

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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New England.

O, give me back my native hills,
Hush, rugged though they be;
No other land, no other clime,
Is half so dear to me.
The sun is bright, the world looks fair,
And friends surround me here;
But memory, closing o'er the scene,
Gives home its tributes dear.
True, there are moments when the heart
Reflects surrounding light,
Some stranger smiles can kindle love
And stranger hearts burn bright;
But, oh! they but call memory back,
As memories crowd the gates.
To tell how kind our early friends—
How sweet our own friends.

New England! dear to me thy soil,
Wherever I may roam;
With happy pride, I cherish love,
I think of thee, my home;
For, rooted in thy rock-bound shore,
The soil's my true home,
And beauty's choicest flowers are culled
From out thy highest snow.

Then give me back my native hills,
Rugged, rugged though they be;
No other clime, no other land,
Is half so dear to me.
Affection's not a passing fancy,
Like ivy tendrils twine;
My love, my blessings and my prayers,
New England! all are thine.

You, mind your own concerns, my friend,
For they are yours alone;
Don't talk about your neighbor's faults,
But strive to mend your own.
What if he does not always lead,
He gives a little lead;
Supposing that he sometimes leads,
He gives a little lead.

Don't scold—let him know, my friend,
Your better nature speaks;
To act the spy on him or his—
No, mind your own concerns.

You, mind your own concerns, my friend,
And privately you'll find
That you are laid occupied,
And have enough to do.
What is it to you if Spooks or Spooks
Should visit with Polly Jones?
Should you be a Lawyer Grab
A plump half million own?
Attention is not your own friend,
Though golden stores he earns;
So, do not strive to out his wealth,
But mind your own concerns.

You, mind your own concerns, my friend,
It is a better plan,
Than always to be spying out
The deeds of brother man.
Remember that all persons have,
Enough hidden from the view,
That is not in their right being,
And not at all to you.

And also bear in mind, my friend,
That a person's own concern,
Is not your own concern;
No, mind your own concerns.

One, by the stroke of the clock
I met a better plan,
Than always to be spying out
The deeds of brother man.
Remember that all persons have,
Enough hidden from the view,
That is not in their right being,
And not at all to you.

My friend, you are not aware that you are
doing wrong—that you are violating the teachings
of the Bible by playing your fiddle to-day?
—Well, I don't," said Joe.

—Then let me inform you, my friend, that you
will be called to account for this violation of the
ordinance of the Bible at the day of judgment."

Joe (excitedly)—Hold on, there, partner; you
have hit upon the very thing I want to ask you
about. I want to know if there is but one day of
judgment?

—No, my friend, there is to be but one day when
all men are to be judged according to the deeds
done in the body."

Joe (resuming his favorite pastime)—Well, old
boss, you can pass on. I am sure enough if there
isn't but one day of judgment; for there's at old
cook-eyed Judge for the County Court in these
parts, who has the brown critters, and will die just
as soon as I'm ready to swear his case will take
up that day, sure."

The parson, of course, passed on.

A New Hampshire editor was lately robbed
while traveling. How much the thief made! by
the operation may be seen by the indignant epistle
he immediately sent to his victim, returning the
pocket-book.—"You miserable cash, here's your
pocket-book. I don't keep a cash. For a man
dressed as well as you was to go round with a
wallet with nothing in it but a lot of newspaper
scraps, a pair of wooden combs, two newspaper
stamps, and a pass from a railroad conductor, is a
contemptible imposition on the public. As I hear
you are an editor, I return your trash. I never
rob any gentlemen."

Said an astronomer to a bright-eyed girl, when
talking of rainbows:—"Did you ever see a lunar
rainbow?"
—I have seen a lens by moonlight, if that's what
you mean," was the sly rejoinder.

Would you wish to live without a trial? Then
you would wish to die half a man. Without
trials, you cannot grow at your own strength.
Men do not learn to swim on a table; they must
go into deep water, and buffed the surges.

