfortune. KOSSUTH LAJOS

Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, 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.,
3:1ym San Francisco Cal.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEARING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEARING THE CAPITOL Grounds at Olympia, W. T., will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, the 29th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., when they will be opened, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The proposals should be made out at a given price per acre for clearing off the timber, taking out the stumps to a depth of ten inches, and removing the inequalities of the surface.

They should be sealed up and addressed to GEORGE GALLAGHER, Acting Capitol Commissioner, Steilacoom, W. T. The bids will be opened at Olympia at the time above mentioned.

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting all the bids, should they be considered exorbitant.

Steilacoom, W. T., July 30th, 1860.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
18:td Acting Capitol Commissioner.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE new Capitol building to be erected at Olympia, W. T., will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, the 29th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., at which time they will be opened and examined, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars paid for the plan adopted.

Parties furnishing plans and specifications will make a drawing of the building, and also a ground plan, and make out a complete list of specifications embracing materials, size, subdivisions, quality of materials, and all the minute specifications necessary for letting out a contract for the erection of said building. The entire appropriation by Congress for this purpose being thirty thousand dollars, architects will confine their plans to a structure not exceeding that amount in cost.

The plans and specifications should be sealed up and addressed to GEORGE GALLAGHER, Acting Capitol Commissioner, Steilacoom, W. T.

Steilacoom, W. T., July 30th, 1860.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
18:td Acting Capitol Commissioner.

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. 8-1:tf

STEILACOOM

ACADEMY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HAD SEVeral years' experience as a Teacher in a High School in Pennsylvania, designs opening an Academy in Steilacoom, for the instruction of the youth of both sexes. He proposes to give a thorough practical education in the various branches, and flatters himself that he is well qualified by education for the task.

The Academic course will consist of three departments. The tuition, per quarter of eleven weeks in each department, will be as follows, viz:—

Primary Department—Orthography, &c. $8 00
Junior Department—English Grammar, &c. 10 00
Senior Department—Algebra, &c. 12 00

The school will be opened on the first Monday in September. Parties abroad who may wish to communicate with him on the subject will address through Steilacoom Post Office, Pierce County, W. T.

18:tf REV. GEORGE W. SLOAN.

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,
8-1:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1860.

LATEST DOMESTIC NEWS.

The steamer *Cortes*, Capt. Hudson, arrived at this place at an early hour on Monday morning, bringing the mail, freight, and passengers. She brings dates from the Eastern States to the 24th ult., and from Europe to the 15th.

The Pony express arrived in California on the 5th of September, with dates from St. Louis to the 24th ult.

We give the following general summary of news:

The State Convention of California have nominated H. Griffith, Richard P. Hammond, Don Pablo de la Guerra, and T. F. Price, as State Electors. They are all gentlemen of ability, and strong for Douglas.

It is reported that the Government is determined to concentrate a strong naval force at some point on the Gulf.

Intelligence from Arkansas says that the independent candidate for Governor was elected by 3,000 majority.

A former banker of San Francisco, Frank Ward, has been arrested on a charge of forgery.

The Republican State Convention met in New York on the 21st ult., and nominated Hon. E. D. Morgan and Robert Campbell, the present incumbents, for Governor and Lieut. Governor.

The insult to our Consul and flag by the Liberal party of New Granada, Rio Hache, has been considered by our Government, and vessels will no doubt be sent there to prevent similar outrages.

Fort Kearny, Nebraska, dispatches state that the fight with the Kiowas and Camanches, near the Republican River, resulted in twenty or thirty of them being killed. Two of the troops were wounded, one missing, and five of the Indian guides killed.

The Navajo Indians made an attack on a little settlement near Santa Fe, and killed two men. The Indians were pursued by the troops and citizens. Three were killed and five wounded. The total loss of the Indians was thirteen killed and several wounded.

At a mass meeting in Paris, Illinois, on the 18th ult., from 10,000 to 12,000 persons were present. The enthusiasm for Douglas and Johnson was unbounded.

Gen. Walker landed at Truxillo on the 5th, and took possession of the town. Only one gun was fired, by which two of Walker's men were wounded.

Advices from the city of Mexico to Aug. 2d, state that all is anarchy and confusion. The Liberals and Conservatives are in arms. Foreign Ministers try to get the contending parties to come to terms, but the Liberals will not consent.

Dates to Aug. 22, report rich gold discoveries near Acapulco, and the prospect is that they are extensive.

