

# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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## PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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For six months, 3 00  
Single copies, 15¢

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IN PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL STYLE.

Executed with neatness and dispatch, and forwarded as per order to any part of the country.

Payment for Jobs must always accompany the order.

National enthusiasm is the greatest nursery of genius.

Malt-treated—The man whom you invite to "lager" with you.

Revelations in fashions are not revolutions in taste, but of caprice.

The sunshine of life is made up of very few beams that are bright all the time.

Simplicity of manner, as of dress, is a charm that a woman generally admires in another more than herself.

Nothing can be more unjust or ridiculous than to be angry with another because he is not of your opinion.

There is something still better than spending one's time pleasantly—the spending it both pleasantly and profitably.

The man whose soul lives in the thoughts of wealth can never become the possessor of that inestimable jewel—content.

Never pride yourself on having done a particularly wise thing; it may hereafter show itself to have been particularly foolish.

There are no fragments so precious as those of time, and none are so heedlessly lost by people who cannot make a moment, and yet waste years.

If money be not thy servant, it will be thy master. The covetous man cannot so properly be said to possess wealth, as that it may be said to possess him.

Some modern Rochefoucault says that "a new friend is sometimes only a troublesome acquaintance; but an old friend is often the greatest bore in the world."

Love is the only true maturer in humanity. We ripen vainly, unless with her assistance. The germ and blossom of the heart never awaken to consciousness and bloom under any other smiles.

Envy may justly be called "the gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity;" it is the most acid fruit that grows on the stock of sin; and a fluid so subtle that nothing but the life of divine love can purge it from the soul.

Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may bloom forth. Does not almost every body remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the days of his childhood?

"Yes, it appears so," returned the Bishop.

"And yet," he continued, "we are both fighting men. While the General is winking the sword of the flesh, I trust that I am using the sword of the Spirit. He is fighting the rebels, and I am fighting the spirits of darkness. There is this difference in the terms of our service: he is fighting with Price, while I am fighting without price."

"A good thing came off lately, when the Corn Exchange's last corps left for Harrisburg. Among the men was one who had a young wife. While they were waiting at Second and Dock streets for the order to march, the young wife was taking leave of her husband, in accents broken and eyes that lay heavy in tears, like violets in a summer shower. The man crossed her, but the tears still started; he told her of the patriot and the munificence of the Corn Exchange Association, yet the liquid crystals continued to fall; he told her of the country's danger, but her anguish remained unsoothed. At last he appeared weary of his endeavors, and tried another tack:

"Sally," said he, "Sally, quit crying; you see what the Corn Exchange have done; they've paid you my bounty, fitted me out, and everything."

"Yes," the girl sobbed, "but—"

"But what?"

"But if you get killed, what then?"

"Why," she hesitated a moment until a lucky thought struck her—"why then the Corn Exchange will find you another husband!"

The indifference of the idea changed the current of the girl's feelings, and a smile wreathed her pretty mouth and dimples in a manner that was pleasant to behold. The last tear rolled away, and as the word "forward" was given, she gave the young recruit a last kiss and departed in good cheer.

## Life's Autumn.

Autumn leaves around me falling—  
Falling to the ground—  
Solemn winds around me sighing,  
High in mournful sound;  
Now each separate leaf is shouting,  
As its page of life is closing,  
Sweet to hold its sound.

Lovely flowers around me fading—  
Fading from my sight—  
And the lovely beds that nurse them  
Wear the sickly light;  
Now their mother earth is waiting,  
As their beauty's disappearing,  
Cheerless robes of night.

Bright plumed summer birds are leaving—  
Leaving scenes so dear—  
And the sad notes are mourning,  
Moans too sad to hear;  
Sighing, sighing—mournful wailing—  
Winter tones so sadly speaking,  
Words of cold despair.

All winter's seasons blooming—  
Blooming but a day—  
Lighting earth with blossoms of beauty—  
Sweets that soon decay;  
Soon their drooping charms betoken  
That the spring has fled away,  
And they pass away.