A chap being awakened with the announcement
that he must not occupy his berth with his books
on, very complacently replied:—"The books won't
burn 'em, I guess; they're an old pair; but 'em
rip."

Scraps of History.

There is, besides the United States, but one
real republic in the world. Nominal republics
have arisen in abundance in the course of man's
history, but the federation of the Swiss Cantons
is the only one to be named alongside of the great
American experiment. The Spanish-American
Commonwealths are quite better than anarchies.
Of the three European quasi-republics that ex-
isted before the French Revolution, all were ex-
tinguished by the arms of the first Napoleon.
Switzerland, however, still remains to bear wit-
ness on the Continent to the principles of self-
government and the inextinguishable spirit of
liberty.

It is remarkable that Switzerland, a few years
ago, was called upon to pass through a crisis
very similar to that through which the United
States is now passing. As a federation it is com-
posed of cantons of quite dissimilar religious
faith and social tendencies. Some of them are
Protestant and others are Catholic; and the po-
litical tendencies which arise are apt to be in-
tensified, if we may use the expression, by the an-
tagonism of a deep religious animosity. On most
questions, however, the federal diet would move
along even if enough of these causes of difference
were not worked upon and fomented by a dex-
terous, unrelenting and bigoted body of men
known as Jesuits. In political cunning, reck-
lessness and energy, they are not unlike the
Southern Disunion leaders; and they are like
them, again, in the fact that for many years they
were constant plotters of secession. They were
always striving to arouse the prejudices of the
Catholic cantons, until they should formally de-
clare their separation from the others and from
the general union.

Nor were foreign influences wanting to aggra-
vate the internal difficulties. The Pope afforded
aid by intrigues, carried on through his nuncios,
who incited the ignorant masses. The Secession-
istsarty comprised the whole of that part of the
population which, dwelling in wild and mountain
districts, had not been affected by the improve-
ment of the age. They resembled in this respect
the great masses of the Southern Secession-
ists, who live apart from the civilizing in-
fluences of commerce and intellectual pursuits.
Austria helped also, not by mere hints, but open
threats of intervention. She supplied arms,
ammunition, and even officers. The staff of the
Secessionists was chiefly composed of foreign
officers. France, likewise, smuggled arms and
ordnance stores into the disaffected districts.
All the governments with despotic tendencies,
in fact, either openly or secretly supported the
Secessionists. Even constitutional governments,
with the exception of England, gave the national
party the cold shoulder. Thus abetted, a Sonder-
bund, as it was called, assembled for delibera-
tion in May, 1846, and promulgated their seces-
sionist constitution.

Nothing new, however, was promulgated, for
just as treason at the South has been germinat-
ing for thirty years, so the Sonderbund doctrine
was completely systematized some time before
the first attack was made upon them by the Lib-
erals. Even as Secession has already arrayed
seven States, and relies with certainty on the co-
operation of others, so, to repeat the efforts of the
Union-abiding nineteen States, the Sonderbund
arrayed seven seceding cantons faithful to the
constitution. One canton and two half cantons,
like our doubtful or doubtful Border States, re-
mained neutral. One canton, the money-mak-
ing city of Basle, was deterred from decided ac-
tion by fears of trade, but the Basle country,
like rural New York, was true as steel to the
constitution and Union.

Here was a little free country containing less
than 2,400,000 inhabitants, all told, surrounded
by mighty sovereigns sympathizing with and
aiding the revolutionists, menaced by an internal
convulsion, which arrayed 416,000 people, dis-
posed in natural fortresses of prodigious strength
and susceptible of protracted resistance, against
1,800,000 faithful subjects and about 111,000
neutral. What was the result? In the month
of May, 1846, as we have said, the treaty of dis-
solution constituting the Sonderbund (separate
League or confederation) of the Swiss Cantons of
Switzerland of old time) was published. Nine
months of conciliatory negotiation elapsed before
the Swiss Diet came to the decision to set by
force of arms. During that time the Constitu-
tional party was gradually becoming more and
more satisfied that nothing remained but a resort
to the ultima ratio regum. The attitude of the
Sonderbundists discovered that all other reason-
ing was in vain. Much the same state of things
existed in the Secession cantons now exist in
the Seceding States. There, as here, there was
a minority Union party, who made themselves
heard. There, as here, they attempted to make
themselves felt, but "whirled in blood and
tears," they were trampled under foot with
savagery by a treasonable majority. The Union-
ists at Lucerne and in the other seceding
cantons experienced exactly what would be the
fate of a conservative minority in Charleston.
They were either bayoneted or crushed by legal
prosecution into silence.

