

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

VOL. I.

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1859.

NO. 46.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCIE,
Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS—INvariably in Advance.

Rates of Subscription:
For one year : : : : \$5 00
For six months : : : : 3 00
Single copies : : : : 50c

Rates of Advertising:
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Each subsequent insertion : : : : 50c
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PARTING.

BY MISS V. BLAKE.

I am sitting here at my window,
And the tears fall thick and fast,
While sad memories linger
O'er the dim and shadowy past.
I feel the dull pain at my heart strings,
As in the time long ago,
When we wandered forth in the evening,
When the harvest moon was new.

Do not remember the softening shadows,
Come stealing o'er valley and hill,
And the breath of the crimson blossoms—
Oh! their fragrance, it dwells with me still.
Your face was white as the moonbeams,
My eyes were dim with tears,
Our hands were raised, beseeching
Strength for the coming years.

Hands clasped, and hearts beating in agony,
Mute, despairing, and hopeless were we;
Seeing no beacon light beaming to guide us,
Drifting, far out, on the pitiless sea.
We parted, as many have parted,
We met, but as strangers, to-day!
But the path of that autumn evening,
Dwells with me, forever and aye!

THE BROOK.

BY WILLIAM COLLIER BRYANT.

A few brief years shall pass away,
And I, all trembling, weak and gray,
Bowed to the earth, which waits to fold
My ashes in the embracing mould—
If haply the dark will of fate
Indulge my life so long a date—
May come for the last time to look
Upon my childhood's favorite brook.
Then dimly on my eye shall gleam
The sparkle of thy dancing stream;
And faintly on my ear shall fall
Thy prattling current's merry call;
Yet shall thou flow as glad and bright
As when thou met'st my infant sight.

And I shall sleep—and on the side,
As ages after ages glide,
Children their early sports shall try,
And pass to lonely age—and die.
But thou, unchanged from year to year,
Gaily shalt play and glitter here;
And young flowers and tender grass
Thy endless infancy shall pass;
And, singing down the narrow glen,
Shall mock the fading race of men.

Where is our Charity?

Is it not most lamentable clear that love is the most wanting of all the Christian graces, where we should have expected to see it enthroned in majesty, and ruling in power—I mean in the Christian Church? What do we see in Christendom? A vast complication of ecclesiastical machinery, churches established and churches unestablished; a vast accumulation of doctrines to be believed, duties to be performed, and rites to be observed; a vast array of biblical learning and criticism, in which every word is examined, weighed and defined. We have creeds, confessions, liturgies, prayer books, catechisms, and forms of faith and discipline. We have bishops, priests, pastors, and teachers. We have councils, convocations, synods, conferences, assemblies, and other ecclesiastical bodies without number. We have commentaries, reviews, magazines, religious newspapers, and journals of all kinds, and thousands upon thousands of religious books, from the four-page tract to the quarto volume. We have cathedrals, churches, chapels, and schools—but where is our charity, without which all these things are but as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal? Where is that love which is more excellent in the sight of God, not only than our natural endowments, but than all our spiritual gifts? Where is that love which sufficeth long, and is kind even to those who are unkind to us, which seeketh not her own, which thinketh no evil, but rejoiceth in the truth—that love which believeth all things to the credit of others, and which covereth, with its mantle, all things that are faulty—that love where there is no evidence to convict, and which, for the sake of others, cheerfully endureth all things in the way of labor, sacrifice, and self-denial?

From the lips of woman the infant hears the first accents of affection, and receives the first lesson of tenderness and love. For the approach of woman, the youth will undertake the boldest enterprise, and brave every difficulty of study, danger, and even death itself. To the happiness of woman, the man of mature years will devote the best energies of his mind and body; and from the soothing and affectionate regard of woman, the man who has become venerable in years, derives his chief consolation in life's decline.

A man whose appearance indicated that he was staggering from the excessive weight of a brick in his hat, being asked if he was a "Son of Temperance," replied: "His—no—no relation—not even an (his) acquaintance."

Habits are as easy caught as "yaller birds." Let a circus arrive in town, and in less than a week half the boys in town will be throwing summer sets and breaking their necks over an empty mackerel barrel.

A writer on domestic economy, in giving instructions for keeping eggs fresh, says, "Lay them with the small end down." He does not specify whether this direction is for the hen or the housewife.

Those mamma must look upon their daughters as mere dirt, who are desirous of getting them off their hands.

The censure of those who are our opposites is the nicest commendation that can be given us.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Far away, under English rule, an English climate with its drawbacks gone; a rich soil that will grow in abundance any English crop; upon which currants and gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries run wild, and where cattle multiply; a country with coal seams and good harbors; ought to have drawn years ago many an English colonist towards Vancouver's Island. The island was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company for a short term that will expire next year. It was granted with the stipulation, that the Company should promote colonization, but with the foreknowledge that the Hudson's Bay monopolists have from the outset not only discouraged colonization, but have, in some instances, put it down with a strong hand. Their desire ever is, to keep third parties from interference with their commerce among the Indians, and to prevent the cultivation of a soil on which now roamed at large the animals it is their business to skin. In Vancouver's Island itself the work that can be done by trappers is perhaps not worth fifty pounds a-year; but principles must be upheld. It is only a step from the island to the mainland of that western shore of British America which was called New Caledonia until within the last few weeks, but which Her Majesty has now named British Columbia.

