

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Publisher and Proprietor.

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Agriculture.

Old Firkin's Butter-Making Maxims.
In *Emery's Journal of Agriculture* we find the following communication, which contains suggestions of interest to butter makers here:

"Old Firkin's" butter making article in your Journal has suggested some inquiries which I should like to have answered by some experienced butter makers, not by assertions or opinions, but by facts. I have kept for some time a butter record, in which I have recorded the weight and quantity of milk skimmed, the weight of cream churned, the temperature, condition, &c., of the cream at the time of churning, and have found that the positive knowledge thus gained has amply repaid the labor of keeping the record.

Old Firkin says that "churning should be done every day where eight cows or more are kept." Now my experience with six alternate churnings of sweet and sour cream—the cream not only soured, but thickened—was that the sour cream produced exactly one-fourth more butter than the sweet, for the weight of the cream, and it did not vary two ounces from this ratio in a churning of four pounds; thus twelve pounds of sour cream produced four pounds of butter, while twelve pounds two ounces of sweet cream gave three pounds two ounces of butter.

The cream was skimmed from the same quantity of milk with a perforated skimmer, and the temperature and every other condition of the milk were the same. Now, can he sour his cream every day? When the cream has soured, but not thickened, I have experienced nearly the same loss of butter so that my experience has led me to adopt the rule laid down by an old Irish servant woman I once had, who carefully stirred the cream twice a day till enough had accumulated for one churning and then "set it to ripen," and wo to the hapless wight who disturbed it till churning time. As soon as the cream is a little soured, (which can be hastened in winter by adding a little buttermilk to it) if it is placed where the temperature is about 62°, and left undisturbed for six or eight hours, it will thicken or "ripen," as I have learned to call it.

Again: Old Firkin recommends a little of the milk to pass into the cream pan. For what purpose, and what is the advantage? I skimmed alternate churnings, with a whole and a perforated skimmer, and came to the conclusion that all that the milk taken up by the whole skimmer did was to make the churning heavier, for I did not get quite as much butter from the same weight of milk; it was harder to churn, and the buttermilk was inferior. Again he says, "At a temperature of 62° the butter will come in thirty minutes, and I would not have it come sooner if I could." Now, with Crowell's thermometer churn, I have not been able to make the butter longer than ten or twelve minutes in coming, if the temperature is 62°; even perfectly sweet cream came in fourteen minutes. Having seen it frequently stated that churning should occupy from thirty to fifty minutes, I tried to increase the time, but could only succeed by reducing the temperature, and when at 59° it took forty minutes to churn. I got not one ounce more butter than when only nine minutes in churning, and it was much more difficult to gather and work.

On winter feed, that is, an abundance of corn and corn fodder, with some hay and occasionally dry barley meal, but no roots or slops, I have averaged one and a half ounces of butter to a quart of milk, and one pound of butter to three pounds of cream, skimmed with the perforated skimmer.

Wide-mouthed bottles, partly filled with molasses and water, and hung up in a garden, make excellent traps for the moths, which are the parents of many destructive vermin.

Improvement of Orchards.

An orchard set out over forty years ago, and cultivated to various crops like the remainder of the farm, has for some years back been sowed to grass, and produces light crops of the same. The owner can keep it in grass most conveniently, using it as pasture for pigs, calves or sheep, or for mow-dow, but wishes to apply something to increase the product both of hay and of apples, without plowing up the orchard. The orchard is a great part grafted; the soil is sandy loam.

A writer in the *Albany Cultivator* offers the following advice in the above case: Let the whole orchard be grafted, and all the trees pruned, where the operation is needed. Apply a top-dressing of manure and ashes, in compost, about ten loads to the acre. Harrow thoroughly in the spring with a heavy sharp-toothed harrow, taking care not to injure the trees by contact with whiffletree or harrow. Pasture with sheep the fore part of the season, putting in a sufficient number to graze it down rather closely, and then turning them off for ten days or a fortnight.

When the apples begin to fall in any quantity, use it as pasture for pigs and calves until the apples are fit for gathering; if the former root over the ground considerably, it will do no injury. Turn in sheep and pigs again after gathering the apples; apply more ashes, and if the improvement be too slow, give a dressing of rotten manure the second year, harrowing it in. If this course will not improve the product of fruit and grass, plow it up, and keep the soil mellow and free from weeds by frequent cultivation, for the season. Seed again to grass for pasture, not for mowing, as before.

