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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Cargoes furnished for Export on short notice.
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Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and Steilacoom. 1-3m

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

PAINTING,
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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,
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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.

At Sea.

The night was made for cooling shade,
For silence, and for sleep;
And when I was a child, I laid
My hands upon my breast, and prayed,
And sank to slumbers deep:
Childlike, as then, I lie to-night,
And watch my lonely cabin light.

Each movement of the swaying lamp
Shows how the vessel reels,
And o'er her deck the billows tramp,
And all her timbers strain and cramp
With every shock she feels:
It starts and shudders while it burns,
And in its hinged socket turns.

Now swinging low, and slanting low,
It almost level lies;
And yet I know, while to and fro,
I watch the seeming pendule go
With restless fall and rise,
The steady shaft is still upright,
Poising its little globe of light.

O hand of God! O lamp of peace!
O promise of my soul!
Though weak and tossed, and ill at ease,
Amid the roar of smiting seas,
The ship's convulsive roll—
I own, with love and tender awe,
You perfect type of faith and law.

A heavenly trust my spirit calms—
My soul is filled with light;
The ocean sings his solemn psalms,
The wild winds chant—I cross my palms,
Happy, as if to-night,
Under the cottage roof again,
I heard the soothing summer rain.

Alliterative Poetry.

[This specimen of alliterative verse is clipped from the English Notes and Queries, where it appears copied from one of the cheap publications current thirty years ago:]

Arthur asked Amy's affection;
Bet, being Benjamin's bride,
Coolly cut Charles's connection;
Deborah, Dickey denied.
Eleanor's eye, efficacious,
Frederick's fatality feels;
Giles gained Georgiana—good gracious!
Harry hates Helen's high heels.
Isaac is Isabel's idol,
Jenny jeers Jonathan Jones;
Ka h'rine knows knock-kneed Kit Kriedal,
Love's leering Lucy's long locust.
Mary meets mortifications,
Nicholas Nancy neglects;
Oliver's old observations
Proves Peter poor Patty protects.
Quaker Quint Sam's queer quibbles
Reel Rachel's reasons resist;
Soft Simon's sympathy scribbles
Tales to tell Tabitha Twist.
Ursula unthinking, nodding
Volatile Valentine's vest,
William's wild wickedee wooing
Xerxes youthful Zelica's rest.

French Politeness.

The Frenchman who English would learn,
And got hold of an old dictionary,
Had never the sense to discern
That the meanings of words often vary.

He found that "to squeeze" and "to press"
Were pretty much the same thing;
And thus he a friend did address,
"Pray squeeze that young lady to sing."

Like most of the French, he was not
At trifles accustomed to stickle,
So in a fresh bubble he got,
For he thought "to preserve" was "to pickle."

So then he took leave at the door—
"To see you, dear lady, I glad am;
And till we meet, happy once more,
Kind Providence pickle you, madam."

We were travelling not long since in Illinois, and called at a house near the road to solicit a drink of water, when the following conversation occurred: "Well, my boy, how long have you lived here?" "I don't know, but mother says ever since I was born." "Have you any brothers and sisters?" "Yes, a few." "How many?" "Ten or eleven, I reckon." "Pretty healthy here, isn't it?" "Yes; but sometimes we have a little ager." "Any of you got it now?" "Yes; a few on us goin' to have shakes this afternoon." "How many?" "Why, all on us except sister Nancy, and she is sich a darnation cross critter, the ager won't take on her; and if it did, she is so cussed contrary she would not shake no how you could fix it!"

A gentleman some sixty miles below New Orleans was accosted by a stranger—"Sir, have you any money about you?" "Yes," was the reply, "I always make it a point to carry some money with me, more or less." "Well," rejoined the stranger, "I wish to go across the river; the fare is ten cents. Would you please to accommodate me with that sum?" The gentleman, putting on a look of well affected surprise, exclaimed, "Sir, do you mean to say that you havn't ten cents?" "Yes sir, I havn't a cent," rejoined the stranger. "Well," responded the gentleman, "if you havn't a cent, it'll make d—— little difference on which side of the river you are," and coolly left the stranger to his own reflections.

The following is true of more things than one in every day life: "You charge a dollar for killing that calf, you smutty rascal," said a planter to an old negro.

"No, no, Massa," replied the old gentleman from Africa, "I charge fifty cents for killum calf, and fifty cents for the *knowe how*."

An infidel, who had been attempting to prove that men have no souls, asked a lady, with an air of triumph, what she thought of his philosophy. "It appears to me," she replied, "that you have been employing a good deal of talent to prove yourself a beast."

A Parisian robber, who was arrested for stealing snuff out of a tobacconist's shop, by way of excusing himself, exclaimed, "That he was not aware of any law that forbade a man to take snuff."

No money is better spent than what is laid out for domestic satisfaction. A man is pleased that his wife is dressed as well as other people, and the wife is pleased that she is so dressed.

The temperate man's pleasures are durable because they are regular; and all his life is calm and serene, because it is innocent.

The boy who was caught looking into the future has been arrested for trying to see the show without paying.

Cobwebs and spider's webs accumulate very fast in stores where the proprietors do not advertise their business.

He who wants good sense, is unhappy in having learning, for he has thereby more ways of exposing himself.

Though a man may become learned by another's learning, he never can be wise but by his own wisdom.

Surely it is a blessed privilege to be kissed by the breeze that has kissed all the pretty women in the world.

Why is a sheet of postage stamps like distant relations? Because they are but slightly connected.

The Redemptionist.

It is known to every reader of American history, that for a long period between the years 1750 and 1800, a custom prevailed in this country, which, in its general features and results, was not unlike that which is still countenanced among many of the mongrel tribes of the East. I allude to what was called "Redemptionism;" but the mere name, without further explanation, is not sufficiently expressive to be universally understood. The emigration from the Continent of Europe to the American Colonies was by no means so great as it now is; but, nevertheless, large numbers of Irish, Germans, and Dutch, oppressed and driven to want at home, were landed at the ports of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, on every arrival of a vessel from the Old Country; and in physical condition sometimes of absolute nudity and starvation. In a majority of instances, these emigrants would agree with the master of the vessel in which they embarked to be at his disposal at the termination of the voyage, by which he might secure the amount of their passage money, or, in other words, that he might sell them to the highest bidder, for a limited period, and thus accomplish the same end. The emigrant so circumstanced was called a "Redemptionist;" and the person purchasing was called a "Redemptioner." The business, though conducted with some secrecy, did not appear to be confined to one class of ship-owners, or skippers; it was universal, or at least winked at by all. A great deal of money was coined by the commerce, and from a consideration so argumentative there was no appeal, even for the more conscionable. Now to our story.

A worthy Quaker, residing within a day and a-half's journey of Philadelphia, moved by a spirit of avarice, or hard put for funds to cultivate his fields, took it into his head to turn "Redemptioner," for the once, and buy an emigrant for the purpose of lessening his farm labors, and not, let us be charitable enough to suppose, with any view to speculation. He accordingly mounted his horse, and after a forty hours' ride, the city of Brotherly Love rose to his view. A vessel, crowded with "Redemptionists," had just landed, and the Quaker proceeded to make his selection. As he wandered through the jostled crowd, his eye fastened upon a hard, raw-boned, devil-may-care looking Irishman, and he at once determined to secure him. The bargain with the skipper was not long in being concluded, and the Quaker congratulated himself on having managed the affair on such easy and favorable terms. The Irishman was informed of the disposition that had been made of him. He seemed content—even rejoiced—with the prospect before him, for while the servitude would be brief, it would furnish him, nevertheless, with many a good meal's victuals—sumptuary comforts to which he had long been a stranger. That same afternoon, the Quaker on horseback, and the "Redemptionist" on foot, started for the country, and about dusk arrived at a way-side inn, at which the Quaker proposed to tarry until morning. The landlord was summoned, the horse duly stabled, supper prepared, and everything passed off agreeably, and to the Quaker's infinite gratification. He stroked his capacious stomach, profounded a few questions to his "help," and as the night waned, retired to rest.

"Landlord," said the Irishman, entering the bar-room, "yez niver seen any av us afore, I take it."

The landlord never had.

"Well, then, jist a bit av a word in yer ear."

The landlord was all attention. He was a boniface of the true stamp, although hid away in the country. He listened to what the Irishman had to say, elevated his eyebrows, shrugged his shoulders, and at last exclaimed:

"Treat, my hearty, and it's a bargain."

"Asy! be me sowl, but yez a tight one. But divil a care have I for a trate, at all at all. Bring out the crather."

The liquor was forthcoming, the two pledged each other in a bumper, and then, after some trifling observation, they separated for the night.

The next morning, before the sun had clearly revealed itself, the landlord was up and attending to his duties. Presently the Quaker came waddling into the bar-room, his face expressive with smiles, and his whole bearing less demure than usually characterizes his sect.

"Friend," he remarked to Boniface, "thee is early stirring."

"Habit, old fellow—all habit. You will acquire it soon."

This reply rather muffled broad-brim. It was quite too rough. But he was determined to be in a good humor, so he replied:

"Doubtless, friend. But I take credit to myself for being no sluggard. Thy remark pleases me, nevertheless."

"Glad to hear it; shows you will be reasonable. But come, you must not play the game any longer. After breakfast you can put aside your shad-belly and broad-brim, and put on your more Christian clothes."

"Shad-belly clothes!" exclaimed the Quaker, in unfeigned astonishment. "Friend, thee is disposed to be mirthful."