Now life's autumn winds are chilling  
As we're fast before;  
And the days of life are filling  
Soon it will be o'er;  
This sad tale takes up the warning—  
So come, let's welcome heaven's morning,  
Feeling sigh no more.

## John Brown.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

I've a guinea I can spend, I've a wife and I've a friend,  
And a troop of little children at my knee, John Brown;  
I've a cottage of my own, with the ivy overgrown,  
And a cottage with a view of the sea, John Brown;  
I can sit at my table, by my study's open door,  
So contented I am, I'm not above my pay, John Brown;  
And I'll tell you what I love and what I hate, John Brown.

I love the song of birds, and the children's early words,  
And a woman's loving voice, low and sweet, John Brown;  
And I like a fine frock and a pair of crimson shoes,  
And arescence, and fawning, and deceit, John Brown;  
I love the meadow flowers, and the birds in the woods,  
But even when I'm alone, I'm not above my pay, John Brown;  
And I have a selfish heart, and a proud contemptible slave,  
And a lust who'd rather borrow than he'll sell, John Brown.

I love a single song that awakes emotion strong,  
And a word of hope that raises him who's down, John Brown;  
And I hate the constant whine of the foolish who repeats,  
And turns their good to evil by complaints, John Brown;  
I've a pocket full of gold, and I'm not above my pay,  
And I survey the world around me with a scorn, John Brown;  
The laurel wreath I prize, and I sigh for human kind,  
And across the fables of these I cannot lose, John Brown.

So if you like my way, and the son of my day,  
I can tell you how I live so unenvied, John Brown;  
I never seek my wealth, nor sell my soul for wealth,  
For I desire one day the pleasure of the next, John Brown;  
I've a pocket full of gold, and I'm not above my pay,  
I've found it worse than folly to be sad, John Brown;  
I keep my conscience clear, I've a hundred pounds a year,  
And I manage to exist and to be glad, John Brown.

Solitude is necessary in the moments when  
Grief is strongest, and thoughts most troubled.  
A negro's notion is that it is peculiarly the duty  
Of the white race to be cleanly—they show dirt so easily.

If you have been tempted into evil, fly from it,  
It is not falling into the water, but lying in it,  
That draws.

Words are little things, but they sometimes strike  
Hard. We wield them so easily that we are apt to  
forget their hidden power. Filly spoken, they fall  
like the sunshine, the dew, the drizzling rain; but  
when unflinching like the frost, the hail, and the  
doleful tempest.

A good story is told of a Michigan soldier in  
Virginia, who was accused of stealing a goose from  
a rebel. He was brought up for trial, and admitted  
taking the goose, but pleaded in extenuation  
that he caught it in the act of hissing the American  
flag, and arrested it for treason.

"Well, what next?" said Mrs. Partington, as  
she interrupted Ike, who was reading the war  
news. "The pickets were driven in five miles!  
Bless my poor soul, but that will make a strong  
fence. I suppose they had to be driven in deep to  
keep the Secessionists from digging out under  
them."

Douglas Jerrold was subjected to a series of  
interviews with an old lady, a friend of the  
family, who was in the habit of talking to him in  
a very gloomy and depressing manner, presenting  
to him only the sad side of life. "Hang it!" said  
he, "she wouldn't allow there was a bright side to  
the moon!"

"Thomas, spell weather," said a schoolmaster  
to one of his pupils.  
"Well, Thomas, you may sit down," said the  
teacher. "I think this is the worst spell of weather  
we have had since Christmas."

A few days ago, at the residence of a mutual  
friend, Bishop Rosecrans being at the table, the  
conversation naturally turned upon the recent fight  
at Iuka, under command of his brother, General  
Rosecrans.

"It would seem to me, Bishop, that you and  
your brother, the General, are engaged in very  
different callings," remarked a gentleman to his  
worship.

