

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

A Weekly Journal—Devoted to Agriculture, Commerce, Literature, Useful Sciences, Arts, Politics, News, and General Intelligence.

BY AFFLECK & GUNN.

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Agriculture, News, &c.

FLOWERS.

Oh! they looked upward in every place
Through this beautiful world of ours,
And dear as a smile on an old friend's face
To the sun the bright, bright flowers!
They tell us of the windings by the wood and stream,
But the children of showers and sunny beams
Have lovelier tales than these—
The bright, bright flowers!

They tell us of a season when men were not,
When earth was by angels trod,
And leaves and flowers in every spot
Burst forth at the call of God.
When spirits, singing their hymns at even,
Wonderfully sweet and glad,
And the Lord look'd down from the highest Heaven,
And blessed what he had made—
The bright, bright flowers!

That blessing remaineth upon them still,
Though often the storm-cloud lowers,
And frequent tempests may soil and chill
The petals of earth's low flowers.
When sin and death, with their sister grief,
Made a home in the hearts of men,
The blessing of God on each tender leaf
Preserved in their beauty then—
The bright, bright flowers!

The lily is lovely as when it slept
On the waters of Eden's lake;
The woodbine breathes sweetly as when it crept
In Eden, from brier to brier,
They were left as a proof of the loveliness
Of Adam and Eve's first home;
They were here as a type of the joys that bless
The just in the world to come—
The bright, bright flowers!

THE FARMER'S KITCHEN.

What can be more cheerful and pleasant, says the *Agriculturist*, than the view of the farmer's kitchen, taken during the evening meal of a cool autumn day? It is the picture of the calm happiness of rural life.

The kitchen of the old farm house of New England is not the scullery, or more cooking place, of some modern house—a dirty hole or comfortless out-room, or sort of human black oven, where the cook is almost as much cooked as the food. No, no, it is a room perhaps 24 feet and 16 wide, well lighted, warm neat, and every way comfortable. Upon one side there is a fire place, large enough to roast a whole ox, in which a great fire of logs sends up a cheerful blaze, lighting up the whole room so that its brightness might be seen through the great uncurtained windows, like a beacon light to the traveler, as he comes down the slope of yonder hill, two miles away, and makes him involuntarily thank God, in anticipation, for the good things spread out on the great table standing between the window and the fire.

Let us take notes of this old-fashioned meal. At the head of the table sits a matron of some sixty summers—though in the appearance there is nothing of the winter of old age about her—her dress is a gown of homespun worsted, well fortified with flannels from the same manufactory, that bid defiance to the autumn winds of the rigorous climate. She wears a cap upon her head, and shoes and stockings upon her feet, that were made in pursuance of the best medical recipe ever written—"keep the head cool and the feet dry and warm"—for the stockings are the product of busy fingers and idle moments with many housewives, and the cap is a mere ornament—a snow wreath among raven locks—and her face is the indication of health and happiness.

Upon the right hand, sits the father, dressed in a butternut colored coat, blue pants, buff vest, white linen shirt—every article home made—stout boots and black silk cravat, for he has been to town and this is his holiday suit. Below him sits Jedediah, Ebenezer, Abraham, and Solomon, all economical names, for they can be shortened in common use to Jed, Ed, Ab, and Sol. Two of these wear the check wooten winter frock of New England farmers—the others are in round jackets—they are school boys. Upon the left side sits Mary Adeline, and Melibah, pictures of rural beauty and health. The eldest is "dressed up," she has been to town with her father; she has a gown of "boughten stuff," around her neck is a box of colored lamb's wool, knit by her own hands, fastened in the throat with grandmother's silver brooch.

Further down the table are three athletic young men, day laborers upon the farm—one of whom is eyeing the charms of sweet Mary, with an expression easily read by a good physiognomist. The group is completed by the schoolmaster, a young man with a glowing eye, which speaks of an intellect, that will tell upon the world some day, with as much force, as though he had not been obliged to obtain his education with summer labor and winter teaching. He is one of New England's rising sons. The meal is for men who toil. At one end of the table stands a pot of ample dimensions, smoking from the great oven, flanking the fireplace, of the most excellent of New England cookeries, "A dish of baked beans."

Crowned with a great square piece of salt, fat pork, crisped and rich. Lower down, a broad pewter platter holds the remains of the "baked victuals" that formed the dinner—beef, pork, potatoes, cabbage, beets and turnips—a pile that might rival a small haycock in size and shape—a plate of rye and Indian bread, cold, and another made of rye flour are untouched; for a great loaf just drawn from the oven, nicely browned and hot, is offered in great broken pieces, to tempt the appetite to one of the richest repasts ever given to an epicure. By the side of the old lady stands a black earthen tea-pot, the contents of which are freely offered, but only accepted by two of them, as the rich new milk or highly old cider is preferred as a beverage, morning, noon, and night, by those old fashioned healthy laborers. We must not forget the never failing accompaniment of the evening meal at this season of the year in New England, for 'tis New England's proudest dish, the golden pumpkin pie.