Slowly but surely the Unionist cantons pro-
ceeded with their preparations. On the 20th of
July, 1847, the conservative portion of the Diet
declared the Sonderbund, or Separate League,
dissolved, and by successive decrees proceeded
to forbid the introduction of arms into the re-
volted States, and finally to organize its forces
for definite action. In other words, the loyal
and true cantons made ready to enforce the laws
and coerce the rebels into submission. On the
26th October, 1847, Gen. Dufour, of Geneva, issued
his proclamation to an army of from 90,000
to 100,000 confederated freemen, formed into six
divisions, with 260 pieces of artillery. To these
the secession party opposed 30,000 in Lucerne,
besides an army-corps in other districts, and
multitudes of mere militia, incited by religious
fanaticism. This address, "as energetic as it
was moderate," seemed like the signal of the
prompter for the rolling up of the curtain. "On
the 4th November a decree of the Diet ordered
Gen. Dufour to dissolve the Sonderbund by force
of arms." Now the statesmen had done their
part; the sword must give the fatal blow. It
was found difficult to bring such numerous bat-
talions to the field and pay and feed them, at a
time when Switzerland was still suffering from
the effects of a year of scarcity and pecuniary
embarrassments; but the admirable energy of
Gen. Dufour, the metropolis, provided that. That
canton had already imposed on itself all kinds of sacri-
fices. It had already emptied its treasury and
its arsenals, yet it did not hesitate to lend half a
million of Swiss francs to the Confederation;
proving that it was still worthy of the glorious
days of its war of independence.

On the 5th and 10th of November, Dufour
entered the canton of Friburg, and on the 12th
November, A.M. the blow fell upon the capital
it was completely surrounded by twenty thou-

sand federal troops, ready to converge to the as-
sault. On the 13th the Secessionist authorities
of Friburg were sufficiently intimidated to re-
quest a suspension of arms. Unacquainted with
the half-concluded armistice, the federal colonel,
Rallies, commenced an attack. Such was the
ardor and bravery of the national troops, that
had daylight continued for another hour they
would have taken the city. Further bloodshed,
however, was needless. At 8 o'clock on the
14th, Friburg capitulated. The fall of Friburg did not make a decided
impression on the more violent partisans of the
Separate League. "Matters would be very dif-
ferent," they said, "in Lucerne and the primitive
cantons." The Sonderbund General, de Salis
Soglio, had at his disposal 30,000 men, at present
entrenched behind impregnable positions. With
such advantages he would be able, it was added,
"to arrest for years the progress of General Du-
four's 60,000 men." Lucerne was still proud of
its victory over the Corps Francais, and as for the
Wald (Forest) States, they were set down as un-
conquerable. A slight success gained at Dietwil,
in Argovia, by the soldiers of the Schytz seces-
sionists, had confirmed all these hopes. On the
20th and 21st November, Zug—the Georgia, as to
location, of the Sonderbund—"terrified by the
very appearance of the federal flag, and some-
what likewise, moreover, in the cause of rebel-
lion offered to capitulate." This alarmed even
the most ardent fire-eaters, at the very headquar-
ters of resistance to law. On the 22d Novem-
ber, the federal army marched on Lucerne, the
Christen of the Sonderbund, in four columns.
A battle ensued upon the Rothenberg, and at
Gislikon, on the banks of the Reuss, the key of
Lucerne. The skillful energy of the federal
commandants, the courage of their subordinates,
and the resolution of the federal troops, triumphed
over the soldiers of the Sonderbund. That
victory forced Lucerne to capitulate. The next
day the federal troops entered triumphant and
quenched the furnace of revolt. On the 20th
the cantons of Uri, Schwytz and Unterwalden,
the Sonderbund—Alabama, Mississippi and Flor-
ida—"which in 1788 displayed so much heroism
against the French, imitated the prudence of the
people of Lucerne and capitulated." On the
20th, Valais—the Texas and most remote border
State of Switzerland, of old times, bordering on
the most bigoted district of Sardinia—petitioned
to be received back into the Union.