"Yes, it appears so," returned the Bishop.  
"And yet," he continued, "we are both fighting  
men. While the General is winking the sword of  
the flesh, I trust that I am using the sword of  
the Spirit. He is fighting the rebels, and I am  
fighting the spirits of darkness. There is this  
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thought struck her—"why then the Corn Exchange  
will find you another husband!"

## Leicester Abbey.

Quitting the far-famed Bosworth Field, where  
Richard the Third was slain, and the long and  
anguinary contention between the rival houses  
of York and Lancaster—the Wars of the Roses  
—was ended, we proceed, says a garrulous old  
tourist, to Leicester, the capital of the county,  
distant from London ninety-eight miles, or there-  
abouts, and a place of great antiquity.

Leicester was formerly very strong and well  
fortified, being advantageously situated for that  
purpose. In the great civil war, being garrisoned  
by the Parliament forces, it was assaulted by  
the Royalists, who, after an obstinate de-  
fense, took it, sword in hand, which occasioned  
a terrible slaughter. They preserve here a re-  
markable relic of antiquity: being a piece of mosaic  
work, at the bottom of a cellar. It is the  
story of Acton, and his being killed by his own  
hounds, wrought as a pavement. The stories  
are of only two colors, white and brown, and  
very small. The remains of Roman baths have  
also been discovered at different periods. They  
were constructed of small stones, and so strongly  
cemented with mortar as to last for many ages.

The town suffered greatly from the Picts and  
Scots when they penetrated into the center of  
the province, and spread desolation wherever  
they came, until they were repelled by the Saxons,  
under the command of Hengist and Horsa.

During the heptarchy, it was not only the seat  
of a bishop, but also the residence of the Mercian  
kings. The bishop's seat having been removed,  
and the heptarchy dissolved, it fell to decay, and  
remained in a declining state till the beginning  
of the tenth century, when the Saxon lady, Ed-  
elfleda, repaired it, and rebuilt the walls. After  
which, it became one of the most flourishing and  
wealthy towns in the kingdom, as appears from  
Domesday Book, where it is mentioned as one of  
the royal demesnes, and at that time paid a great  
sum annually into the exchequer.

Having quoted the annalist, we commence our  
own chronicle.

The period is about the close of the year 1500.  
The time is towards the evening of a blushing  
summer's day, and the place is a sweet spot in  
the heart of the meadows, where the towers of  
Magdalen College peer out of the scholarly city  
of Oxford, and just below where the Cherwell  
mingles itself with the waters of the broad-  
bosomed Thames.

A lovelier day never dawned—a sweeter evening  
never breathed itself in sighs. A fairer  
scene never stood blushing by the stile, as with  
a beating heart she beheld her lover crossing  
the meadows, with a slower step and more thought-  
ful mien than otherwise, as after many days of  
absence he came to meet her.

To see the bright smile that was mantling over  
her face as he neared her would have gladdened  
the heart of any man; and when a man is barely  
three-and-twenty—when he has scarcely passed  
out of his adolescence—as was the case in the  
present instance, one would have thought that a  
little smile of pride and of pleasure would have  
broken upon his face.

But his face, though a handsome one to look  
upon, wore a grave and cold expression, as if  
something stronger than the gentle influence of  
love had seized upon his heart, and a passion more  
powerful than love occupied the place where,  
until late, no other throbbeth beat within his pulses.

"Oh, Thomas!" she exclaimed, and with a  
tender gesture, as though she would have fallen  
upon his breast; "how glad—how rejoiced I am  
to see you!"

"Are you, Alice?" he asked; but he made  
no motion to embrace her—to meet her loving  
kiss, as of old.

"What a strange, cold tone you have!" she  
said, casting a startled look into his face.

"Ay!"

"What a strange, cold look you wear!"

"You see it, then, already?" he said.

"Yes, Heaven help me! what has happened  
to bring all this change about?"

"Pray heaven help me!" he said, with some  
rising anger, as a glow came upon cheeks pale  
by study. "I stand in the track of true great-  
ness, girl, and I must perforce go forward in the  
race. From the house of Dorset, and the cur-  
riculum of a parish priest, I am chaplain of the  
Archbishop of Canterbury."