God being thanked for his bounties, after the close of the happy meal, all draw into circle around the great fire-place. Father is finishing off an axe helve, Jed is mending a pair of boots, and one of the hired men on the other side of the same bench is repairing a wagon harness—both use the same tools. The other two are employed one in shelling corn, and the other helping Mary peel pumpkins, which are cut in slices and hung upon poles over head. This is Mary's accepted lover. Happy hearts and blessed industry. Hit, Ab, and Sol are engaged with the school master around the high table, lighted with a home-made candle; they are studying writing and arithmetic—fitting themselves for future statesmen. Mother is making a new

coat for one of the boys; Ada is ironing at a side table, Hetty is washing the supper dishes at another. There are two other members of the happy family group—the cat occupies the top of the blue-dye tub, which stands in the corner of the fire-place, and old Bosc sleeps quietly under the table.

Directly, and before any sound is audible to human ears he gets up, walks out into the long entry and gives a long sharp bark at the outside door, and stands waiting the approaching step. Soon satisfied that the new comer is a friend, he retires again to repose, and three or four boys who look as though they might be brothers to those already described, so much are they dressed alike, enter and draw around the table with the others and schoolmaster. These are from a neighboring farm, sons of a widow, who have till now been engaged with the labors of the farm, they have been unable to attend the school in the day-time, but are determined to lose none of the evening opportunities to keep along with their class. They will make honest, intelligent, industrious farmers.

The old folks welcome them heartily, and the young ones are rejoiced at their arrival. The old lady inquires why in the world their mother did not come along; and Mary, the kind-hearted Aunt is so sorry to hear that it is because Sarah is not so well, and mother is very busy in getting their new clothes done, so they can go to school, as soon as they finish picking apples.

"John," says she, "let us hurry and get through our 'stent' and we will go over to the widow's, and while I help her with her sewing, you shall read for the amusement of poor Sarah, for an hour or two."

"If that is the case," says the father, laying down his axe-handle, "my good children you shall go now. I will do your work."

"And Mary, my dear girl, don't go empty handed," say mother, "you know from experience how sweet little delicacies brought by friendly hands to the side of a sick bed, are to the poor invalid."

"Hetty my dear if you are done your dishes, you must get your cards and make a few rolls, for I am quite out of grey yarn and we must have some more stockings in the work. Old man don't cut them pumpkins too thick. Ada, daughter, get a plate of doughnuts and some of those nice fall pipes, and set them on the table, I guess the boys can eat a few while they are cyphering. I do wonder if you have got light enough. Sol get another candle; I am sure such industrious boys ought to have all the light they want."

Thus, my readers, I have given you a slight outline of a farmer's house, such as it used to be, such as it might be, such as it should always be, and such as I am proud to say many an American farmer boasts of even in these degenerated days of "boughten stuff gowns," and lack-a-daisical lounging of farmer's girls, who are miserable and tired of nothing to do. How do you like the picture? If well, imitate it. It is a happiness easily acquired. The comforts of the farmer's life can scarcely be too highly commended.

MILKING COWS.

To insure the greatest yield of milk from a cow, she should not only be well tended and well fed, but also well milked. Now it is not every man or every maid, who can squeeze fluid from a cow's udder, that is a good milk.

It is important in the first place, that a cow's bag should be clean. For this purpose, when the animal is stabled—as they are or should be, during the winter, on all farms, and throughout the year by many—let the whole udder be washed with clear cold water, and immediately dried with a towel. The advantages of this practice to the health of the animal, and the healthiness of the milk, are great and manifest; and in this way too, we escape the black sediment of which milk buyers so constantly complain, and which is nothing else than small particles of manure, brushed from the bag and belly of the cow into the milk pail. The hands of the milkman by this process become washed clean, of necessity; an operation too generally omitted by those who consider themselves neat and careful. The same process obviates, too, the supposed necessity of moistening the teats by milking a fine stream into the hands and washing the teats therewith, a filthy practice followed by almost all men and too many women.

The udder being now cooled and cleansed, we are ready to begin milking. If the cow be well trained she will now extend backward her hind leg for your convenience, without a word accompanied with the word of command "hoist." They understand what is required of them, and need only at times, a gentle reminder. But it is a singular fact that men who are kind in every other relation in life as husband, father, neighbor and master, are rough in their treatment of gentle "bossey." If they say "hoist," it is in stentorian tones; and too generally the first intimation of their wishes is conveyed in a striking manner, by the edge of a heavy milking stool. Now a considerable experience among the "milking mothers of the herd," has convinced us that harshness of tone or petty cruelty is not only not productive of good results, but is extremely disadvantageous. Many cows, that hold up their milk to a cross milkier, will give freely to one more gentle. And the sack of grain, or other weight across the loins, which is well used to compel the animal to give down, would have been unequalled for if a kind hand had always drawn her milk, or could soon be dispensed with, if gentleness takes hold of the teats.

Now the cow may kick. Well, we have in previous numbers of this journal shown that to return kick for kick is a poor way of converting Mootherly from the errors of her ways, but she may be completely cured by kindness.

When fairly seated, it is of the utmost consequence that the milking should be done without violence, and as rapidly as possible. Many persons who pride themselves upon their fast milking, jerk the teats violently, and others will cause them to become sore by the pressure of their finger nails. The best milkers scarcely move their elbows, but with the upper portion of the hand grasping and compressing the teat, force the jet of milk by the pressure of the lower fingers.