Two years ago there first came obscure tidings of gold found in this region. Now, all the world hears of the great wealth of gold contained in it; and, even from California, where gardeners and grocers earn a hundred and twenty pounds a-year and their keep; where a competent shepherd earns two hundred and forty pounds a-year and his keep; and where bricklayers may earn ten pounds a week—it is calculated that during the first six months of the fever for a change to the new Tom Tiddler's ground, not less than forty thousand people will have emigrated to Vancouver's Island and the mainland opposite.

Great things are now anticipated. Vancouver's Island, in the North Pacific, is to become the seat of a noble British colony, and of a naval arsenal compact in every detail. If England pleases, she may build among the many islands in the sea between Vancouver's Island and the mainland a Cronstadt of the Pacific, and fasten with a mighty padlock—if such security be needed—her possessions on the western coast of North America, now regarded as of inestimable value.

Along a high coast, bordered by detached rocky islets and sunken rocks, Capt. Vancouver passed, during thick rainy weather, to the entrance of De Fuca Straits. Thousands of detached rocks of every shape bordered the coast. Eight miles within the strait Vancouver saw upon each side shores moderately high. On the southern shore beaches of sand or stones ran under low sandy cliffs, from whose summit the land still swelled upwards, covered with pine forest, until it came to a range of craggy mountains capped with snow that rose abruptly from the woodland, and had but a few trees on their sterile sides. The northern shore rose by a gentler ascent towards a compact range of mountains infinitely more uniform and much less covered with snow. The sea was smooth, and the sky clear, the wind rose and sped the vessel on. High land rose from the horizon. A long, low sandy point projected from cliffy shores into the sea; behind this there appeared to be a sheltered bay, and at about the same time a very high and craggy mountain was seen towering above the clouds. As low down as they allowed it to be visible it was covered with snow; and south of it was a long ridge of very rugged snowy mountains, much less elevated, stretching away into the distance. A new region was before the explorers. It was then that Englishmen first saw the rocks of the gold country that—with all its many advantages in position, climate and soil—may rise Vancouver's Island to a first rank among colonies.

At this stage of his voyage, on a May-day morning, "of the most delightfully pleasant weather," a party landed with Capt. Vancouver on an island across the straits, and nearly opposite the site of our new colonial capital, where, on ascending its eminence, the Captain writes: "Our attention was immediately called to a landscape almost as enchantingly beautiful as the most elegantly finished pleasure-grounds in Europe. The summit of this island presented nearly a horizontal surface, interspersed with some inequalities of ground, which produced a beautiful variety on an extensive lawn covered with luxuriant grass, and diversified with an abundance of flowers. To the north-westward was a copse of pine trees and shrubs of various sorts, that seemed as if it had been planted for the sole purpose of protecting from the north-west winds this delightful meadow, over which were promiscuously scattered a few clumps of trees that would have puzzled a most ingenious designer of pleasure-grounds to have arranged more agreeably. While we stopped to contemplate these several beauties of nature, in a prospect not less pleasing than unexpected, we gathered some gooseberries and roses in a state of considerable forwardness."

Presently the explorers ascertained that this island protected "one of the finest harbors in the world," and that on the shores of the harbor was an excellent stream of fine water. Capt.

Vancouver's enthusiasm grew as he proceeded. He was simply recording his impressions; there was no thought in his mind of the swarm of industrious Englishmen that hereafter might settle in those places. On the day following, fine weather and a smooth sea again enhanced the beauty of the scenery. As he could not conceive that the land had been adorned by the hand of man, the Captain "could not possibly believe that any uncultivated country had ever been discovered exhibiting so rich a picture." "A picture so pleasing," he adds, presently, "could not fail to call to our remembrance certain situations in Old England." He found, in luxuriant growth, strawberries, roses, sweetbriar, gooseberries, raspberries, and currants. They pursued their way, exploring inlets, and discovering more ports. Of man, they saw trace in two poles on a sandy spit, about fifteen feet high and rudely carved. On the top of each was stuck a human head, recently placed there.

Having explored carefully this part of the coast of the mainland, Vancouver kept the king's birthday, the fourth of June, by taking formal possession of the soil and of the islands in the strait, giving to the region the name of New Georgia. Resuming, then, their search, the English explorers ran up several blind channels until they found a way into the gulf, named by them the Gulf of Georgia, which parts Vancouver's Island from the continent, and there met with two Spanish schooners, under Lieutenants Galiano and Valdes, which, departing from Nootka, had advanced thus far along the northern shore of the strait, and had lost no time in exact definition of the coast line. Neither Englishmen nor Spaniards, therefore, could claim the sole honor of determining the insular character of the great district two hundred and seventy-six miles long, by fifty or sixty broad, to which, after they had finished the exploration together in most friendly concert, they gave the Spanish-English name of Quadra and Vancouver Island. Signor Quadra was the representative of Spain at Nootka with whom Captain Vancouver was to treat upon the subject of the restitution and surrender.

