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Coke and Bacon.

I propose to give a brief sketch of the character and political history of two of the most gifted and celebrated men of the Elizabethan age of English literature—Sir Edward Coke and Sir Francis Bacon—the former a distinguished lawyer and judge; the latter Lord Keeper, Lord High Chancellor, and an eminent philosopher. They entered upon their high career together during the happy and glorious reign of Elizabeth's greatest Queen, Elizabeth, contemporary with Raleigh, Drake, Hooker, Spenser, Sydney, Johnson, Beaumont, Fletcher and Shakespeare.—Men whom fate has eternized in her long and lasting scroll.

Coke, born in 1549, was twelve years Bacon's senior; but the latter so early displayed promise of his future talents that the Queen was accustomed to call him her "young lord keeper"—Sir Nicholas Bacon, his father, being keeper of the Great Seal during the first twenty years of her reign; and while only sixteen years of age his mastery intellect was so unclouded that he began to dissent from the Aristotelian philosophy, which had held almost undisputed supremacy for eighteen centuries. Having studied at Trinity College, Cambridge, three years, he left that university with a profound contempt for the course of study there pursued, forming in his own mind, even at this early age, his plans for remodeling and improving the Peripatetic philosophy then taught in most of the schools of Europe.

The course of study and the plan of life marked out by the youthful philosopher, were incompatible with the study of any of the learned professions—particularly law. Indeed he had taken an aversion to it; but his father soon dying, and he looking to his relatives, Burleigh and the Cecil, for patronage and protection only to be disappointed, he finally decided upon the legal profession for the pecuniary aid and the preferment it would afford him.

After visiting France, in company with Sir Amias Paulet, the Queen's Minister to that Court, and spending some time in Paris, he returned from the continent and studied law at Gray's Inn, where his progress that at the age of twenty-six he became a bench of his Inn, and at twenty-eight one of the Queen's counsellors.

Coke pursued his studies, also, at Trinity College, Cambridge; and at the Inner Temple. He was very studious, and, excluding himself almost wholly from society, he bent all his energies early and late to his work. He pleaded his first case at the age of twenty-seven, and as a ruler of Lyons he soon acquired great reputation. When he quitted the university, Elizabeth was on the throne. His *Aliaa* water had conferred on him no degree. Neither literature nor science had any attraction for him. The law was suited to his tastes, and to it he resolved to devote his life. From three o'clock in the morning till nine at night the hard student was engaged in his study. Law, politics and money-making, he regarded as the only proper way of sensible man; and when the nature sunk into the arms of the "restorer," or when fancy by day led him into dreamland, "his dreams were all of fame, and of that only for the sterling recompense it affords."

In 1582, the better to accomplish his desires, he married a lady possessing great wealth, beauty and accomplishments. The vast fortune she brought him was dearer to him than his noble virtues and finely cultivated mind. His increasing practice also yielded him great gain. Wealth flowed to him like a "vast river of unending source." Fortune continued propitious until he found himself in possession of many acres of land. At the age of thirty-three his power and influence caused crowned heads and lords of the realm to evince uneasiness at his rapid rise and advancement.

In 1585 he was elected Recorder to Corentry; of Norwich the year following; and in 1592, of the City of London. The same year the Bishops chose him Reader in the Inner Temple; and by the influence of Lord Burleigh, the excellent Prime Minister, he was made Solicitor General to the Queen, by virtue of which office he was Speaker of the House of Commons. Even at this elevation his obsequiousness to his royal mistress was in keeping with his character through life. Says his biographer—"Nothing exceeds his abject servility while in the sunshine save his fixed malignity when dismissed to the shade."

obligations under which such generosity had laid him—could lay aside the dignity of his office and the magnanimity of a friend to appear against him a second time. "The public could ill excuse Bacon for appearing against so munificent a benefactor. He was none of the crown lawyers; so was not obliged by his office to assist in this trial; yet did he not scruple, in order to obtain the Queen's favor, to be active in depriving of his friend and patron whose generosity he had of ten experienced." Well may the world look with some feeling of contempt upon all its greatness, and divines preach the depravity of human nature, when they can point to Bacon, the pride of humanity and the glory of the civilized world, willing to be counsel, for the sake of the Queen's favor, against his best friend and benefactor—Coke tyrannically abusing his authority to hurry him to the Tower, because he had befriended Bacon, his rival and enemy; and Bacon using every base means for her majesty's grace, who had loved and ought to have protected Essex, to bring that high, noble and chivalrous spirit to the scaffold! Essex was so repeatedly, by his fidelity to him under all circumstances, in prosperity and adversity, laid Bacon under the most sacred obligations of friendship, that even the Earl's bitterest enemies looked for a return from Bacon in this trying hour. The peers, and judges, and noble prelates were melted to tears. Even Cecil, his greatest antagonist, relented, and treated him with kindness and humanity. But Bacon's ingratitude and perfidy stopped not here. He was not content, when Essex was tried before the privy council, with hurrying him to the Tower; nor, in his final trial, with hastening his condemnation and sentence to the scaffold; but he had the meanness of soul to engage in drawing up a narrative of that day's proceedings, to satisfy the public of the justice and lenity (if of the Queen's conduct towards Essex! To rob him of office, and position, and power, and even life itself, was not enough; he was willing to barter away his friend's fair fame—all for the royal favor.

After the noble-hearted, pre-eminently great-souled Essex was laid in his grave, Bacon wrote out "that day's proceedings" to brand his name with infamy. Elizabeth repented her harshness and unkindness towards her former favorite when it was too late; and she passed into another world, after a life of grief and bitter remorse resting on her soul.

About this time Bacon was reduced to extreme poverty. To such extremity was he reduced that at one time he was arrested in the street for a debt of £200, to a gentleman, and thrown into prison, where he lay some time in a vile spongerous in Coleman street. He sought to better his condition by a marriage, and paid his suit to a rich young widow, Lady Hatton—with what success we shall soon see.