Whether a cow should be milked before, after,

or during feeding, is question of minor importance, and must be decided by circumstances. R. L. Allen, in his excellent work on "domestic animals," recommends if we rightly remember, that they be milked while feeding, for the reason that while thus engaged they will more readily let down their milk; but many cows, at other times quiet, will be a little uneasy while eating and anxious to get not only all their's but a share of their neighbor's also. For this reason we always milk before feeding that the feed might appear as a reward of merit. When one has but one or two cows, it is of course a matter of little moment.

In fine, we recommend to those who want much milk and good milk, *kindness and cleanliness*.—*Journal Agriculture.*

AMERICA:

Its Ages and Its Antiquities.

The antiquities of America extend from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and from the great lakes and British Provinces to Peru and Brazil, in South America. These ruins are not illustrated, or even alluded to, by any written history. Their origin is lost to view behind the impenetrable veil imposed by unnumbered cycles of unchronicled centuries. Immense forests growing over the ruins of large cities, and the gigantic size of the trees, with indications that other generations of trees sprung up and grew and decayed before them, prove that these ruins preceded the Christian Era. Neither history nor tradition indicates the origin or the rise of those vast mounds that are found scattered over the North American continent. They stand in silent grandeur, monuments of a race of people that have long since passed away, leaving no other trace of their existence.

It is fashionable to speak of the Eastern continent as the Old World, yet it is not known to be entitled to this appellation. Who can say that the Andes and the Sierra Nevada are not the seniors of the Alps and Himalaya? Who is prepared to prove that the ruins of Uxmal and Palenque, and the pyramids of Chulula, in Mexico, do not take precedence in age of the spinxes and pyramids of Egypt, or the winged lions of Assyria? History traces the rise and fall of Ninevah, of Babylon and of Thebes; but we have no record of the rise, progress and fall of those great cities in Central America, which the laborious researches of Stevens and Catherwood brought to light. There the human-faced bulls and the winged lions of Ninevah find their equivalents in the grotesque carving in stone of hideous forms of men and animals. Who can say that these rude sculptures of America did not precede those of Asia.

But we will not speculate on a subject that offers no basis on which even a plausible argument can be erected. The existence of numerous and immense ruins in America of what were once large cities is a fixed fact, and we must be content to remain in utter ignorance of the epoch in which they flourished. The most extensive of these ruins are to be found at Uxmal and Palenque, in the southeastern part of Mexico. At Uxmal are immense pyramids, coated with stone, and quadrangular edifices and terraces. The highest of these pyramids is 150 feet, and on one of the facades of the temple are four human figures cut in stone with great exactness and elegance. The hands are crossed upon the breast, the head is covered in something like a helmet, about the neck is a garment of the skin of an alligator, and over each body is a figure of Death's head and bones.

At Palenque are immense ruins—a city of great extent, with the remains of a royal palace. It is supposed to have been as large as St. Peter's at Rome. Another temple of great dimensions is here, having an entrance by a portico 100 feet long and 10 feet broad; it stands on an elevation of 60 feet. The pillars of the portico are adorned with hieroglyphics and other devices. Different objects of worship have been found, representations of the gods who were worshipped in this country. These temples, with fourteen large buildings and many other objects of curiosity, stand here as monuments of ancient greatness, to remind us of the remote origin of a mighty empire. This city has been described as the Thebes of America, and travelers have supposed that it must have been sixty miles in circumference, and contained a population of 3,000,000 souls.

It is in Mexico that we must seek the largest pyramids in the world. The tourists, the historians, and the geographers have made us familiar with the pyramids of Egypt among which that of Cheops looms up a wonder among wonders. But Cheops is a pigmy compared with that of Chulula in Mexico.

The pyramid of Chulula is described as covering forty-four acres of ground. On its summit was a temple, and in the interior has been discovered a vault, roofed with beams of wood, containing skeletons and idols. Several smaller pyramids surround this large one. It appears to have been formed by cutting a hill into an artificial shape. Its dimensions are immense, being nearly three miles in circumference, and about four hundred feet high. It is divided into terraces and slopes, covered with platforms, stages and bastions elevated one above the other, and formed with large stones skillfully cut, and joined without any cement. In some respects the style of architecture resembles the Gothic, being massive and durable; in other respects it resembles the Egyptian; yet the general construction, manner and style of architecture, are different from anything described in the world.

The wave of immigration which has planted the Anglo-Saxon race on the shores of the Pacific cannot fail to be favorable to the advancement of knowledge among men. The well-known activity, enterprise and inquisitive character of the race will naturally prompt them to explore the ruins which are so profusely scattered over Mexico and South America, and it may yet be the destiny of some restless Yankee to trace in the ruined temples and cities of this strange land a history which has hitherto lain hidden under the rubbish of countless centuries.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Lake Shore railroad between Milwaukee and Chicago has been completed, and trains are running regularly between those cities.

SCENES ABOUT SEVASTOPOL.

Pictures of the Bombardment.