The noble widow of Sir John Franklin arrived in New York by the last steamer, and will, after a visit to Boston and other eastern cities, proceed to the Pacific, and probably take up her winter residence in San Francisco.

Gen. Harney, in compliance with an order issued more than six months ago, reported himself in person to the Secretary of War at Washington. He was relieved from the command of the department of Oregon at the instance of Lieut. Gen. Scott, for reasons in connection with the San Juan Island case. It is probable he will be court-martialed.

By stage-coach at Portland, three days later intelligence has been received, bringing the dates down to the 28th, inclusive. Nothing of interest is contained in the later advices.

FOREIGN NEWS.

News from Liverpool is to the 15th August, per *City of Baltimore*. It is not of striking importance.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, between Soakim and Aden, have laid a second cable between the above mentioned ports.

Fifteen thousand English troops are to be landed at Syria, from the fleet.

Eighteen thousand Garibaldians had landed in Calabria. Garibaldi is reported to have been at Naples, to confer with the revolutionary leaders.

Naples had been proclaimed in a state of siege.

Report says that Austria will renounce the treaty of Villa Franca, and actively oppose Garibaldi in Naples.

The massacre of Paldere is confirmed.

The Irish volunteers have been granted permission to leave Rome. They were sick and discontented; had been engaged in several riots, and two or three of them had been shot by the authorities.

The latest dates from Damascus reported all quiet there, but murders were still committed in the surrounding country. Three thousand Christian women were sold at 25 piastres apiece, and were detained in harems.

There had been over 400 arrests made at Damascus, of persons implicated in the late massacre. Immediate trial was had of all the culprits, and those found guilty were speedily executed. The city was tranquil, and the authority of the Sultan, under the effect of these vigorous measures, was again restored.

Advices from Beyrout to the 16th July state that the majority of the Mussulmans had not taken part in the massacres at Damascus. Dates from that place to the 17th announce that the massacre had ended. The Kurds and Bedouins had retired into the interior, but the Christians were still concealing themselves. Fuad Pasha arrived at Beyrout on the 17th.

Sir Henry Bulwer had advised the Sultan to recall the Grand Vizier.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the English Consul at Damascus estimates the number of slain at from 2,000 to 2,500; but that the other foreign consuls at the scene of desolation place the figure as high as 4,000.

The semi-official *Journal de Constantinople* admits that the number of victims at Damascus amounted to 2,000. The same journal gives a denial to the report that the Sultan had requested the Viceroy of Egypt to send reinforcements of 10,000 soldiers.

The Pony Express, at Sacramento, brings dates from Europe to the 17th ult., with the following additional items:

A resolution for raising £3,000,000 for India was agreed to in the House of Commons.

Great interest prevails in Paris on the Syrian and Italian questions.

The Garibaldian troops were repulsed in attempting to land at Naples. 200 succeeded in landing, but were pursued into the interior. Garibaldi was expected to attack Venice soon.

Austria will maintain the conflict against Italy alone. Prussia remains neutral, while other Powers do not interfere.

Chinese advices say that Son Chow was sacked and burned. The Imperial troops are said to have joined the Rebels.

It is thought Garibaldi intends to attack Austria on the Croatian coast.

A correspondent says that the Pope has written a letter to the Cardinal of France, in which he considers all as lost, and, although convinced he will die by the bullet of an assassin, yet he will quit Rome under no consideration.

The Sultan is about to address Queen Victoria and Napoleon, desiring to have the sole punishment of offenders.

MINING NEWS.

The steamer *Wilson G. Hunt* arrived from the river on Saturday evening last. She brought thirty passengers, some of whom were from the Cariboo diggings. Ballou's Express had $13,000; a trader, $5,000; and a company of five miners, $6,500. As near as we could learn, about $30,000 in treasure came down on her.

Mr. J. Conser, from Keethley's Creek, called upon us yesterday, and furnished the following information.

Keethley's claim, on Keethley's creek, alluded to in our paper last week, as having been preparing for work, has been opened, and the front bar yielded from $12 to $35 to the hand—nothing extra in those parts. The flat, back of the bar, however, prospected the day our informant left *four dollars to the pan!* The dirt, however, is only about a foot thick.

Black & McDonnell's claim, on the same creek, is a very rich claim. One share and a half sold for $1100. It pays $50 to the hand per day—pay-dirt from three to five feet deep.

Hastine's claim has been tunneled about thirty feet into the bank. The dirt prospects from 25 to 75 cents to the pan. It is the "best thing" in British Columbia, and will last for years.