"It is a happy tone, as she brought her hands  
eagerly together.

"No, Alice; that may never be. For as a  
priest I may never—"

"Never be!"

"She looked aghast—she shrank back trem-  
bling from him; and the scared look shocked  
even him.

"Have you won my young love—robbed me  
of my heart, Thomas?" she said—"to tell me  
that we are to part?"

"If I have done so, I will pray to be forgiven.  
But—to part?"

"Ay, Thomas; to part, was what I said. Let  
me have my sentence."

"We'll, Alice, it is so. We are to part, and to  
part forever!"

"She gave one broken sob—one sad cry—and  
her face was buried in her hands.

"I am bound to the Church henceforth. She  
is to be my bride," he said. "My path will be  
an upward and a glorious one!"

"It may be upward," she said, coldly now;  
"but beware of falling. You have played with  
me treacherously—for you have stolen from me  
my love, which I can never give to man again!"

"I am sorry for the past—" he began.  
"Did you ever love me?" she asked, as she  
removed her hands—her sweet, pale face itself a  
reproval and a shame to his worldliness.

"Yes, Alice," he replied, though now almost  
awed at her look; "I did—as heaven is above  
me!"

"Then, may heaven be above and about you  
forever!" she returned, with a truthful sincerity  
he could not deny. "From this day forth we  
meet no more—except—"

"Except—" He repeated the word as a ques-  
tion.

"Except—it may be once—when I am on my  
death-bed!" Here she broke into a faint sob.

"Alice, talk not so! Do not rack my heart too  
cruelly!"

"You talk of cruelty!" returned the pale girl.  
"But I must not reproach you. You will think  
tenderly of me?"

"As of a shrined angel! And you—what will  
you think of me?"

"Do you wish me to think of you?" asked  
Alice.

"Yes; I am human still, and the struggle is  
hard to bear! But I must bear my fate: for  
what is writ, is writ. I cannot choose my  
course."

"And the state, too, you seem to see before  
you. May it be so! And now we part—I bless-  
ing you, with my heart bleeding, though I dare  
not claim a feeling for you more! Be happy!  
But—do not quite forget the young girl you  
loved once, when you, too, were young, and I  
think, you loved me!"

They parted, and each went their separate  
way, never to meet but once more in this world.  
From that hour his rise was rapid, brilliant,  
meteoric, and unexampled, even in the history  
of private individuals.

We add now the progress of Wolsey's ambi-  
tions and so far successful career.

The death of Henry VII proved no obstacle to  
his further promotion, for Fox, Bishop of Win-  
chester, fearing to be supplanted in the favor of  
the new King, Henry VIII, by the Earl of Sur-  
reyl, introduced Wolsey to him as a person well  
qualified to obtain his confidence. He acted his  
part so skillfully in this situation, enlivening, by  
his unrestrained gaiety, the young King's hours  
of pleasure, and introducing, at the proper time,  
matters of business, in which he instructed into  
his mind the rudiments of his father's ministers,  
that he shortly acquired the first place in the royal  
favor, and became an uncontrolled minister. His  
progress in advancement was rapid. He was  
brought, in 1510, into the Privy Council, and  
made reporter of the Star Chamber, and regis-  
trary, and afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
Ecclesiastical preferments were profusely ac-  
cumulated upon him, of which the principal were  
the Bishoprics of Tournay and Lincoln in 1513,  
and the Archbishopric of York in 1514 and 1515.