It is not on Vancouver's Island that gold has been found; but, except a little on Charlotte's Island, to the north of it, the yield is beside the rivers of the mainland opposite. The formation of the mountain chains is probably throughout similar to that of the gold-producing rocks of California. The new diggings are, in fact, only on a more northern part of the same grand range on which the Californians depend for treasure. The ports of the new gold country, and the homes of those miners who settle on the spot and invest earnings in trade and agriculture, will be on Vancouver's Island. The shore of the mainland in the Gulf of Georgia is rugged and dangerous, and of the country in the interior not much is known. It was first approached by the British fur-traders over the Rocky Mountains, when Mr. Simon Frazer, partner in the north-west company, established a trading-post on Fraser Lake, and gave his name to Fraser River. This is the gold-bearing river now sought by adventurers. It falls into the sea opposite the southern or colonized end of Vancouver's Island, and only a few miles short of the boundary of our American possessions.

The Thompson River, flowing from the Rocky Mountains, joins the Fraser about a hundred and fifty miles before it reaches the coast. Along the course of this river also gold is to be found, and it is said to be most abundant on each river above the point of confluence. The district on the Thompson River is said to be one of the finest countries in the world.

Vancouver's Island was granted to the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1849, and certain conditions of colonization were laid down. The grant was revocable at the end of eleven years, now soon to expire, and it is already officially announced that it will be revoked. Under the present constitution the governor of the island is appointed by the Crown. He has a council of seven members, and is authorized to call assemblies, and to form electoral districts for the securing to the island of a representative government upon the English system. The governor, Mr. Douglas, who is also the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Co., and in honor of whom a great coal-seam has been named, is declared by every report from the new gold district, to discharge his duty with a wise discretion, and the Hudson's Bay Co. is also reported to be making to itself friends of Mammon by accepting liberally, and with a good grace, the new situation in which it is placed. But it is not to be forgotten that, after nine years possession of a colony, that apart from its newly discovered source of wealth, full of promise to the settler, the whole settlement consisted, till a few months since, of a palisaded inclosure for the stores within which the chief clerks and traders lived, fifty or sixty log huts, and a few farms in their vicinity scattered across seven square miles of open land and ten of woodland. The trade hitherto has been with San Francisco in coal, timber and the produce of the fisheries. On the west coast there is little to invite the settler, and the mountainous interior is almost unknown, but on the west and south coast there is plenty of good land. The native population is supposed to consist of about 17,000 Indians, many of whom the lands have been bought by

the Hudson's Bay Co. for the British government, on payment of a blanket to each head of a family; in all, about one thousand blankets for two thousand square miles of soil.

An interesting description of Vancouver's Island, communicated by Colonel Colquhoun Grant to the Geographical Society, contains this suggestion of the general aspect of the natives, whom he declares to be cruel, blood-thirsty, treacherous, and cowardly. "Whatever difference there may be in the languages of the various tribes of Vancouver's Island, and however great their hostility one towards another, in one characteristic they almost universally agree, and that is in the general filthiness of their habits. No pigsty could present a more filthy aspect than that afforded by the exterior of an Indian village. They are always situated close to the water side, either on a harbor or some sheltered nook of the sea-coast, or, as in the case of the Cowichan, on the banks of a river. They are generally placed on a high bank, so as to be difficult of access to an attacking party; and their position is not unfrequently chosen, whether by chance or from taste, in the most picturesque sites. A few round holes, or sometimes low oblong holes or apertures in the palisades, generally not above three feet high, constitute their means of egress and ingress. They seldom move about much on terra firma, but, after creeping out of their holes, at once launch their canoes and embark therein. A pile of cockle-shells, oyster-shells, fish-bones, pieces of putrid meat, old mats, pieces of rag, and dirt and filth of every description, the accumulation of generations, is seen in the front of every village; half-starved curs, cowardly and snappish, prowling occasionally howling; and the savage himself, notwithstanding his constant exposure to the weather, is but a moving mass covered with vermin of every description. Generally speaking, when not engaged in fishing, they pass the greater portion of their time in a sort of torpid state, lying inside beside their fires. The only people to be seen outside are a few old women, cleaning their wool or making baskets. Sometimes a group of determined gamblers is visible, rattling their sticks; and occasionally some industrious old fellow mending his canoe, all the canoes being invariably hauled up on the beach in front of the village. The firing of a shot, or any unusual sound, will bring the whole crew out to gaze at you. They first wrap their blankets round them, and then sit down on their trunks in a position peculiar to themselves—they are doubled up into the smallest possible compass, with their chins resting on their knees, and they look precisely like so many frogs crouched on the dunghill aforesaid."

Such are the men to whose country Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, Germans, Chinese (the Chinese have already established an export trade to their own country of sea-slugs), now flock; from whose shores regular steamboats already begin to ply; and to whom it is considered, even by shrewd men of business, that the Great Leviathan's first voyage should be made.