Cherries—Success, Varieties, &c.

Writing from Cook county, Ill., a correspondent of *Emery's Journal of Agriculture* says:

My success with the cherry for ten years past has been various. I have sunk hundreds of dollars and fooled away much time with Mazard and Mahaleb stocks, the only stocks our Eastern cherries seem to be worked upon, but of which I find very poor; adapted to our soil and climate, with a few exceptions. I have for eight years past been experimenting with Morello stocks for dwarfing the different varieties. I find them peculiarly adapted to our soil, with proper management. I have a cherry orchard, (1000 trees) and find it remunerating business. From some of my best trees, planted out only four summers, we have picked over two bushels per tree of fine fruit. My oldest cherry tree (eight years) produced four bushels at one crop.

I feel highly flattered with my success for five years in succession; it has been far beyond my anticipation. My favorite varieties are early Richmond, May Duke, Cleveland Bigarreau, Black Tartarian and some others. I have tested about forty varieties. The Early Richmond is of more value than all the rest, I think, for our location. It seldom fails to bear the first year after planting out, and continues to grow and bear, is perfectly hardy, and as productive as any cherry bush. The fruit and flower are ornamental, and is desirable on open grounds, even of small size.

I prefer grafting to budding. A grafted tree forms its head from the three buds on the graft; the stock being harder than the graft of most varieties, though not all, should constitute the body or trunk of the tree; but if budded, the bud has to be cut back in order to form a head, which takes off a year's growth. May or the last of April is my favorite time for grafting. I have over four thousand yet to set. I prefer to let the trees get started some first, so that the graft will be well nourished on the start. I seldom fail to save 95 per cent. of them. The Hart and Bigarreau families should be worked within a foot of the ground, and headed as far as possible.

Careless planting should never be and will never be tolerated by the good farmer. If you have a dozen hands planting, watch them and discharge the first man who does not do it as he should.

A youth having crept up to a chamber window and looked in upon a young girl and her lover, who were talking soft nonsense to each other, or, more plainly, courting, the fact came subsequently to the knowledge of the gallant who asked:

"How could you stoop, sir, to such business?"

"Stoop!" was the icy reply—"I didn't stoop; I went up a ladder."

Where is my Grave?

Where is my grave? Mid the silent dead
Of the churchyard through shall I lay my head?
Shall I sleep in peace, amid those who rest,
In happier years, my childhood nest—
With them beneath the same green sod,
My soul with theirs to meet its God?

Where is my grave? In the vasty deep,
Mid the treasures of ocean's caves, shall I sleep;
With those who sleep there ages before,
Far from their loved and their native shore,
The sand my bed, and the rocks my pillow,
And cradled to rest by the tossing billow?

Where is my grave? Are its dark folds spread
On the field of the bloody, the dying and dead,
Where fiercely the rath of the war-steed passed,
Where freedom hath fought and bath breathed her last,
And the foe and the friend one common bed share—
Shall my place of repose be there—be there?

Where is my grave? Health some foreign sky
Shall I lay down my weary limbs and die?
Far over mountain and far over wave,
A weary shepherd on that far off shore,
In the land of the stranger, where none are near
To breathe the soft sigh and to shed the sad tear?

Where is my grave? In the burning sand
Of Afric's bright and sunny land
Shall I sleep when, my toil and my labor o'er,
A weary shepherd on that far off shore,
With no record to tell, save the cross by my side,
Of what faith I had preached, in what hope I had died?

Where is my grave? It matters not where;
But my home beyond—it is there, it is there,
Where cherubim spread their golden wings,
And where seraph to seraph triumphant sing,
In the sun-bright regions of the West,
There, there be my home, my eternal rest!

CATLIN AMONG THE INDIANS.

Throughout his long and intimate intercourse with the Indians, Catlin never encountered a single offence of any kind—never received a blow—and never had anything stolen from him, although he always carried his paintings with him, which might be attractive enough to tempt the cupidity of the sitters and their friends. On one occasion, however, it appears he incurred great personal danger; but to the honor of the people, he observed that if they had placed his life in jeopardy, and would have taken it if they had caught him, they were actuated by deliberate motives, which to them appeared a sufficient justification for such a proceeding.