The Pope, in order to secure in his interest a per-  
son so high in his master's good graces, elevated  
him to the dignity of Cardinal. Naturally proud  
and ostentatious, it is no wonder that this title  
of fortune carried him beyond the bounds of mod-  
eration. No English ecclesiastic ever took so  
much state upon himself. He had a train of  
eight hundred servants, many of whom were  
knights or gentlemen. Even some of the nobility  
sent their sons into his family for education, and  
did not disdain to pay their court by suffering  
them to act as his domestics. His kind, and he  
was not only wore silk and gold in his own habits,  
but decorated his saddles and the trappings of his  
horses with them. A tall priest bore before  
him a silver pillar, surmounted by a cross, and  
his Cardinal's hat was carried by a person  
trunk, and in the King's Chapel was deposited  
near the altar. It was the best part  
of his magnificence that he was a generous pa-  
tron of men of letters and a promoter of learn-  
ing, as well by public institutions as by private  
bounties. His power and self-consequence were  
much enhanced by being nominated the Pope's  
legate a latere, which gave him legal pre-eminence  
over the Archbishop of Canterbury, and super-  
sede authority in all Church affairs. He had  
already usurped upon the Primate Warham's  
dignity, by bearing his cross aloft in the province  
of Canterbury. He now complained of War-  
ham's presumption, for styling himself in a let-  
ter "Your loving brother," which offense being  
mentioned to that respectable prelate, he said,  
"Know ye not that this man is drunk with too  
much prosperity?" Warham, soon after, tired  
of contention, resigned his office of High Chan-  
cellor, to which Wolsey was appointed in 1515.

During many more years his favor with the King  
continued unabated, and honors and appointments  
flowed upon him in a full stream. His adminis-  
tration as Chancellor is said to have done him  
great credit by the equity and judgment of his  
decisions; but the manner in which he exer-  
cised the legate power with which he was in-  
vested was highly arbitrary and oppressive, and  
produced complaints against him to the King.

At this period the rivalry between Charles V and  
Francis I rendered the friendship of Henry VIII  
of great consequence to each of them, and the  
known influence of Wolsey with his master  
caused him to be treated with extraordinary re-  
spect by the two sovereigns, of both of whom he  
was a proreisor, as he was likewise of the Pope.  
At the famous interview between Henry and  
Francis, in 1520, at the Field of the Cloth of Gold,  
Wolsey was present, and displayed all his mag-  
nificence. He had before met Charles at Dover,  
who flattered him with hopes of attaining the  
only remaining object of his ambition—Popedom;  
and afterwards settled upon him the re-  
venues of two bishoprics in Spain. This treatment  
grained the Cardinal over to the interest of  
Charles, to favor which he involved Henry in a  
war with France. Insatiable in the pursuit of  
ecclesiastical emoluments, he obtained the adminis-  
tration of the See of Bath, and Wells, and the  
temporalities of the Abbey of St. Albans, and  
afterwards enjoyed successively the rich bishoprics  
of Durham and Winchester. By these ac-  
cumulations, he possessed a revenue nearly equal  
to that of the Crown, which he expended partly  
in the ostentation of pomp and partly in laudable  
munificence. He founded several lectures at  
Oxford for liberal and useful studies; and at  
length erected at that University the celebrated  
College of Christchurch, one of its principal or-  
naments. He also honored his native town with  
the foundation of a college, or rather a collegiate  
school.

And now follows the third phase of his almost  
marvelous career, which led from the commence-  
ment of his fall to his death in Leicester Abbey.

The Duke of Buckingham, of Norfolk, and  
others, aided and abetted in their plots by lords  
of lower degree, found that the lady, Isabella,  
and indomitable Churchman stood in their way,  
and watching the shifting of the times—as created

by the King's increasing and irritating temper-  
began to howl at the archer on which his fortunes  
were founded; and displayed an envy, a mean-  
ness, and a malice, showing all the greater that  
they claimed to stand so high by birth, while he  
who towered above them, and, in fact, had a lord-  
lier pride, was born little better than the equal  
of one of their vassals, or of those who served  
in the kitchens and stables of their palaces.

Being bred upon his ruin, they pursued their  
work; and though they succeeded finally, still  
like Sampson in his fall, he pulled ruin around  
their own heads: a lesson to man in general, that  
if he seeks to mount to greatness on another's  
neck, it is a risk which thinking men would  
pass at; since the game is one that often goes  
against the winner—who only wins for a brief  
period, to lose all at last.