Of the reports from the new gold districts that now periodically fill our papers, we say nothing. Report meets expectation; expectation then outbids report. Legislation in the last days of the last parliament already began to provide for the mounting of the new jewel in England's crown. Imagination is excited. Many hasten to their ruin by that coast of the far west; many deliberately and with forethought go to be the founders of what shall, perhaps, become the great metropolis of the Pacific—Household Words.

Monkeys and Men.

The monkeys in Exeter Change, London, used to be confined in a line of narrow cages, each of which had a pan in the centre of its front for the tenant's food. Chancing to be present one evening at supper time, we observed that when all the monkeys were supplied with their messes, scarcely any one of them ate out of his own pan. Each thrust his arms through the bars and robbed his right or left hand neighbor. But, what was so seized was split and lost in the conveyance, and while one monkey was so unfortunately engaged in plundering, his own pan was exposed to similar depredations. The mingled knavery and absurdity was shockingly human.

Oh man! fear not for thy affections, and feel no dread lest time should efface them. There is neither to-day nor yesterday in the powerful echoes of the memory; there is only always. He who no longer feels has never felt. There are two memories—the memory of the senses, which wears out with the senses, and in which perishable things decay; and the memory of the soul, for which time does not exist, and which lives over, at the same instant, every moment of its past existence. Fear not, ye who love. Time has power over hours—none over the soul.

There is nothing funnier in cockney vernacular than James' letter, according to the various historians Thackeray, when he is in doubt which to prefer of his two lady loves, Mary Hann or Hangelina. He writes: "There they stood together, then two young women. I don't know which is the ansonest, I couldn't elp comparing myself to a certain Hannible which found it difficult to make a choice betwixt 2 Bundles of A."

A RACE WITH A WIDOW.

Oh, merciful Jehosaphat and big onions, what a time I've had with the widder. We chartered an omnibus for two on Christmas, and started.

"Widder," said I, "where shall we go to?"

She blushed, and said she didn't like to say. I told her she must say.

"Well, Jehuel, if you insist upon it, and I am to have my choice, I had rather go to church."

"What for, widder?" said I.

"Oh, Jehuel, how can you ask me!"

"Cause I want to know," said I.

"Well," blushing redder than beef, "it is such cold weather now, and the pigths are so cold, and—oh, Jehuel, I can't stand it!"

"Oh, pshaw, widder, spit it out; what do you mean?"

The widder riled. She biled right over like a quart of milk on the fire, and burst out with—

"If you can't understand me, you're a heartless brute, so you are."

"Hold your horses!" said I. "What's all this about? I'm not a brute, nor never was; and if a man called me that, I'd boot him, sure."

And then I biled right over, and unbottened my coat collar to keep me from bustin' off my buttons. The widder saw I was going to explode, or else collapse my neckpipe, and she flung her arms around my neck, put her lips to mine and then cooled right down.

"Jehuel, dear," said she in an insinuating way, and a voice as sweet as a hand-organ, "Jehuel, honey, I wanted to go to church to get married—no, I can't say it all, you finish the word, Jehuel, sweet."

"What word, marm?"

"Oh, you stupid Jehuel, dear. I mean the word married, love."

"Married, widder?" said I, "did you mean that?"

"Indeed I did, Jehuel, love!"

"Look here, marm; my name is not Jehuel Love, nor Jehuel Dear, nor Jehuel Sweet, I'd have you to know. And I won't get married to nobody but one, and you are not that she."

Oh, pewter pennies, but didn't she rave! She made one dash at me; I dodged, and she went butt up against the upper end of the omnibus. Crack went her comb, and smash went that bran new bonnet that I didn't buy for her, and down she went with her face in the straw; but in a moment she rose again, and made one more dash at me. I dropped, she went over me and butted the door of the omnibus. The strap broke, and out she went, her gaiter boots higher than her head as she struck the pavement.

"Drive on!" I yelled to the driver.

"Woman overboard!" cried a passing sailor.

"Stop that white coat—breach of promise—reward—Herald—publish!" shrieked the widow, in tones of moral agony, while tears of blood streamed from her beautiful pug nose.

"Drive on! drive on!" I shouted.

"Where to?" asked the driver.

"To the devil—to Harlem—to Macomb's dam—anywhere, so that we escape matrimony and the widder!"

He started, so did the widder, and then we had it up the avenue, the bus having the staff of about a hundred yards; foot by foot the widder gained. Thanks I, Jehuel, you are a gonor. I thought it best to lighten ship. So I have overboard the straw.

Still she gained on me. Then overboard went the cushions. But still she gained.

"More steam, driver, for mercy's sake," I yelled.

"We are going now faster than the law allows," he answered. "Thirteen miles an hour."

Jehosaphat! how it widder did run; she hove off her bonnet and came a-hand over hand. A thought struck me, so I off with my white coat and flung it right down in her path. She sprang on it like a she panther, and tore it to pieces. Oh, how they flew. I wept to see it go, but life is sweeter than a coat, and my tailor is now making me a new one. We gained full two hundred yards, but on she came again. Once more I could see the green in her eyes; merciful Moses, how I felt.

