





PUGET SOUND HERALD

STELLACOOM, W. T. SATURDAY, May 23, 1864.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

[CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE.]

New York, May 5.—A special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald Tribune from Washington, D. C., dated May 5, says: Orders to march were issued from Gen. Grant's headquarters yesterday morning. It is understood that throughout the night the army moved on to the Potomac river, and that it was in a position to cross the river at any point between Lees Ferry and Lees Ferry.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va. The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

New York, May 6.—A New York letter says that the rebels had approached Little Washington on the 20th. Gen. Beauregard is now in command of the rebel forces in North Carolina. A railroad from Kingston came down to the Potomac river within four miles of Lees Ferry, and then struck back. She draws a lot of water and evidently will never be recovered again. The river has fallen and in some places is not navigable.

A large rebel force is between Newbern and Kinston. Maj. Gen. Peck has been relieved of his command in North Carolina and is superseded by Brig. Gen. J. N. Palmer. An attack on Newbern is expected at an early day.

Memphis, May 6.—The steamer White Cloud, from Alexandria, May 1st, has arrived. Gen. Banks and his army are still there. The rebels were still reported to be three miles distant and skirmishing occurred daily.

The Hotchkiss was sunk above Alexandria, and the Chesapeake No. 2 and 3, with submarine pumps on board, had been attacked by a rebel battery 40 miles below Grand Ecore, and burned.

Gen. Banks continues to be very unpopular with the army, and matters look bad. Gen. Hunter had returned to New Orleans. Gen. A. J. Cook's division crossed the river at Alexandria, on the 30th, to look after Harrison's rebels who were hovering on that bank.

The Memphis arrived at Memphis on the 4th, from New Orleans, with the intelligence that the rebels were concentrating at several points on both sides of the river.

There was considerable excitement all along the river, from Natchez to Vicksburg, as it was rumored that the enemy was advancing on Fort Hudson in two columns, with 20 pieces of artillery.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va.

The Government has information via Fort Monroe, that Beauregard is at Petersburg, Va., with 20,000 men.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va.

Washington, May 6.—Official dispatches received at the War Department announced the advance of Gen. Butler with his command, and his successful landing at City Point, Va.

fully maintained his position. The fighting of Thursday and Friday was very severe. On Saturday, Lee's first onset was made upon our left, but he then fell upon our right, and finally in the afternoon he made a general attack upon our front. He was repulsed each time with severe loss. Hancock's corps charged back twice, and at one time entered a portion of the enemy's intrenchment near the Potomac. A. P. Hill, but at length were compelled to fall back. Gen. Seymour's division of Hancock's corps was badly cut up. Gen. Wadsworth and Bartlett were severely wounded.

A special correspondent gives the following account of the fighting of Friday: The day opened upon our left, and the Army of the Potomac has added another to its most numerous conflicts. Lee's tactics, employed at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, of throwing his whole army first upon one wing and then upon the other, were again brought to bear, but the Army of the Potomac has repulsed the tremendous onslaught of the enemy, and stands tonight solidly in the position it assumed this morning. The first attempt was made upon our right, by the division of Gen. Lee's army, which was repulsed with heavy loss. The second attempt was made upon our left, but the Army of the Potomac repulsed it with equal success.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

Washington, May 10.—Barnside on Monday began the attack on the R.R. with great force, and to his own words, whipped off the R.R. and cut the days when they shall invest the rebel capital.

000, most of whom were at Fredericksburg. New York, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

and batteries, rendering it stronger than any line of defense occupied by him since leaving his headquarters on the Rapidan. That morning a small force of the army, the first being quite sharp at intervals, at different points but without anything definite. Five o'clock was fixed for a grand assault. General orders announcing the success of Sherman in the west, and Butler on James river, were read to the troops which produced the wildest excitement; as the hour approached for the attack, the enthusiasm of the troops became almost unmanageable. Grand assault was made by the staff, Meade, Hancock and Warren, all started for the eminence, within sight of each other, while vast columns of our army slowly gathered together for the great struggle. Just as the attack was about to be made, the enemy advanced on our right, threatening to break back that portion of the line, and concentrating for the time the plan of the assault. Troops were hurried to the right and succeeded in checking the rebels. Half past six was then fixed upon for the assault. Watches were struck by the corps commanders. They moved forward, and the assault was made. Troops were hurled to the right and succeeded in checking the rebels. Half past six was then fixed upon for the assault. Watches were struck by the corps commanders. They moved forward, and the assault was made.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Washington, May 10.—A special dispatch says that the rebels have been driven from the North. They are constantly arriving from the North. On the 20th, about 50 men and five officers are left of the Virginia Cavalry.