The King's divorce from Catherine of Aragon,  
in which the Cardinal assisted, was the first step  
—the delay of the Roman Court irritating Henry  
against all around him.

Henry's union with Anne Boleyn was the next  
step, since he had sought to hinder the marriage;  
and in 1529 the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk  
were commissioned to demand the great seal of  
England from him.

He had already made a compulsory presenta-  
tion of his supererogation of Hampton Court  
(built at his own expense) to Henry; and now  
he was ordered to quit York Palace, also built  
by himself, and which, as well as Whitehall, sub-  
sequently became a royal residence. His furniture,  
plate, and household requisites were seized  
by the rapacious King, and he was ordered to  
Westminster.

Fast and heavy fall the cruel blows upon his  
bowed head, though he bore all with a steady  
dignity which commanded respect.

The only true and loyal friend he had, even to  
the last moment of his life, was his secretary,  
Thomas Cromwell, who, on a charge being  
brought against Wolsey, before the house of  
Lords, defended his master with such ability and  
vigilance, that his enemies were utterly baffled.

There were times, too, when in his solitude and  
solitude, the meek, fair face of Alice—the be-  
loved Alice of the dear old time—came to him in  
his reveries and his dreams. Times, too, that  
with a sad, fond smile, she seemed to point out  
to him some haven of rest, where his worn frame,  
his wearied soul, might find repose. All this time,  
during these years, where was she? Had he ever  
sought to see her—to know aught of her?

Absorbed in his ambition, he had forgotten  
her, as it is the wont of man to forget, in the  
tumult of the world, all that in his tender and  
generous youth was most dear to him; and now he  
turns with hopeless yearning in the bitter days of  
depression and despair for one look, one smile,  
one word from the one so coldly sacrificed!

Meantime, by dint of plotting, and by the  
countenance Henry gave to their plans, Wolsey  
was made dictator of a sentence, putting him  
out of the King's protection, forbidding all his  
lands and goods, and declaring him liable to per-  
petual imprisonment.

The capricious King, however, granted him a  
pardon, possibly having satisfied his rapacity,  
and finding little more to be got, save public in-  
famy, by the persecution of a help-less old man;  
until, all at once, the Earl of Northumberland re-  
ceived orders to arrest him for high treason;  
and in 1550, in the month of November, he be-  
gan his final journey to London, to take his trial,  
which, in this world, at least, was never destined  
to come.

One bitter, wintry afternoon, a litter stopped  
before the gates of Leicester Abbey, in which  
was a man, broken in mind, and feeble in body,  
the mournful relic of the once great and haughty  
Cardinal, who wielded an authority in the land  
second only to the Pope's.

The Abbot, in his robes, and attended by his  
secular and officials, came forth to do him re-  
verence, for still he was potent with them.

"Give me place to die, good father Abbot,"  
said the tremulous voice. "I am an old man,  
worn by time and time, storm-beaten, fallen from  
a high estate, and come to lay my bones among  
yours."

"The blessing of Peace be on your head,"  
said the Abbot. "Hail, help thee! In his  
Eminece with care and respect, and let his  
couch be soft. Good Master Cromwell, go by  
the side of him thou hast so faithfully served;  
and see that all his train be well and fitly lodged!"

And so the procession entered the abbey, and  
the worn Cardinal occupied a bed placed in the  
room of state used by the most honored guests,  
from time to time, claimed the liberal hospi-  
tality of the noble edifice.

Worn—ill—dying—there lay the last remnant  
of a giant intellect—of one who had pushed  
England on through the storms of State into a  
position which none in known Europe could rival.  
A sad—a solemn sight.

Something to think of. "The foremost man  
of all the world"—then shorn of all his greatness  
—dying, and looking away from the world's glid d  
triumph—looking starward, and in the hope of  
"another and a better world."

Thomas Cromwell was by his side; the Abbot  
praying; the monks chanting a solemn requiem.