"Oh, d—n it, don't be a fool. I tell you, all's right. You'll not be molested now, I assure you. You played the game capitally, however;" and the landlord laughed. "I should never have known any better but that you were a Simon Pure Broadbrim, and again the landlord laughed until his sides shook.

"But I declare to thee, friend," urged the Quaker, with his eyes protruding from their sockets, "thee mistakes, indeed. I——"

"There—that will do. Now to breakfast, and afterward I will show you what to do first. You see that patch of undergrowth there. When that is cleared, which will take you about three weeks——"

A light began to break in upon the Quaker. "Friend," he inquired, "where is the young man who accompanied me hither?"

"I should think," replied Boniface, "everything considered, that he would just about be in the city by this time."

The Quaker gave three gasps and sat down. "Friend," he said, after an effort, "thee has not permitted him to depart?"

"But I have, though. And now the sooner you begin to understand that I will not be trifled with, the better."

The perspiration began to start on the forehead of the Quaker.

"Friend," he uttered, with terrible calmness, "thee has tolerated a robbery. I purchased the young man's time of the officer called a skipper, and paid ten pounds, as the certificate whereof I hold will certify."

"The deuce you did!" exclaimed the landlord, now astounded in turn; "and I purchased you of him last night for five pounds ten shillings, as this receipt will show;" and he drew forth a piece of paper, on which were scratched a few lines, in confirmation of his assertion.

For a moment both regarded each other in silence. The Quaker was the first to speak.

"Friend," he said, "the spirit moveth me to be gone. Saddle my horse, and I will betake me to the city, in the hopes of arresting the fugitive."

"Friend" returned the landlord, half angrily and half amused at the turn affairs had taken, although a loser to the amount of five pounds ten shillings, "if the spirit moves you to be gone in search of the blackguard, I shall certainly not detain you, having no need of your orthodox presence; but if you do seek him, you will have to do so on foot, as he paid his bill last night out of the money which I gave him, and took the horse with him!"

The Quaker fairly bounced from his chair, and making for the door, cleared for the middle of the road at a leap. A few minutes after, he was discovered with his hat fixed tightly on his head, and his coat buttoned about him, streaking it over a neighboring hill on his way home.

A College Joke.

One of the earliest Presidents of the Jefferson College, Penn., was the venerable Dr. McMillan, a man of great gravity and dignity of manners.

In those early times it was customary for the students, when meeting the President, to remove the hat, place it under the left arm, make a profound bow, and pass the compliments of the day.

Among the students was Tom Devon, an eccentric fellow. His father was rich, and as Tom was always "flush of money," the height of his ambition was a gold-headed cane, and to gallant the old Greek professor's daughters.

The term student, which he bore in common with the other members of the college, was a sad misnomer. Tom's mind was more deeply engrossed with back-gammon, checkers, and old sledge, than with his mathematics, and he was more deeply read in the lore of Chesterfield, than that of Homer and Virgil. In fact he was a shallow-brained, lily-handed fop, and, as may be supposed, a great favorite with a certain class of ladies who mistake impertinence for wit, and fine clothes and affected manners for refinement and solid accomplishments.

But to our tale. Tom was one day walking down street arm-in-arm with his friend, John Smith, who had a spice of the wag about him. Seeing the President a few paces before them, Tom hastily inquired,

"Smith, what is 'good morning, sir,' in Latin?"

"*Ego sum stultus*," was the reply, without a moment's hesitation.

Meeting the President, Tom, after the most approved style of donkeyism, at the same time making a profound salaam, greeted him with:

"*Ego sum stultus?*"

"I am aware of it," responded the President, making a slight bow.

This proving rather unsatisfactory, Tom posted off to the room of his friend Byles, whom he saluted with:

"Deacon, what is the translation of this sentence—"*Ego sum stultus?*"

"*I am a fool!*" responded the unsophisticated "deacon."

This told the whole story. As novel writers say, Tom's feelings may be more easily imagined than described.

Whether the students bored him about it or not, and whether the professor's daughters ever heard of it or not, deponent saith not; but history recordeth that the next flat-bottomed boat that went down the Ohio bore Tom as a passenger.

The Backtrians gave their dead to dogs kept for the purpose. In Thibet the same custom is still in highly honored observance; and it is preferable to that of the Calatians, who piously devoured their own dead themselves. Again, the presence of a horse at the funeral of his once martial master is a remnant of the old ceremony, when the steed was slain at the brink of the grave, into which he was then tumbled on the body of his old rider. This ceremony was performed as lately as the last century, at the funeral of a German Ritter, with a love for old times and their manners. Every nation considered its own fashion the most religious, and nothing seemed more disgusting to a Calatian who ate, or to the Balearic islanders who first chopped their dead into sausage-meat and then potted them for "preservation," than the Roman custom of incremation. Our Christian forefathers, too, had their vagaries. No one, for instance, killed when engaged in worldly sports, could be buried within the walls of church, unless he was slain at a tournament. Such an end showed him to be a "Christian gentleman," and the exception was made in favor of his gentility! A similar vagary, indeed, continued as recently as the last century at the parish church of Clifton, near Bristol, where the "Quality Vault" was especially set apart for the porcelain and not the common clay of humanity! This respect for the dead "cream of the cream" of society was carried to an absurd extent in France; as, for example, at the lying in state of the Dauphin, the first of the sons of Louis XVI. who bore that title. As the courtiers repaired to this ceremony, the groom of the chamber in waiting announced to the corpse the name and title of each person as he approached. What a contrast was presented by the maimed rites which followed the death of the second little Dauphin!—the undraped body on the woolen bedstead, the coffin of rough fir-planks, and the walk to the grave in the cemetery of St. Margaret!

"Am I not my own master?" is often asked. When we hear these words coming boastfully from the lips of a young man just entering upon his majority, we cannot forbear recalling the reply of a French prince to a stranger whom he encountered in one of the rooms of his palace. "Pray sir," said the prince, "to whom do you belong?" "To myself," gruffly replied the stranger. "Ah, my dear sir," was the ready retort, "what a pity it is you have such a bad master!"

An accident took place lately on one of the railroads by the axle of a tender giving way and obstructing the road for some hours. A lady inquired of a fellow passenger the cause of the delay. He gravely replied, "Madam, it was occasioned by what is often attended by dangerous consequences—the sudden breaking off of a tender attachment." The lady looked serious, and was silent.

The Louisville *Democrat* gives an account of one of its friends, living in Lavere county, who is the happy parent of twenty-eight handsome children, of whom eighteen are voters, and all sound Democrats. Six daughters are married to Democrats, making, with the father, twenty-four Democratic voters, who never fail in their duty to their party on the day of election.

The Printer and his Types.

Perhaps there is no department of enterprise whose details are less understood by intelligent people than the "art preservative"—the achievement of types.

Every day, their life long, they are accustomed to read the newspaper, to find fault with its statements, its arrangements, its looks, to plume themselves upon the discovery of some roguish and acrobatic type that gets into a frolic and stands upon its head; or some word with a waste letter or two in it; but of the process by which the newspaper is made, of the myriads of motions and thousands of pieces necessary to its composition, they know little and think less.

They imagine they discourse of wonder, indeed, when they speak of the fair white carpet woven for thought to walk on, of the rags that fluttered on the beggar yesterday.

But there is something more wonderful still. When we look at the hundred and fifty-two little boxes, somewhat shaded with the touch of inky fingers, that compose the printer's "case,"—noiseless except the clinking of types, as one by one they take their place in the growing line—we think we have found the marvel of the art.

We think how many fancies in fragments there are in boxes, how many atoms of poetry and eloquence the printer can make here and there, if he only has a little chart to work by, how many facts in small handfuls, how much truth and chaos!

Now he picks up the scattered elements until he holds in his hand a stanza of Gray's Elegy or a motlody upon Grimes "all buttoned up before." Now he "sets" a "puppy missing," and now "Paradise Lost;" he arrays a bride in "SMALL CAPS" and a sonnet in "nonpareil;" he announces that the languishing "live," in one sentence—transposes the word and deplores the days that are few and "evil" in the next.

A poor jest ticks its way slowly into the printer's hand like a clock just running down, and a strain of eloquence marches into line letter by letter. We fancy we can tell the difference by hearing of the ear, but perhaps not.

The types that told of a wedding yesterday announce a burial to-morrow—perhaps in the self-same letters.

They are elements to make a word of—those types are—a word with something in it as beautiful as spring, as rich as summer, and as grand as autumn flowers that frost cannot wilt, fruit that shall ripen for all time.

The newspaper has become the logbook of the age, it tells at what rate the world is running; we cannot find our "reckoning" without it.

True, the green grocer may build up a pound of candles in our last expressed thoughts, but it is only coming to base uses, as its letters have done times innumerable.

We console ourselves by thinking that one can make of that newspaper what we cannot make of living oaks—a bridge of time—that he can fling it over the chasm of the dead years, and walk safely back on the shadowy sea into the far Past. The singer shall not end his song, nor the true soul be eloquent any more.

The realm of the Press is enchanted ground. Sometimes the editor has the happiness of knowing that he has defended the right, exposed the wrong, protected the weak; that he has given utterance to a sentiment that is not lost—a sentiment that has cheered somebody's solitary hour, made some one happier, kindled a smile upon a sad face, or hope on a heavy heart.