On the same creek, Patterson's claim is paying from two to three ounces per day to the hand. Jud, Morland & Co.'s claim pays about the same. These diggings are in the bed of the creek. There are several other claims in the vicinity which are paying equally as well.

We stated last week that Harvey & Co.'s claim paid in six days, $2100. The following week the same boys cleaned up $1750. O'Rooke & Co., below Harvey's, average from three to four ounces per day to the hand. The pay-dirt in this claim is from three to seven feet deep. A share in this claim sold for $1600.

Miners are very busy at work about the Forks of Quesnelle; but our informant could not state how they were doing.

Mr. Conser thinks a large number of men will winter in the country the coming winter.—British Colonist, 18th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A short time since, several boys were playing on a freight car, at Lincoln, Illinois, trying which could stand longest on his head. A little son of Thomas Lindsay stood thus nearly five minutes, when he was prevented from standing longer by one of the other boys. After gaining his feet he immediately ran home, complaining that his head hurt him, and in a few hours afterwards expired, the blood rushing to the brain causing apoplexy. Let the little boys be careful how they play.

Work on the Charleston (S. C.) custom house has been suspended by order of the Treasury Department. The building has been in the course of erection upwards of ten years.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* says that the Russian Czar has abandoned emancipation; and that a rising of the serfs was expected.

Three cargoes of native Africans have been landed in the cotton States within a few weeks. They brought at auction, from three to eight hundred dollars each.

The lead mines of Galena yield one thousand pigs per day. The yield of the present year indicates an increase of fifty thousand pigs over last year.

The lake carrying trade is more active than it has been at any time since 1858, the services of all vessels that can carry grain being in demand.

The farmers in the vicinity of Davenport, Iowa, have been compelled to combine in order to get their work done. Many of their hands deserted them for higher wages—although $2 25 per day—in the midst of their work.

From our exchanges we learn that at Helena, Arkansas, and neighborhood, numbers of cattle have been seized with some disease unknown to that locality, which is proving very fatal.

The famous "Dighton Rock," known far and wide for its mysterious inscriptions, has recently been sold to the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen, in Denmark.

At Collinsville, Ill., on Saturday last, a man named William Thompson was killed by the accidental discharge of a cannon which he was firing in honor of a large demonstration of the friends of Judge Douglas.

Mrs. Fisher, consort of Seth Fisher, Esq., residing near Union Bridge, Md., accidentally trod upon a nail, producing tetanus, from the effects of which she died a few days after.

A school-house at Marion, Lynn county, Iowa, was struck by lightning a short time since, and three out of seven children present were instantly killed. The other four, with Miss Kellogg, the teacher, were knocked senseless.

Of twenty thousand persons who applied for enlistment in the United States army last year, only eighteen hundred were physically qualified for admission. The average number of candidates accepted is one to every nine who apply.

A young man named John Adair, of Greenville, Georgia, attempted to pass a forged check at Columbus, Georgia, on Tuesday last, but the broker doubted it, and started to walk with Adair to see the reported drawer. On the way the young man leaped into the river and attempted to escape by swimming, but failed and was drowned.

The horse-tamer, Rarey, is said to have gone to Shetland to purchase ponies in that locality.

During the last year, no less than 659 agricultural articles were patented in this country. Of these 147 were seed planters, 113 harvesters, 58 cultivators, 43 plows, and 42 churns.

The real and personal estate of New York city is estimated at $702,000,000.

The heir to the Prussian crown, Prince Frederick William, is said to be Grand Master of all the Masonic lodges of the kingdom. He was successor to Gen. Sclasansky, deceased.

The German papers report the death at the advanced age of 80 years, of Gotthilf Heinrich von Schulbert, the natural philosopher.

Major Culbertson, who has just come from the Rocky Mountains, says the head waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers are so near together, that he at one time drank from the Missouri, on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and a half hour afterwards from the Columbia, on the Pacific.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Purser Lowell, of the *Eliza Anderson*, has our thanks for a large file of the Portland *Daily Advertiser* in advance of the mail; Wells, Fargo & Co. for files of California, Oregon and Atlantic papers; and J. W. Sullivan for a bundle of the best Eastern newspapers and pictorials, all by the steamer *Cortes*, on Monday last.

Miscellaneous.

Puget Sound DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN, WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESsary for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.

No charge made except for price of the medicines.

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

25-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

TIME! TIME!