"Alice!" the dying man murmured, as if his  
thoughts were going back to the glad, happy  
youth—to the freshness and the water-brook—  
to the tender look and the tender voice—to all  
that is worth living for and worth dying for—  
"Alice! where art thou?"

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

Is published every THURSDAY MORNING, at \$3 per annum, in advance; if paid with six months, \$4; after the expiration of six months, \$5; for six months, in advance, single copies, 15c.

Legal Tender Notes received at par for Subscriptions and Advertisements.

We shall be pleased to furnish matters of events and other news, with files of the Herald, on application at this office.

L. P. FISHER, 622 Washington st., San Francisco.

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

CHAS. PROSIE.

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 are not of a general public nature, or are intended for the furtherance of individual ends, will be charged as advertisements.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., Thursday Morning, Nov. 20, 1862.

Ocean Mail.—The Postmasters of Steilacoom and Olympia, and, we presume, of other towns on the Sound, have been notified by Victor Smith, Special Postal Agent for this Territory, that mails by steamer, via Victoria to San Francisco, will be made up at Port Angeles on the 24, 14th, and 30th of each month.

Our farmers are not the only class that promise to derive benefits from the growth of Victoria. Our traders and consumers of foreign goods find it to their advantage to purchase in that market many articles which have hitherto been purchased in San Francisco.

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PUGET SOUND AND VICTORIA TRADE.

Victoria is daily assuming larger dimensions and increased commercial importance. Her commerce keeps pace with her population, which is being augmented with a rapidity truly wonderful. In this we see matter of deep interest to all classes of people on Puget Sound, who cannot avoid participating in and identifying themselves with, in a variety of ways, the interests of Victoria.

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REMOVAL OF McCLELLAN.

We did not suppose, when we intimated the few lines relative to McClellan, last week, that the next budget of news would announce his removal from the command of the army; but so it is. The reader will find in the Eastern news summary the intelligence of his removal. He is superseded by Gen. Burnside; and Gen. Hooker, who was first said to have taken Burnside's place, is assigned to the head of the army corps formerly commanded by Fitz John Porter.

Some weeks since it was stated, on what was pronounced good authority, that Gen. Burnside was offered the command of the Army of the Potomac; but in declining the honor, he asserted the pre-eminence of Gen. McClellan for the position. We are not advised of the immediate cause of this important change, which, we are led to believe, had been seriously contemplated for some time.

Our views, as expressed some weeks since, fully accorded with these. A very short time now remains to verify the prediction. Will the proclamation have the effect believed and hoped for? We shall see.

A FATHER'S LAMENT.

Practice, of the Louisville Journal, thus comments on the death of one of his sons, who was recently killed in the rebel ranks, at Augusta, Kentucky: William Courtland Prentice was no common young man. He was remarkable in his powers and in his temperament. A model of many beauties, he had extraordinary intellectual energy, a strong thirst for strange and curious knowledge, and a deep passion for all that is sublime and beautiful in poetry and nature.

Our views, as expressed some weeks since, fully accorded with these. A very short time now remains to verify the prediction. Will the proclamation have the effect believed and hoped for? We shall see.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE AT LEWISTON.

Highway robberies in the vicinity of the mines have finally led to the organization of Vigilance Committees as a means of protection. The Lewiston Golden Age of the 9th inst. contains an account of the summary hanging of four men by the citizens of that place. This is rather gratifying than otherwise.

Our views, as expressed some weeks since, fully accorded with these. A very short time now remains to verify the prediction. Will the proclamation have the effect believed and hoped for? We shall see.

ANOTHER GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

No necessity exists, remarks a New York Journal of 14th October, for concealing the fact that an expedition is now preparing to operate against one or more Southern ports. The rendezvous has already been occupied by a fleet of vessels, the presence of which, within view of the rebel signal posts, will reveal the strength of the intended demonstration.