The origin of this affair was a portrait which Mr. Catlin was painting of Mah-to-tchee-ga, a chief of the Sioux Indians. Great feuds happened at this time to prevail amongst the Sioux chiefs, arising from personal jealousies about getting their likenesses taken. While he was painting the portrait of the above named chief, surrounded by an assembly of inflammable spirits, an incident occurred which, he says, changed in a moment the features of the scene "from the free and jocular garrulity of an Indian levee, to the frightful yells and agitated treads and starts of an Indian battle."

I was painting almost a profile view of his face, throwing a part of it into shadow, and had it nearly finished, when an Indian by the name of Shon-ka, (the dog) chief of the Cax-a-zhoo-ta band, an ill-natured and surly man, despised by the chiefs of every other band, entered the wigwam in a sudden mood, and seated himself on the floor in front of my sitter, where he could have a full view of the picture in its operation. After sitting a while with his arms folded, and his lips stiffly arched with contempt, he sneeringly spoke thus: "Mah-to-tchee-ga is but half a man."

Dead silence ensued for a moment, and nought was in motion save the eyes of the chiefs, who were seated around the room, and darting their glances about upon each other in listless anxiety to hear the sequel that was to follow! During this interval, the eyes of Mah-to-tchee-ga had not moved—his lips became slightly curved, and he pleasantly asked, in low and steady accent, "Who says that?" "Shon-ka says it," was the reply, "and Shon-ka can prove it." At this the eyes of Mah-to-tchee-ga, which had not yet moved, began steadily to turn, and slow, as if upon pivots, and when they were rolled out of their sockets till they had fixed upon the object of their contempt, his dark and jutting brows were shoved down in trembling contention with the blazing rays that were actually burning with contempt the object that was before them. "Why does Shon-ka say it?"

"Ask We-chah-a-wa-kon, (the painter) he can tell you, he knows you are but half a man—he has painted but one half of your face, and knows the other half is good for nothing!" Upon this ensued a brief but fiery colloquy between the two chiefs, ending by the retirement of the Dog full of chagrin, and the calm and graceful acknowledgment on the part of the Little Bear, (the picturesque translation of the other chief's name) of Mr. Catlin's talents and courtesy. But the sequel, which may be easily anticipated, formed the groundwork of the subsequent prejudice against the artist.

He then left my wigwam, and a few steps brought him to the door of his own, where the Dog intercepted him, and asked, "what meant Mah-to-tchee-ga by the last words that he spoke to Shon-ka?" "Mah-to-tchee-ga said it, and Shon-ka is not a fool—that is enough." At this the Dog walked violently to his own lodge, and the Little Bear retreated into his, both knowing from looks and gestures what was about to be the consequence of their altercation.

The Little Bear instantly charged his gun, and then (as their custom is) threw himself upon his

face, in humble supplication to the Great Spirit for his aid and protection. His wife, in the meantime, seeing him agitated, and fearing some evil consequences, without knowing anything of the preliminaries, secretly withdrew the bullet from his gun, and told him not of it.

The Dog's voice, at this moment, was heard, and recognized at the door of Mah-to-tchee-ga's lodge—"If Mah-to-tchee-ga be a whole man, let him come out and prove it; it is Shon-ka that calls him!"

His wife screamed; but it was too late. The gun was in his hand, and he sprang out of the door—both drew and simultaneously fired! The Dog fled uninjured; but the Little Bear lay weltering in his blood, (strange to say!) with all that side of his face entirely shot away which had been left out of the picture; and, according to the prediction of the Dog, "good for nothing," carrying away one half of the jaws and the flesh from the nostrils and corner of the mouth, to the ear, including one eye, and leaving the jagular vein entirely exposed! Here was a "coup;" and any one accustomed to the thrilling excitement that such scenes produced in an Indian village can form some idea of the frightful agitation amidst several thousand Indians, who were divided into jealous bands of clans, under ambitious and rival chiefs! In one minute a thousand guns and bows were seized.

We need not follow in the pursuit of the Dog, who, with his principal braves, escaped. All he suffered in the affray was a broken arm; but the friends of the slaughtered chief were never to lay down their arms, or embrace their wives and children, until their vengeance was complete. In vain, however, they sought after him, seizing his brother in the interval and slaying him. It was in this period of intense excitement, while they were laboring under a deep superstitious conviction that the painter's medicine was in some sort connected with the death of their beloved leader, that they met in council, and vowed the death of Mr. Catlin. But he had early taken warning, and provided for his departure. In the meanwhile the Dog was luckily evaded and killed, and so the affair and all the animosities it engendered occupied the Sioux no further.