Meanwhile, on the 27th November, twenty-
three days after the decree of the Diet or Con-
gress ordered the Swiss General to draw his
sword and unfurl the federal standard, the mili-
tary chief of the Union was enabled to announce
that the Swiss alliance was dissolved. The
hasty cantons had gained nothing by their rash-
ness. But the organization of the Jesuits, which
had been an original cause of the trouble, was
extinguished, and the several cantons moved on
prosperously together, after they had tried their
strength, and the Jesuits were put down.

We should deplore it as among the greatest
calamities of the age if the quarrel between the
free and slaveholding States of the American
Union should come to the arbitration of arms;
but nevertheless, it may do so, and in that event
these scraps of history will not be without their
instruction and significance.

William Tell.

The story of William Tell has been made
known to the theatre-going world, but not ex-
actly in the unvarnished, sentimentous way in
which the old chroniclers tell it. Tell, having
refused to do homage to the "dual tax," set
upon a pole in the market place, is summoned
before the Governor.

Ordering Tell's children to be sent for, the
Governor asked which of them was most de-
ar to the father. Tell replied that they were all
dear to him; upon which Gessler selected a boy
six years old, placed him several paces distant
from the group, in an open space of ground, set
an apple on his head, and thus accosted the as-
tonished father:

"Tell, I hear that you are a marksman good
and true. You shall prove it before me by shoot-
ing that apple off the head of your child! Be
careful to strike the apple; for should your first
shot miss, it shall cost you your life!"

"For the sake of God, sir, I entreat you to
spare me this trial!" cried the horror-struck
Tell. "Consider how unnatural it were to shoot
at my own dear son!"

The reply of the Governor was brief and
stern:

"Unless you shoot the apple, you or your
child shall die!"

Tell, from the cold eyes and hard lips
of the merciless man to the unseen presence of
a merciful God, whom he implored to give his
hand firmness in this dreadful moment. Taking
up his cross-bow, and fixing one arrow in it, he
placed another behind in his collar; and then
drawing a long breath, took his aim and shot.
The arrow cleaved the apple through the core, and
the child's head was untouched. Gessler was
amazed at this feat of skill, on which he had not
reckoned, and did not withhold his applause, but
suddenly turned to Tell with the question:

"Why did you place that other arrow in your
collar?"

Tell evaded the question at first, but on re-
ceiving promise that his life should be spared,
answered:

"My lord, I will tell you the truth. Had I
struck my child with one arrow, I would not
have missed you with the other."

Enraged at this daring speech, Gessler ordered
his servants to seize and bind so dangerous a
rebel; whom, though pledged to save alive, he
vowed to punish with perpetual imprisonment.
Tell was accordingly handcuffed, and led to Fin-
ellen, a village still standing at the head of the
beautiful Waldstatten or Lake of Lucerne.

Here a boat awaited him, and the Governor en-
tered, accompanied by a small party of servants.
Some of them guarded the prisoner, while the
others managed the vessel; which was steered
for Brannun, on the Schwyz coast of the lake.
From thence the Governor proposed taking Tell
to the Castle of Kussnacht, where a dungeon
was to be his doom for life.