Caught. A man named Wilkes kept a tavern in one of our Western villages; but this his house had a very good name, it was more than he had himself; for it was surmised by his neighbors that he used a great deal of fobber, corn, &c., for which he never gave an equivalent, though it had never been proved against him. One fine morning, he was met by an acquaintance, named Wilkes, who was driving before him a heifer, which he had most probably borrowed from some farmer.

"Hallo, Wilkes, where did you get that heifer?" cried Wilkes.

"Bought her of Colonel Stevens," was the unhesitating reply.

"What did you pay for her?"

"Twenty dollars," said Wilkes, as he lurched on.

"About an hour afterwards, as Wilkes was sitting in Wells' bar-room, Colonel Stevens entered. After a few minutes' conversation Wilkes said,

"A fine animal that you sold Wells?"

"I don't understand you; I never sold Wells any animal."

"Didn't you? Why, I met him this morning with a heifer, which he said he bought of you for twenty dollars."

"He did, did? Well, since he said so, he has got to pay for her," said Stevens.

Wells entered soon after, and Stevens stepped up to him and said,

"Come, Wells, I'll trouble you for the money for that heifer; it was a cash bargain you know."

"I never bought any heifer of you."

"Don't you remember you bought one of me for twenty dollars? Here's Wilkes can prove it."

"You told me," said Wells.

"You told me, so this morning," said Wilkes.

A curious expression passed over Wells' face. He felt himself cornered. He had either to tell who he got the animal, or lose twenty dollars; and thinking it not safe for him to do the first, he pulled out his wallet, counted out the money, and handed it to Stevens, saying,

"So I did—so I did! I had forgotten all about it! You must excuse me!"

A philosopher once asked a little girl if she had a soul. She looked up into his face with an air of astonished and offended dignity, and replied: "To be sure I have." "What makes you think you have?" "Because I have," she promptly replied. "But how do you know you have a soul?" "Because I do know," she answered again. "Was a child's reason; but the philosopher could hardly have given a better." "Well, then," said he after a moment's consideration, "if you know you have a soul, can you tell me what your soul is?" "Why," said she, "I am six years old, and don't you suppose that I know what my soul is?" "Perhaps you do. If you tell me, I shall find out whether you do or not." "Then you think I don't know," she replied; "but I do. It's my think." "You think?" said the philosopher, astonished in his turn; "what do you say?" "Nobody. I should be ashamed if I did not know that without being told." The philosopher had puzzled his brain a great deal about the soul, but he could not have given a better definition of it in so few words. In the neighborhood of Igloo, and, in fact, through the whole of Boreas, we saw some of the strangest scenes could well be imagined. I thought the Frankfort milk-women, with their donkeys and horse-like carts, were comical objects enough; but they bear no comparison with those Bohemian-arts. D. 2—for economy's sake, perhaps—generally supply the place of oxen or horses, and it is no uncommon thing to see three large mastiffs abreast, harnessed to a country cart. A donkey and cow together, are sometimes met with; and one man, going to the festival at Igloo, had his wife and children in a little wagon drawn by a dog and a donkey. These two however, did not work well together; the dog would bite his lazy companion, and the man's time was constantly employed in whipping him off the donkey, and in whipping the donkey away from the side of the road. Once I saw a Swede driven by a dog, with a woman, pig-brother, while a man, doubtless her lord and master, sat on a fatly within, smoking his pipe with the greatest complacency. The very climax of all was a woman and a dog harnessed together, taking a load of country produce to market! I hope, for the honor of the country, that it was not emblematic of woman's condition there. But as we saw hundreds of them breaking stone along the road, and occupied at other laborious and not less menial labor, there is too much reason to fear that it is so. Nature has reserved mountains as the machinery for putting forth her sublimest spectacle. Her most imposing mysteries are accomplished among the snows and storms that envelop their summits, while the central fire that burns beneath the roots, has been contemplated in all time, as the most terrific manifestations of her power. As we mount these ancient piles, majestic solitudes, a purer air, fresher vegetation, flowers of more brilliant hues, the enlargement of the horizon, the expansion of mind, and thoughts more serene and meditative, seems to whisper us that, in climbing the domes of the temple of nature, we are approaching the throne of the Eternal Being, who fills nature with his presence. A lady paying a visit to her daughter, who was a widow, asked her why she wore the widow's garb so long. "Dear mamma," replied the daughter, "it saves me the expense of advertising for a husband, as every gentleman is free for himself that I am for sale by private contract."