Death of Alexander.

When Alexander was at Babylon, after having spent a whole night in carousing, a second feast was proposed to him. He went accordingly, and there were twenty guests at the table. He drank the health of every person in the company and then pledged them severally. After this, calling for Hercules' cup, which held an incredible quantity, it was filled, when he poured it all down, drinking to a Macedonian of the company, Porthas by name; and afterwards pledged him again in the same extravagant bumper. He had no sooner swallowed it than he fell upon the floor. "Here, then," cries Seneca, describing the fatal effects of drunkenness, "this hero, unconquered by all the toils of prodigious marches, exposed to the dangers of sieges and combat, to the most violent extremes of heat and cold, here he lies, subdued by his intemperance, and struck to the earth by the fatal cup of Hercules." In this condition he was seized with a fever, which, in a few days, terminated in death.

No one, say Plutarch and Arris, suspected then that Alexander was poisoned. The true poison which brought him to his end was wine, which has killed many, many thousands besides Alexander.

Hesitation.

Hesitation is often a sign of weakness, for inasmuch as the comparative good or evil of the different modes of action about which we hesitate are seldom equally balanced, a strong mind should perceive the slightest inclination of the beam with the glance of an eagle, particularly as there are cases where the preponderance will be very minute, even although there should be life in one scale and death in the other.

It is recorded of the late Earl of Berkeley that he was suddenly awakened at night in his carriage by a highwayman, who, ramming his pistol through the window, and presenting it close to his breast, demanded his money, exclaiming at the same time, that he had heard that his lordship had boasted that he never would be robbed by a single highwayman, but that he should now be taught the contrary. His lordship, putting his hand into his pocket, replied, "Neither would I now be robbed, if it was not for that fellow looking over your shoulder." The highwayman turned round his head, when his lordship, who had drawn a pistol from his pocket instead of a purse, shot him on the spot. As relates to hesitation, however, it may be added, that it is folly to decide too quickly, in cases where there is plenty of time for deliberation.

A short time ago, Mr. Jones, who had been out taking his glass and pipe, on going home late borrowed an umbrella, and when his wife's tongue was loosened he sat up in bed, and suddenly spread out the parachute.

"What are you going to do with that thing?" said she.

"Why, my dear, I expected a very heavy storm to-night, so I come prepared."

In less than two minutes Mr. Jones was fast asleep.

Anecdote of Gen. Arnold.

The following anecdote of Arnold was communicated to Col. Stone, for his "Life of Brant," by the late Gen. Morgan Lewis:

At the close of the Canadian campaign, during the winter of 1776-7, while Arnold and many of the officers were quartered in Albany, some difficulty occurred between him and Col. Brown, who subsequently fell at the small stockade called Fort Paris, in Stone Arabia, which resulted in establishing between them a feeling of mutual ill-will.

Arnold was at the head of a mess of sixteen or eighteen officers, among whom was Colonel Morgan Lewis. Colonel Brown, having weak eyes, and being obliged to live abstemiously, occupied quarters affording great retirement. In consequence of the misunderstanding referred to, Colonel Brown published a handbill, attacking Arnold with great severity; rehearsing the suspicious circumstances that had occurred at Sorel; and upbraiding him for sacking the city of Montreal while he was in the occupancy of that place. The handbill concluded with these remarkable words: "Money is this man's God, and to get enough of it, he would sacrifice his country."

Such a publication could not but produce a great sensation among the officers. It was received at Arnold's quarters while the mess were at dinner, and read aloud at the table—the accused himself sitting at the head. Arnold, of course, was greatly excited, and applied a variety of epithets, coarse and harsh, to Col. Brown, pronouncing him a scoundrel, and declaring that he would kick him whosoever and whenever he should meet him. One of the officers present remarked to the general, that Col. Brown was his friend; and that, as the remarks just applied had been so publicly made, he presumed there could be no objection to his repeating them to that officer. Arnold replied, certainly not; adding, that he should be obliged to any officer who would inform Col. Brown of what had been said. The officer replied that he should do so before he slept.