It was a stormy winter's day, and the clouds
hung heavily over the steep rocks of Rigi, and
the jagged peaks of that wild range of moun-
tains, which the Swiss have named Mount Piaste,
from a legend that in one of its desolate turns
the deposed procurator of Judge, and remorseful
judge of the Saviour, perished by self-murder.
The blue waters of the lake were now darkened,
and heaving with the violence of the wind; and
when the boat reached Arben, where the coast-line
curves, the storm was at such a height that
the crew became terrified. Tell all this time,
a strong and good swimmer, was lying motion-
less with his hands bound. One of Gessler's ser-
vants ventured to ask the Governor's permission
to make use of Tell's assistance, considering the

peril in which all were placed. Gessler, who
was in great terror of drowning, readily con-
sented, promising Tell his release if he succeeded
in saving him. The fetters being removed, Tell
hastened to the helm, keeping an eye on his cross-
bow, which was lying near, while he skillfully
steered the vessel round the corner of Arben.
He soon reached a spot where a ledge of rock
projected into the lake, affording a good landing
place. Calling to the crew to be careful of the
vessel in this dangerous locality, he steered
straight for the rock, drove the vessel against it,
seized his cross bow and leaped ashore. Then,
with a vigorous exertion of his sturdy arm, he
pushed off the vessel into the lake, and left it
to be tossed in the waves, while he swiftly ran
across the Canton to a steep bank overlooking the
road from Brannun to Kussnacht, along which he
had the lines of the cable, signed by Foreign
Ministers or Consuls, will be good unless coun-
tersigned by the State Department.

The Memphis Bulletin of May 23d says the
Confederate government are in the market for
wheat. All breadstuffs are very high.

Gen. McClelland has been instructed to sweep
the last vestige of Secession both out of North-
western and Southwestern Virginia. His army
will be strongly reinforced.

Secretary Seward gives notice that hereafter
no passport to leave the country, or to pass
within the lines of the rebels, signed by Foreign
Ministers or Consuls, will be good unless coun-
tersigned by the State Department.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 23d, says 500 or
600 Missourians have reached Memphis within
forty-eight hours, who will probably go back
with the grand army of the West, now preparing
to exterminate the abolition border.

The correspondent of the Memphis Appeal
says there is only one Union man in the Legisla-
ture of Tennessee, and no representative from
Tennessee; also, that there was a late negro re-
bellion at Atakapas, Ga., headed by a German.

Private letters received from Minister Corwin
from Mexico, the 17th, say that it is reported
through secession channels that President Lin-
coln had been driven from Washington, and that
General Scott was at the head of the Confederate
army.

The Richmond Enquirer says a paper in circu-
lation among Presbyterians of the State, call-
ing a Convention at Richmond, to ascertain the
sense of the Presbyterians in regard to the for-
mation of a General Assembly of that church in
the South.

Private letters, received by the Africa, say a
large number of privateers are fitting out in
England for the rebels. It is reported that sev-
eral have already left, and are now on their way
to the country. Our Minister's attention has
been directed to this.

It is stated that in a very short time nearly
every man, woman and child in the Confederate
States will be barefoot, for there is no supply of
boots and shoes in market. The country is ran-
sacked for leather, and the Confederate troops
are already suffering from a scarcity of this ar-
ticle.

Gov. Pickens has issued a proclamation re-
bidding any more State troops from leaving Pal-
metto, and expresses the belief that North-
ern forces contemplate an invasion of the sacred
soil of South Carolina via Charleston, and hence
that the first duty of South Carolinians is to the
State. This is the legitimate argument to the
end.

The Post Office Department has declared that
postmasters must disavow any stamps on let-
ters, the marks of express companies, when
they have reason to believe they come from dis-
loyal States, but to deliver them on payment of
full postage. A special agent has been instructed
to investigate the matter of carrying letters
over the post routes by express or other com-
panies, and if in violation of the law, it must be
stopped.

Letters from one of the middle counties in
Kentucky represent in earnest terms that if the
citizens are driven from their present position of
neutrality, there is rapidly increasing among them
a feeling to stand by the Union at all hazards.