The following brilliant passages are from the letters from the Crimean correspondent of the *London Times*. The passage annexed refers to the evening of April 9th, when the great bombardment commenced:

About five o'clock the sun slowly descended into a rift in the dark grey pall which covered the sky, and cast a pale yellow slice of light, barred here and there by columns of rain and masses of curling vapor, across the line of batteries. The outlines of the town, faintly rendered through the mists of the smoke and rain, seemed quivering inside the circling lines of the fire around and from them, but they were the same familiar outlines so well known to us for the last seven months—the same green cupola and roofs, the long streets and ruined subjects, the same dock yard building and dark trenches and batteries. The little details of ruin and destruction which must have taken place after to-day's fire could not be ascertained. The eye of painter never rested on a more extraordinary effect, and his hand alone could have rendered justice to the scene which shone out on us for a moment, as the sickly sun flattened out, as it were, between bars of cloud and rain, seemed to have fixed its way through the leaden sky, to cast one straightened look on the conflict which raged below. The plateau below our standing place was lighted up by incessant flashes of light, and long trails of white smoke streamed across it, spiriting up in thick masses, tinged with fire, for a moment, till they were whirled away in broader volumes by the wind. In the deep glow of the parting gleam of sunset, the only image suggested to me calculated to convey the actual effect to our friends at home, was a vision of the Potteries' district as it is seen at night, all fervid with fire and pillars of smoke, out of the windows of an express train.

The following gives an idea of the manner in which the Russians responded:

April 10.—During the whole of the morning the fire continued on our side with little intermission, while that of the Russians was evidently slackening. At about four o'clock, however, all the enemy's lines and batteries suddenly sprang into life and vigor. Volleys of from 100 to 150 guns were fired at once from the Redan, the Flagstaff, Barrack, Garden and Malakoff batteries; even the Mamelon, which all thought destroyed and untenable, fired five or six guns in rapid succession. Their shot came in upon our works like hail. On every point along our lines balls were to be seen bounding and plunging, and shells bursting like fireworks in the air. Never, perhaps, was such a concentrated and destructive cannonade witnessed since the commencement of the siege. All felt that if continued two or three hours our works would be leveled with the dust, although both English and French kept up a terrific fire, the enemy in spite of our utmost efforts gave five guns in reply to our one. The rapidity and deafening uproar of the fire brought all who were near to the front, and most experienced artillery officers argued very unfavorably of our prospects of taking the fortress which could command such a fierce cannonade.

Here is a vivid description of the appearance of a bombardment:

It is something awful to stand upon the hills which overlook the town and watch the progress of the nightly bombardment. The Congreve rockets rush from the French batteries with a deafening roar, leaving a light trail of fire behind, just sufficient to trace the course of the missile as it settles vaguely hither and thither through the air, darting down at last with a loud crash in the Flagstaff. This wild erratic course occasionally lands them outside the Russian lines, and now and then forces them clear over every thing into the very center of the town. From both right and left the mortars are discharged with a heavy painful explosion, and with a flash which, even at a distance, is almost blinding. As the dull boom shakes your very frame, you hear the shell with a kind of a whistling roar mount higher and higher into the air, till having reached its zenith, it descends with a redoubled speed and force into the enemy's works. The shock with which it strikes the ground can be distinctly heard even in the allied camp, followed in a second after by a sharp ringing explosion, in the bright glare of which the earth is thrown up like a cloud. The enemy are replying to each shot with many long guns, some mortars, but use no rockets at all; and whenever a pause occurs in the cannonade, the sharp rattling of the musketry kills the re-commencing roar of artillery drowns all other sounds.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

We have already had intelligence of the great earthquake which occurred in the island of Nippon on the 23d of December, whereby the towns of Ohosaka and Simoda were destroyed, and Jeddmo much injured, and the Russian frigate Diana lost. We find in the *Courier du Havre* the following details of the latter event:—

As we have already informed our readers, an earthquake of the most violent kind has taken place at Japan, and among other misfortunes has occasioned the loss of the Russian frigate Diana. The American steamer Powhatan, which was in the same vicinity, and which saved many of the shipwrecked mariners, has prepared an account of its voyage from Japan to Shanghai, from which the *Voynist* of Marseilles, has borrowed some details on the shipwreck of this Russian vessel.

The frigate which was lost in the midst of this shocking catastrophe had on board the Vice Admiral Putiatin, engaged at the time in completing the treaty between Russia and Japan. She was at anchor in the port of Simoda. From the moment of the first shock of the earthquake the sea exhibited such a movement of eddying and whirling, that in less than thirty minutes the ship protruded round herself more than forty times, snapping and twisting all the chains holding her. The motion was so rapid that no one on board could stand on his legs, and all were seized with vertigo. When the sea retired, the frigate which drew twenty-one feet of water, was left in eight feet only. On its return the sea rose to the height of five fathoms above its ordinary level, and in again retiring it left the frigate in less than four feet of water, so that the an-

chor stocks were visible. The agitation of the bottom of the sea was so great at the time, that the Diana, though only in four feet of water, was borne to a great distance. The officers believed that the port was about to become the mouth of a submarine volcano ready to engulf them.

When the frigate next found herself afloat, it was perceived that she was filling, and that the keel and the rudder was torn away, and were floating alongside. By passing sails under the ship they succeeded in keeping her afloat till next day.

The sea having become calm, they brought her into deeper water. Some shocks were again felt, but they were not attended by any serious consequence.

After having repaired damages as well as they could, and constructed a temporary rudder, the weather being fine again, they attempted to bring the frigate into a bay less exposed, and where they might more easily complete repairs. But when they were at a distance of seven miles from Simoda a tempest blew up. The Japanese boats, to the number of over a hundred, which were towing the Diana, abandoned her, after having however taken in her officers and crew; and shortly after the ship was swallowed up in the sea.