The Farmer's Corner.

Communications on Agricultural subjects, from subscribers and others, are invited for these columns.

Peppermint.

This crop is one of considerable importance in some sections of the country. We believe the chief peppermint regions in New York are in Ontario, Wayne and Lewis counties. The Geesee Farmer contains the following account of the method of cultivation:

Mr. Robert J. Griffith, of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y., was telling me today his process of growing peppermint. He has been in the business over twenty years. He raises about ten acres annually. I always supposed that rich, moist bottom land was best for peppermint, but he says that while you get a greater growth from such land, it does not produce as much oil as good dry soil.

The cultivation is quite simple. Turn over a green sward early in the spring, and make it a fine and clean as possible. Then, with a shovel, make ridges about twenty inches apart. The roots of the peppermint are then dropped lengthwise in the furrow to a continuous line. Cover them about two inches deep. If the land is loose and mellow, this can be done with the feet as you walk along in dropping the roots. The earlier the roots are planted in the spring after the ground can be got in good condition the better.

As soon as the plants start, so that you can see the rows, put in the cultivator, and pull out such weeds as cannot be got at with the hoe. This will have to be done two or three times during the summer. The cleaner the land can be kept the better the crop.

The mint will be ready to cut about the first of September, when the crop is about half in bloom. Cut it up a scythe, and let it lie about half a day, until wilted, but not so that the leaves will break. Then put in a mangle. It is then ready for the still. The crop in this condition is from three to four tons per acre.

The distilling process requires some experience though it is simple enough when once understood. Mr. Griffith uses a boiler eleven feet long and twenty inches in diameter. This is large enough to distill one hundred acres. His whole apparatus cost three hundred dollars; but one plant large enough for ordinary purposes would not cost over one hundred and fifty dollars.

The mint is put in large hogsheads with a false bottom perforated with holes about one inch from the bottom. Steam is introduced below, and there is a pipe at the top which is connected with a quantity of pipe surrounded with cold water. The steam carries the oil from the peppermint, and extracts it with it through the pipe at the top, and as the steam is condensed the oil rises to the top of the water, and is drawn off and sent to market. The process requires about three-quarters of an hour to each hog-head. Two acres can be distilled in a day.

From eighteen to twenty pounds of oil is about the average yield per acre, though as much as forty pounds is sometimes obtained the first season from good land. The oil now brings three dollars and seventy-five cents per pound.

Horses.

Gen. Dumas, of France, has published a work upon Arab horses, with the commentary by Emil Abd El Kader. We copy it following. The Arabs thus define the characteristics of the thoroughbred horse:

"The thoroughbred horse is well proportioned; his ears are small and in constant motion, his bones massive, his cheeks meager, his nostrils wide as the throat of a lion, his eyes bright, black, and level with the head, his neck long, his chest full, his haunches prominent, his loins well knit, his haunches strong, his fore ribs long and the hinder ones short, the belly hollow, the crop rounded, the upper part of his legs like an ostrich's and furnished with sinews like a camel's, his hoofs black and of uniform color, his hair fine and abundant, his flesh firm, his tail very thick at the dock, but so at the extremity. Looked at in front he is like until the peak of a lofty mountain. Looked at from behind, he seems to lean forward as if he would protrude his nose. Looked at from the side, he shows himself robust and well set up. To sum up: he should have four points broad, the front, the chest, the group and the legs; four points long, the neck, the udder part of the legs, the belly and the haunches; four points short; the ribs, the pasterns, the ears and the tail. All these qualities in a good horse, but the Arabs, prove firstly that he has real blood in him, and secondly that he is certainly fleet of foot, for his form combines something of the greyhound, the gazelle, and the molar, or riding camel.

A thoroughbred horse is one that has three things long, three things short, three things broad, and three things thin. The three things long are the ears, the neck and the fore legs. The three things short, are the doos, the hind legs and the udder. The three things broad, are the forehead, the chest and the crop. The things thin, are the skin, the eyes and the hoof. He ought to have the withers high, and the flanks hollow and without any superfluous flesh. "Dost thou accomplish a journey at great speed with steeds high in the withers and fine in the flanks?" The tail should be well furnished at the root, so that it may cover the space between the thighs. "The tail is like unto the veil of a bride."