The wife of Coke died in 1598, and left him with an infant son; and the disconsolate husband, after carefully noting the virtues of his deceased wife in his pocket diary, within four months married a second—this same Lady Hatton, daughter of the Duke of Norfolk, and widow of Lord Chamberlain. Coke was then forty-nine years of age and she but twenty! and she disliked him from the first day ever afterwards. Bacon, her cousin, had sought her hand in vain, and here Coke outstripped him again—out of spite to his unsuccessful rival, and for the sake of "a filthy lucre," marrying the young, beautiful and wealthy widow, *pro seculo*. But he caught a large object of his cruelty and unkindness, was Guy Fairfax and his accomplices in the famous Gunpowder Plot of Nov. 5, 1605. During the course of the trial, Sir Edward Digby, one of the judges, confessed his guilt, and that he deserved the vilest death, but begged of Coke, while heaping insult and abuse upon their heads, some mercy and moderation of justice. "Coke dealt out to him the dose prescribed in Psalm CIX, 9—'Let his wife be a widow, and his children vagabonds; let there be none to extend mercy unto him; let his posterity be destroyed, and in the next generation let his name be blotted out.' Knowing that he could not escape punishment, he implored only forgiveness, saying that if their lordship would forgive him, he could 'go more cheerfully to the gallows.' In the presence of the cruel Coke, the more noble lords answered—"The Lord forgive you and we do."

In 1606, Coke, after the Gunpowder Plot had been disposed of, and after becoming, as Lord Campbell expresses it, "fatigued if not satiated with amassing money at the bar," was made Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. The King's favor and prerogatives were as dear to him in this office as ever before.

Meantime, Bacon, that "sublimest yet meanest of men," whom Pope in one emphatic line pronounced—"The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind," was deeply laying his plans for promotion, but he desired to build himself up on Coke's downfall; and to both of these works he applied all his subtle arts.

By Coke's last elevation to the Common Pleas, Bacon became Solicitor General, and Hobart passed from this to the higher office of Attorney General, which Coke had just vacated. They were both advancing, but Coke was still ahead in the race. Bacon carried his usual servility into this office. Than him a more obsequious spirit never held any office within the gift of royalty.

Coke, on the other hand, was growing rather bold and insolent to the King and Parliament.

Some debates arising between him and the crown, on the constitutional law, in which the great lawyer came out first best, Bacon recommended his promotion to Chief Justice of the King's Bench, which was done accordingly, and Bacon and Hobart also were raised one step higher; the former to Attorney General, the latter to the Common Pleas. In all this, Bacon had been figuring for his own advancement and success, which greatly embittered Coke's hate; for although he was going up to a higher and more honorable position, it was less lucrative, and at the same time his enemy was promoted. Coke aspired to the higher office of Lord High Chancellor; but Bacon's envenomed hatred and subtle intrigues not only defeated his object, but cost him, Nov. 16, 1616, to be dismissed from the King's Bench.

Coke, in early life, before he had reached so high a rank, practiced the most abject servility to the crown; but now, grown rich and powerful, he had become rather independent, and manifested towards the King and Parliament a rebellious spirit. "Thus we have seen that mercy and magnanimity are wanting in all the acts of his life. As Coke fell, Bacon rose majestically upon his ruins. Coke never reached the Chancellorship; but Bacon, says Keightly, 'who united the noblest genius with the meanest soul, who was the first philosopher and statesman, and at the same time one of the most servile flatterers of his age, was made, on the death of Lord Ellesmere, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and afterwards Lord Chancellor, and thus obtained the summit of his ambition.' While Coke was grieving over his loss and adding fuel to the flames of his wrath, Bacon was chuckling over his triumph. Coke, however, was not conquered, though 'down in the fight.' His enemy should not remain above him basking in the sunshine of the royal favor, and he degraded. He endeavored to regain the favor of the King, and the high position he had lost, by compelling his daughter to marry Sir John Villiers, eldest brother to the Duke of Buckingham. Sir John was poor, but that mattered not so long as his bride would bring him a vast fortune which surely would give her father favor with the Duke, who was rich and mighty, and whose influence might again raise him to high position and power. Why did he so particularly desire this elevation? That he might possess not an equality in office with his enemy, but the superiority over him; and thus be able to prove his downfall and ruin. Bacon, alarmed at this deep-laid scheme, tried to break off the engagement, but in vain. It was still fresh in his memory that he had been rejected by the mother many years previous, and Coke accepted. He used all his subtle arts and wily schemes with mother and daughter to estrange them from Sir John and the Duke's brother. A family rumour spread; the mother secretly stole away the daughter and concealed her; but the father pursued and brought her back by force. Bacon, by directing the Attorney General to take certain steps against Coke, brought down upon himself both the disapprobation of the King and the displeasure of Buckingham. Bacon's great wisdom and profound knowledge, sitting on a wooden box in an ante-chamber with a group of servants, with the Great Seal of England at his side, waiting admittance to the Duke's presence. When at length admitted, he threw himself at Buckingham's feet, which he kissed and vowed he would not leave him until he had received his forgiveness. But let us return to the marriage. Sir John and the Duke favored the match, for the lady possessed a princely fortune; and all opposition being followed, the nuptials were celebrated at Hampton Court, in the presence of the King and Queen, and all the chief nobility of England. The daughter was young, and Sir John old enough to be her father; but he was only following the example of Coke, who at the age of forty-nine had married a fortune with a wife of twenty. Coke's ambition, however, was only partially satisfied. His fondest hopes were never realized, for he was restored only to the privy council, receiving no judicial appointment.