A WATCHMAKER IN

STEILACOOM!

JAMES E. D. JESTER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

HAS LOCATED IN STEILACOOM, WHERE he hopes, 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

H. G. WILLIAMSON;

LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

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

WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,

ALSO,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

BACON, HAMS, LARD, TOBACCO, CANDLES, CAN FRUITS, HONEY, OYSTERS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

50:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

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.

8-1:tf PHILIP KEACH.

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, Allspice, Cloves, Mustard, Capers, Table Sauces, Clam 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

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.

CHAS. EISENBEIS & CO., Steilacoom, W. T.

25:tf

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 F. WHITMAN.

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.

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.

27:tf MARTIN SCHMIEG, Steilacoom.

Business Cards.

P. J. MOOREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

STEILACOOM, W. T. 10:tf

FRANK CLARK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office—Corner of Commercial and Main streets.

STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

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 Clickatat and Snoqualmoo streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

EXPRESS

AND

EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL : : : : : : $600,000

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

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT

ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA; UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

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

EXPRESS FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure under our own open policies held with the best English Companies, viz: Indemnity Mutual Marine; Marine Insurance; | Royal Exchange Insurance; London Assurance.

Forward Freight and Parcels

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

Forward Daily Expresses,

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

Semi-monthly Express

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

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

Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st., corner of Balch.

2:tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

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, Port Townsend, W. T.

5-1:tf

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.

GEORGE GALLAGHER, Commercial st., Steilacoom.

8-1y

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.

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. 8-1:tf

GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND Crockeryware for sale by

19:tf BALCH & WEBBER.

San Francisco.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS!

THE ONLY REGULAR TRIMMINGS STORE IN San Francisco!

Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, Under Linen, Children's Clothes, Zephyrs, Wools, &c.,

Together with a complete assortment of all goods for Ladies' and Children's use.

MRS. D. NORCROSS, No. 144 Sacramento st.

PACIFIC

FRINGE, CORD, GIMP and TASSEL

MANUFACTORY.

D. NORCROSS, *Proprietor*,

144 Sacramento st., above Montgomery,

8-15:tf San Francisco.

PREMIUM REGALIA!

FIRST PREMIUMS AWARDED BY

STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

FOR THE

BEST REGALIA;

TO

D. NORCROSS, San Francisco.

Masonic Blue Lodges, Odd Fellows' Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Councils, Knights Templars, Odd Fellows' Encampments, Degree Lodges, Independent Order of Knighthood, Sons of Temperance, Temple of Honor, Independent Order of Good Templars, And all other Societies furnished with

REGALIA, JEWELS, ROBES, COSTUMES, EMBLEMS,

And all other articles, used by the different Fraternities, furnished in full sets or to individual members, at PRICES MUCH LOWER than can possibly be afforded by any other house, and cheaper than can be imported from the East; as we do our own manufacturing, and are not compelled to pay a profit to others.

Military Companies supplied with full sets of UNIFORMS on very liberal terms. Military Goods, Gold and Silver Embroideries, Flags, Banners, &c, &c, at reduced rates.

Orders, which will meet our prompt attention, are respectfully solicited.

D. NORCROSS, 144 Sacramento st., above Montgomery,

8-15:tf San Francisco.

JOHN T. DALY'S

OLD "Q" BRANDY!

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

PURE ARTICLE OF FRENCH BRANDY;

And is unsurpassed in quality.

THE EXTENSIVE SALE OF THIS BRANDY IN CALIFORNIA FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS SUFFICIENTLY TESTS ITS REPUTATION.

The cases are branded

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

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,

14:3m San Francisco, Sole Agents.

EUREKA WHISKY.

DEALERS IN THE INTERIOR ARE cautioned against purchasing

EUREKA WHISKY

Unless the packages have the name of

"WM. NEWELL & CO., S. F."

Burnt into each Barrel and Half Barrel, in a Circular Brand around the Bung.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.

Purchasers should be particular to buy of such Houses as keep only the GENUINE ARTICLE.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,

13:3m San Francisco, Sole Agents.

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, PORT MADISON, PORT LUDLOW, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, BELLINGHAM BAY, SEATTLE, PORT GAMBLE, PORT TOWNSEND, NEW DUNGINESS, 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. SCRANTON,

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. Y. TRASE, 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, Stewart street, San Francisco. | BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T. 1:tf

TO NON-RESIDENTS.

CHILDREN RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, AND DEsirous of attending the Steilacoom school, can obtain board at the residence of the lady teacher. Terms moderate.