Under these circumstances no time was lost in making the communication to Col. Brown. Col. Lewis himself called upon Brown in the course of the evening, and the matter was the principal topic of conversation. The colonel was a mild and amiable man, and he made no remark of particular harshness or bitterness, in respect to Arnold; but, toward the close of the interview, he observed: "Well, Lewis, I wish you would invite me to dine with your mess to-morrow."

"With all my heart," was the reply; "will you come?" Brown said he would, and they parted. The next day, near time of serving dinner, Col. Brown arrived, and was ushered in. The table was spread in a long room, at one end of which the door opened directly opposite to the fireplace at his back. Arnold was at the moment standing with his back to the fire, so that, as Brown opened the door, they at once encountered each other face to face. It was a moment of breathless interest for the result. Brown walked calmly in, and turning to avoid the table, passed round with a deliberate step, and advancing up close to Arnold, stopped, and looked him directly in the eye. After the pause of a moment, he observed: "I understand, sir, that you have said you would kick me: I now present myself to give you an opportunity to put your threat into execution!" Another brief pause ensued. Arnold opened not his lips. Brown then said to him: "Sir, you are a dirty scoundrel!" Arnold was still silent as the sphinx. Whereupon Brown turned upon his heel with dignity, apologized to the gentlemen present for his intrusion, and immediately left the room.

This was certainly an extraordinary scene, and more extraordinary still is the fact, that the particulars have never been communicated in any way to the public. Arnold certainly did not lack personal bravery; and the unbroken silence preserved by him on the occasion, can only be accounted for upon the supposition that he feared to provoke inquiry upon the subject, while at the same time he could throw himself upon his well-attested courage and his rank, as excuses for not stooping to a controversy with a subordinate officer. But it must still be considered as one of the most extraordinary personal interviews to be found among the memorabilia of military men.

What it has Cost and Done.

Hon. Edward Everett says that ardent spirits have cost the United States a direct expense of \$600,000,000 in ten years. It has cost the nation an indirect expense of \$600,000,000. It has destroyed 800,000 lives. It has sent 100,000 children to the poor house. It has consigned at least 150,000 persons to jails and penitentiaries. It has made at least 1,000 maniacs. It has instigated the commission of 15,000 murders. It has caused 2,000 persons to commit suicide. It has burned or otherwise destroyed property to the amount of \$10,000,000. It has made 200,000 widows and 1,000,000 orphan children.

The Columbus (Ga) *Star* is responsible for the following: We noticed some time ago a placard suspended in a car on the Georgia Railroad, in the following words: "A gentleman will be known in these cars by keeping his feet off the seats, and his tobacco in his pockets." A wag took out his penknife and cut out the words "off the seats," and the notice now reads thus: "A gentleman will be known in these cars by keeping his feet and his tobacco in his pockets."

Variety.

Love, for men, is not a sentiment—it is an idea; as soon as their idea is stale, love dies.

What would become of the vander of shilling calico, if women had not been invented?

One bank in Newburyport still remains good—it is a claim bank.

It is a notable example of virtue, where the conqueror seeks friendship with the conquered.

The fellow who kissed the face of nature says he likes the faces of young ladies better.

Schiller, the German poet, tells us that within our own bosoms are the stars of our destiny.

I hate to see a thing done by halves; if it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone.

The editor of the London *Times* receives the same salary as the President of the United States.

There is a vile audacity which knows fear only from a bodily cause; none from the awe of shame.

The following toast was given recently: "The Ladies—May we kiss the girls we please, and please the girls we kiss."

Nothing is less in our power than the heart, and far from commanding it, we are forced to obey it.

More evil truths are discovered by the corruption of the heart than by the penetration of the mind.

Is not every face beautiful in our eyes, which habitually turns towards us with affectionate, guiltless smiles?

Mrs. Gentle takes exercise every day. She walks round a flour barrel in the backyard. She believes in stirring the muscles—she does.

An Irish paper, describing a late duel, says that one of the combatants was shot through the fleshy part of the thigh bone.

Shame is a feeling that overtakes people not because they have done wrong, but because it has been found out.

Love one human being purely, and you will love all. The heart in this heaven, like the wandering sun, sees nothing from the dew-drop to the ocean, but a mirror which it warms and fills.

Without female society it has been justly said that the beginning of men's lives would be hopeless, the middle without pleasure, and the end without comfort.

A veritable entry made by the R. S. of a Division of Sons of Temperance, reads thus: "Arter gwine through the yewsl fawns, there was a colleckin' taken up, but nothin' was paid in."