"Driver," said I, "kill them horses or get another mile out of them."

"Will you pay for them?"

"Yes, yes," said I, "only save me from the widder."

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., JAN. 21, 1859.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1859.

Mr. Tennant presented a petition from Wm. S. Spens and 72 others, praying for a ferry across the Nook-sack River. On motion, referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Tennant, Hennes, and Lewis.

Mr. Lewis presented a memorial, relative to the establishment of a military road, from Seattle to Puget Sound, via Snoqualmie pass, to Fort Colville. Referred to committee on Memorials.

Mr. Tennant, of the select committee to whom was referred joint resolution of thanks to the present administration and Hon. L. I. Stevens, reported the same back with the recommendation, on the part of the majority of the committee, that it pass. Mr. Biles presented a minority report as follows:

Mr. SPEAKER:—The Special Committee of three, to whom was referred Council Joint Resolution No. 4, having had the same under consideration—and inasmuch as one of said committee has dissented from the views of the majority, the undersigned respectfully asks leave to submit a minority report, accompanying which are the annexed amendments:

That the 1st resolve, be amended by striking out the word "Council" in line first, and insert in lieu thereof "Legislative Assembly" also strike out the words "the House concurring" in first line.

That the 2d resolve, be amended by striking out all after the word "resolve," and insert the following: "That the thanks of this Legislature are justly due to the Hon. L. I. Stevens, our present delegate in Congress, for the able speeches, &c., delivered in Congress in behalf of the payment of the Indian war debt, also in behalf of the construction of a Pacific Railroad."

Which amendments your committee recommends the passage of, for the following reasons:

1st. Your committee is at a loss to know by what precedent the Council possess themselves of, whereby they proclaim to the world that that body are the popular representatives of the people of this Territory, and they ask this House to concur in such proclamation. Your committee entertains the opinion that were it necessary to draw such a line of distinction between the two branches of this Legislature, the House certainly have the best claims, and in fact history teaches us that in all State or Territorial legislative bodies, the House are the popular representatives of the people of such State or Territory; however, be that as it may, your committee disclaims all or any aspirations on that score.

2d. Your committee, for one, cannot look forward with the same degree of confidence, as expressed in the second resolve, that Hon. L. I. Stevens' services and transactions have been for the best interest of this Territory; or is your committee assured that he will in future do all for the advancement of all the interests with which this portion of the United States possessions are identified. To feel assured, (as expressed in the resolution) we would have to be endowed with a power that none of us possess, viz: to foresee fully the future.

JOHN P. BILES.

On leave, Mr. Hennes presented a joint resolution relative to the payment of an enrolling clerk. Read first time.

On leave, Mr. Carr introduced a bill to amend an act to provide for the selection and location of two townships of land to aid in the establishment of a university. Read first time.

On leave, Mr. Chapman introduced a bill declaring all military roads in this Territory Territorial roads. Read first time.

Council bill relative to appropriating money out of the Territorial Treasury to defray the expenses of cleaning and repairing Territorial arms, was read a second time.

On motion, House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1859.

Message from the Council announcing the passage of sundry bills.

Mr. Stiles of the committee on ways and means, reported back bill relative to the collection of county and Territorial revenue with an amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. McCall, of the select committee to whom was referred House bills relative to navigating the Cowlitz river by steam, reported favorably upon one, and recommended the indefinite postponement of the others on the same subject.

On leave, Mr. W. D. Rice presented the report of select committee to whom was referred resolution relative to mail services on Puget Sound, in the form of a resolution.

Mr. Tennant, of the select committee appointed to consider the petition praying for a ferry across the Nook-sack river, reported by bill. Read first time.

Mr. Caples, on leave, introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "an act relating to prosecuting attorneys."

Mr. Shedd, on leave, introduced a bill to locate and establish a Territorial road from Yelm Prairie to a point on the Nohespe river where military road crosses the same. Read first time.

An act regulating fences and fence viewers was read a second time.

Mr. Catlin's *res* *ce* bill was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Howe, referred to Judiciary committee.

An act to define the boundary line between Savanah and Thurston counties, was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Weed, referred to committee on counties.

An act declaring all military roads Territorial roads in this Territory was read a second time, and referred to committee on ways and means.

A motion, made by Mr. Biles, was carried, that when the House adjourns it adjourn to meet on Monday, Jan. 10.

The following Council bills were read a first time:

An act to locate a Territorial road from Fort Walla-Walla to Fort Colville.

An act authorizing E. L. Massey to establish a ferry across Snake River.

An act relative to a Territorial road from Monticello to Cascade.

On motion, House adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1859.

Mr. Weed introduced a memorial for an increase of pay per mile for surveying in this Territory. Referred to committee on Memorials.

Mr. Stiles, of committee on ways and means, reported sundry bills back and recommended their passage.

Mr. Caples, of committee on Memorials, reported back House Memorial relative to a Military road from Seattle to Fort Colville and recommended its passage.

On leave, Mr. Rutledge, of Thurston, introduced a bill to prevent white men from having intercourse or cohabiting with squaws. Read first time, and ordered printed.