Coke, if he had any paternal love in his nature, must have felt deeply the wrong he had done his daughter, for she and John Villiers never passed a happy day together; and the unhappy wife, soon cloping with Sir John Howard, traveled abroad, to seek her fortune, to consent to be married to the pursuers; and died young, leaving a son who came not to the estate and honorable position of her husband, on the ground of illegitimacy. Coke's chagrin and mortification at defeat were now deepened into the most relentless hate. Bacon was his enemy and the chief object of his malevolence; and whenever honors or preferment he might receive, would assail him nothing so long as he saw Bacon sitting at the King's gate. Bacon rose to the office of Lord High Chancellor, still being Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in the year 1619, with the title of Lord Verulam; during which time Coke was dismissed from the sunshine of the royal favor, to mourn his misfortunes and to conceal new schemes in the shade. The Parliament had elected him only a member for the borough of Liskeard, instead of giving him the office of Lord Treasurer, which he had expected. His indignation now rose to its highest pitch. The Puritans were gaining power in the House of Commons, and Coke, a high churchman while it suited his interests, now headed their ranks, ready for deadly warfare against all opposition.

Bacon, having now reached the summit of his ambition, was in the zenith of his glory. He had risen to the highest office in the kingdom, next to the crown. He dreamed not of danger. He was ignorant of the dark and fearful cloud that was gathering over him, ready to burst upon his head. He lived in great pomp and splendor. He had erected and fitted up, at an expense of £16,000, a stately and splendid house, in which he had a studio where to prosecute his literary and scientific pursuits sequestered from the world. Having reached the loftiest pinnacle of earthly fame for the present, he was ambitious to leave something to hand down with imperishable fame to posterity. His immortal works, the *Novum Organum*, was now completed and would soon be published. His enemy knew this, and he also knew the celebrity it would gain for its author. This still more aggravated his antipathy. Bacon's habits of prodigality and want of economy, his caustic wit and his consequent expenditures all these things incurred, caused him to accept many valuable presents and bribes from parties having suits in chancery, to keep up his high style of living.

His essays, the "Advancement of Learning," his treatise on the "Wisdom of the Ancients," had already been published. Soon the *Novum Organum* was given to the world. "But at the very moment when the triumph of his genius was

completed, his political downfall was near at hand." Bacon's moral character was not of a high order. "His desires were set on things below—wealth, precedence, titles, patronage, the mace, the seals, the coronet, large houses, fair gardens, rich manors, massy services of plate, gay hangings, curious cabinets;—for these his almost angelic genius and his lofty soul could stoop to the dirtiest work and the meanest deals.

March 15, 1620, Sir Robert Phillips, of the Committee appointed to inquire into the alleged corruptions of courts of Justice, reported Lord Chancellor Bacon as accused of corruption and bribery—"a man excellently well endowed with all parts of nature and of art, of whom he would not speak much because he could not speak enough." The party preferring the charge were Christopher Aubrey and Edward Egerton, whose cases went against them, and who confessed to have given Bacon, while suits were pending, presents to the amount of several hundred pounds sterling. The Lord Bishop of Landaff (Dr. Field) was implicated also in the same charge of corruption. So great was the effect of the attack upon the Lord Chancellor that he took to his bed, and when the King sent the Lord Admiral to ask his attendance at Parliament, he reported that "he found his lordship very sick and heavy." Soon afterwards the Lord Chancellor addressed a letter "To the Right Hon. his very good lords, the lords Spiritual and Temporal in the Upper House of Parliament assembled." The opening sentence runs thus: "My very good lords, I humbly pray your lordships all to make a favorable and good construction of my absence; it is no feigning nor fainting, but sickness both of my heart and my back, though joined with that comfort of mind that persuadeth me that I am not far from Heaven, whosoever I feel the first fruits, &c." April 24th, Bacon sent the "humble submission and supplication of the Lord Chancellor" to the Upper House, in which he said—"After the clear submission and confession which I shall now make unto your lordships, I hope I may say and justify with Job: 'I have not hid my sin as did Adam, nor concealed my faults in my bosom.' This is the only justification which I will use. It is, therefore, that without excuses I do ingenuously confess and acknowledge that I find matter sufficient and fall, both to move me to desert my defence, and to move your lordships to condemn and censure me." And in conclusion he said: "And therefore, my humble suit to your lordships is, that my penitent submission may be my sentence; the loss of my Seal my punishment; and that your lordships would recommend me to his Majesty's grace and pardon for all that is past."

But this did not satisfy the lordships. He knew he was guilty, and hoped by this general confession and submission to their grace and piety, to avoid further exposure of his crimes. A committee of the House was appointed to investigate the charges, and Coke willingly took the lead in the proceedings. "This course displeased the King, who desired to shield him from disgrace and ruin; but Coke—proud, dignified and arrogant as he was—was not to be driven from his post until he was left writhing under the agony of an eternal edict. Bacon was finally impeached, and Coke was appointed to conduct the trial. He was convicted of corruption as a judge, and of having, within the three or four years previous, received presents and bribes to the amount of nearly £100,000. The greater portion of the twenty-five charges—brought against him and proved, he confessed to in writing, adding, "My lords, it is my act; my hand and my heart; I beseech your lordships to be merciful to a broken reed."

The King had advised him to plead guilty, which he willingly did to avoid the withering sarcasm and malignity of Coke, though it must be admitted that he acted more gentlemanly towards him on this than many previous occasions. Bacon was removed from office and his name branded with infamy and crime. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000; to be imprisoned in the Tower during the royal pleasure; to be forever incapable of holding any office, place or employment in the commonwealth, and never to sit in Parliament, nor come within the verge of the court. The fine and imprisonment, however, were remitted, and a pension was even granted him. The case of Dr. Field, Lord Bishop of Landaff, was referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be admonished by his grace in the Convocation House, before the bishops and clergy there.

Bacon survived his fall but five years; although he has been accused of occupying the most of his time with abject efforts to recover the favor of the court, the world is willing to forget or to pardon his faults, and to remember with pride and pleasure the transcendent greatness of his genius, the surpassing excellence of his literary and philosophical writings, and the lasting benefits he has conferred upon posterity by his immortal works. The remaining portion of his life he devoted to study and retirement, often greatly embittered by the remembrance of his former habits of prodigality. Coke having seen his enemy—this victim—humbled and banished from court, never visited or troubled him afterwards. His hatred had not lost its venom, but his opposition was now directed towards those higher in authority; and the two never again met. Coke was now more bitter than ever against the crown and the court. When King James moved a certain measure, Coke boldly moved his protestation against it, which was carried, and actually entered upon the journal. The King, learning it out with his own hand, dissolved the Parliament, and sent Coke, for his insolence, to the Tower, where he remained until released by favor of Charles, Prince of Wales, who in 1625 ascended the throne as King Charles I.