Veal Potage.—Take of a knuckle of veal all the fat that can be made into cutlets, eat, and set the remainder on to stew with an onion, a bunch of herbs, a blade of mace, some whole pepper, and five pints of water; cover it close, and let it do on a slow fire, four or five hours at least. Strain it, and set it by till next day; then take the fat and sediment from the jelly, and simmer it with either turnips, celery, sea-kale, and Jerusalem artichokes, or some of each, cut into small dice, till tender, seasoning it with salt and pepper. Before serving, rub down half a pint of good cream, and butter the size of a walnut, and boil a few minutes. Let a small roll simmer in the soup, and serve this with it. It should be as thick as middling cream, and if thus made of the vegetables above mentioned, will make a very delicate white potage. The potage may also be thickened with rice and pearl barley; or the veal may be minced, and served up in the tureen.

To Scald Rock-Fish.—Boil the fish with a little salt in the water until it is thoroughly cooked. Reserve a part of the water in which it was boiled, to which add whole pepper, salt, vinegar, cloves, allspice, and mace to your taste; boil it up to extract the strength from the spice; and add the vinegar after it is boiled. Cut off the head and tail of the fish and divide the rest in several portions. Put in a stone jar, and when the fish is quite cold, pour the liquor over it. It will be fit for use in a day or two, and will keep in a cold place two or three weeks.

BEEF TONGUE.—If it has been dried and smoked before it is dressed, it should be soaked overnight, but if only pickled, a few hours will be sufficient. Put it in a pot of cold water over a slow fire for an hour or two, before it comes to a boil. Then let it simmer gently for three and a half to four hours, according to its size; ascertain when it is done by probing it with a skewer. Take the skin off, and before serving surround the root with a paper foil.

COQUETTES OF FISH.—Take dressed fish of any kind, separate it from the bones, mince it with a teaspoonful of sugar, an egg beaten with a teaspoonful of flour, and one of milk; roll it into balls; brush the outside with egg and dredge it well with bread crumbs, fry them thin of a nice color; the bones, heads, tails, with an onion, an anchovy, and a pint of water, stewed together, will make the gravy. Lobsters make delicate coquettes; in which case the shell should be broken, and boiled down for the gravy.

IMPROVEMENT IN SPINNING.—Take two ounces of white guano powder, put it into a pitcher, and pour on it a pint or more of boiling water (according to the degree of strength required), and then having covered it let it stand all night. The next day pour it carefully from the dregs into a pint of starch has been made in the usual manner will give lawn (either white or black, or printed) a look of newness when nothing else can restore them after washing. It is also good, much diluted, for this white muslin and bobbin.

Domestic Recipes.

The three following receipts will be found to make good and exceedingly cheap ink for common use:—

BLACK INK.—One ounce of prussiate of potash, one ounce of muriate of iron, and one quart of water.

BLUE INK.—To the foregoing ingredients add a quarter of an ounce of oxalic acid.

RED INK.—Take all the ingredients as stated above for blue ink, and add a quarter of an ounce of lake liquor.

APPLE SOUPE.—Peel and cut two pounds of good dressing apples, put them into a stepan with a little boiling water, cover it closely, and let it steam till firm. Beat the whites of the eggs into snow with a little powdered sugar. Put the apples into a dish, lay the custard over, then pile up the snow high, shake powdered sugar over, and bake in a quick oven till it is a fine light shade of brown.

VEGETABLE SOUP.—Four quarts of old water, a half-pint of small barley, and two tablespoonfuls of beef dripping, or a lump of fat from cold roast beef, or any fat from mutton which is not otherwise needed; a teaspoonful of salt; of pepper, half a teaspoonful. Let this boil gently for two hours, the four quarts will then be reduced to two. Shred up two large well cleaned carrots in slices not too thick, also four large onions finely shred or chopped, two heads of celery, and three or four turnips cut up in very small pieces; put all these in when the soup is boiling. Let it boil gently for an hour and a half. Mix in a basin a piled tablespoonful of flour with a little cold water till it is like cream; burn in an iron spoon, a teaspoonful of most sugar till it resembles treacle. Pour on this a little boiling water, and mix it with the flour, then pour the whole into the soup, stir it well, let it simmer once, and the soup is ready.