He may meet with the sentiment many a year after it may have lost all traces of its paternity, but he feels an affection for it. He welcomes it as a long absent child. He reads it as for the first time, and wonders if, indeed, he wrote it, for he has changed since then. Perhaps he could not give utterance to the sentiment now—perhaps he would not, if he could.

It seems like the voice of his former self calling to its parent, and there is something mournful in its tone. He begins to think—to remember why he wrote it—where his readers then, and where they had gone—what he was then, and how he had changed. So he muses, until he finds himself wondering if that thought of his will continue to float after he is dead, and whether he is really looking on something that will survive him. And then comes the sweet consciousness that there is nothing in the sentence that he could wish unwritten—that it is a better part of him—a shred from the garment of immortality he leaves behind him when he joins the "innumerable caravan," and takes his place in the silent halls of eternal sleep.

I Begin to Believe.

I begin to believe, that now-a-days money makes the man, and dress the gentleman.

I begin to believe that the purse is more potent than the sword and pen together.

I begin to believe that those who sin the most most during the week are the most devout upon Sundays.

I begin to believe that honesty is the best policy—to speculate with until you gain everybody's confidence: then line your pockets, and *Meiggs it*.

I begin to believe in humbugging people out of their dollars. It is neither robbing, stealing nor begging; and those who are humbugged have themselves to blame.

I begin to believe that man was not made to enjoy life, but keep himself miserable in the pursuit and possession of riches.

I begin to believe that the surest remedy for hard times and a tight money-market is an extravagant expenditure on the part of individuals—to keep the money moving.

I begin to believe that none but knaves are qualified to hold office under Government—with the exception of a few natural-born fools and lunatics.

I begin to believe that a pianoforte is more necessary in a family than meat and potatoes.

I begin to believe that a boy who doesn't swear, smoke and chew tobacco may be a good boy, but naturally stupid.

I begin to believe, that if the devil should die, one-half the world would be thrown out of employment.

I begin to believe, that he has the most merit who makes the most noise in his own behalf; and that when Gabriel comes—not to be behind the times—he, too, will "blow his own horn"—pretty loud.

An Irishman was going along the road, when an angry bull rushed down upon him, and, with his horns, tossed him over the fence. The Irishman, recovering from his fall, upon looking up saw the bull pawing and tearing up the ground, (as is the custom of the animal when irritated) whereupon Pat, smiling at him, said, "If it was not for your bowing and scraping, and your humble apologies, you brute, faix, I should think that you had thrown me over this fence on purpose!"

Process of Dying.

Touching this subject, the following, from an article in the London *Quarterly*, will be found comforting and instructive:

The pain of dying must be distinguished from pain of the previous disease, for when life ebbs, sensibility declines. As death is the final extinction of corporeal feelings, a numbness increases as death comes on. The prostration of disease, like healthful fatigue, engenders a growing stupor—a sensation of subsiding softly into a coveted repose. The transition resembles what may be seen in those lofty mountains, whose sides, exhibiting every climate in regular gradation, vegetation luxuriates at their base, and dwindles in the approach to the regions of snow, till its feeblest manifestation is repressed by the cold. The so-called agony can never be more formidable than when the brain is the last to go, and the mind preserves to the end a rational cognizance of the state of the body. Yet persons thus situated commonly attest that there are few things in life less painful than its close.

"If I had strength enough to hold a pen," said William Hunter, "I would write how easy and delightful it is to die."

"If this be dying," said the niece of Newton of Olney, "it is a pleasant thing to die." "The very expression," adds her uncle, "which another friend of mine made use of on his deathbed, a few years ago."

The same words have so often been uttered under similar circumstances, that we could fill pages with instances which are only varied by the name of the speaker.

"If this be dying," said Lady Glenorchy, "it is the easiest thing imaginable."

"I thought that dying had been more difficult," said Louis XIV.

"I did not suppose it was so sweet to die," said Francis Saurez, the Spanish theologian.

An agreeable surprise was the prevailing sentiment with all. They expected the stream to terminate in the dash of the torrent, and they found it was losing itself in the gentlest current. The whole of the faculties seem sometimes concentrated on the placid enjoyment.

The day Arthur Murphy died, he kept repeating from Pope:

"Taught half by reason, half by mere decay,
To welcome death, and calmly pass away."

Nor does the calm partake of the sensitiveness of sickness. There was a swell in the sea the day Collingwood breathed his last upon the element which had been the scene of his glory. Captain Thomas expressed a fear that he was disturbed by the tossing of the ship.

"No, Thomas," he replied, "I am now in a state in which nothing in this world can disturb me more. I am dying; and I am sure it must be consolatory to you, and all who love me, to see how comfortably I am coming to my end."

Of Eve we have but a very faint account, though it appears from Scripture that she had a very numerous family, and baseless tradition makes her the mother of thirty-three sons and twenty-three daughters; but beyond this we have not the slightest record of her mode of living, or the manner of her death, thus proving that even in the very earliest age woman's existence was so completely swallowed up in the stronger one of the man, that it was not thought necessary to recognize her as a help meet for man. During what is called the patriarchal period, the condition of woman was one of degradation. With regard to marriage, the ties of consanguinity were disregarded, for Abraham married his half sister, Sarah; and Mahur, their brother, wedded Milcah, his niece.

The affecting episode of Hagar shows that Abraham entertained a very high estimate of the value of woman. But with the exception of the pleasing conduct of Job, who had but one wife, and who extended the same indulgence to his daughters as he did to his sons, the whole Jewish history teems with evidence that woman, except in brilliant instances, was regarded in no better light than a bondwoman. The pastoral ages present us with the spectacle of woman following the most menial employments. In the time of Moses we find the daughters of a priest of Midian taking care of their father's flocks, which sort of work, according to the account of Josephus, it was customary for the women to do.

There are not many men in New England who can equal Mr. John C. Wyman in ready wit: but it seems he was put to the test during his excursion to Chicago. At one of the stations at which the train stopped for wood and water, the crowd demanded a speech. Mr. Wyman, who had been elected to speak at this place, should a speech be demanded, went forth and mounted a cart attached to an ass. The moment that Mr. Wyman shouted "Fellow-citizens!" the donkey responded in one of his loudest brays. Mr. Wyman retorted, "Fellow-citizens—I am interrupted by a Democrat!" This was ready, and occasioned great merriment; and so did the retort of the owner of the donkey, an Irishman, who exclaimed, "No, you arn't interrupted by a Dimicrat! 'Tis yer brother that's spakin' to yees, and askin' yees to whist!" Mr. Wyman bowed to Pat and retired.

"Oh, mother! mother!"

"What, son?"

"Mayn't I hev the big Bible up in my room to-day?"

"Yes, my child, and welcome. You don't know what pleasure it gives me to see your thoughts turn in that way. But what sticks are those in your hands?"

"Triggers."

"Triggers? For what, my child?"

"Why, to cock triggers. Here's the standard, you see; this is the flipper, and that one with a fat meat on the end is the long trigger. There's a rotted mouse keeps a comin' inter my room and insultin' on me, and I want to set the big Bible with these triggers, to see if I can't knock his chunk out for him."

Jarvis, the painter, was one day engaged in painting the portrait of Bishop ——, and, during the progress of the sitting, the venerable prelate began to remonstrate with him on the dissipated life he led. Jarvis made no reply, but, dropping his pencil from the forehead of the picture to the lower part of the face, said, with a slight wave of the hand to the reverend sitter:

"*Just shut your mouth, Bishop.*"

By painting on that feature he changed the subject.

A man who assisted to empty several bottles of wine, afterwards took a walk. The pavements were quite icy, and he exclaimed: "W—e—ry sing—lar; wh—whenever water freezes, it alw's freezes with the sl—slippery side up."

Love may exist without jealousy, although this is rare; but jealousy may exist without love, and this is common.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every FRIDAY MORNING, at $4 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, NOV. 23, 1860.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
Lincoln Elected!

A special dispatch to the Portland *Daily Advertiser*, containing intelligence from the Atlantic States up to the day succeeding the election, (the 7th) gives the following returns:—

Lincoln is elected President. New York City has given the fusion ticket 28,000 majority. The State has given about fifty thousand majority for Lincoln. All six Union Congressmen are elected in the city.

Massachusetts, outside of Boston, has, as far as heard from, given Lincoln 45,000 majority.

Lincoln has also carried the following States by large increased majorities:—Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Minnesota.

In Pennsylvania, Lincoln's plurality is from fifty to seventy thousand over all.

Ohio gives Lincoln 30,000 majority.

In New Jersey, Pennington has been re-elected in the Third District. Mount, Republican, is also elected again.

Illinois, scattering returns, Lincoln 5000.

Delaware has gone for Breckinridge by 1,500 plurality. Republican Congressmen ahead in one District.

In Maryland the indications are favorable for Breckinridge. In Baltimore, Breckinridge has 2,000 over Bell, and 15,000 over Douglas.

In Virginia, Bell has very large gains.

North Carolina is conceded to Breckinridge.

Missouri, as far as heard from, gives Douglas 15,000; Lincoln 11,000; Bell 11,000, and Breckinridge 3,000.

Kentucky is claimed for Bell by 1000. Louisville, Bell 3,800; Douglas 2,600, and Breckinridge 800.

Tennessee, probably for Bell. Memphis, Bell 100; Douglas 1,700, and Breckinridge 443. Nashville, Bell and Breckinridge 2000 each; Douglas 250.

Louisiana is reported to have gone for Breckinridge. New Orleans, Bell 7,200; Douglas 2,900, and Breckinridge 2,600. A private dispatch from New Orleans states that all the States South of Tennessee have gone for Breckinridge.