Coke was, under the new King, brought into the political arena again. King James dying March 27, 1625, Charles' first Parliament was called the same year, and Coke returned first to Coventry and afterwards to Norfolk.

Coke stood in his time among the first rank of profound judges and writers upon law. His works were justly considered law classics. He made many great speeches on memorable occasions, and carried many important resolutions which half a century afterwards formed the basis for the *Habeas Corpus* Act. He also fought against various abuses of royal prerogative under which the country groaned; for example, works were justly considered law classics. He made many great speeches on memorable occasions, and carried many important resolutions which half a century afterwards formed the basis for the *Habeas Corpus* Act. He also fought against various abuses of royal prerogative under which the country groaned; for example, works were justly considered law classics. He made many great speeches on memorable occasions, and carried many important resolutions which half a century afterwards formed the basis for the *Habeas Corpus* Act. 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The Herald can be found in San Francisco at the depot of J. W. Sullivan, adjoining the Post Office...

We shall be pleased to furnish masters of vessels and others, circulars, bonds, with files of the Herald, on application at this office.

L. P. FISHER, 171 1/2 Washington St., San Francisco. Is authorized to act as the Agent of this paper in receiving advertisements...

The columns of the Puget Sound Herald are open to communications on all questions of public policy and interest...

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD. STEILACOOM, W. T., Thursday Evening, March 21, 1861.

THE SACHS ROAD. Messrs. McCaw, Williamson and Tidd, with a party of some fifteen men, left Steilacoom on Monday last...

Most of the distance to the western slope of the mountains is over level prairie, while the Pass presents a grade easily traveled by wagons.

On the eastern side, the country is represented as open, with very few natural obstructions. Add to this the proximity of the mines to our town...

For these reasons, several parties of miners, numbering from six to twelve each, are making preparations to start for the Wenatchee mines from this place during the ensuing week.

MASONIC ORATION. STEILACOOM, W. T., Feb. 25th, A. D. 1861, A. L. 5861-1.

By Rev. B. C. Lippincott, W. Grand Chaplain:—Reverend Brethren: Enclosed herewith please find a certified copy of a Resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of Steilacoom Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons...

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as he found them? The elements of knowledge were to be found in her secret chambers. Did it not present to his mind the whole subject of Mathematical Science? Could he not see in nature parallel and horizontal lines? Why did he not see at once circles and right angles, as they were drawn by the Divine Hand everywhere upon creation's page?

When the anxious student looked at the Heavens above him, and beheld the stars that adorned night's blue arch, and listened with enraptured soul at the music of the spheres, how he dwells in the light of Heaven, and communes with Deity through His created work, which speak forth His praise and glory.

The true philosophy of Masonic work, when properly understood, will be found to exist in the grand design to teach those doctrines which essentially relate to the temporal and eternal destinies of our race.

Let me now ask if these principles laid down will not, if practiced, produce the true Christian man or the True Mason? We claim that they will, and that they always have done.

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my gods to feed the poor, and though I give my body to be burned, and have not charity, it profiteth me nothing. Such was the language of the most learned and eminent apostle of the Christian church, and he concluded by saying: "Now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

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Order, premature death upon himself, and disgrace and penury upon his wife and helpless children! How often do we find those who have been elevated to the sublime degrees of Masonry sitting at the gambling table, surrounded by the basest of the base—the vilest of the vile!

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Special Notices.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass. Prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass...

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 2. Of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evening of every month.

PHILIP KEACH, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINE, Liquors, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS, PRINTS, SILKS, PLAIDS, MERINOS, DOMESTICS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, HOSIERY, &c.

GROCERIES. Of every description, from a barrel of Pork down to a Sardine.

WATER TANK. On the wharf, which contains SEVENTEEN THOUSAND gallons of water, for the accommodation of steamers and sailing vessels.

W. BEDINGTON. RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he has removed to the premises of C. H. B. in all orders, for a reasonable per centage, and ship them free of charge.

MRS. F. PARKINSON. WISHES TO INFORM HER FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that she has now on hand, for ladies, the choicest selection of Fancy Dry Goods.

STAGE AND LIVERY STABLE. STEILACOOM, W. T., WINSOR & LAMAN, Proprietors.

STEILACOOM Drug Store. JUST OPENED, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES. Extracts, Perfumery, Oils, &c.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., Thursday Evening, March 21, 1861. LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

The following intelligence is from the Portland Daily Advertiser:

St. Louis, Feb. 15th. The Pacific Railroad Bill has been under consideration of the House. Some amendments of the Senate have been stricken out, but no definite action has yet been taken on the bill.

The votes for President and Vice President were counted and the result announced, without any excitement.

The Navy Bill has passed the Senate. The Investigating Committee on the seizure of the Capital report that they were unable to discover any secret organization to seize Washington.

Nothing has yet been done in Congress towards a compromise. It is thought that the vote in the Committee of Thirty-Three will not be pressed before action is taken by the Peace Congress.

Congress is still at work in committee on a plan submitted by Guthrie, of Kentucky. It is substantially that of the Kentucky Legislature, or the Crittenden Compromise, but without a clause relative to the territory heretofore acquired. It has been adopted. No territory shall be hereafter acquired without the approval of three-fourths of the Senate.

The only obstacle in the Peace Convention is said to be the territorial question.

The progress of the President elect from Indianapolis to Pittsburg has been a quiet one. Mr. Lincoln made several speeches along the route. He expressed his confidence in a final settlement of all difficulties, for thus far nobody had been hurt. He said that his policy must be regulated by ever changing circumstances. He declines to indicate what it will be in reference to the tariff. He said that he must adhere to the Chicago platform on that and all other subjects. Mr. Lincoln's speeches were very gratifying to the ultra Republicans at Washington and elsewhere, but not encouraging to those who have had hopes of compromise.