Steilacoom Jan. 17th, 1860. MRS. A. VENNER. 43:tf

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.

29:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

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., First st. San Francisco.

3-3:6m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

NEW MUSIC STORE!

GRAY & HERWIG

HAVE REMOVED TO RABE'S BUILDING, 163 Clay street, 2d 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,

3 1:3m 163 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,

2d floor, Howard's new building, Sansome st. Between Commercial and Clay streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Now receiving, 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.

37:3m1s 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,

3000 boxes Adamantine Candles;
2000 do new Layer Raisins;
600 do Pic Fruits and Preserves;
200 do Oysters, best brands;
300 cases Leaf Lard;
100 bbls Extra Clear Pork;
300 firkins new June Butter;
200 kf bbls Family Mackerel;
200 kitts do do;
500 sheets Green and Black Tea.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Case Goods. 47.3m1s

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 partnership 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. 29: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 the ough line to the Columbia River.

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

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.

Cor. Commercial and Balch sts., Steilacoom

Agriculture.

Agriculture in Japan.

None of the hilly country of Japan appears to be cultivated, probably from being beyond the reach of irrigation,—which is universally practised. The intervales or bottom lands are in constant cultivation, and made to yield two crops annually. The great staple of the empire is rice, and is grown wherever the land can be irrigated. The accessible hills are graded in benches, are planted with vegetables, and these have to depend upon rain for moisture.

Each family has an allotment of land, from half an acre to two acres. The preparation of the land is mostly by the hand. Sometimes a single bullock draws a plow, which is made of wood and pointed with iron. The hoe, harrow and other implements, are of wood. The ground is worked into a perfect pulp. All crops seem to be planted in drills, distance between about a foot, and watered with liquid manure, collected and preserved in covered tanks on the sides of the road. In the region of Simoda, wheat and barley reach their maturity in April, and are harvested in June. No cotton or sugar cane were noticed, but vegetables common to our climate, including potatoes, corn and fruits, were cultivated.

The mulberry tree is grown in great abundance. This is done for the purpose of rearing silk worms for the manufacture of silk fabrics and paper. This last article is used for innumerable purposes. It is made from the inner bark of the tree. It is very strong and of a silk-like texture. The finer kinds are stamped with figures, like muslins. The coarser sort serve for pocket handkerchiefs, and the finer is pasted upon frames to make light shades. It enters into the structure of every house. It is fixed to large, light, sash like frames, which extend from the ceiling to the floor. These are placed in grooves, along which they slide upon little chinaware wheels. In many of the houses they form most of the partitions, and by removing them or replacing them, the apartments may be enlarged or diminished at pleasure. When used for the outside walls, they answer for windows, and the paper is protected from the rain by the roofs projecting in the form of a portico It also answers the purpose of strings. A piece of the thicker sort is cut into narrow slips, and rolled once or twice between the hands, making a stout and strong cord.

The products of the soil, as well as other valuables, are kept in store houses built of a material that will withstand fire, and finished on the outside to a hard smooth surface, like walls made of plaster Paris. They are but one story in height, but large and commodious; their size averaging about fifty by twenty five feet, with a fire proof top, and the whole covered from the weather by light wooden roofs.

Recent Lunar Discoveries.

It is only recently that the capital notion so persistently maintained by certain astronomers, of the utter lifeless waste of the moon's surface, has been exploded. The way this idea got prevalence was in denying the existence of an atmosphere about the moon, a state of things that would of necessity exclude the existence of water and organic life from our satellite. This theory led to the further denial of heat in the lunar rays, from which flows a multitude of errors.

But Knox and Melvin have proved by exact observations that there is heat in moonshine, and Zantodeschi has measured it in its effects upon the mimose, while an English scholar has demonstrated that the earth is colder in the first quarter of the moon than it is in the second.

Again, moonshine exerts a wonderful influence on plants. Light enables them to absorb carbon from the carbonic acid gas of the atmosphere, and this is their daily work. They sleep at night, except when the moonlight wakes them up, and sets them to work again. So the farmer is right who sows his seed just before the full of the moon, for the plants come up about the time of the new moon and pass their infancy under the dark nights, but when the full moon comes, its light sets them to work, and thus the process of growing is continued night and day, while a contrary course is injurious to the tender plant, which requires sleep.

The sailors say that the moon eats up the clouds, and Whewell and Quetelet have proved the truth of the observation, by showing that more rain falls in the dark of the moon than in the second and third quarters.