VEAL POTAGE.—Take of a knuckle of veal all the fat that can be made into cutlets, eat, and set the remainder on to stew with an onion, a bunch of herbs, a blade of mace, some whole pepper, and five pints of water; cover it close, and let it do on a slow fire, four or five hours at least. Strain it, and set it by till next day; then take the fat and sediment from the jelly, and simmer it with either turnips, celery, sea-kale, and Jerusalem artichokes, or some of each, cut into small dice, till tender, seasoning it with salt and pepper. Before serving, rub down half a pint of good cream, and butter the size of a walnut, and boil a few minutes. Let a small roll simmer in the soup, and serve this with it. It should be as thick as middling cream, and if thus made of the vegetables above mentioned, will make a very delicate white potage. The potage may also be thickened with rice and pearl barley; or the veal may be minced, and served up in the tureen.

Judge Harding's Birthday-Gift.

Slowly and wearily Judge Harding ascended the steps of his stately but gloomy mansion. Not one of its many rooms was lighted, with the exception of the library and that used in common by the two domestics. Yet there had been a time when those darkened and deserted parlors had been one blaze of light, and its walls had echoed to the sound of merry laughter and gay young voices.

Judge Harding entered the library, and closing the door, looked drearily around. Yet it was filled with all the appliances of wealth and luxury; the carpet was like velvet to the foot, the lofty walls were decked with pictures and the wide, deep windows hung with wine-colored drapery of the richest silk.

A large, easy chair was wheeled in front of the fire, which gave forth a ruddy glow across it lay a dressing-gown, while on the sofa were slippers, all ready for his feet. But Judge Harding knew that this was the work of old Margery, his housekeeper, who, though she had been in his service nearly two score years, feared more than she loved him. There was no eye to brighten at his approach, no voice to welcome him!

This thought was uppermost in the old man's mind, as leaning back in his chair, he gazed abstractedly into the fire. Some years before God had called to himself the wife of his youth; taken her mercifully from the evil to come. One of the sons she had borne him filled a drunkard's grave, the other had been mortally wounded in some disgraceful quarrel. But Estelle, his little Estelle, the ewe lamb of his flock, lived beyond all the others, and yet who had wounded his heart so sorely, where was she?

Ah, well he knew that the December snow was falling fast upon her grave; that she died unthought by the knowledge of his forgiveness.

The iron-grey locks that shaded his temples accorded well with the general expression of the strongly marked features, and which were characterized by a hardness and coldness almost repelling, yet through it all could be seen traces of a depth of mental anguish of which weaker natures are incapable.

He was aroused from the gloomy reverie into which he had fallen by old Margery, who, opening the door, said: "There is a woman with a little girl in the hall, who insists on seeing you."

"Did she give her name?" "She said that her name was Dugald," returned Margery, speaking with evident hesitation.

By contrary to her expectations, this mention of a name hitherto above all others produced no visible effect upon her master. "Show her in," he said, after a moment's reflection.

It was difficult to determine the age of the woman who entered. Her hair was nearly white, but her eye bright and piercing, and her tall, strongly-built form an earnest as in early life. Though evidently a person of little education, her countenance and bearing indicated an unusual amount of will and energy, combined with no little shrewdness and craftiness.

Judge Harding evidently saw all this in the steady look with which he regarded her. "You are the mother of the late Richard Dugald?"

"I am the mother of your late daughter's husband, Judge Harding?" "The proud old man winced visibly at this thrust, but did not lose his self-possession."

"And this is the child of your son?" he inquired, pointing to a lovely little girl of six, clad in deep mourning, who was standing by her side. "This is the daughter of Richard and Estelle Dugald; your grandchild and mine, Judge Harding," returned the woman, in the same sharp, defiant tone.

Richard Dugald. I place her, for the present, under your care. See that she has everything that she needs, but do not let her come within my sight or hearing.

Margery cast a look full of pity and tenderness upon the child, who, attracted by her kind, motherly face, sprang eagerly to the hand she held out to her, and then, with a respectful courtesy to the Judge, led her from the room.

Weeks came and went. Little Estelle grew dearer every day to the faithful old nurse, who had tended her mother in her helpless infancy. She obeyed strictly her master's injunctions; though many were her inward murmurs at what she termed his unnatural treatment of the child of his only daughter. This was not difficult, for the house was large, and there were some portions of it that the Judge never entered. Sometimes, indeed, he heard the pattering of little feet along the corridor that led to some remote apartment, or a sweet, bird-like voice, which fell upon his heart like a strain of half-forgotten music, but that was all.