Message from the Council announcing the passage of sundry bills.

Mr. Caples in the chair.

Joint resolution relative to the election of Territorial officers by joint convention of both houses, was read a second time, and referred to committee on elections.

House joint resolution relative to the payment of enrolling clerk was read a second and third time, and passed.

House joint resolution relating to mails on Puget Sound was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Howe, referred to committee on Memorials.

Council bill appropriating money from the Territorial Treasury to pay for cleaning and repairing the public arms was read a third time and passed.

Pending the consideration of Council joint resolution extending thanks to the administration and Gov. Stevens, Mr. Howe moved that the House adjourn, on which motion, the eyes and noses were demanded, resultants as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Biles, Briscoe, Caples, Chapman, Carter, Cline, Howe, Judson, Manning, McCall, Smith, Stiles, and Weed—14.

Noes—Messrs. Catlin, Goddard, Gove, Hawk, Hennes, Longmyre, Lewis, Rutledge, Sylvester, Shead, Savage, and Tennant—12.

So the House adjourned.

Shipping.

BALCH & WEBBER'S REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN Puget Sound AND San Francisco

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORK, 250 Tons, A. Y. TRASK, Commander;

Brig W. D. RICE, 328 Tons, W. H. DIGGS, Commander;

AND

Brig CYRUS, 213 Tons, S. C. MITCHELL, Commander.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and generally capacious, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco.

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

Goods from any of the Atlantic States for Puget Sound will be carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

BALCH & WEBBER, STEILACOOM, W. T. LAFAYETTE BALCH, Stewart St., San Francisco.

1-11

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A large assortment of Drugs and Chemicals constantly on hand, sent to the Puget Sound Herald office.

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Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.

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HAVING purchased the interest of Mr. late partner in the Blacksmithing business, the undersigned is prepared to execute satisfactorily all work in that line entrusted to his care. Wagon tires, bolts, and all work pertaining to his line, guaranteed.

The presence of the public is respectfully solicited.

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JUST RECEIVED, PER BRIG W. D. RICE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

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And a general variety of Goods of all kinds, suited to the country and Mining trade, all for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

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Also, constantly on hand, a large and choice assortment of Paints, Oils, Groceries, &c., &c.

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Sent in your orders and give us a trial.

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Miscellaneous.

HUGHES'S HOTEL, Corner of Commercial and Balch streets, STEILACOOM, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FITTED UP this Hotel in a comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate transient and regular boarders with bed and board.

His table will be furnished with the best country produce. The sleeping apartments will be found clean and comfortable; there are several pleasant rooms in the house for families and single persons.

The fire is furnished with the best of Lard and Candles. The house is convenient to the strand; landing at Balch & Webber's wharf, and travelers will be received at any hour of the night.

A good Stable is attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate. JAMES HUGHES, Proprietor.

8-11

The Washington NURSERY.

THIS UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends, patrons, and those intending purchases, that notwithstanding all the great excitement about Fraser's River, Roads, Passes and Trails, he has withstood the temptation for the purpose of supplying the wants of the people with as good a selection of

Fruit Trees, and the LARGEST TREES, ever offered to the public on the Pacific coast. I say the BEST TREES—no gas about that—Forty thousand trees, from one to three years growth from the graft. For particulars see catalogue.

So now have your Orchard growing ready; if you have not, you had better begin, for I intend to open the sale of Trees on the first day of November.

Catalogues can be had by applying to the undersigned, by letter (post paid) or at any of the stores in Steilacoom.

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Agriculture.

Color of Cattle.

The letter of your correspondent, J. W. C., in your number of 1st Feb., satisfies me that this subject is one of some importance to the public, who have a right to all the information that breeders and others can give them.

I cannot say that I have had a very long experience, though for a few years past I have had a large number of cattle under my observation.

In the outset, I preferred the color of the roan cattle, merely because it pleased my fancy, but I had no prejudice against either the whites or reds, though rather fancying the latter on account of their color. I had the curiosity a short time ago to classify according to color, and count the cows and heifers of my herd of thorough-bred Short horns, and found that there were at that time 85 roan, 48 red or red-and-white, and 20 white animals, which will probably be something like the proportion of females of each color now in the herd. This will show you that I have a sufficient number of each color to enable me to form some opinion as to the relative hardness or value of animals of the different colors, and as far as my own observations will allow me to judge, I should say that hardness or delicacy of constitution is not peculiar to, is not influenced in any degree by color.

The diseases to which my cattle have been most subject are those of the lungs, caused by our frequent, rapid, and extreme changes of weather and temperature during winter, and my imported cattle have suffered more from the fact (as I suppose) that they are unaccustomed to such vicissitudes.

I have heard it said by some of our old-fashioned observing farmers, that a white ox could not do as much work in the yoke as one of a different color. Of this matter I cannot speak from experience, but am disposed to think that the assertion was founded upon observation; but this goes very little way toward proving that the white ox wanted constitution.