In Mobile, Douglas over Bell 219; over Breckinridge 322.

Burlinghame and Thayer are defeated for Congress, in Massachusetts; one Republican loss.

The following is the latest by special dispatch:

Lincoln's Majorities.

Massachusetts	70,000
Maine	25,000
New Hampshire	10,000
Indiana	25,000
Pennsylvania	50,000
Rhode Island	50,000
Vermont	40,000
Wisconsin	10,000

The Republicans claim California for Lincoln. As far as heard from, he is 999 ahead. Several Southern counties not yet heard from, which may alter the vote very materially, and eventually give the State to Douglas.

The following, without being strictly accurate, says the Sacramento *Union*, is perhaps an approximate statement of the results of the late election in regard to the political complexion of the California Legislative body. It is founded upon the popular vote and actual returns from most of the counties:

SENATE.

Douglas	9
Lincoln	4
Breckinridge	4

ASSEMBLY.

Douglas	39
Breckinridge	21
Lincoln	20

San Francisco polled 14,419 votes.

While the returns of Oregon are as yet not all in, it is generally conceded, by men of all parties, that that State will give the Lincoln Electors a small plurality.

THE MILITARY BALL.—This affair, of which mention was made in our last issue, took place last night. During the whole of the preceding week, the Committee of Arrangements were busied with preparations; their solicitude not permitting them to rest so long as anything remained undone which could add to the pleasure of their guests. The ball room was elaborately and very appropriately decorated for the occasion with evergreens, flags, and the paraphernalia of the getters up of the ball; among other things was noticed two large brass field pieces, one each side of the orchestra, which was occupied by five musicians. At about nine o'clock the dancing commenced, and continued without flagging, until daylight peeped through the windows, admonishing both hosts and guests that it was time to bring their festivities to a close. The supper was a bountiful one, comprising everything, without stint, which the market afforded. Although ale and wine were liberally provided, we are happy to say that there was no indication of their abuse. Indeed, everything worked well; the arrangements were complete in every particular; the supper and music were excellent, and the whole passed off to the entire satisfaction of everybody. The citizens are convinced that the Sappers and Miners and Co. F, 9th Infantry, know how to get up a ball.

EXPRESS PAPERS.—We are indebted to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s agents for a bundle of San Francisco and New York papers by the steamer *Oregon*.

STAMPEDE AND CAPTURE.

On last Tuesday evening, about dusk, five of the seven occupants of our County Jail, named Gardiner, Simmons, Monaghan, Doyle and Geo. Bernardo concluded to abandon the quarters provided for their accommodation at so much expense by the County, and availed themselves of the temporary absence of the keeper to do so. The circumstances attending the escape and capture, as we learn from the Sheriff and his aids, are as follows:—

Deputy Sheriff Waldron, who was in charge of the jail on the evening mentioned, had occasion to leave for a few minutes to obtain some candles. On his way to the store for that purpose, he met Mr. W. H. Wood, who was fortunately proceeding to the jail at that moment to get some papers deposited there. It seems that immediately after the departure of Mr. Waldron, the prisoners left their cells, and were on the point of issuing from the outer door, (which they had unfastened from the inside) when Mr. Wood surprised them. As he approached the door to open it, they rushed past him in a body. Mr. Wood gave the alarm and pursued at the same time, and soon overtook Doyle, whom he collared, and, after considerable struggling, during which they both came to the ground, he conveyed Doyle back to prison. By this time the town was alarmed, and a large number of people started in pursuit, taking different directions, until every avenue of escape was closed. Mr. Chas. Eagan was immediately dispatched to Olympia, to notify the officers there of the stampede. As the news spread, the excitement increased, and our citizens were greatly agitated up to a late hour of the night.

Some time after dark, while searching in the vicinity of the jail, Mr. Waldron discovered Gardiner secreted in some bushes. Gardiner was captured without resistance, and again locked up. Though the watch and search were kept up all night, no other arrest was made during the night.

On Wednesday morning, at about 10 o'clock, Wm. McK. Tucker, brother of the Sheriff, started toward Chambers' Creek in pursuit. He had gone some two or three hundred yards beyond Butterfield's brewery, when he heard a noise behind him, and, on looking back, saw the three remaining prisoners some distance behind, coming toward him. Hastily concealing himself, he waited until they had approached sufficiently near, when, presenting himself with a revolver leveled, he ordered them to "right about, face," and return to their quarters. Satisfied at a glance that young Tucker was in earnest, and would certainly shoot, if they disobeyed him, they chose the least of two evils, and marched back to prison, where they were welcomed by their companions in crime, to be subjected to closer watching and less liberty in future.

Much praise is due to Mr. Wm. McK. Tucker, for the coolness and presence of mind he displayed in encountering and capturing these three criminals, two of whom are imprisoned for taking life, and the third for maiming. Though only a boy in years, his conduct during his brief stay here has been such as to win for and entitle him to the respect and consideration of our best citizens; a position which he is not likely soon to lose. For the alacrity with which he mounted and rode to Olympia, during the night, to inform the law officers there of what had transpired here, Mr. Chas. Eagan merits at least the thanks of the public. Voluntary acts of this nature should not pass unnoticed. The Sheriff and his deputy, (Messrs. E. H. Tucker and D. V. Waldron) while actively engaged themselves in the pursuit, omitted no steps, in directing others, that could lead to the capture of the convicts. Both were up all night scouring the woods and beating the bushes. To Mr. Wood is due the credit of giving the alarm and making the first arrest. It is to his early discovery of the stampede that we are indebted for the success in capturing the prisoners; for had they been allowed more time, some of them might have got beyond reach. As it was, before they could reach any considerable distance, shackled as they were, they were completely surrounded; and their only hope of escape was in remaining concealed in the timber until pursuit was abandoned.

"WASHINGTON STANDARD."—The first number of this journal was placed on our table last Monday. Its typographical appearance is very good, and its original matter is marked by ability. In size it is the same as this paper, but is printed on larger type. Considering the short time allowed the publisher to issue the first number, since the receipt of the material, we are surprised at its creditable appearance. The tone of its articles is pleasing when we contrast it with the tone of the party press of Oregon. The *Washington Standard* promises to be a truthful exponent of the principles of the Republican party, and an important auxiliary in promoting the interests of the Territory. We extend to it a cordial welcome, and to its proprietor, Mr. John M. Murphy, our best wishes for his success.

NEW GOODS.—Mr. Jester received by the last steamer a fine assortment of hall, parlor, kitchen and marine clocks, and wishes the public to know it; hence this item. By the same steamer he also received a choice lot of superior table cutlery, which is going—going—going—and will soon be gone. Now is the time to make selections from his attractive stock.

JACK POWERS KILLED.—A telegraphic dispatch to the *Alta*, from Los Angeles, states:—"We learn from Mr. R. O. Cossett, who passed here on the Overland Mail stage to-day, that the notorious Jack Powers was murdered on his ranch, a little south of Tubac, Arizona, by his Mexican peons. He had some seven or eight hundred head of stock on his ranch when he was murdered.

STEAMER OREGON.—The steamer *Oregon*, Capt. Hudson, arrived at this place on Saturday night last, at a late hour, and, after leaving the mails and Express matter, left for Olympia. She came down again on Sunday evening, and, after discharging freight at Keach's wharf, proceeded to Columbia River and intermediate ports.

THE SURVIVING EMIGRANTS.

Seven of the twelve rescued emigrants arrived at Portland (Oregon) on the night of the 12th inst. These seven comprise Mr. Joseph Myers, wife and five children. Having lost everything they possessed, the *Daily Advertiser* appealed in their behalf to the generosity of the citizens of Portland, and suggested a general subscription for their relief. The suggestion has been acted upon, and liberal contributions are being made in aid of the sufferers.

Among the sufferers who remained at Walla Walla, and were there at last accounts, was Mrs. Chase and child, who is said to have a brother named John Pierce living on Puget Sound. Should this meet the eye of said John Pierce, he is desired to communicate immediately with Mrs. Chase, at Walla Walla.