Perhaps Judge Harding's heart might have softened toward his grandchild had she come to him in any other way; if the daughter he had once idolized had expressed any wish that he should take charge of her. But to have her thrust upon him by the woman whose artful manœuvres had made his home so desolate, steeled his heart against her.

She was a pretty, sweet-tempered child, with grave, quiet ways, and intelligent beyond her years. "When is grandpa's birthday, nurse?" she suddenly inquired one day, nearly two months after her arrival.

"Let me see," replied Margery, her countenance assuming a contemplative expression. "It is the seventh of this month—and, I declare, if that isn't to-day!"

"You must not go on in that way, your dear mamma. She would have been twenty-four years old to-day had she lived. Alack, alack! it seems only yesterday that I held her in my arms."

Here the faithful creature wiped away a tear. "Well, if it is his birthday, I must go and give him this," resumed Estelle, taking a small package from the pocket of her dress. "Where is he?" in the library?"

"Yes, but what are you thinking of child?" ejaculated Margery, regarding her young charge with a look of amazement. "You must not go in there; Judge Harding will be very angry!"

"I shall be sorry to make him angry, nurse," returned Estelle, with childish dignity quite in keeping with the little so serious face; "but I promised my dear mamma that I would, and I must do it."

Old Margery looked after her with an expression of astonishment, not unmingled with admiration as she left the room. "She's a Harding—one can see that plainly," she muttered, as she resumed her knitting. "The old Judge may shut her out from his heart, but he can't deny her what she has done for her old man."

Estelle paused a moment at the door which she had never before dared to approach, and then, as if summoning all her resolution, softly turned the tarnished knob and glided in.

Judge Harding sat in his easy chair, the very picture of dignified ease. Looking only upon his surroundings, one would have called him a happy and fortunate man; yet many a wayfarer, breathing the fury of the rude March wind, his heart warm with thoughts of the dear ones awaiting his return, was far happier than that lonely and childless old man.

His face was partially turned from the door, and as Estelle did those things that she had never before dared to do, she reached his knee before he was aware. In spite of his self-command, he started as his eye fell upon that sweet face.

As for Estelle, her courage failed her as she met that stern, inquiring look. "I—I beg your pardon," she faltered. "I only came in to give this. My mamma made me give it to you on your birthday, and I could not disobey her."

Judge Harding mechanically took the package from her hand, and with an evident sigh of relief he turned to leave the room. "Stay, child," interposed the Judge; "there is no hurry. Sit down."

Estelle quietly seated herself on the low, velvet-covered ottoman to which he pointed, and Judge Harding proceeded to open the package.

San Francisco.

REDUCTION IN PRICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING LIST OF AMERICAN FOREIGN PERIODICALS, which I receive subscriptions for. Permanent arrangements have been made for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamer four times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific coast.

Table listing various magazines and their prices, including Harper's Monthly Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Knickerbocker Magazine, etc.

San Francisco.

REDUCTION IN PRICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING LIST OF AMERICAN FOREIGN PERIODICALS, which I receive subscriptions for. Permanent arrangements have been made for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamer four times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific coast.

Table listing various magazines and their prices, including Harper's Monthly Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Knickerbocker Magazine, etc.

J. STRATMAN,

WHOLESALE NEWS DEALER, Books and Pamphlets, Magazines, etc., to all parts of the country, with great dispatch.

I have special arrangements with all the different Publishers, Stationers, etc., and can supply you with the latest and most desirable books, music, portraits, prints, medals, etc., at the lowest prices.

HOWE'S STANDARD SEWING MACHINES! Adapted to every variety of Sewing in Families and Manufactories.

Established in 1845—Improved from time to time, and fully-perfected in 1862.

HOWE'S SEWING MACHINES! rank high above all others, they must certainly come in by a long stride in the grade and progress heretofore on this important and useful art.

PACIFIC SEWING MACHINES! something to every respect worthy of their consideration and patronage.

FOR SALE.—The "Lightning Calculator," a series of Tables showing the comparative values of Gold and Legal Tender Notes in the Pacific States, with relation to the quotations of Gold.

Vertical text on the far right edge of the page, containing additional notices and advertisements.