An Eastern Editor heads the list of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—Hatched, Matched, and Dispatched. The rascal deserves to have his face scratched.

You cannot fathom your mind. There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it the more clear and plentiful it will be.

Prentice says that the fault with the female Yankee teachers who go westward is, that instead of teaching other people's children, they soon get to teaching their own.

An old lady in Pennsylvania had a great aversion to rye, and never could eat it in any form. "Till of late," said she, "they have got to making it into whisky, and I find I can now and then worry down a little."

"I love to look upon a young man. There is a hidden potency concealed within his breast which charms and pains me." The daughter of a clergyman happening to find the above sentence at the close of a piece of her father's manuscripts, as he had left it in his study, sat down and added: "Them's my sentiments exactly, papa—all but the pains."

In going up to Buffalo, a short time since, the coupling between two of the cars broke. This, of course broke the bell-cord which passes through the cars. The train immediately stopped. An old lady asked: "What's the matter?" "The coupling has broken, marm." The old lady, looking at the broken bell-cord said, "Don't wonder, if they tie the cars together with such a pesky string as that."

One of our clergymen on Sunday a short time ago (says the Portland Advertiser) preached a sermon of unusual interest and ability, and at the same time of unusual length, detaining his congregation for a half an hour beyond the accustomed time. That the thoughts of all his hearers were not fixed on heavenly things during the last thirty minutes may be inferred from the remark of a lady listener as she passed out of the church: "Well, I guess my turkey is spelt by this time!"

An editor's wife, a short time since, observed that Bridget, the lately arrived young lady who boards with them, and assists in housework, was cleaning the mouth of the speaking-tube, and being pleased to see her attentive to such a matter, without being told, pressed her face to the tube, and said: "Oh, yes, ma'am, and now you can speak a clean word, ma'am."

PUGET SOUND HERALD, STELLACOOM, W. T., JULY 16, 1858.

REPLY TO VANDALISM.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald: Sir—In the last number of the Herald, you preferred serious and general charges against the soldiers of this Post, asserting in the most unqualified manner that they are all a set of thieves, burglars, &c.; and you have done so from information received from some persons whom you did not name. You might have taken the trouble of inquiring. Were there any honest men amongst the two hundred soldiers stationed at Fort Steilacoom, and the Lord would have spared Sodom and Gomorrah for five good or honest men, I think you might have spared us (soldiers) for six, at least you could have so written as not to have included all under the head of that spicy word "Vandalism."

The farmers, who dwell in this neighborhood, tell you, "that they have never been permitted to raise swine or poultry, owing to the thievish propensities of the 'bulwarks of liberty' who destroy the game, and steal all that is convenient. Do you consider pigs to be 'game'?" If they are, there can be no harm in killing them, as we have no game-laws in this country, and such animals are acknowledged to be the property of every man who can kill them. At all events you can have a hundred any day, but bring a game-bag large enough in which to carry them home, you will have rare sport, and lots of pork. Hogs are very numerous, (I wonder to whom they belong,) indeed, so much so, that they are an infernal nuisance, which the officer in command would do well to get rid of by ordering the sentinels to shoot every "head of game" found in, or around the garrison. In fact, sir, the whole "swine and poultry" story is a stale lie, and whoever told it to you is of a hoggish, cackling disposition.

Everything done by soldiers of an evil nature, is performed while they are under the influence of that holy stuff, which your pious citizens sell under the name of brandy and whisky, but which you and I know is the most abominable "rot-gut." I admit, that there are five men here, who are not very honest and honorable, but I most emphatically deny that the whole are as bad, on an average, as any two hundred citizens you can find in this territory. I have often heard during the last three years, complaints made by soldiers, that they had been beaten and robbed in Steilacoom whenever they were found drunk, and I have repeatedly been told of their being cheated here and there, and I believe many instances of both occurred; but who thinks of giving justice to a soldier?

No matter what charge is preferred against a poor private, or by whom instituted: he has to stay in the guard-house, perhaps in double irons, like a convicted murderer, till declared innocent of all crime, and yet he will have undergone a long and ignominious punishment, of perhaps twelve months duration. Does anybody care for such injustice? Not one. When danger threatens your homes and property, you think well of the soldier, perhaps tramping for days weeks through swamps; cold, hungry and weary. What have the soldiers done to you personally that you stigmatize two hundred of them as robbers? "Hum-bum!" deal out the most villainous rot-gut to half-drunken men; so as to set them mad and kill them if they do not write against the unwholy traffic.