The city of Simoda has been so overthrown, that hardly a trace of its streets are distinguishable.

FROM SALT LAKE.

The following letter from Orson Hyde, the Mormon Elder, who arrived in this State with his harem in company with Col. Steptoe, has been published in the *State Journal*.—*S. F. Herald.*

The Legislature of Utah Territory, at its last session, provided for the organization of that portion of country situated in the western part of said Territory, bounded as follows: On the north by Deseret, on the east by the 118th degree of west longitude, on the south by the territorial line, and on the west by California.

This section was made a judicial district, and his Honor George P. Stiles, associate Judge of the Supreme court, assigned to said district. I was appointed the officer to organize the county by dividing it into precincts, and causing an election to be held. Pursuant to these arrangements, myself and Judge Stiles, accompanied by J. L. Heywood, U. S. marshal for Utah, with others, arrived in Carson county last week. On learning there more fully that the line between Utah and California was not satisfactorily established, I have concluded to try to make it satisfactory to all concerned, as an important preliminary to the exercise of jurisdiction over it under the laws of Utah.

My own opinion is that the country alluded to is decidedly in Utah—even the whole of Carson Valley. Still I may be mistaken. If it, or any part of it belongs to California, I do not wish, as the agent of Utah, to attempt the exercise of any jurisdiction over it; but if it belong to Utah, I want to do my duty in the matter.

Since my arriving in this city, I have learned that the Surveyor General of the State intends to be in that quarter within a few days, to ascertain the most practicable route for the location of the contemplated road across the Sierra Nevada mountains—and will go prepared with the requisite instruments to determine the latitude and longitude of the place, so that the line may be fully and clearly known.

The grasshoppers were doing much injury to the crops, especially to the late sown wheat in Salt Lake Valley, and also in the adjacent valleys. Carson Valley is also visited with this dreadful scourge.

Indians on the Humboldt appeared very friendly but in the vicinity of Goose Creek, they were seriously molesting the emigrants by stealing their horses and driving off their cattle.

Much stock is dying on the road. For two hundred miles before we reached Carson, we were seldom free from the stench of putrid carcasses. The mortality among stock, I presume, is this year, without a precedent on the plains so early in the season.

Colonel Steptoe and command were expected to arrive in the valley on Friday evening last. They will remain there probably about two weeks, shoes and recruit animals—then proceed to their destination in this State. The people of California can hardly fail to be pleased with the Colonel. They will find him sociable, gentlemanly and courteous.

Respectfully,
ORSON HYDE.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Crimea.

Accounts from the Crimea present no change of importance in the condition of affairs.

The siege was being carried on as usual. The appointment of General Plessier to the command of the French army, is said to be very popular.

The announcement is made that the contemplated attack upon the Russians in the field. Desperate engagements occurred almost nightly before Sevastopol, heavy losses having occurred on both sides.

The Allies have now over two hundred thousand men in the Crimea.

It is reported that Omer Pascha promises to take and hold Simperopol, if the French will protect the advance.

A secret expedition is said to be preparing by the allies in the Crimea.

The very latest news from the Crimea is to the effect that a desperate engagement had taken place before the Flagstaff battery. The French took and destroyed the Russian works.

It was reported that the bombardment would recommence on Monday, May 28th.

It is now positively asserted that the Vienna Conference are to be re-opened.

It is stated that the project of Austria leaving Russia and Turkey to settle between themselves the number of ships each shall have in the Black Sea, France and England to have two each.

Mr. D'Israeli's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry on the subject of the war, was after a spicy debate in Parliament, lost by a majority of 100 for the government.

It was expected that by the 20th of June every available soldier in Great Britain would have been embarked for the Crimea.

Parliament had taken a recess until June 4th.

The state of the negotiations between the allies and Austria was without any change of importance.

The relations between Austria and Prussia are, however, more intimate.

Russia is said to have notified the German States that the Czar will only hold to the first two guarantees, and that only on being assured of the perfect neutrality of Germany.

The French Exhibition had been opened. The coronations are said to have been of rather a dull character.

Pianora the attempted assassin of the Emperor, has been executed.

General Canrobert had resigned the command of the French army in the Crimea, on the plea of ill health. General Plessier is announced as his successor.

STATES' NEWS.

The State Department at Washington has received information that the Viceroy of Egypt has adopted the project to cut through the Ithmus of Suez, and to constitute a universal company for the performance of the work, in which capitalists of all nations may take part. The proposed canal will shorten the commercial highway from New York to the Indian Ocean 2,489 leagues.

By a clause in the bill authorizing the raising of the four new regiments of the army, it seems that the commissions of all the officers in them, below the grade of field officer, expire on the first day of May, 1856. This may operate harshly against those who have given up other employments to accept those commissions.

Col. Kinney and his expedition attempted to sail on Monday May, 8th for Nicaragua, but were prevented by the authorities. It is now stated that the expedition will leave on the 10th of June. Three steamers are said to be watching the steamship United States, which forms a part of the expedition.

The National Convention of the American party assembled at Philadelphia on the 5th of June, and was attended by two hundred and ten delegates. We have no report of the proceedings.

The full official returns from Virginia, make Wise's majority for Governor 10,000.