The condition of affairs at the South is unchanged—the new Provisional Government having taken charge of affairs. No assault upon any of the Forts is apprehended at present.

There are unconfirmed rumors of reinforcements having been sent to Fort Pickens and to Forts in Texas.

The Virginia Convention has done nothing yet. It is said to be waiting the action of the Peace Congress.

The Texas Convention has adjourned.

Georgia and Alabama accept the mediation of Virginia in their differences with the Federal Government.

The Union candidates in Tennessee have been elected by a majority of fifty thousand, and the Convention defeated by twenty thousand. Very few secessionists have been elected.

A dreadful flood took place on the breaking up of the ice in the Hudson at Albany. Part of the city was inundated. The damage was immense, but no lives have been reported lost.

The following has come to hand by the steamer Panama, which was met by the Santa Cruz at the mouth of the Columbia River. The Panama may be looked for this evening at this place. The summary below is from the British Colonist of the 19th inst:

St. Louis, Feb. 20th. A special express will leave F. R. Kearney at noon to-day, the regular express having been detained at St. Joseph by failure of the railroad in consequence of the snow.

President Lincoln is proceeding on his journey towards the Capital. The Union men of Baltimore are making great preparations for his reception.

Jefferson Davis was inaugurated President of the Southern Confederacy. The Peace Congress at Washington has accomplished nothing yet.

The Virginia Convention has had various proposals submitted to it against coercion, but no definite position has been assumed.

The Missouri and Arkansas Convention elections, so far as heard from, have gone overwhelmingly in favor of the Union, unconditionally. St. Louis gives nearly fifty thousand majority.

It is estimated there will not be one secessionist elected to the Missouri Convention. The great majority will be Union men, conditionally, upon the settlement of existing difficulties.

The rumors are renewed that Fort Sumter will be attacked before the 4th of March, and that South Carolina will demand from the Montgomery Convention guarantees for free trade, and will oppose any tariff duty higher than six per cent, which would yield only twenty odd millions of dollars.

The Maryland Convention adopted resolutions in favor of a State Convention and a new understanding on the subject.

Gov. Hicks is disposed to call a new Convention in the event that the Peace Congress and Congress shall fail to give a satisfactory settlement. The Convention accordingly adjourned to the 12th of March to await such action. The resolutions also opposed coercion.

The United States House of Representatives passed, by a large majority, Stanton's Force bill, calling for volunteers to garrison the forts.

A dispatch from Fort Smith says that the Texas and have seized the Overland Mail coach at Chadbourne, with its mail, and all the property of the Overland Company within Texas. The agents and employees are said to be in prison.

It is also reported that Forts Chadbourne and Bullump have been captured by the Texans.

The National Flouring Mills on Market street was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$50,000.

The Pony will bring Lincoln's inaugural. Barry the comedian has drawn an \$80,000 prize in the Havana lottery.

Dates to the 26th of February are received. Mr. Lincoln has reached Washington. He was warmly received at every place he visited.

A plot is said to have been discovered at Washington, having for its object the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln has been waited on at his residence by President Buchanan, General Scott, and other distinguished personages.

The Foreign Ministers also paid their respects. The new Cabinet will be, Seward, Secretary of State; Bates, Attorney General; Gilmer, of N. Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior; Wilson, Postmaster General; and Cameron, Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Twiggs, of Texas, has proved a traitor. He has delivered everything in Texas belonging to the United States into the hands of the Secessionists. It is considered one of the most atrocious acts committed by the secessionists.

The Peace Conference has not yet reported.

Virginia seems striving for the Union. An attempt was making to get up a counter feeling, but so far without success.

Lincoln at New York, speaking of the Union, said: "The ship was made to carry the cargo, and the ship would never be abandoned so long as it could be saved, without throwing the passengers and cargo overboard."

Jeff. Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, is calling together a cabinet.

The New Orleans secessionists have refused to give up any portion of the treasure stolen from the U. S.

Fort Sumpter was to have been attacked on the 20th.

The French Government is reported to be encouraging the secessionists. Explanations have been asked by the U. S. authorities.

The Russian Minister, Stockel, is also said to be in favor of the South.

Agents from the South are at New York purchasing steamers.

It is reported that England will not recognize the South.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION!

Five Men Killed and one Badly Wounded!

The following particulars of a fatal casualty at Port Madison, involving the death of five men, we copy from the Port Townsend Northstar:

Capt. J. R. Fleming, of the U. S. M. steamer Eliza Anderson, has kindly furnished the following account of a terrible accident at Port Madison:

The boilers of Meigs's steam saw mill, at Port Madison, exploded at 5:20 this (Monday) A.M., making a complete wreck of the machinery and mill, instantly killing five persons and seriously injuring one. The accident occurred at an hour when there were but few persons employed; and it happened an hour later, no doubt twenty others would have been killed. Cause of explosion, scarcity of water in the boilers. There were six cylinder boilers, two of which were completely ruined.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

William Roach, Engineer, Ireland. Thomas Mann, farmer, Seattle. Capt. John Morton, late of sear. Restless. William Thompson. Charles Sprecher, Oregon. Wounded—Friedrick Baker, sawyer.

We received by mail the following letter from Hon. John Webster, who was there at the moment, and a desire to elicit all accessible facts promptly to give it entire, simply omitting the list of killed, which are as above:

PORT MADISON, March 18th, 1861. JOHN F. DAVIS:

Dear Sir—A most terrible accident has just happened at this place.

This morning, at twenty minutes past five, one of the boilers in Mr. G. A. Meigs's Mill burst with a terrific explosion, instantly killing five men and very seriously injuring one other. [Here follow the names as above.—Ed.]

Fredrick Baker is very dangerously injured. He is very badly scalded, has one leg broken, and several injuries about the head.