A correspondent of the *Advertisr*, writing from the Dalles, under date of the 12th inst., gives the following interesting particulars of the massacre, obtained from the lips of the survivors:—

The train was composed of forty-two persons, and a great majority of them were women and children. Nothing transpired of importance till they arrived at Fort Hall. An old gentleman named Munson loaned Mr. Vernorman two oxen, on condition of his boarding with him through the route. When they arrived at Fort Neuf old Munson changed his mind to go to California, and demanded his oxen, or at least complained to Col. Howe. The colonel rode down to where the train was camped, and very arbitrarily demanded or commanded the oxen to be delivered to Mr. Munson. This naturally caused an ill feeling on the part of the emigrants towards him. That evening, or the following one, Col. Howe gave a kind of party, and asked the women of the train to attend. Some of them refused, and he, Col. Howe, insisted, and even advised some of the ladies to go in opposition to the wishes of their husbands: yet they refused. Some went, and Col. Howe to avenge the pique, swore they should have no escort. However, he changed his mind a little, and did give them an escort, but only for six days, which brought them just to where danger was to be apprehended. Col. Howe did however, give a sheep train an escort by the 'California route, which never was considered half as dangerous as the Oregon road. Again, it is true that the soldiers at Fort Neuf apprehended danger, and said that 'that train was doomed,' and the lieutenant commanding expressed his opinion to that effect; yet he could not violate his orders, they were strict and to the point. Six days only were they to escort the emigrants. The troops came a distance of 110 miles from Fort Neuf, and abandoned the emigrants to their fate. The Indians were even then at hand; but let me tell the remainder in the language of one of the saved:

"After the soldiers left us, I felt very bad, as the indications were ominous. One lady expressed her belief that she would not go much farther. True for her; she was killed next morning, together with her husband and three children. This occurred two weeks after the soldiers left us. The Indians visited us every day. We had four soldiers with us, but they were deserters, and left us. One of them was killed in our presence, and another, named Snider, took his money and papers and is supposed to have made off with his companions. After they had left, the Indians made a rush, and cutting the wagon covers, shot their arrows through the openings. Several were killed in that manner. One boy killed eight or ten Indians with his rifle, but was himself afterwards killed. We had to abandon the wagons, and from that time we had no provisions for forty-five days, until we were discovered by the troops. Four of the party were captured by the Indians; three of them were girls and one a boy. One of the girls was thirteen years. I do not know if they are alive or not; they were carried beyond Snake river. We traveled ninety miles from the place of massacre to where we were encamped when found. We were then subsisting on a dead body. The Indians at that place gave us salmon for our clothes. We thought some of the Indians engaged in the massacre were among them. When we arrived at the place of massacre we found bones hung on the trees and written upon them a notice to the effect that a train was ahead thirteen days; that one of their men had been killed that morning,' and warned us of danger. Three of the children died of starvation. We had made up our minds to kill one of the little boys next day for food, if not rescued; he is here now. The bones of children who died were scattered about. The dead body of one of the men was partially devoured; his wife partook of a portion.

"When Capt. Dent went into the little willow camp we had erected, the children hung on to him begging for food; 'bread,' 'bread,' they cried. The soldiers threw themselves down and wept, and it was as much as Capt. Dent could do to restrain them from giving food to us. We got a little first, and in a short time we were able to move around. We are all saved now!"

"THE REGISTER."—We have received the first number of this paper, published at Port Townsend, by H. L. Sutton, for Messrs. P. M. O'Brien and M. H. Frost. It is Democratic all over; but, while a party organ, will not lose sight of the commercial, agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of Washington Territory. Its articles are spirited and in good taste. We tender to it a welcome as cordial as that tendered to the new Olympia paper, and trust its publication may be productive of much good to the Territory. We can hardly have too many newspapers to make known the advantages and resources of our country, and we therefore say, the more the better. It is the duty of the friends of the respective journals to circulate them as widely as possible in the States, and we hope they will not fail to do so. In the end, it will profit them quite as much as it will the publishers of the papers.

FROM EUROPE.—The latest news from Europe represents affairs about the same as per last advices. Italian affairs unchanged. Mazzini had been requested to leave Naples. The massacre of Christians in Syria had recommenced.

DEATH OF HON. DELAZON SMITH.—After actively participating in the late canvas in Oregon, up to the close of the struggle, Hon. Delazon Smith died in Portland on the 18th inst., aged 44 years.

TURNED PREACHER.—A noted pugilist in England, known as "Undaunted Dick," because he was never beaten, has turned preacher, and is creating quite a sensation by his sermons to the working classes.

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

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The enterprising publishing house of H. H. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, are issuing work after work in quick succession. They have already published a number of works of local and general interest, written and compiled by Californians, and have now in press, we understand, several others. Among the more recent issues are the following:

THE ADVENTURES OF JAMES CAPEN ADAMS, Mountaineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter, of California; by Theodore H. Hittell. Illustrated.

This is a book of 378 pages, bound in cloth. The writer has done ample justice to the materials supplied by the hero, and has made a very entertaining book for old and young. This is not a work of fiction, but a narrative of actual thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes while following the occupation of a hunter. Many of our readers have seen Adams in San Francisco, exhibiting his pet bears, &c. Those who read the book now, and note the paragraph in our news column, announcing his death, will pause with a mournful interest over his concluding words.

AN OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO, in the summer of 1859; by Horace Greeley.

This is a book of 386 pages, also bound in cloth. It comprises the entire collection of letters written by Horace Greeley on his overland journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which vary interest according to the subjects treated and the views of the reader. The letters are not destitute of information, and contain some useful hints and suggestions.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the Chemistry of Gold, Silver, Quicksilver and Lead; by Edward Pique.

This is a pamphlet, in paper, of 133 pages. It treats of all the various methods of separating, refining, assaying, amalgamating, etc., the different metals, with the nature and peculiarities possessed by each; their character when found in original deposits, &c., &c. The treatise traces the crude ores from the mines, through the various mechanical and metallurgic elaborations, until the pure metal is obtained, and no doubt will prove interesting and instructive to general readers on this coast, where minerals occupy so much attention. It is a useful book for assayers and miners.

LAND TITLES IN SAN FRANCISCO is the title of a large pamphlet containing decisions of the Supreme Court of California in the cases of Hart vs. Burnett et al., and Holliday vs. Frisbie, with notes and comments. Interesting to lawyers and real estate holders in California.

THE CALIFORNIA DIGEST is a compilation of the decisions and opinions of the Supreme Court of California, from its organization to Jan. 1st, 1859, as reported in the California Reports, vols. 1 to 10, inclusive; by Lewis Shearer. Valuable to lawyers for reference.

BANCROFT'S LAWYER AND FORM BOOK.—On a former occasion we spoke of this work, and commended it to people of all pursuits and professions. It is adapted especially to county and town officers, though valuable as well to farmers, mechanics and others. Everybody should have a copy of it.

All of the above works are for sale by Messrs. Light & Packard, at the Post Office, Steilacoom, where parties desirous of purchasing are invited to call and examine them.

IRELAND.—Nothing, perhaps, gives a stronger idea of the state of civilization in Ireland than the fact, lately ascertained, that there exist at present about seventy towns—containing from 10,000 to 25,000 inhabitants—without a bookseller's shop; and, stranger still, that six whole counties are found without either a bookseller, a publisher or a circulating library. In Scotland, the number of booksellers as compared to Ireland, in the proportion of the population, is nine to one.

EMIGRANTS.—At New York, up to the 20th September, 77,526 emigrants had arrived this year, against 55,658 for the same time last year, showing an increase of 21,868.

New Advertisements.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE, ss.—In the District Court of Pierce County. MARY BOREN vs. CARSON D. BOREN.

To Carson D. Boren:—You are hereby notified that Mary Boren has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months after the 23d day of November, 1860; and unless you appear at the said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and this plaintiff, and also to obtain the custody of the children of plaintiff.

Dated November 23d, 1860.

FRANK CLARK, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Complaint filed Nov. 23d, 1860. 28:3m

Timothy Seed!

JUST RECEIVED—A LARGE LOT OF VERY SUPERIOR TIMOTHY SEED, which will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to

J. D. LAMAN,
At the Stage Office, Steilacoom.

27:tf

Seeds! Seeds!

GEO. F. SILVESTER

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

NEW SEED STORE,

85 Washington street,

And will be in the constant receipt of all kinds of

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

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

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

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

ALSO—EARLY PEAS.

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

Your orders are respectfully solicited.

GEORGE F. SILVESTER, Seedsman,
27:3m 85 Washington st, between Battery and Front.

PORT TOWNSEND ITEMS.

In the *Northwest* of the 22d inst. we find the following items:

LOSS OF THE D. L. CLINCH.—The schooner *D. L. Clinch*, Perriman, hence, for San Francisco, with lumber, became a total wreck in San Juan Harbor, V. I., (opposite Cape Flattery) during the late gale. The crew were all saved, some of them going ashore on the house.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.—This body will meet on Monday, Dec. 3d, at Olympia. The work on the Capitol has, we learn, proceeded no farther than the clearing of the grounds. This result shows the sagacity of Gov. McGill in removing the legal Capitol Commissioners, and trying to imitate Gen. Jackson in the assumption of "responsibilities."

THE BARQUE GLIMPSE.—This noble vessel, just returned from her first trip to San Francisco since she was repaired, has gone to Port Ludlow for cargo.

MORE HOMES.—By the *Oregon* arrrived the family of Hon. Edward S. Dyer, one of our old and most esteemed fellow citizens, and also the wife of Mr. McCauley, who recently entered into business in Port Townsend. We extend a cordial welcome to them all, and trust their sojourn among us may be as pleasant as is the reflection to others, that our new country is rapidly filling up with those who bring all the higher and nobler elements of social prosperity and happiness with them.

"There is a power to make each hour
As sweet as heaven designed it:
Nor need we roam to bring it home,
Though few there be that find it;
We seek too high for things close by,
And lose what nature found us:
For life hath here no charm so dear
As home and friends around us."

[It affords us much pleasure to chronicle the fact, above, of the safe arrival of Mr. Dyer's family from the East, and we trust that they will find here not only a climate more genial but friends as warm as those they left behind. Mr. Dyer's residence at Port Townsend has won for him many friends beyond the limits of that town, all of whom will join with us, we are sure, in congratulating him on his happy reunion with his family. Our only regret is that he is not a resident of Steilacoom. We want to see, next, the announcement of John F. Damon's family having arrived.

Miscellaneous.

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Breastpins and Earrings,

(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)

Finger-Rings,

(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)

CALIFORNIA BUCKLES,

For Ladies or Gentlemen,

Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,

LOCKETS,

(OF ALL SIZES)

GOLD AND SILVER

Pens and Pencils,

PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES,

In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames,

Striking and Alarm

CLOCKS,

Eight Day and Thirty Hour,

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

ALSO,

A fine assortment of superior

TABLE AND POCKET

CUTLERY,

AND

FISHING TACKLE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

Repairs thorough and warranted.