I have known a man to set off with a drove of hogs for market, composed of a variety of breeds; some of the old-fashioned, long-legged sort, some of mixed blood, and others, partaking largely of the improved breeds now so much in request; as might have been expected, the long-legged fellows were far the best travelers; and, were the hog driver the man to choose the breed, he might perhaps prefer the old sort of stock, but we should not be disposed on that account to admit that they had better constitutions.

Now the most of the white cattle through out this part of the country have a considerable portion of Short-horn blood in them, and the Short horns, though excellent for beef and good dairy stock, are unsuited to the yoke, and any man who breeds Short-horns for work oxen can scarcely understand his own interest. Though I breed a large number of Short-horned steers annually, I also always get my work oxen from some of the hill counties, finding these far more active than the Short-horns.

Your correspondent, J. W. C., wishes to draw his conclusions from general laws, which he presumes to operate equally in the human family, as with horses, cattle, &c. I am disposed to agree with him in the main, that there are general laws operating almost universally, when not modified by circumstances, but I would ask: Is it a general law of nature that light-colored animals are less hardy than those that are darker? For instance, do we find the white man less hardy than the negro? I believe it is universally admitted that the white is the harder of the two. Again, if it be a general law of nature that the darker colored animals have better constitutions than the lighter colored, we should expect to find this general law extending its influence to the sexes of the same species; that is, the males should generally be found of a darker color than the females. I am not aware that this can be said to be the case; on the contrary, we find in some few cases that the males are the lighter colored of the two. Such is the case with the common goose. Another instance favorable to the hardness of the lighter colored species may be given from the feathered tribe. The Ptarmigan, a species of grouse resembling the ordinary Scotch grouse in most respects, except that they are white, are nearly so, are much the most hardy of their kind, inhabiting the tops and bleakest parts of the mountains of Scotland and the north of Europe. It may be further stated, that many animals of the colder regions have light-colored coats furnished them by nature, as being better adapted to preserve them from the rigors of the climate, of which numerous instances could be given. And to conclude, I am not aware that the darker colored animals can be said to preponderate in the Arctic regions. Indeed, the reverse will be found to be the

case. I have written hurriedly, but I hope you will be able to decipher what I have written.

Curing Hams.

The slaughter of the hams begins this month on all well regulated farms. The hams and shoulders, destined for bacon, are liable to be spoiled in two ways—by too much salt and by too little. Not one ham in ten offered in the market is properly cured for human food. Many persons put the hams in with other pork, and spoil it. Many of the recipes offered are too indefinite to be of any service. The following cures bacon fit for a king, or his eldest daughter.

For one hundred pounds of ham take salt, ten pounds—Turks Island is best—six ounces of saltpetre, and two pounds brown sugar. Mix the ingredients as evenly as possible, and rub them upon the flesh side of the hams and shoulders. Pack the hams in a clean cask, skin side downward. Put a stone and board on top of the hams and fill up with clean cold water so as to cover them. In a few days all will be dissolved and form a pickle just right. But the salt in solution is continually sinking to the bottom. Therefore, either change the pickle—pouring it out and pouring back again—or, if the barrel is but partly filled, roll it around a few times so as to stir the contents thoroughly, as often as once a week. The neglect of stirring the pickle, after it is made, spoils many a barrel of hams. In six weeks they will be cured just right. Smoke them ten days to two weeks, in a cool smoke house. Put them in tight cloth wrappers, whitewash the wrappers, and they will keep for years. This is our family recipe, used for fourteen years, and always makes quarters of ham, that keeps the better half in constant good humor at meal time.—*Agriculturist.*

Chufa, or Earth Almonds.

The editor of the Alabama Cotton Planter thus gives his experience with one of the articles sent out of the Patent Office:

"We have many inquiries as to the value of this crop; some express fear that the nuts can never be eradicated. We have not tested them long enough to know whether they can be or not; for our own part we hope they cannot. We know them to be the most valuable crop for fattening hogs that can be grown. We last year put a lot of half-starved hogs upon an acre of them, and never saw pigs improve as fast. As the hogs rooted upon them, chickens forsook the house lot for the chufa path, and fattened faster than we ever knew them on corn, and the flavor of their flesh was delicious. We took the hogs off in the early spring, and now find a splendid stand of chufa on the same ground. Many confound them with the grass nut; they belong to the same family, but in their growth they are not at all alike. The chufa forms its nut near the surface, generally not more than two inches below. When the stalk is pulled up before it has dried, nearly all the nuts come with it. Therefore, we think that it is easily rooted out if it is desirable to do so. We look upon it as the greatest acquisition introduced by the Patent Office."

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—PROSPECTUS.

Volume Fourteen begins Sept. 11, 1859.

MECHANICS, INVENTORS, MANUFACTURERS, and Farmers.—The Scientific American is now published on the 11th of September. It is a new volume of the kind now issued in this country, and it has a very extensive circulation. It is the only paper of the kind, as no one might suppose from its title, a dry abstract work on technical science; on the contrary, it deals with the great events going on in the scientific, mechanical and industrial world, as to please and instruct every one. If the mechanic or artisan wishes to know the best machine in use, or how to make any substance employed in his business—if the housewife wishes to get a recipe for making a good cake, &c.—if the inventor wishes to know what is going on in the way of improvements—if the manufacturer wishes to keep posted with the times, and to employ the best machinery, &c.—if the man of leisure and study wishes to keep himself familiar with the progress made in the sciences, laboratory, or in the construction of telegraphs, steamships, railroads, engines, and the thousand other machines and appliances, both of peace and war—all these desiderata can be found in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, and elsewhere. They are here presented in a reliable and interesting form, adapted to the comprehension of minds unlearned in the higher branches of science and art.