The bell rung at five o'clock, to call the men up to breakfast, and they had just commenced collecting in the mill. If the explosion had happened ten minutes later, there probably would have been a great many more killed.

The immediate cause of the explosion is unknown. The damage to the Mill is not very serious, as the engines, gang, mule, circular, and the machinery are not disturbed. One boiler is burst, and the others displaced. The mill will be put in running condition again immediately.

Respectfully yours, JOHN WARREN.

We learn from another source that their admirable facilities for extinguishing fires enabled the men to immediately apply such a stream of water, as to completely annihilate all chances of fire resulting from the accident.

I. O. or K.—On Monday, 11th inst., Vancouver camp No. 3 was duly organized in Vancouver, by the Chronicle, by the Grand Lecturer for Washington Territory. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the unexpired term ending June 30th: James H. Neyses, C. R.; J. T. Bowles, Dep. R.; Dr. Austin, Sec.; Wm. Purvine, Fr.; M. Sheffield, Marshal; S. L. Bell, Pr.; Hyram Cochran, H.; L. E. V. Coon, P. R. The camp has fixed upon Thursday as their regular time for meeting. We are glad to be able to chronicle the establishment of this young and rising order. We have been a member for some time in California, says the editor, and can testify to its worth, to the purity of its principles and the effectiveness of its organization. In California it has met with success almost unparalleled in the history of secret organizations.

BALTIMORE YOUNG OF THE STATE OF THE UNION.—Correspondence from Salt Lake, in the Union, reveals the fact that brother Brigham has been making a strong speech on the secession difficulty, which he attributes partly to the wickedness of this generation—therein agreeing with Dr. Scott—to the killing of Joe Smith, who could and would have saved the Union, and the sine of office holders. He does not thank the Union can be patched up, and says: "Many have inquired, will they patch up the old garment? Mr. Crittenden has reported a patch to put on it; let them put it on and the rent will be made worse. Let them remain as they are, and the garment will be worn out. Is the Government ruined—has it become an evil Government? No; but the administrators of the Government are evil. As we have said many times, it is the best Government that ever man lived under, but it has the greatest set of scoundrels to administer it that God ever permitted to disgrace his footstool. There is the evil. Can they better the situation of our country? No. They will make it worse every time that they attempt to do so."

AN ENTHIC.—An American, who calls himself Dr. M. V. Bly, is astounding the Parisians by his power of reading any letter or other writing enclosed in any number of sealed envelopes. The doctor, on receiving a packet containing the writing he is to read, is seized with a convulsive shudder, turns up the whites of his eyes, becomes cataleptically rigid, and—reads the hidden writing, to the stupefaction of the most incredulous. He bids fair to succeed to the throne left vacant by the retirement of Mr. Home.

GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.—R. F. Washington, Collector of the port of San Francisco, is spoken of as a candidate for Governor of California at the ensuing fall election in that State.

PARSON BROWNLOW A UNION MAN.

Far the most emphatic denunciation of the Secessionists we have yet seen is from the pen of Parson Brownlow, editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig. He talks right out like a man of principle, as he is, every inch. Read his bold defiance to the seceding States, as copied from a late number of his paper:—

Southerners in South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia are constantly sending in their insulting epistles to us, and ask a discontinuance of their papers because we are opposed to secession. We receive as many new patrons as we lose old ones; but if we were to receive none, and every man on our list were withdrawn, we could have no part nor lot in the wickedness and treason of secession. This effort to break up this Government, led on by South Carolina, is a bold, wicked, daring and damnable act, for which its wicked leaders ought to be ignominiously executed! This whole scheme of disunion is more consummate Abolition contrivance than ever was devised by the North, by the most ultra anti-slavery men, and will work the greatest mischief to the slave population of the country. It will bring about the overthrow of slavery one hundred years sooner than the Republican party could have done it. The cotton States may go out of the Union; the border States may go out with them; all, together, may form a Southern Confederacy. We shall adhere to our Union, Constitution and laws, and denounce secession and the miserable Southern Confederacy that may spring from it, and those who brought it about, though it may cost us our life on the scaffold! Nay, we shall dare say, in the teeth of South Carolina, that the Federal Government ought to enforce the laws, collect her revenues, and lead the rebellious States back into line at the point of the sword and the mouth of the cannon! We have no desire to live under any Government organized and controlled by the corrupt, wicked, and hell-deserving villains who lead this revolution in the South.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.—The Archbishop of the diocese of Cincinnati lately made the following remarks at the inauguration of a Catholic Institute in that city:—"It would seem as if the death-knell of our glorious Union had already been heard; that it was to be dismembered and torn into fragments; that State would part from State, and cities from State to which they belong. Oh! what is the treason of those men who thus sacrifice the noblest hope of man? And who is there that would not lay down his life, a willing sacrifice, to preserve the Union of these States? A Union that is modeled after that of our Church, which allows every man the largest liberty in doing right, and only restrains him when he attempts evil. It is stated in the Holy Writ, in which it is there said that, whenever a dead body was found upon the highway, all whose steps led from the spot were brought to the corpse and made to swear that they were not the murderers. If it should so be that our Union is to be severed, every Catholic in the land may come, and, extending his hand over the holy writ, say, 'I am guiltless of its death.' When you look around this hall and see the beautiful stars and stripes that adorn it, pray, oh pray, that the rattlesnake of secession may be crushed to death, even as the ever blessed Mary crushed the serpent that caused our fall."

NATURALIZING IN ST. LOUIS.—Judge Lord, of St. Louis, has adopted the following custom when about to administer the oath of citizenship. After satisfying himself that the applicant has taken the necessary initiatory steps, he asks: "Are you in favor of Union or disunion?" If the applicant is for the Union, he receives the oath. If for disunion, the Judge refuses to administer it to citizen's rights. No one has been found as yet among the applicants to express disunion sentiments.

Miscellaneous.

STRAYED FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, in Steilacoom, about the 15th of December, a red HORSE, slightly saddle-marked, branded J W on the hip. Any person returning said Horse will be liberally rewarded. A. G. BALCH, Steilacoom, Feb. 20th, 1861.