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE—In the District Court for the County of Pierce.—Morris H. Frost vs. C. W. Riley.

To C. W. RILEY: You are hereby notified that MORRIS H. FROST has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the next term of the Court which shall commence more than three months after the second day of November, 1860, and unless you appear at the said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover of the said C. W. Riley the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent. per month from the 29th day of January, 1857, on a promissory note.

Dated this 2d day of November, A D 1860.

FRANK CLARK, Attorney for plaintiff.

Complaint filed August 23d, 1860. 24:3m

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.

E. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists,
143 and 145 Clay st, San Francisco.

28:6m

☞ "Revelation."—Stated meetings of the Steilacoom Circle of the Order of H. S. S. will be held "back of the well 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. G., 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. E. 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 every Monday evening.

All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

JAS E. D. JESTER, W. S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

Yours, very respectfully.

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

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby, that Dr L. J. Czapkay has served, during the contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance—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 by correspondence, please enclose $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases.

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

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.*

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 HOODS;
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. WM. BEDINGTON & CO.

8-1:tf

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

CHEAP CASH STORE!

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

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods Store,

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

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

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.

13: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,
3-1:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860.

LATEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

A great effort is being made throughout the country to defeat Lincoln, and, for that purpose, a large number of stump orators from Southern and Western States have gone to New York with the intention of canvassing the State before election.

Cassius M. Clay is stumping Michigan and Ohio for the Republicans.

Mr. Yancey addressed an immense gathering at Nashville, Tenn., on the 26th.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent says that a high official in the Treasury Department has divulged the plan of disunion at the South. The plan, if Lincoln is elected, is to convene a Southern Legislature by proclamation on the 8th of November, declare the Union dissolved, and pronounce in favor of Breckinridge as President of the Southern Union.

A horrible accident occurred at Fort Griffith, Penn., at the Pennsylvania Coal Co.'s works. A car containing twelve miners started for the mine, down a slope of 150 feet, when about half way the brake broke, and the car was precipitated to the bottom. Eight men were instantly killed, two are not expected to live, and the balance were saved by jumping from the car.

The subscribers to the testimonial to the officers and crew of the *Minnie Slofer*, who rescued the passengers of the steamer *Connaught*, met at New York on the 25th, and distributed the funds as follows: $500 to the mate, $100 to each sailor, and the remainder—about $3,500—to Captain Wilson. The City Life Insurance Companies have also settled $150 per annum for life upon Captain Wilson, to be continued to his wife if she survive him.

Wm. Harvey, Jr., note broker, was arrested in New York on the 26th, charged with swindling Quirk and L. Hommedieu out of $8,000, which was nearly all lost in a few days at gambling.

A terrible famine prevails among the people of Southern Kansas. Crop failures is the cause. Provisions, etc., are solicited and sent to them.

J. C. Adams, formerly of California, of grizzly bear notoriety, died at Neponset, Massachusetts, on the 26th ult.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that the Government is in possession of Spanish designs to obtain a foothold in Mexico and Central South America, with the cooperation of a leading European power, which will render material aid, if necessary.

The steamship *Canadian*, with dates from Londonderry, Ireland, to Friday, the 12th October, has arrived.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that secret manœuvres are going on in the Island of Sardinia for annexation to France, similar to those that took place in the case of Savoy and Nice.

The Sardinian Chambers were debating the annexation of Naples.

Garibaldi was to convoke a College of the Two Sicilies, to vote by universal suffrage.

It was reported that Russia was about to recall her Ambassador from Turin.

Gen. Cialdini had received orders to cross the Neapolitan frontier. Decisive events were expected at any moment.

In the battle of the Volturno, Neapolitans numbering 30,000 attacked Garibaldi with half that number, under cover of a thick mist, and succeeded in driving him back. Garibaldi rallied his men, and, with revolver in hand, and after a desperate fight of eight hours, completely routed the Neapolitans. He pursued them under the walls of Capua, cutting off a brigade of Germans and driving them to the mountains. The Royalists made a sortie from Capua to rescue the Germans, but were repulsed. The King of Naples and brother were present at the battle. The Neapolitans lost 5,000 prisoners, 300 killed and wounded. Garibaldi's loss is between 1,200 and 1,400.

The line of the Volturno was strongly protected, and the Neapolitans were prepared to defend their positions.

Some Sardinian troops assisted Garibaldi in the battle.

The Piedmontese troops had entered the Neapolitan Territory. The three great powers protested against the entrance.

Unauthentic rumors announced the surrender of Capua.

The Piedmontese forces in Naples amounted to 20,000.

The French were about to re-occupy Viterbo, preceded by the Pontifical *gens d'armes*. The inhabitants will resist the latter—but will yield. Sardinian officers had arrived to re-assure the inhabitants and inform them that Victor Emanuel was at Macrealta.

Latest accounts mention a report that the French army at Rome was to be increased to 60,000.

The garrison of Lyons was to be put on a complete war footing.

Since the departure of Faud Pasha from Syria, the Mussulmans had commenced to massacre and had killed twenty Christians. The remaining Christians were embarking to Lakie. The Mussulmans were furious against Christians, and had threatened the life of the Russian Consul.

Steamship *Asia* with dates to October 14, and the *Fulton*, with dates to October 17, have arrived.

Victor Emanuel entered Naples, October 17th.

Mazzini has refused to leave Naples.

General Guyon had reoccupied Viterbo.

The vote on the annexation to Piedmount was to be taken in Sicily, October 21st, in accordance with the vote in the Sardinian Chambers.

It is asserted that there was great consternation in the Cabinet of Turin, in consequence of the formal protests of the Russian and Prussian ambassadors against Sardinian invasion of the kingdom of Naples.

The Russian ambassador will demand his passports if no regard is paid to his protest.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says: We must now expect two events—the flight of the Pope from Rome and the retirement of Francis II. from Gaeta. It is impossible, after what has taken place, for Pius IX. to remain in the Eternal City. He has, by the advice of Antonelli, sought to burn, pillage and destroy the property and persons of the people of his States. He has failed. His army of hirelings is beaten. His criminal intentions have been prevented by heaven. Pius IX. must go.

Garibaldi had issued one decree which would not fail to stir the bile of Austria, for it referred to the Hungarian volunteers. Depots were opened at Naples and Messina for Hungarian recruits, and it was given out that Garibaldi had pledged himself to repay Hungarian services with his sword.

A serenade having been offered, one night, at Genoa, to the daughter of Garibaldi, she addressed the crowd in the following terms: "Brethren! I thank you for your manifestations in favor of the brave men who are fighting for the unity of Italy. Then long live Italy! long live those brave men! and the *Re Galantuomo*."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Letters from Naples speak of a heroine who was fighting in the ranks of the army of Garibaldi. Her name is the Countess Maria della Torre; she was armed to the teeth, and always to be found in the foremost rank. She was said to have killed two Neapolitans with her own hand in the combats of the 20th September.

The conquest of Naples by Garibaldi, which was effected in 21 days, only cost his army, according to official reports, 8 men killed and 16 wounded.

A letter from Genoa asserts that the Sardinian navy is now first in Europe, after those of England and France. Piedmont, it says, had already 30 ships-of-war. Garibaldi had annexed twice as many at Naples, among them two line-of-battle ships, the *Vesuvio* and the *Monarca*. All these things considered, the *Gazette de France* reckons the Sardinian navy as consisting, or soon to consist, of nearly 140 men-of-war.

A decree had been issued by the King of Sardinia exiling three bishops.

A letter from Rome of the 14th September states that the Papal General Kanzler, in his retreat from Sinigaglia to Ancona, forced a passage through a body of Piedmontese troops who endeavored to intercept him, that he killed or wounded from 300 to 400 of them, and that on his part he lost four officers and 69 men killed or wounded.

Letters state that lately in Bohemia, and particularly in the circles of Prague and Koniggratz, a great number of Roman Catholics had abjured their religion and embraced Protestantism. In the village of Spalow alone, 47 persons had acted in that manner.

A Berlin paper states that a rather singular duel had taken place, with pistols, near the same spot where M. de Hiecke.dy was shot. Two young men, unacquainted with each other, had a dispute at a party, and one of them sent a challenge to the other. The letter fell into the hands of the twin sister of the one challenged, and as she bore a very strong resemblance to her brother, she resolved to take his place. Her antagonist detected the scheme, and was gallant enough to fire in the air, but his example was not followed by the lady, who levelled at her opponent, but only wounded him slightly.

The Princess Alice Maude was to be publicly betrothed to Prince Louis, of Hesse Darmstadt, at Mayence, where the ceremony was to take place in the presence of Queen Victoria, and with great pomp. The Princess was born on the 26th of April, 1843, and is in her 17th year. Her betrothed is a little over 23.

White, the defeated aspirant for the championship of the Thames, was so chagrined at the easy victory of Chambers, that he hanged himself the next day after his defeat.

At a village near Ballamena, Ireland, a man by mistake delivered a paper containing the following, instead of an order for goods: "I do swear, in the presence of my holy brethren, by the Holy Cross of St. Peter, and by the Blessed Lady Mary, that I will maintain the holy religion, and exterminate all heretics, as they are called by our Holy Father the Pope, at two hours' warning.*** P. G. M." A similar document was found one night in the pocket of an unclaimed vest, lost during a riot.