Soldiers may kill pigs and poultry, maim a cow, break windows, and destroy butter; but are they more criminal than those who poison men to death? No! then why not attack the greater culprits? Simply—it is not the fashion of the age to pounce on anything but the poor and friendless! The United States demoralizes Greytown for some little offence, but permits England to do what she pleases. If in future, a soldier deserves censure, give it to him; but do not defame all for the misconduct of one. Does it follow, that because horses have been stolen from here last week, the people of Steilacoom are thieves? Does it follow, that because there was one swindler and thief in the firm of Lax & Proctor, you should be condemned? No: God forbid! And yet you heedlessly asperse the characters of two hundred men for actions committed by four or five. Advise your neighbors to have no dealings with the "sons and bulwarks of liberty." Tell them to give no "rot-gut" to such fellows. The men who have such holy horror of a soldier should not deal with him. In conclusion, I recommend you to say to your neighbors when they stigmatize the men of this garrison: "Soldiers may be all you say, my dear sir, let him who is without sin throw a stone at them," and you will oblige Yours respectfully, A. PRIVATE, Co. H, 9th Infantry, Fort Steilacoom, W. T., July 15, '58.

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FIGHT OF MINERS WITH INDIANS.

The miners, seventy-six in number, left the Dalles on the 1st of June, having ninety-four horses with packs. They went leisurely to Fort Simcoe, without difficulty. Here they lost a man named J. Whiteley, who accidentally shot himself and lived only twelve hours. Thence they took up the line of march to the Naches where they found gold, but not in large quantities. At the Naches two men (Germans) were drowned. From the Naches they passed over to the Yakima in one day; thence up the Yakima thirty miles, and then crossed it into Ouh's country. The captain at the head of the party, Robertson, and the interpreter or guide went to see Ouh, who professed friendship and a willingness for them to pass through his country. From the Yakima they continued the line of march to the Weenacha river, at which place they came to the camp of Skamow, a Yakima. Here they had a talk with Skamow, (one of Ouh's sons) Skoom, Cat Holt, and Quintimelah. Quintimelah objected to the miners crossing the Weenacha. He made a strong speech and ended by saying, "if we suffer the white man to come into our country he will consume our grass, drive the game and our fish, and the Indians will go hungry, and then if you (addressing the whites) cross the Weenacha we shall make war upon you." Skamow said the miners might cross; he had made peace with Col. Wright a long while ago and he intended to keep his word and be on friendly terms with the whites. The party crossed Weenacha and took their course north, Skamow having furnished them a guide to Fort Okanagan. This was on the 20th of June.

They had proceeded about one mile when they were fired upon by the Indians. George Romerick, formerly of the Dalles; who, with another man, had fallen behind the party on account of a horse trade, was badly shot in the arm, shivering it from the elbow to the shoulder. He fell from his horse, but was rescued. The Indians took three horses, Romerick's arms, packs, &c. The party came to a halt and were fired into repeatedly by Quintimelah. The miners held a consultation whether they should proceed or return. They took a vote to return, and did turn back making a detour to the right, and up the river, in order to keep on open ground. They were here met by Skamow and his people in battle array, ready to take their part. He said he would furnish them a guide if they wished to return to Simcoe. They accepted his offer and presented him with flour and other goods, which they supposed they could spare. During their retreat to the river, Quintimelah shot one man, wounding him in the knee. The party succeeded in re-crossing the Weenacha, by the assistance of Skamow, and as they turned to leave the river on their return march, a general attack was made by the hostile Indians in considerable numbers. This was about half a mile from the river. Three men were here wounded. They fought all the way up a hill, and succeeded in repelling the Indians on every hand. They had twenty-three horses killed, and succeeded in killing Quintimelah and four other Indians, and also took some horses from the Indians. Here, George Romerick's horse, to which he was lashed, fell down a little precipice with him. His comrades being unable to rescue him, the Indians killed him. The names of the three men wounded are Thomas Keating, of Nevada, John Prouty, of San Francisco, and Thomas Nelson, of Jacksonville. A man named Piper was also shot in the shoulder. Having repulsed the Indians, the party destroyed many packs, lightening themselves of what they could spare, and ran for Fort Simcoe, via Columbia river.