Webb has shown, by a careful comparison of the present appearance of the moon's surface with that made by Mædler twenty years ago, that it has undergone great changes.—Several of the minor craters have assumed different shapes. These changes indicate the existence of air and water. Secchi has demonstrated that the peaks of the highest mountains of the moon are covered with snow. De la Rive has discovered that what used to be regarded as barren plains are extensive forests. Schwade, the discoverer of the periodical time of the sun's spots, sustains this discovery of De la Rive's. After a careful examination, he found furrows to consist of trees, leafless at one season and in full foliage at another, for the changes in their appearance are periodic. Hence another proof of atmosphere and water, and all the phenomena incident to the existence of the elements.

The photography of the moon's surface now going on in the American and European Observatories, and the special attention paid to the study of the lunar surface by some of the most distinguished astronomers of the day, cannot fail to result in more wonderful discoveries than these we have just noticed. We have no doubt the mass of matter of which the moon is made, will be found to be of the same character as that of the earth, and subject to similar laws of existence, and that the surface will be found to be capable of sustaining organic life.

Black Cake.—One pound of sugar, one pound butter, one pound flour, twelve eggs, quarter of a pint brandy, two pounds raisins; mace and cinnamon, two tablespoonful mixed; two nutmegs, one glassful wine, half a glassful rose water, one pound citron.

Errors in Shoeing Horses.

Crippled and hoof bound horses are becoming more and more common where they are used on hard roads, and the methods of shoeing adopted by many blacksmiths to prevent lameness, in the opinion of the writer, only increases the evil. Usually shoes are made with the nail-holes too near the toe. This leaves the heel unsupported, and throws the strain, in traveling and pulling, about midway between the heel and toe, which is the weakest part of the hoof. Often, when the shoes are removed, the sole of the foot is found torn loose from the hoof at the heels, leaving sores called corns. This is more common with heavy wide-footed horses, though the same style of shoeing will produce it in all.

Burning the hoof with the hot shoe, to fit it to its place, is often practised. A number of years' experience has taught me that this should not be done. When a horse's hoof is properly trimmed, the sole is less than a quarter of an inch thick; burning will crisp and destroy the life of the seam, causing the sole and hoof to separate. This is followed by sprawling and rottenness of the hoof, lowering of the sole, turning up of the toe, and general ill-shape of the foot, and the horse becomes a clumsy cripple.

Horses likely to become hoof-bound generally have small, tough, horny hoofs of good growth; but, with proper care, they may be kept free from lameness. If the shoes be not properly fastened near the heels it causes the toe to incline forward, the sole becomes hard and dead, the heels contract and the frog is injured. Lameness must follow from the action of the coffin joint being retarded.

To keep the foot in its natural shape, the shoe should be made to fit wide at the heels; the "calk" should slant square, inclining a little outward. The shoe should be nailed well back towards the heels, say from an inch and a quarter to two inches from the calks, thus securing it solidly from heel to toe. When the foot is in its natural shape, as strong a nail-hold can be had at the turn of the heel as anywhere about the hoof.

The clip, or outward projection from the shoe, used by many, is worse than useless. The hoof is weakened by the notch made to receive it, and is injured by the burning given to fit it in. By this treatment horses whose feet have been worn short at the toe, have often been lamed by crisping the sole and affecting the quick, causing it to fester in a few days after shoeing. After a horse's feet have been thus maltreated, it will most generally take from six months to a year's proper care to restore them to a sound condition.

A shoe properly put on should remain from ten to fourteen weeks. If a horse is shod oftener than once in two months, there will not be sufficient growth to afford a solid hold for the nails.

Rules for Poultry Keepers.

Those who expect to be successful in raising or managing poultry, or hope to make it a paying part of farm business, should observe a few simple rules which will save them from much disappointment and trouble:

It is not advisable to keep large numbers of hens together, or go into the poultry business on a large scale. It is found impracticable and unprofitable—besides they cannot be kept in so healthy a condition as where but few are together.

It is impossible to keep hens to advantage without having a suitable and properly arranged home for their accommodation. This is as necessary as that a farmer should have a stable for his cattle, or a dwelling for his family.

In connection with the house, a poultry-yard should be provided, which should contain a grass plot, gravel, some quantities of slacked lime and dry ashes.

The inside of the poultry house should be whitewashed twice a year or oftener, which will serve to keep it free from vermin, and the hens will be kept in better condition

Pure water in sufficient quantities must be provided several times a day, in Winter and Summer.