"Malakoff" writes in his last Paris letter to the New York *Times*: At last Sunday's race at the Bois de Bologne, Mr. Mayo, of Richmond, Va., had two bones of his leg broken and splintered by a fall of his horse. Mr. Mayo, who is the nephew of Mrs. Gen. Winfield Scott, had taken passage with Mrs. Scott for New York, but this accident will of course prevent the voyage so far as regards Mr. Mayo. Mrs. Scott will go home under the protection of Col. Lay, of the United States army, who has just finished an European tour. Mrs. Scott, whose health is better in the climate of France, has lived in Paris many years, and has not made a visit home since 1850.

The Czar had commanded the formation of a new Cossack army in the province of the Amoor, the fresh troops to consist of such Mantchoos and Tartars as were willing to enlist under the colors of Russia.

A private letter from Turin, of the 23d September, received at Paris, contains the following passage: Garibaldi alone possesses the secret of the period at which the Hungarian insurrection is to break out. He finds it extremely difficult to prevent the Hungarian liberals from acting before he has given the signal. At the moment I am writing to you, Kossuth, Klapka, Teleki and others are here waiting for the hour to strike by the Garibaldian clock.

A lady was praying in a church at Beville, when suddenly she felt a twitch at her dress, but on looking round, the only person near was a female, with her hands clasped across her breast in an attitude of devotion. Presently, finding that some of her jewelry had been stolen, she gave the alarm, when it was found that the devout lady was the thief, and that the crossed arms were merely waxwork.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE issued by the Clerk of the District Court in and for Pierce County, Washington Territory, and to me directed, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell according to law, at the Court House door, in the town of Steilacoom, in said county, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of December, 1860, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described premises:

All those certain lots or tracts of land, with the improvements thereon, and situated in Pierce County, Washington Territory, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at Harrison's southeast corner, near the border of a lake, and running west 56 rods to a stake on the prairie; thence south 140 rods to a stake near a clump of cottonwood trees; thence east 366 rods across a small lake, and thence across a large lake to Smith's claim; thence north across said lake 140 rods to the place of beginning, containing 320 acres, more or less, and known as Mucen's Donation Claim.

Also—All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in Washington Plains, in the County of Pierce and Territory of Washington, being south of Mucen's land claim and commonly called Murty Fahy's land claim, and bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stake near the middle of a dry lake, and running thence west 40 chains to a stake; thence south 40 chains to a stake on the prairie, a few rods beyond a white oak tree that is marked; thence east 40 chains to a stake; thence north 40 chains to the place of beginning, and containing 160 acres more or less. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining hereto.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Patrick Fowler, and sufficient thereof to be sold to satisfy the judgment of foreclosure of the said District Court at its September term, 1860, in favor of Johnson Mulkey, plaintiff, against Patrick Fowler, amounting to One Thousand One Hundred and eight Dollars and four cents, with interest at the rate of two per cent. per month from the 15th day of September, A. D. 1860, together with costs taxed at Fifteen Dollars and fifty cents and accruing costs.

EGBERT H. TUCKER,
Sheriff of Pierce County W. T.

Steilacoom, W. T., Oct. 12th, 1860. 22:1

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE issued by the Clerk of the District Court in and for Pierce County, W. T., and to me directed, I have levied upon and will proceed to sell according to law, at the Court House door, in the town of Steilacoom, in said County, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of December, 1860, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described premises, to wit:

The undivided one-eighth of that piece or parcel of land known as Bunker's Donation Claim, adjoining Dillo's addition to the town of Steilacoom, in said County of Pierce. Also, that piece or parcel of land known as Lot No. 4 in Block No. 19, and as more particularly described on the recorded plat of Dillo's addition to the town of Steilacoom aforesaid.

Seized and taken into execution as the property of Wm. B. Rankin, and sufficient thereof to be sold to satisfy a judgment for Nine Hundred and Forty-three Dollars and Forty-Nine cents, and costs of suit, levied at Forty-Two Dollars and Sixty cents, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 15th day of September, 1860, in favor of Wm. M. Randall, plaintiff, and against Wm. B. Rankin, defendant and for accruing costs.

EGBERT H. TUCKER,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.

Steilacoom, W. T., Oct. 25, 1860. 24:1

Miscellaneous.

Puget Sound DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN,

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

No charge made except for price of the medicines.

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

35:tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

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

DANCING ACADEMY

FOR

LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

MR. L. M. HUSON

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS friends and the public in general that he has opened a

DANCING SCHOOL

In Light's Hall, Steilacoom, at which the following Dances are taught:—

WALTZ,
VASSOVIENNE,
SCHOTTISCHE,
POLKA,
MAZOURKA,
GORLITZA,
ESMERALDA,
GALLOP,
HIGHLAND POLKA,
SPANISH DANCE WALTZ,
GALLOPADE QUADRILLES,
SCHOTTISCHE QUADILLES,
WALTZ QUADRILLES,
POLKA QUADRILLES,
MAZOURKA QUADRILLES.

Original sets of LANCER QUADRILLES; also, p'ain Quadrille figures, and a variety of CONTRA DANCES, among which are—

Fireman's Dance,
Portland Fancy,
Tempest,
Dashaway Boys,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Day of tuition, MONDAY; Ladies and Children on the afternoon of the same day. For Ladies and Children, from 3 to 6 o'clock P. M.; and for Gentlemen, from 7 to 10 P. M.

I can do better without pupils than I can without money; therefore none need come without the cash.

For further information, apply at the Hall on the day and hours of tuition. 28:tf

Bricks! Bricks!

FOR SALE CHEAP,

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

17:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

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.

NOTICE.

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

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

Hence, we hope none will solicit credit hereafter.

S. McCAW & CO.

Steilacoom, Sept. 21, 1860. 26:tf

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS METHOD to inform the public generally that he has removed to his NEW STORE at the head of

T WHARF,

Directly opposite his dwelling house, where he will endeavor to do business up brown. I find it necessary, in changing my locality, to also change my mode of doing business. I have heretofore given an unlimited credit to everybody who asked it, for an indefinite number of years, and find that by so doing I have not only crippled my business, but have made enemies of those whom I have asked for settlement. In future I shall do business on a cash or pay-down system, and trust that no person will have the impudence to ask me for credit.

All persons who know themselves to be justly indebted to me must come forward and make settlement, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, and no mistake. I will not sell goods on credit.

PHILIP KEACH.

Steilacoom, Sept. 27th, 1860. 29: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 Ricked 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.

CARPENTERING.

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

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

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

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

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

THE WASHINGTON

NURSERY.

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

Fruit Trees.

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

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

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM

AND

CHERRY TREES,

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

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

HUGH PATTISON,

4-37:tf Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND Crockeryware for sale by

19:tf BALCH & WEBBER.

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

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.

3-1: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, Dried Apples,
Bacon, Dried Peaches,
Hams, Soap,
Salmon, Starch,
Butter, Sugar,
Cheese, Crushed do,
Flour, Adamantine Candles,
Beans, Saleratus,
Rice, Pepper,
Peas, Alspice,
Potatoes, Cloves,
Salt, fine, Mustard,
Salt, coarse, Capers,
Tobacco, Table Sauces,
Molasses, Can Oysters,
Syrup, Can Lobsters,
Vinegar, Can Chickens,
Nails, Can Beef,
Glass, Can Peaches,
Axes, Bottled Peaches,
Buckets, Brandy Peaches,
Brooms, Can Apples,
White Lead, Can Strawberries,
Oil, Can Pie Fruits,
Turpentine, Bottled Pie Fruits,
Lamp Oil, Ex. Lemons,
Olive Oil, Ex. Vanilla,
Coffee, Ex. Orange,
Tea, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.

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

H. G. WILLIAMSON,

LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

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

WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
ALSO,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
BACON,
HAMS,
LARD,
TOBACCO,
CANDLES,
CAN FRUITS,
HONEY,
OYSTERS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

50:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

Steilacoom Bakery

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

Pilot Bread,
Boston Crackers,
Fruit 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.,

25:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

PUGET SOUND

BREWERY,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MARTIN SCHMIEG,

HAVING ENLARGED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO MEET the increased demand for his

Lager Beer,

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

22:tf MARTIN SCHMIEG, Steilacoom.

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

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.

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 suits 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,
5-13: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.,
14:6mis 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.,
15:6m San Francisco, Sole Agents.

Shipping.

U. S. MAIL LINE

FROM

OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON, Commander, THOMAS WRIGHT,

Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, for

STEILACOOM, SEATTLE,
PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE,
PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND,
WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS,
BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,
AND VICTORIA, V. I.

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

For further particulars, address

JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, May 4, 1860. 3-2: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. TRASK, Commander;

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

And other vessels as the trade requires.

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

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

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

BALCH & WEBBER, Pier 20, 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.

MRS. A. VEDDER.

Steilacoom, Jan. 13th, 1860. 40: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.

20: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.,
3-3:6m First st, San Francisco.

JNO. D. ARTHUR. WM. N. ARTHUR.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

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

CAST AND STEEL PLOWS,

Among which may be found the following brands:

X 8 Boston Steel Clipper Plow.

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

X 6 1-2 Boston Steel Clipper Plow.

This is a 14-inch breaking plow.

X 8 1-2 Boston Steel Clipper Plow.

This is a 14-inch stubble plow.