A marriage in high life took place at Washington on the 4th of June. Mr. G. De Bollev, secretary of the French Legation, led to the altar, Miss Susan, youngest daughter of Col. Thomas Hart Benton, of Missouri.

At the election in New Haven, Alfred Blackman the democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 300 pluralities, and 100 majority over all opposition. The entire general ticket of the democrats is elected.

The municipal election in Washington city on the 4th of June, resulted in favor of the Know-Notthings by a small majority. The vote was a very light one, and the day passed off quietly.

A large importation of Mormons from Europe has recently arrived at New York and Philadelphia. They number some thousand persons in all and are on their way to the Mormon settlement.

Mr. Perry has obtained from the Spanish Government an entirely satisfactory settlement of the El Dorado case, as well as that of our Vice Consul at Sagua la Grande. The Lieut. Governor who arrested Mr. Thompson is to be dismissed. Such instructions have been issued to cruisers as will prevent a recurrence of any difficulty.

The New Orleans papers of May 29th announce the appearance of cholera in that city, with the yellow fever as an accompaniment. The deaths from cholera have steadily increased. Among the victims, we notice that Mons. Godard, the celebrated aeronaut who was alive and well on the night of the 25th, was a corpse on the morning of the 26th. The Board of Health has also announced the appearance of the epidemic.

The fanaticism of the advocates of the Prohibitory Liquor Law at Portland Maine, has found vent in riot and bloodshed. It appears that Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, and author of the Maine Law, purchased a quantity of liquor, expecting to sell it at a profit to the town agency. The agency however, did not purchase, and complaint was made against Dow for violation of the statute. While the complaint was pending, the Mayor induced the city authorities to purchase his stock. Incensed at these proceedings, a mob collected about the building where the liquor was stored, and threatened its destruction. The military was ordered out, and as the rioters persisted in their application of the search and seizure principle, fired upon the mob, killing one man and wounding several others.

Tom Thumb Stratton—Barnum's Tom—was married on the 24th of May to Miss Vining, of Webster, Connecticut.

The law of imprisonment for debt has been abolished in Massachusetts.

Advices from the Plains state that everything is in a very unsettled condition—in fact, that the Indians have declared war, and are preparing for a fight.

The Legislature of Connecticut has refused to grant the elective franchise to colored persons.

Two thousand European emigrants have gone back from New York since April 20th, and the number now coming over is fifty per cent. less than last year.

The Kane Arctic expedition, consisting of the propeller Arctic and bark Release, under the command of Lieut. Hartston, sailed from New York on the 1st of June, in search of Dr. Kane.

The United States store-ship Supply was about to sail for Cario, or a market on a canal expedition. She would ship thirty animals to be used as government carriers across the Plains.

PUGET SOUND COURIER.

ATLICK & GUNN, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS. W. B. APPROVE. H. E. GUNN. TRUTH WITHOUT FEAR.

STELLACOM, W. T., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1855.

We unfortunately are unable to give our readers but a half sheet this week, and crave their humble pardon for so doing, as the lateness of our last issue, (the causes for which we then explained) and for continued lack of assistance, and a desire to be in future up to our day of publication, has induced us not to publish a full sheet. We trust none will feel dissatisfied.

THE ELECTION—PIERCE COUNTY.

On Monday morning last, before the polls were opened, everything indicated that the locofoco clique, so plainly overshadowed by their smiling faces, numerous offers to bet on the result, and incessant brags of being able to elect every man on their ticket by majorities ranging from thirty to sixty, would be realized; and that our poor whigs would have to mourn our complete defeat, with nothing left to console us, but the hope of "better luck next time." But now that the election is over, and things have resumed their wonted quiet, we will just take a look at the result and see if we cannot gain some little satisfaction from it.

First in the list, then, comes the name of Wm. Strong, our candidate for congress, who has received the smug little majority over his opponent, Anderson, and too, in the teeth of a perfect organization of the locos, of four votes. This is certainly a very gratifying result to us, and we trust will prove cheering news to our whig friends throughout the territory. Pierce county is, or has been, notoriously locofoco, and if other counties have done but one-quarter as well, "Old Skookum" is certainly elected by a large majority over his friend and competitor, Col. Anderson. Under the security of a strong lock, the key of which may be found in the breeches pocket of that man of inflexible nerve, the redoubtable J. W. Wiley, who, we are informed, made his escape some few years ago from Barnum's museum of curiosities. The Pioneer's policy of sending our laws "down cast" to be printed, was but a part of the great locofoco plan to distribute as much of our patronage as possible out of the territory. It is but little more than buying the Indian lands at a fixed price to be paid in goods, and purchasing those goods in the great city of New York, instead of giving the contracts for them to our own merchants.

Next on the ticket is the name of that sterling, unwavering whig, W. H. Wallace, who is elected to the Council for three years by a majority of 18 in the district, and 24 in this county, over his opponent M. H. Frost, the very embodiment of modern locofocoism, and the strongest man his party could possibly have nominated.

This triumph of itself, would have been quite sufficient to satisfy the whigs, that a great victory had been achieved, had no other man on their ticket been elected; but, thanks to the united energy of them, and the assistance of the true democrats, we can record the triumphant election of four others, viz: Fernham for county commissioner, Gibbs for surveyor, Tidd for major, and Bachelier for magistrate.