Feed should should be given at regular periods. To fatten fowls, they must not be allowed to run at large.

Very early potatoes are obtained by allowing the potatoes intended for seed to push forth shoots before they are planted.—With this view some early kinds are placed in a layer about three or four inches in depth in some warm place, such as a stable on the loft or floor of any out-house, &c. The potatoes are covered with straw sufficient to protect them until the proper time for planting arrives. The sets, each with a robust bud or shoot a couple of inches long, are then planted in rows about fifteen inches apart and eight or nine inches from set to set. These sets, with the shoots retained in an upright position, are covered to the depth of five or six inches with fine mold, and as the plants advance in growth, additonal earth is drawn up to them with the hoe.

Watering Trees.—More trees are destroyed than saved by injudicious watering. Many persons pour pailful after pailful of cold water around the roots of newly planted trees, during the early part of the season; the object being to assist the tree by supplying the moisture to force out its buds and leaves to vigorous growth. The result is, more often, to create disease and rapid decay in the roots, to drown the young fibres, and, by keeping the ground wet and cold, produce death. Better hoe around the tree every night, just at sundown, and let the watering alone. The former practice will destroy the tree; the latter will save it.

To Make Cabbages Thrifty.—Mix plaster of Paris and ashes in equal parts, and add one quart of fine salt to each peck; put a large tablespoonful to each plant, mix the earth with the compound, but confined to the roots when transplanted. Soot, lime and pulverized charcoal in equal parts, has answered the same purpose.

Dover Cake.—Three-quarters of a pound butter, six eggs, two pounds flour, one and a half pounds sugar two nutmegs, one pint milk, one tablespoonful soda, two pounds of raisins.

Miscellaneous.

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.

By late arrivals we have received a large assortment of printing cards of all colors and sizes, which enables us to fill any orders in that line, however extensive, at much less than former charges.

Orders solicited from all parts of the Territory, which will be filled to the satisfaction of our patrons.

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

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

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

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

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

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

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

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 afflicted with chronic diseases 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.

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

Rudey'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. 33:tf

MARINE HOSPITAL,
Port Townsend, June 22, 1858.

DR. P. M. O'BRIEN, LATE RESIDENT PHYsician and Surgeon of the County Hospital, San Francisco, and of the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, is now in charge of the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend.

DR. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself, too, with the hope that an experience of sixteen years in the practice of his profession, both private and hospital, together with a thorough medico-chirurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a diploma to that effect, will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.

Letters addressed

P. M. O'BRIEN, M.D.,
Port Townsend,

will be duly acknowledged. 17:tf

TOWN LOTS!

BILLS'S ADDITION TO STEILACOOM.

GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LAID OUT his land claim, adjoining Capt. Balch's claim, into Town Lots of one acre each, is now prepared to sell Lots to suit parties desiring either to locate and improve or seeking investment. This claim, for advantageous location, is not excelled by any on Puget Sound. The site has been laid out with a view to beauty and convenience; the streets being four rods wide, and the whole plot well watered by springs. Sites for three churches have already been donated and set apart. The prices of Lots range from $50 to $150 each, according to locality.

The proprietor contemplates building a wharf from the claim during the coming summer, which cannot fail to greatly enhance the value of the entire property.

A power of attorney having been given to Frank Clark, Esq., during my absence in Oregon, notice is hereby given that the same is now withdrawn.

LEMUEL BILLS. 50:tf

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Leonard Scott & Co.'s

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BRITISH REVIEWS

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200 bales 30 inch brown drills;
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20 cases blue denims;
10 bales hickory stripes;
20 bales ¾, 7/8 and 4-4 tickings;
10 bales scarlet, blue and gray flannels;
10 bales Ballardvale white flannel;
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5 cases wool and half wool plaids;
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10 cases Pacific-cover styles De Laines;
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3 cases French Merinos;
1000 Bay State plaid shawls;
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And a large assortment of other Dress Goods.

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1000 pairs white, green and blue Mackinaw;
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Black and fancy silk cravats, neckties, silk handkerchiefs, suspenders, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale low by

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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.