They continued their march all night, and reached the Columbia river on Monday morning, having made about thirty miles. Having rested three hours, they started down the Columbia river. At four o'clock in the afternoon, the Indians overtook them and commenced a battle, which lasted till dark. The Indians, fourteen in number, attacked the party; only four of which were left when the action ceased. Our narrator, himself, saw six Indians fall. In this engagement the whites had one Chinaman wounded. Except him, neither man nor horse was hurt in this fight. At dark, they camped one hour, and concluded to change their course for Yakima river, which they did, marching all night. On Tuesday they saw no Indians. On Wednesday morning, they came in sight of the Yakima river, where they were again attacked by the Indians, cutting off their access to the river. In this attack the Indians were numerous. The party again changed their course for the Columbia river, and were without food or drink until they reached that river, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Here they camped until Thursday morning at three o'clock. At four o'clock they were fired upon from among some rocks. They returned the fire. One man was wounded in the thigh. One Indian of the attacking party was badly wounded. They continued marching until noon, when they again changed their course for the Yakima river, having come to a canyon, where the Indians would have them at an advantage. They continued the march into the night, camping without food or water. They continued their march until Friday afternoon, when they reached and crossed successfully the Yakima river, and passing on to Naches, they camped over night. On Saturday they reached Fort Simcoe, bringing in all their wounded, and sixty-eight horses. They were kindly received by the military, who supplied all their wants, and took care of the wounded men, who were all doing well.

While the party were running from the Indians, Nicholas Jenkins, a native of England, became exhausted, and lost the use of himself. He died as they were strapping him on his horse. The miners had only twenty rifles, and about as many fighting men. The others were armed with shot guns and revolvers, and were incapable of fighting. They, with their pack animals, proved a great incumbrance in the retreat.

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ITEMS FROM BELOW.

The steamer Constitution, Capt. Gore, arrived at Steilacoom on Thursday morning at an early hour, from Victoria, Bellingham Bay and other ports on the Sound. The Orizaba had arrived at Victoria with about fifteen hundred passengers, most of whom stopped at Victoria. The Oregon had also arrived with about six hundred passengers, and the Santa Cruz with three hundred. We are informed that a steamer load of passengers, to the number of six or seven hundred, returned to San Francisco a few days ago; being driven back by the impositions and extortions practised upon them at Victoria and Bellingham Bay. A small stern-wheel steamer, called the Umadilla, had been towed around from the Columbia River by the steamer Columbia. This little steamer is intended for Fraser's River, between Forts Langley and Hode. Several sailing vessels had arrived below, loaded with passengers. There is no certain news about the trail. Hopes are yet entertained of completing it. Real estate both at Victoria and Bellingham Bay continues to change hands rapidly.

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FOR SALE OR CHARTER. The fast-sailing schooner I. STEVENS, 50 tons burden, in good order. She is about fifteen months old, and can be bought cheap for cash. For terms apply on board, or to W. FITZPATRICK, Bellingham Bay.

MISCELLANEOUS. OLYMPIA HARDWARE EMPORIUM. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ENTERED INTO CO-PARTNERSHIP with W. H. WALLACE, in the HARDWARE, STOVE AND TIN BUSINESS, will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. AYER) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, IRON, STEEL, CASTINGS, &c. Also, constantly on hand, a large and choice assortment of Paints, Oils, Groceries, &c., &c. All orders from a distance will be attended to with care and dispatch. Send in your orders and give us a trial. BARNES & AYER, Olympia, W. T.

GALLAGHER'S HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, Main street, Olympia, 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, Main St., Olympia, W. T.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. G. COLLIER ROBBS, FORTY-NINTH, OREGON. TAKES GREAT PLEASURE IN RETURNING his thanks to his friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage. His Watch, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and is sent free, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders per Williams's Express will meet with prompt attention, and all Watches warranted to keep good time. On hand and for sale: Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, &c. G. COLLIER ROBBS, Washington, Portland.

DALY'S WHISKY. WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF dealers as well as consumers to the following certificates of well-known Chemists, who have analyzed "Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky." The high reputation of the parties is a sufficient guarantee that the article possesses all the merit claimed for it. WM. NEWELL & CO., Sole Agents, STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 25 BOWEN ST., Boston, Mass., April 17th, 1858.

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