FOUNTAIN-HEAD SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OPENED A FOUNTAIN-HEAD SALOON on the directly opposite the Point, begs leave most respectfully to call the attention of the public generally, and more especially those who thirst after something good to drink, to the fact that he is now prepared to supply their palates with the choicest Wines, Liquors, Beers and Cigars that can be had on the Pacific coast. Any person who desires a pleasant walk, and wishes to inhale the balmy breeze of the Sound, can find a congenial place to do so at the "Fountain-Head," where on Keach's wharf. Call down, gentlemen, and take a drink. S. McCaw & Co., 3-21st.

S. McCaw & Co.

Offer for sale, at Wholesale and Retail, A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as: Dried Apples, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Sugar, Crushed do, Adamantine Candles, Salsaparilla, Pepper, Mustard, Salt, coarse, Capers, Pickles, Tabasco Sauce, Can Oysters, Can Lobsters, Can Pickles, Can Beef, Can Potatoes, Bottled Peaches, Brandy, Brandy Peaches, Can Strawberries, Can Fruit, Ex. Lemon, Ex. Vanilla, Ex. Orange, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community. 1-1y Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. BOOK, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER AND

Seed Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY GIVE NOTICE THAT HE WILL BE CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF PORTUGAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS; Also BLANK BOOKS AND BLANK FORMS of all descriptions. Stationery, Wall Paper, and Seeds. All of the best quality, and cheap for cash, at their new store adjoining Balch & Webber's wharf. LIGHT & PARKER, Steilacoom, W. T. 3-1st.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT if they desire all persons indebted to them to call and make settlements. With reference to prompt payment, wheat, oats, &c., and cattle will be bought on account. We further give notice that we desire to stop giving credit to customers, and that, while we regret our inability to accommodate them, we feel it would be unjust to ourselves to continue the system longer. Hence, we hope some will settle credit herewith. S. McCaw & Co., Steilacoom, Sept. 27, 1860.

Miscellaneous.

Puget Sound DRUG STORE! STEILACOOM, W. T. NOW OPEN WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESSARY for Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery. No charge made except for price of the medicines. Store on Balch street, next door to Meigs's. CHAS. J. FITZGERALD, 3-21st.

DR. G. ROWLAND, BEGINS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Pierce County that he has opened an office at FITZGERALD'S DRUG STORE, Steilacoom, and that he will attend to calls on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of each week. 3-21st.

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINKUS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in CLOTHING of every variety, have added to their stock, by recent arrivals, a large assortment of HATS, CAPS, GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, FRENCH CASIMERE FOR GENTS' PANTS, BOOTS AND DOMESTIC LEATHERS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS, CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c., &c.; FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LEATHERS. CIGARS AND TOBACCO OF EVERY KIND. Will be sold at prices to suit all who may favor us with their patronage. Call and examine our stock. PINKUS & CO., Commercial st., near Balch, Steilacoom, W. T. 3-21st.

THE WASHINGTON NURSERY.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE named NURSERY offers to the public, this season, a large and well-selected lot of Fruit Trees, for thirty fruit and handsome forms, few can compare with and none excel. I have a choice lot of PEARS, comprising some fifty varieties, from two to four years old. APPLE, PEAR, PLUM AND CHERRY TREES, From one to four years old; also a few LAWTON BLACKBERRY plants. The Trees will be sold at reduced prices for CASH, to suit the times. RUGH PATTON, Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T. 3-21st.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Breastpins and Earrings, (IN SETS OR SEPARATE) Finger-Rings, (IN A VARIETY OF STYLES) CALIFORNIA BUCKLES! For Ladies or Gentlemen, Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains, LOCKETS, (OF ALL SIZES) GOLD AND SILVER Pens and Pencils, PERISCOPE SPECTACLES, In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames, Striking and Alarm CLOCKS, Eight Day and Thirty Hour, Of the most approved patterns and best manufacture, in metallic cases for ships, &c. ALSO, A fine assortment of superior TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, AND FISHING TACKLE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Just received and kept constantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business. Repairs thorough and warranted. Work from the adjoining towns received and remitted free of express charges. JAS. E. D. JESTER, Practical Watchmaker, Commercial st., near Balch, Steilacoom. P.S.—The standard time of Washington Territory kept constantly on hand for the benefit of the public. 26-1st.

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

CHEAP CASH STORE!

MRS. F. PARKINSON, LATE FROM THE FANCY AND STAPLE Dry Goods Store, Where she will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description. Head Dresses, and every article in the Fancy Goods line, for sale cheap for cash. Also, machine stitching done in the best manner and at the shortest notice. Store on Commercial street, next door to McCaw & Co.'s new brick store. W. SMITH, Steilacoom, Feb. 10th, 1861.

Business Cards.

J. V. MEEKER, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER, Steilacoom, W. T. Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 3-21st.

P. J. MOOREY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., STEILACOOM, W. T. FRANK CLARK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office—Corner of Commercial and Main streets, STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

S. McCaw & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c. N.B.—Liberal terms for cash. STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

GEORGE GALLAGHER, DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC. 3-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

Shipping.

U. S. MAIL LINE FROM OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO. THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON, THOMAS WHITE, Commander, Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 10 o'clock, for SEATTLE, PORT GAMBEL, PORT MADISON, PORT TOWNSEND, PORT LUDLOW, NEW BUNGEY, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND, AND VICTORIA, B. C. The ELIZA ANDERSON has been recently refitted, and offers superior accommodations for passengers. Her freight capacity has been enlarged, and cattle, produce, &c., will be carried at reduced prices. For further particulars, address JOHN H. SCRANTON, Olympia, May 4, 1860. 3-21st

BALCH & WEBBER'S

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN Puget Sound AND San Francisco. Is composed of the following first class vessels: BRIG Wm. D. RICE, 300 Tons, A. Y. THACK, Commander; BRIG Wm. D. RICE, 300 Tons, BUDDINGTON, Commander. And other vessels as the trade requires. The above vessels are commanded by experienced and generally superior captains, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers. Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Coast. Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully rechecked at San Francisco and promptly forwarded. BALCH & WEBBER, 157 Front St., San Francisco.