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Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, late of the Hungarian Army, and honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, calls attention to the following maladies, in the treatment of which he guarantees a cure Diseases of the Brain, such as Epilepsy, Apoplexy, rushes of blood to the head, Inflammation of its different tissues, partial and complete Paralysis and Insanity, and all Functional Derangements, such as loss of memory, aversion to society, misanthropy, timidity, nervous excitement from slight causes, self distrust, giddiness, headache, ringing in the ears, confusion of ideas, love of solitude optical illusions, disturbed sleep and incapability for labor and study. Also in diseases of the lungs and air passages, such as Tubercular disease or consumption, pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, pleurites or pluriey, asthma, humoral or spasmodic, bronchitis, laryngitis, and all forms of catarrhal affections; also diseases of the liver, such as hepatitis or inflammation of the liver, congestions of the liver, abscesses of the liver, calculi in the gall, bladder and ducts, jaundice, and those diseases which impair its functions, such as Panama fever, bilious and intermitting fevers, and the consequences which these disorders leave behind them.

Also diseases of the Stomach, such as Gastritis or inflammation of the Bowels, dyspepsia in all its forms, which destroy appetite and digestion; Flatulency, Dysentery and Diarrhœa; also diseases of the Kidneys and other urinary organs, such as diabetes, or an excessive flow of urine, Albuminaria, commonly known as Bright's disease, (in this complaint physician nor patient oftentimes suspect the presence of disease until too late; the most common symptoms are general indigestion, with dropsical swelling,) calculi in the Kidneys, Urethra or Bladder, enuresis or inability to retain the urine; cystitis or inflammation of the bladder, and all other disorders of the urinary organs; also diseases of the womb and its appendages, such as irregularities of the Menses, when excessive, defective, suppressed or irregular prolapsus or falling of the womb, sterility, ovarian dropsy, and other diseases of the parts. In the treatment of any of the above diseases, the Doctor has many new remedies, and guarantees a perfect cure in all cases, or the money will be returned. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free.

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Self-abuse, nervous debility, syphilis in all its stages, strictures, gleets, gravel, diabetes, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, mercurial rheumatism, scrofula, pains in the bones and ankles, diseases of the lungs, throat, nose and eyes, ulcers upon the body or limbs, cancers, dropsy, epileptic fits, St. Vitus's dance, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the sexual organs, such as nervous trembling, loss of memory, loss of power, general weakness, dimness of vision, with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, loss of sight, wakefulness, dyspepsia, liver diseases, eruptions upon the face, pain in the back and head, female irregularities, and all improper discharges of both sexes.

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

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With or without iron frames, have, in their new SCALE AND IMPROVED ACTION, a power and compass of tone equal to the grand, with the beauty and durability of the square piano. The press and first music houses have justly pronounced them equal, if not superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand the action of any climate

Horace Waters' Melodeons, (used the equal temperament) superior in each desirable quality. He also furnishes Prince's, Carhart's and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, $150; two banks of keys, $200; organ pedal bass melodeons, $250, $275 and $300—less a liberal discount

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The Piano came to hand, and in first rate order. It is a beautiful instrument.—Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

John Hewitt, of Carthage, New York, who has had one of the Horace Waters Pianos, writes as follows:—"A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1858. My piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more—they will be more popular than any other make."

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H. Waters, Esq—Dear Sir: Having used one of your pianofortes for two years past, I have found it a very superior instrument.—Alonzo Gray, Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary.

Rev. Mr. Haynes writes as follows:—Preston Hollow, N. Y., July 26th, 1858. Mr. Waters—Dear Sir: I received the Melodeon safe and in good order; am well pleased with the external appearance and the tone also. I hope I shall have occasion to order one or two more the present season.

Tioga, N. Y., July 28th 1858. Horace Waters, Esq.—Sir: The Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satisfactory and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very liberal terms on which you furnished it, and for the very honorable manner in which you have fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, all that you promised. Very respectfully yours, &c., J. L. Smith.

The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place.—James L. Cleaves, Charleston, Va.

The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for your liberal discount—will do all I can for you in these parts.—Rev J. M. McCormick, Yazoo ville, S. C.

The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family. Accept my thanks for your promptness.—Robert Cooper, Warrenham, Bradford co., Pa.

Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our county.—Thomas A. Latham, Campbelton, Ga.

We are very much obliged to you for having sent such a fine instrument for $250, and we shall take pains to recommend it—Brank, Reid & Co. Buffalo Democrat.

The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best; we are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.—New York Evangelist.

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Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison, with the finest made anywhere in the country.—Home Journal.

Horace Waters' Pianofortes are of full, rich, and even tone and powerful. New York Musical Review.

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give them a call whenever they go to New York.—Graham's Magazine.

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