After taking everything into consideration, and more especially the one fact that the most determined and unscrupulous means were used to defeat every man on our ticket, by each member of the clique, we can see no reason in the world why we should not claim the victory. We will not, however, say that we are perfectly satisfied, for our candidates for the house of representatives, who are men of talent and ability, and who would win respect, and command attention in any legislative assembly, are defeated.

One reason to be given for their defeat, is the very fact of their being able men, but the principle one is that of their being residents of the same precinct, which incensed the country people and caused them to oppose our candidates, almost en masse. This has taught us a lesson, and we shall profit by it next time. Upon the whole, however, we are well, but not perfectly satisfied, and only hope that other counties have done as well.

HO! FOR FORT COLVILLE GOLD MINES.—The gold fever has been caught by a number of the citizens hereabout, and we notice they are preparing to depart for the gold diggings immediately. A small company starts on Monday. We wish them much success, and hope they will return one of these days with their pockets full of the "filthy lucre." We are almost tempted to go ourselves, but fear if we should that we would have a "printer's luck," and be glad to get back again.

OBLIGATIONS.—To Saml' McCaw, Esq., for a lot of splendid new potatoes. Also, to Mr. John Walker for a couple of boxes of choice and rare flowers. They are growing finely. We believe it was Keats, the poet, who said that "a thing of beauty was a joy forever," and next to the ladies, God bless them, and horses, (American stock), we love flowers. We highly appreciate this beautiful present.

We have received from C. C. Hewitt, Esq., of Seattle, the returns of King county, which will be found in another article. We in Pierce county have done well, but King county are happy to acknowledge, has done better. If we had a decent hat, we would present it to the citizens of King county, for their due appreciation of justice and the rights of the people, in rolling up such a handsome majority.

LOSS OF THE LUKKA.—We learn from Mr. Fuller, of the steamer Water Lilly, that the Hawaiian bark Lukka, Capt. Wilfong, went ashore in a calm at Bellou, on the island of San Juan, in the Straits of Fuca, on the night of the 8th inst. The vessel was reported to be a total wreck, but the cargo (lumber) would be saved. The revenue cutter Jeff. Davis, Capt. Penn, and the H. B. Co.'s steamer Otter, Capt. Wm. A. Howatt, went to her assistance.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—Col. A. B. Moses arrived this morning with Stuart's Express, by which we received letters and late papers from Oregon, California, and the States. Also files from the Pacific, and Wells Fargo & Co's Express, and from J. W. Sullivan. Thanks to all.

Thurston county is reported to have gone 9 majority for Anderson.

FOR THE PUGET SOUND COURIER.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Messrs. Editors: Will you permit me in your valuable journal to inquire, what the laws passed at the first session of the legislative assembly of this territory will make their appearance? Several inquiries have been made of the county officers with whom they should be deposited, but I cannot learn that they have yet been distributed.

There is something wrong somewhere, and this matter should be probed to the bottom. Hereafter, we should have men elected as public printers who will do the work in season. I have learned that a large appropriation was made to meet the expenses of public printing, and that enough profits could be realized if that work was done in this territory, appropriations expended here. In consequence of this, it was sent to some Atlantic city to be done cheaper, and the per centage of the contract was to be allowed to the public printer. Is this the intention of saving that office?

The laws of last session, which were printed in this territory, were distributed in April, and yet they are to a considerable extent useless, because mostly amendatory to and modifications of the laws of the previous session, and the two cannot be reconciled without possession of the first.

Will you give some information in regard to this matter? and confer a favor on MARRION. Bellingham Bay, June 20, 1845.

We regret to say that the information desired by Marion, can only be obtained through those derelictions and interests require them to keep silent on the subject. At the first session of the legislature, J. W. Wiley was elected territorial printer, and the laws passed at that session, which should have been immediately issued in pamphlet form, have not yet appeared, though fourteen months have rolled by. The publication of the laws of last session, a mere batch of amendments to the enactments of the first session, and the non-appearance of the statutes themselves, is one of the most absurd, blundering farces, and as well a neglect and injury as was ever performed in any part of the enlightened world. The record, which it has been our painful duty, as a journalist for the people, to make up our own exhibit of locofocoism's reckless and under disregard of public rights, would under ordinary circumstances disgust us with the task. But there is duty—our duty to an innocent, confiding and abused people—stern duty standing in our faces and we must need perform its requirements. The only answer we can give friend Marion is this: The laws passed at the first session of the legislature, and which should have been in circulation more than a year ago, are deposited in the office of the Pioneer, there likely to remain, under the security of a strong lock, the key of which may be found in the breeches pocket of that man of inflexible nerve, the redoubtable J. W. Wiley, who, we are informed, made his escape some few years ago from Barnum's museum of curiosities. The Pioneer's policy of sending our laws "down cast" to be printed, was but a part of the great locofoco plan to distribute as much of our patronage as possible out of the territory. It is but little more than buying the Indian lands at a fixed price to be paid in goods, and purchasing those goods in the great city of New York, instead of giving the contracts for them to our own merchants.

By the express which arrived here this morning, we learn that the steamship America, Capt. Jones, bound from San Francisco to Puget Sound, was totally destroyed at Crescent City, on or about the 23d ult., being burned to the water's edge. No lives were lost—the passengers and crew being all saved. She was not insured, and the loss is supposed to be about \$140,000. No cause is assigned for the origin of the fire, or of any circumstances connected therewith.