The women of Portland, Maine, have displayed
their patriotism to an extent which will long be
remembered by the people in a decidedly opposi-
tion to the war. Since the commencement of
our troubles, they have prepared for the sol-
diers: flannel shirts, 3400; drawers, pairs,
1600; towels, 4200; needle-books, 1800; pic-
ketts, 1700; handkerchiefs, 1600; bed socks, 900;
sun hoods, 900; havelocks, 800; 50ber dis-
kets, 800.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: It was a ques-
tion a while ago, and not very lately, which Gov-
ernor of the States was the biggest fool. It is
now universally conceded that Jackson of Mis-
souri fills the bill, though there are others near
behind him. The wonder about Jackson is that
he had sense enough to find his way out of
Missouri. It will be a good thing for the people
of the State should he never find his way back.

It would seem to be the plan of Beauregard
to draw on hasty Brigadiers, with small bodies
of troops, until they fall under masked batteries,
as at Vienna. Ambuscades and feints form a
part of the system of guerilla warfare now popu-
lar in Virginia. It remains to be seen whether
we shall continue to fall into these traps, on small
scale our time, and when we move, as their in-
cassive columns, and from several directions,
steadily and rapidly, until Richmond falls.

Three hundred federal troops, under Capt. J.
Gardner, Pennsylvania Regiment, had a skirmish
at Edwards' Ferry with a considerable number
of Secessionists. The fight lasted three hours,
when the rebels fled, having had from fifteen to
twenty killed, and three or four wounded. The
attack was made by the enemy with a view of
taking possession of the ferry. Information was
brought to Washington by Gardner's first Lieut-
enant, who was engaged in the action.

Howell Cobb, who has two sons in the Georgia
regiment, has sent from Richmond an address to
them. He bade them be of good courage, and
pledged his word and honor that within three
months the Confederate Army would not only
occupy Washington, but would have control of
the entire Union forces of the North. These
men say that the rebel leaders will force them
through a bloody war, and when we move, as their
course is excepted from the operation of the mil-
itary laws, they will say that the most ex-
aggerated reports of outrages committed upon
women, by Northern soldiers, reached the rebel
camps, these base fabrications acting as a stimu-
lant upon the men.

We have positive information that Gen. Beau-
regard has ordered the Fairfax horse company
of Capt. Ball, recently prisoners, to leave the
State of Virginia, because they have taken the
oath of allegiance to the United States. These
of them who may be induced to do so, will of
course be exempted from the operation of the mil-
itary law. We learn that they will all,
however, leave the State, including Capt. Ball,
who has no idea whatever of forfeiting his al-
legiance to the Union. Beauregard commands them
for declining to remain prisoners until exchanged,
his object being, if possible, to induce the Gov-
ernment to regard Beauregard's captured in-
arms against the United States as prisoners of
war.

Only sorry me, my dear, and you will have
seen the end of trouble.
—Yes, sir; but which end?

Domestic Items.

Gen. Scott is simply indisposed to take at great
sacrifice of life what will be had in due time
without bloodshed.

The Memphis Bulletin of May 23d says the
Confederate government are in the market for
wheat. All breadstuffs are very high.

Gen. McClelland has been instructed to sweep
the last vestige of Secession both out of North-
western and Southwestern Virginia. His army
will be strongly reinforced.

Secretary Seward gives notice that hereafter
no passport to leave the country, or to pass
within the lines of the rebels, signed by Foreign
Ministers or Consuls, will be good unless coun-
tersigned by the State Department.

The Memphis Bulletin of the 23d, says 500 or
600 Missourians have reached Memphis within
forty-eight hours, who will probably go back
with the grand army of the West, now preparing
to exterminate the abolition border.

The correspondent of the Memphis Appeal
says there is only one Union man in the Legisla-
ture of Tennessee, and no representative from
Tennessee; also, that there was a late negro re-
bellion at Atakapas, Ga., headed by a German.

Private letters received from Minister Corwin
from Mexico, the 17th, say that it is reported
through secession channels that President Lin-
coln had been driven from Washington, and that
General Scott was at the head of the Confederate
army.