Bank Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROPRIETOR OF THE BANK EXCHANGE SALOON. It has been thoroughly refitted by him, and the bar supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars that the market affords. The Billiard and Reading Rooms have been fitted up in a superior style. Two or three tables can be found in San Francisco kept in good order in the one, and five of all the late papers and publications in the other. If conscientious attention to my business will do it, I promise my friends and patrons to make the BANK EXCHANGE an attractive and pleasant place of amusement for them. May they be numerous. I most respectfully solicit you to visit the Bank Exchange. JOHN C. NEWELL, Proprietor.

H. G. WILLIAMSON,

LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO., KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT THE OLD STAND OF H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO., ALL THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS, ALSO, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, BACON, HAMS, LARD, BUTTER, TOBACCO, CANDLES, CAN FRUITS, HONEY, OYSTERS, BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, &c., &c. All of which will be sold cheap for cash. H. G. WILLIAMSON, 3-21st

CARPENTERING.

DOORS, WINDOW SASHES, BLINDS, ETC., MADE TO ORDER. THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING COMPLETED the furnishing of his establishment with the requisite machinery, is now prepared to execute with dispatch and the most accuracy, all orders in his line. The machinery in my establishment gives me facilities for executing work such as are performed by no one else on the Coast. Parties desiring Doors, Window Sashes, Blinds, Brackets, Scroll work, &c., can obtain them on short notice at reasonable rates. Contracts will be entered into for the erection of buildings in whole or in part, and every variety of Carpenter work done. Orders from all parts of the Sound respectfully solicited and entire satisfaction guaranteed. ROBERT GOODWIN, Steilacoom, W. T. 3-15st

GALLAGHER'S

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T. GEORGE GALLAGHER, Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c. HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates. Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to. GEORGE GALLAGHER, Commercial st., Steilacoom. 3-1y

PAINTING, GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING.

HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF PERMANENTLY in Steilacoom, the undersigned takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general that he will devote his time exclusively to the above branch of business, embracing HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING, &c. And respectfully solicits orders from those desiring work in the above line. He has a long experience in painting, glazing, and paper-hanging, and is prepared to guarantee entire satisfaction with all work entrusted to him. JOSEPH F. WHELAN, Steilacoom, Feb. 10th, 1861.

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO., IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, 128 Washington st., SAN FRANCISCO.

We are now manufacturing the FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our product, the largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast. JONAS G. CLARK & CO., 128 Washington st., SAN FRANCISCO.

QUINCY HALL,

147, 149, and 151 Washington street, SAN FRANCISCO. THE LARGEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT in California! READER, WHEN YOU ARE IN SAN FRANCISCO, it is worth your while to pay a visit to this immense Clothing House, and see the countless varieties of garments of every style and texture, that fill the spacious show-rooms, and to notice the amount of business transacted there. The unprecedented success of the proprietors is attributed to their liberal and judicious advertising, and to the remarkably low prices at which the goods are sold.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS

THE ONLY REGULAR TRIMMINGS STORE IN San Francisco! Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, Under Linen, Children's Clothes, Zephyrs, Woollens, &c. Together with a complete assortment of all goods for Ladies and Children's use. MRS. B. NORCROSS, No. 144 Sacramento st.

PACIFIC FRINGE, GIMP and TASSEL MANUFACTORY.

B. NORCROSS, Proprietor, 144 Sacramento st., above Montgomery, San Francisco. 3-15st

PREMIUM REGALIA!

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY STATE PAID AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE FOR THE BEST REGALIA, TO D. NORCROSS, San Francisco. Masonic Blue Lodges, Odd Fellows Lodges, Royal Arch Chapters, Councils, Knights Templar, Degree Lodges, Independent Order of Saint Anthony, and all other Societies furnished with REGALIA, JEWELS, ROBES, COSTUMES, EMBLEMS. And all other articles, used by the different Fraternities, furnished in full size or to individual members, at PRICES MUCH LOWER than can possibly be afforded by any other house, and cheaper than can be imported from the East; as we do our own manufacturing, and are not compelled to pay a freight to receive. Military Comrades supplied with full suits of UNIFORMS on very liberal terms. Military Goods, Gold and Silver Brooches, Flags, Banners, &c., at reduced rates. Orders, which will meet our prompt attention, are respectfully solicited. D. NORCROSS, 144 Sacramento st., above Montgomery, San Francisco. 3-15st

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

JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY is put up in cases of one dozen bottles each. It is a PURE ARTICLE OF FRENCH BRANDY. And is unexcelled in quality. THE EXTENSIVE SALE OF THIS BRANDY IN CALIFORNIA FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS SUFFICIENTLY TESTS ITS REPUTATION. The cases are branded. JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY. NONE OTHER IS GENUINE. Each bottle has an additional label with the fac-simile signature of "Wm. H. Daly." Wm. H. NEWELL & CO., 143½ Steilacoom, San Francisco, Feb. 1861.

WIRE ROPE.

BY ITS GREAT DURABILITY, IS Less than One-fourth the Cost of any other kind of ROPE. IT IS 50 PER CENT. LIGHTER, AND WILL do half the diameter, and is manufactured by Joseph Ropes, Perry Ropes, Long Pump Ropes, &c., and three years trial, under all circumstances, has proved the immense economy of its application. Single of strength and weight, and cheaper than any other rope made by the manufacturers. J. H. HALLING & CO., 419 Clay street, San Francisco. 3-21st

AMBROTYPE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING LAUREL a complete and fitted up a magnificent gallery in the city of San Francisco, in Steilacoom, where he will receive orders for all kinds of AMBROTYPE, and will guarantee entire satisfaction with all work entrusted to him. JOSEPH F. WHELAN, Steilacoom, Feb. 10th, 1861.