There were 130 United States troops—officers and privates—on board, under command of Major Prince, for Fort Steilacoom. The Bark A. A. Eldredge had been chartered at San Francisco to bring them to this place. They may be expected here in a few days.

We have heard nothing further of importance concerning the gold mines of Fort Colville, except rumors still confirming the quantities of gold being found. These of course are all true!

We notice the Oregon papers locate the mines in Oregon. In this they are greatly mistaken, as they are in Washington Territory, also, that the nearest route to them, is by the Columbia river and Dalles, which is another mistake, it being two days travel nearer to the mines, from this place than by that route. We wish them to make a note of this.

The following brilliant effort at oratory was got off on the day of election, in Stellacoom, as we are informed, by one of the democratic candidates: "I am in favor and will do my very best to distinguish the Ixus titles in Washington territory. My o-poen-ment has intimated that he has roamed with old Romulus, soaked with old Socrates, mosed with old Demos-theos, ripped with old Euripides, and canted with old Cantharides—but gentlemen, what has all this to do with dis-tin-guishing the Ixus titles in Washington terra-tory? !!!

IN THE TOMB OF THE CAPULETS.—The Olympia clique is defunct—i. e. died of a broken heart, on the 8th of July, having its brains beat out at the ballot box between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The deceased was of old and long standing in Thurston county, but was always thought to favor the necromantic and juggling code. Let it vent.

EXPRESS FAVORS.—Col. A. B. Moses arrived this morning with Stuart's Express, by which we received letters and late papers from Oregon, California, and the States. Also files from the Pacific, and Wells Fargo & Co's Express, and from J. W. Sullivan. Thanks to all.

Thurston county is reported to have gone 9 majority for Anderson.

PIERCE COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

People. Democrat. Delegate to Congress, 87. J. P. Anderson, 83 For the Council, 99. M. H. Frost, 70 For Representatives, 62. Abial Morrison, 98 E. A. Light, 68. J. A. Packard, 84 John Q. Cole, 83. Buzge, 85 For County Commissioners, 82. John Carson, 85 Addison Fernham, 89. W. N. Savage, 88 For County Surveyor, 84. R. A. Finnell, 82 George Gibbs, 84. R. A. Finnell, 82 For Coroner, 73. J. P. Lacey, 84 J. R. Mecker, 73. J. P. Lacey, 84 For Lieutenant Colonel, 82. John Forbes, 80 George Williams, 82. A. B. Moses, 80 For Major, 91. John Rigney, 73 Henry Murray, 82. John Forbes, 80 For Justice of the Peace, 40. J. M. Bachelier, 81. P. Burns, 40 Moses Spicer, 64. Nathaniel Orr, 38 For the Prohibitory Liquor Law, 54 For the Prohibitory Liquor Law, 54

KING COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

Whig. Democrat. Delegate to Congress, 87. J. P. Anderson, 51 For Representatives, 94 David Phillips, 80 A. A. Denny, 92 Dolos Waterman, 80 Wm. Gillman, 86 C. C. Lewis, 44 A. B. Webster, 86 For County Commissioner, 72. Russell, 50 M. D. Woodin, 70 For Auditor, 70. S. Betchthammer, 50 E. M. Smithus, 70 John Henry, 60 For County Surveyor, 86 Wm. Stricklin, 50 A. F. Bryant, 86 For Coroner, 82 H. H. Tobin, 52 Edmund Carr, 82 H. H. Tobin, 52 R. M. Bigelow, 82 For Lieut. Colonel, 60. H. L. Yealer, 77 J. M. Thomas, 60. H. L. Yealer, 77 O. M. Eaton, 77. Foster, 59 Wreck Master, 35 L. V. Wyckoff, 35. Bettman, 31 For the Prohibitory Law, 44 Against the Prohibitory Law, 44

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF STELLACOOM. Arrived. July 9—Sch. A. V. Trank, Burns, Olympia. July 11—Steamer Water Lilly, Fuller, Puget's Cove and intermediate ports. Big Locom, Howard, Olympia. July 11—Steamer Water Lilly, Fuller, Olympia. July 11—S. A. Y. Trank, Burns, Port Discovery. July 11—B. C. Co's yacht, Plover, Elbridge, Victoria.

NOTICE.

A TREATY concluded with the Nez Perce tribe of Indians and with the confederated tribes of the Walla-Walla Valley, at the Council House, at Walla-Walla, on the 26th of August, 1855, containing the following provisions: 1. That the Nez Perce and the confederated tribes of the Walla-Walla Valley, do hereby cede to the United States of America, all their claims and demands, and all their rights and interests, in and to the lands, waters, and minerals, situated within the boundaries of the Nez Perce reservation, and within the boundaries of the Walla-Walla reservation, and within the boundaries of the Snake River reservation, and within the boundaries of the Kootenai reservation, and within the boundaries of the Lemhi reservation, and within the boundaries of the Shoshone reservation, and within the boundaries of the Bannock reservation, and within the boundaries of the Boise reservation, and within the boundaries of the Teton reservation, and within the boundaries of the Yellowstone reservation, and within the boundaries of the Wind River reservation, and within the boundaries of the Snake River reservation, and within the boundaries of the Kootenai reservation, and within the boundaries of the Lemhi 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