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

Cutting 10 and 12-inch furrows suitable for Vineyards. Extra Steel, Landsides, Points and Bolts always on hand.

PEORIA STEEL PLOWS---ALL SIZES.

2 B Eagle Cast Plow.

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

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

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

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

HARROWS.

Folding and square Harrows, all sizes.

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

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
3, 4, and 5 Washington st., and
3-39:6m Cor Washington and Davis sts, San Francisco.

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, Bonbloom, Magnolia, Gold Leaf, imported direct from Virginia.
150,000 Manilla Cigars and Cheroots, imported direct from Manilla.
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.

U. S. MAIL

AND

Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

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

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

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

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,
8-1y Commercial st, Steilacoom.

Agriculture.

Liquid Manure.

Liquid manure may be saved by the proper construction of stables, so as to preserve in tanks or cisterns the leakage which usually, in a great measure, runs to waste. We need not describe any particular method of doing this, as any plan will answer that will accomplish the end, and there is nothing difficult in the operation. Good gutters, with the necessary descent, will carry off all the liquid that will run from the stables, into any air-tight vessel, where it can be preserved for use. Barrels will answer for an experiment. Another way is to provide for saving the liquid which runs from the manure piles. The plan adopted in some places is to throw the liquid manure upon the compost heap, and in this way dried swamp muck, and all refuse from the farm, is converted into a valuable manure, and in a condition to be easily applied to the soil. In other places, and more particularly in Flanders and parts of Holland, not only is the liquid manure applied to the soil and growing crops, but fresh, solid manure is taken directly from the stables, and thrown into tanks, where it is mixed with water or liquid manure, or both. Here it is allowed to ferment, and the solid parts become partially dissolved, or so softened and separated as to remain suspended in the water. This is doubtless the very best way of applying manure to grass lands, and to all green crops; and should the system of soiling, of which we spoke last week, become general, the application of manure in a liquid form would soon follow.

The best way to apply liquid manure is to the growing crops, and if applied several times during the season, all the better. The food of the tree or plant is taken up by the roots in a liquid state; solid manure must therefore remain in the soil until it is gradually dissolved by rains, and in this way a constant supply of food in small quantities is furnished the plant, while a portion remains unused until the next season. Liquid manure is in the proper condition for immediate use, and its effects are almost instantaneous, but not lasting, as the whole is consumed in a short time. This makes caution necessary, or the plant becomes surfeited, and afterward starved. Or, if the liquid is too strong, the roots are "burned." We have destroyed a great many things in experimenting with liquid manure. When the soil is wet, as after a hard rain, plants will bear liquid manure much stronger than in hot, dry weather. We will not recommend the use of manure in a liquid form, in this country, as a general practice, but we do advise our readers to try a few experiments, and see the effects for themselves. And we urge all to save the waste from the stables, and apply to the compost heaps. Of the propriety of this course there can be no question.

Curing Clover.

In the curing of herbs, where it is desirable to retain all their virtues, we endeavor to have them go through the drying process without exposure to the heat of the summer sun. And if you would secure the best of hay from your clover, it should not be permitted to be spread upon the ground only long enough for the leaves to become partially wilted. Then put it up in small cocks, say three feet in diameter and four or five feet high. Thus put up, the air will circulate through the same and cure it sufficiently for the stack or the barn. Every farmer should, however, provide himself with cloth caps. To do this, take cheap muslin, a yard wide, and cut it up into yard-lengths. These should be spread over the cocks, and the corners made heavy by fastening a stone or piece of brick in them, so that the wind will not blow them off. Clover, timothy or grain may be thus protected against foul weather. If the clover can remain a week or ten days, it will be all the better. If, however, there is ample supply of bright, dry straw on the farm to mix with the clover, the latter may be removed from the field after remaining in the cock only one or two days.

In stowing it away now, a layer of clover should be followed by a layer of straw, and so on, alternating the one with the other. This is an excellent plan, and when opened in the winter, the straw itself will be found superior fodder, besides having preserved the clover from heating or moulding.

Neglect of Pruning.—We noticed recently in a pear orchard one of the consequences of imperfect shortening in. A few of the Bartletts were loaded with fruit, and the branches were bent to the ground. The wood was quite too slender to hold up the fruit. We could see that some of the annual growths had been left two feet or more in length, and no pains had been taken to bring the limbs out at an obtuse angle to the trunk of the tree. Had only a foot of wood been left at each annual pruning, in the earlier stages of growth, the limbs would have been sufficiently large and strong to hold the present burden of fruit. Fruit growers, especially the inexperienced, are so much in a hurry to get large quantities of fruit, that they spare too much wood upon the young tree. When bearing begins, too much fruit is left upon the limbs, and they become permanently drooping. This superinduces excessive fruitfulness and premature decay. The first eight years of the life of a fruit tree are the most important, and require judicious management. If a good compact head is formed in this period, it will need comparatively little pruning after that. The wood is of the first consequence in these years, and the fruit should be steadily sacrificed for the future good of the tree. Apply the knife above, and the compost below, and keep the heads as much in a pyramidal shape as possible. In due time, you will have abundant fruit, and limbs stout enough to hold it.

There are at least two strong objections to turning cattle early to grass. *First*, having once tasted of the fresh pasture, they refuse dry food, and not having sustenance enough, grow thin and unthrifty. *Secondly*, turned on short grass, they keep it short, and so the trouble is prolonged.

Recipes.

The following recipes are from the columns of a respected Philadelphia cotemporary:

Liniment for Sprains and Bruises.—A raw egg well beaten, half pint of vinegar, an ounce of spirits of turpentine, a quarter of an ounce of spirits of wine, and a quarter of an ounce of spirits of camphor; these ingredients to be mixed together, first dissolving the campher in the spirits of wine, then putting the mixture in a bottle and shake for ten minutes, after which it is to be corked down tightly to exclude the air. In half an hour it is fit for use.

Putrid Sore Throat.—It has been ascertained by experiment that good fresh yeast, taken internally, is a sovereign remedy for putrid sore throat. It gives almost instant relief.

Cure for Cancer.—Take a quantity of red oak bark, burn it to ashes; to this add water, boil to the consistency of molasses. Apply it freely to the part affected; leave it on for an hour, afterwards cover over the plasters with tar; remove it in a few days; and if protuberances appear in the wound, apply the plaster and tar alternately until they all disappear; after which apply any healing salve.

Cure for Warts and Corns.—The bark of a willow tree, burnt to ashes, mixed with strong vinegar and applied to the parts, will remove all corns or exerescences on any part of the body.

Cure for Bronchitis.—Blaney Blanche Cobbett writes to the London *Post* "an unfailing remedy" for this disease, and which has been used successfully in cases where the voice had become wholly lost for months. She says:—"I never knew this remedy fail with young or old; but as it is so very cheap and innocent, I think it superfluous to refer to more cases, and will therefore only name the article, which is the common saltpetre, and one-half penny-worth of which is sufficient to cure any individual. The way to take it is to suck it—a small lump at a time—and swallow it as it dissolves."

Patchouli.—Pogostemon patchouli is the plant which produces the well known Indian scent Patchouli, or Pucha-pgt. Specimens of the scent and of the living plants are in the museum and stores at Kew Gardens. Prof. Tenore called the plant Pogoste mon sauvis. The Arabs dry the leaves and stuff the pillows and mattrasses with them, believing that they prevent contagion and prolong life; a belief which attaches among the ignorant to sage and other odoriferous plants. As a scent, Patchouli is used by perfumers chiefly for mixing with other aromatics. Sachets de Patchouli are made of cotton-wool, among which a few grains of the powdered Patchouli leaves are mixed, and folded in paper. Placed among clothes, they are said to drive away moths, etc. In Hindostan, Patchouli is used by the women for scenting their hair, and it is also mixed with tobacco for the hooker. In this country the Patchouli leaves, it is said, will retain their scent, if dried in the dark, by being placed singly in a drawer and turned daily for a fortnight.

To Protect a Shingle Roof from Fire.—The editor of the Albany *Knickerbocker* says: "A wash composed of lime, salt and fine sand, or wood ashes, put on the ordinary way of whitewashing, renders the roof fifty fold more safe against taking fire, from falling cinders or otherwise, in cases of fire in the vicinity. It pays the expense a hundred fold in its preserving influence against the effect of the weather. The older and more weather-beaten the shingles, the more benefit derived. Such shingles generally become more or less warped, rough and cracked; the application of the wash, by wetting the upper surface, restores them at once to their original or first form, thereby closing the space between the shingles, and the lime and sand, by filling up the cracks and pores in the shingle itself, prevents its warping for years, if not forever."

The sunshine that makes the grass green and beautiful, nourishes and invigorates the snake in it.

NOTICE

TO

LAND CLAIMANTS AND OTHERS.

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

The Procuring of Patents

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

Contested Cases

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

Cases of Conflict of Boundaries,

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

Claims of all kinds against the United States,

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

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

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

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

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

3d—A careful observance, throughout, of prescribed forms.

An omission or defect in any of these particulars renders the claim liable to be suspended or rejected at any time before patent issues.

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

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

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 plat well watered by springs. Sites for three churches have already been donated and set apart. The prices of Lots range from $50 to $150 each, according to locality.

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

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

50:tf LEMUEL BILLS.

Miscellaneous.

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.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

AT REDUCED PRICES!

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

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

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

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

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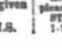
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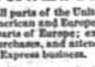
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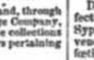

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