TERMS.—One copy, one year, \$2; one copy, six months, \$1; five copies, six months, \$4; ten copies, six months, \$7; ten copies, one year, \$12; fifteen copies, one year, \$15; twenty copies, one year, \$18; in advance, \$20; twenty copies, twelve months, \$25, in advance.

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Messrs. Munson & Co. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, in regard to the novelty of their improvements.

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Watches, Jewelry, &c., sold with WILLIAMS' EXPRESS will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders per WILLIAMS' EXPRESS will meet with prompt attention, and all Watches warranted to keep good time.

On hand and for sale low.

G. COLLIER ROBBINS, Watchmaker, Portland.

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Great Reduction in the price of the British Publications. The following BRITISH PERIODICALS, viz:

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4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal),
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; but politics form only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand as they have ever stood unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the practical man, while to the intelligent reader of every class, they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world than can possibly be obtained from any other source.

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Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par.

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A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering direct from Scott & Co. for four or more copies of any of the above. Thus four copies of Blackwood's Magazine for 1859, will be sent to one address for \$9; for copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$40; and so on.

Postage.

In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but 24 cents per copy for the Reviews, and but 33 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Splendid offers for 1859 and 1857 together.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals are of permanent value, and will be sent to one address for 1859 (with no outlay) for 1856, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1857. We propose to furnish the two years at the following extremely low prices:

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For any two Reviews, 6 00
For Blackwood and one Review, 7 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 9 00
For three Reviews, 8 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 12 00
For the four Reviews, 11 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 14 00

*To avoid fractions, \$5 may be remitted for Blackwood, of which we will forward that work for both years, post paid.

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As we shall never be able to sell at such inducements as those here presented.

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THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO Scientific and Practical Agriculture, by Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. E. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, Conn. 1859. 160 pages, and numerous wood and steel engravings.

This is confessedly the most complete work on agriculture ever published, and one that gives it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to five dollars for the two volumes.

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon, the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid) \$6. This work is not the old "Book of the Farm," but a new and entirely revised edition.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers.

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Miscellaneous.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, TINWARE, READY MADE CLOTHING, CROCKERYWARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, FURNITURE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND STORES, MINING TOOLS, &c.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T.

JACKS FOR SALE.

25 JACKS AND JENNIES for sale by PUGET MILL CO. At Takahai, W. T.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Corner of Main and Second streets, OLYMPIA, W. T. SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THIS PROPRIETOR HAS RECENTLY ERECTED, IN CONNECTION with and as a part of the "Washington Hotel," a large two-story building 20 by 60 feet, which he has enabled to provide the traveling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the hotel contains twenty-five private rooms, (exclusive of family apartments) six of which are large drawing-rooms or parlors.

Handful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor and having thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the same service to his guests with more comfort and pleasure, and no pains shall be spared to his table as well as in any line of business. Bedrooms furnished with such as may desire them.

Board by the day and week.

A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with force for the accommodation of animals of the traveling public.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Olympia, Dec. 4th, 1857.

Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps.

A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by him exclusively at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland, and well known during the last twelve years throughout the Atlantic and Western Seas.

It is made from the best of grapes that can be selected in Europe, with the reserve of an aromatic Indian berry, acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal qualities. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

Analysis. It is a PERFECTLY PURE LIQUOR, its effects a mild and wholesome tonic. It is extensively used and approved by the medical faculty, the temperance people, heads of families, &c.

In Gravel, Gout and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these malady, but, in all cases, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most delicate cases, when even the best of the most remedies have failed to afford more than a temporary relief. It is a PERFECTLY PURE LIQUOR, its effects a mild and wholesome tonic. It is extensively used and approved by the medical faculty, the temperance people, heads of families, &c.

For Fever and Ague it is one of the most efficacious remedies that can be resorted to.

The Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps

is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in these parts of the country especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its other remedial properties.

In all cases of chronic debility, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia, indigestion, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially after dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most delicate cases, when even the best of the most remedies have failed to afford more than a temporary relief. It is a PERFECTLY PURE LIQUOR, its effects a mild and wholesome tonic. It is extensively used and approved by the medical faculty, the temperance people, heads of families, &c.

Put in quart or pint bottles, in cases of one dose, with my note on the bottle, cork, and facsimile of my signature on the label.

For sale by all the respectable druggists and Liquor dealers in California and Oregon.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer, 22 Beaver street, New York.

Caution to the Public.

London Cordial Gin, Club House Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, Medicated Schnapps, Royal Schnapps, &c., &c., &c.

Under the above and similar titles, the liquor mixers of this city are bottling large quantities of adulter