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THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, is an old Democrat. In a late Union speech at Columbus, Ohio, he referred as follows to the President's proclamation: "I heartily endorse every word of it. It was well-timed for Ohio. The border was threatened. I prefer to have rebel firesides threatened than to have ours invaded. So long as slaves are allowed to remain at home, so long will rebellion last. Do you question its wisdom? Was not ninety days long enough for the rebel master to make up his mind to lay down his arms or lose his slaves? The blood of Ohio has been shed like water. It must be atoned for in the death of the leaders of this rebellion!" Amen, say we.

Our views, as expressed some weeks since, fully accorded with these. A very short time now remains to verify the prediction. Will the proclamation have the effect believed and hoped for? We shall see.

THE CAMELS.—The Victoria Chronicle says the camels have been sent to Kumloops to winter.

Our views, as expressed some weeks since, fully accorded with these. A very short time now remains to verify the prediction. Will the proclamation have the effect believed and hoped for? We shall see.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Universal patronage.—Let all sufferers from general or local disease take heart, and follow in the wake of thousands who ascribe their restoration of health to the use of these noble remedies.

Our views, as expressed some weeks since, fully accorded with these. A very short time now remains to verify the prediction. Will the proclamation have the effect believed and hoped for? We shall see.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, IN STEILACOOM, W. T., 10 A.M.

For a portion of payment cash down, and liberal time allowed for payment of the balance. One of the best stands, in the business part of town, for a retail store, with buildings thereon, and a large stock of goods. Also, one Cottage House, lathed and plastered, and finished throughout, containing eight rooms, with sliding doors to parlors, hard finished, with coal grate, kitchen, &c. with three beds, hand attached, well watered and under cultivation.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED

at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., for the supply of

25,000 lbs. of OATS, sacked.

The Oats to be of the best quality, and delivered in sacks of 25 lbs. each, and each sack to contain not more than 25 lbs. net. The bids must state the price per lb., sacks included. The Oats to be delivered by the 25th day of December next, at the Government's expense.

ARMY NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING

been granted me upon the Estate of GEORGE WILLIAMS, Esq., deceased, by the Honorable Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., I hereby require all parties interested therein to be indicated to said Estate to make immediate claims against said Estate to prevent the same, property undistributed, as required by law, and supported by the proper vouchers, to me at my office, at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

FRANK CLARK, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN B. JOHNSON, Esq., deceased, by the Honorable Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., I hereby require all parties interested therein to be indicated to said Estate to make immediate claims against said Estate to prevent the same, property undistributed, as required by law, and supported by the proper vouchers, to me at my office, at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

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WILLIAM H. ARCHBOLD, Administrator of the Estate of GEORGE WILLIAMS, Esq., deceased, by the Honorable Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., I hereby require all parties interested therein to be indicated to said Estate to make immediate claims against said Estate to prevent the same, property undistributed, as required by law, and supported by the proper vouchers, to me at my office, at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

Elk-Horn Market.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A MARKET

adjunct to his store for the purpose of supplying the community at large with all kinds of choice

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

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

W. H. CASH will be paid for choice Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Butter, &c., on delivery.

H. D. MONTGOMERY.

Fresh Meat!

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

that I have and will keep on hand a constant supply of

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

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

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

ALSO,

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

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

J. V. MEEKER.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,

Having just commenced an

IMPORTING AND GENERAL

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

that they have on hand and will continue to receive a

general assortment of

GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Sugar, Beans, Rice,

Syrup, Tea, Dried Apples,

Coffee, Green Coffee, Dried Peaches,

Ground do., Currant, Raisins,

Corn Meal, Lard, Assorted Spices,

Wheat, Flour, Mustard,

Salad Oil, Canned Fruit,

Preserved, Pickles, Currant,

Mustard, Vermicelli,

Tomatoes, Caudex,

Flavoring Exts., Coal Oil,

Pills, Lard Oil,

Brooms, White Lead,

Matches, Paints,

Tobacco, Salt Soda,

Cigars, Soap,

Pipes, Spices,

Bedding's superior Tann Powder,

Vanilla,

Fish-Hooks and Lines, &c.

ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Also, a large assortment of

Stationery, School Books, City

Books, Prayer