The Richmond Enquirer says a paper in circu-
lation among Presbyterians of the State, call-
ing a Convention at Richmond, to ascertain the
sense of the Presbyterians in regard to the for-
mation of a General Assembly of that church in
the South.

Private letters, received by the Africa, say a
large number of privateers are fitting out in
England for the rebels. It is reported that sev-
eral have already left, and are now on their way
to the country. Our Minister's attention has
been directed to this.

It is stated that in a very short time nearly
every man, woman and child in the Confederate
States will be barefoot, for there is no supply of
boots and shoes in market. The country is ran-
sacked for leather, and the Confederate troops
are already suffering

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Published every THURSDAY EVENING, at \$4 per annum in advance...

We shall be pleased to furnish masters of vessels and others...

L. P. FISHER, STEILACOOM, W. T.

Notwithstanding the knowledge of the fact that his strength had failed him...

On the following day, (Sunday) Col. Wallace went by pressing invitation to Balch & Webber's mill...

Monday saw him again in town, where he enjoyed still further quiet and repose...

We congratulate all who feel an interest in this Territory, in its advancement and prosperity...

Our community have been lately bereft of an excellent and worthy man, Capt. Kidd, who died on the 3d inst. of a painful disease...

I cannot conclude better than by saying that the people of Seattle are eminently a moral people...

LOS OF THE STEAMER PACIFIC.—The old and favorite steamer Pacific was wrecked in Columbia River on Wednesday night, 17th inst.

THE CALIFORNIA MOUNTAINERS for July is before us; the contents, as usual, attractive.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—The Advertiser learns from Mr. Kilborn, messenger of Tracy & Co.

THE DELEGATE ELECT.—It is said that Mr. Garbide is about to emigrate to Oregon...

TEACHERS SHIPWRECK TO NEW YORK.—There was received in New York from California...

CHANGES.—We learn that Capt. Paulsen has resigned his post as master of the Massachusetts...

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD, Thursday Evening, July 25, 1861.

THE DELEGATE ELECT.

Our highly esteemed and much respected fellow townsman, Col. Wm. H. Wallace, visited Steilacoom on Saturday morning last...

Notwithstanding the knowledge of the fact that his strength had failed him, while speaking in Olympia...

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COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald: SEATTLE, July 18th, 1861.

The election being now over, the clouds having rolled away, the dead buried and the wounded cared for...

This place, from the start, has been distinguished above other and neighboring ports for its cheap and desirable goods...

Business in town is in a flourishing condition. Not an idle man is to be seen...

Several new buildings have recently been put up, among which favorable mention may be made of Mr. Wyckoff's livery stable...

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ORPHAN ASYLUM REPORT.

During the late election canvass, our attention was called to the annual report of the Managers of the Oregon and Washington Orphan Asylum...

The report is dated Vancouver, W. T., May 26th, 1861. Of the origin and design of the Asylum, the Managers say:

In 1859 the Sisters of Charity arrived in this place, and in accordance with the benevolent character of their vocation, proceeded at once to the discharge of such duties of charity as presented themselves...

The design was to establish branches everywhere throughout the Territory and adjoining States, and to make a thorough annual canvass of the public charity throughout the country...

The operations of the Association for the year are thus stated: The Sisters had purchased before the organization of this Association a house and lot on the hill...

There are now at the asylum twenty orphan and semi-orphan girls, of whom eight have been recruited since the organization of the Association...

At the boys' asylum there are sixteen orphan and semi-orphan boys, besides five whose support is furnished from private sources...

There are, including as members of the Association all who have paid an amount equal to that of membership, 263 members...

The subscription fees for this year are now due. But few members so far have paid in their dues for the year...

As has been stated, the Sisters have expended \$2,500 in buildings. Hence all the efforts of the Association during the past year have not amounted to support of the pecuniary assistance necessary to support the children...

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Special Notices.

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COVILLE MINES.—The Mountaineer learns from a gentleman direct from the Coville mines, that parties who left there early in the season for the No. 2 Perce county, are already returning...

COMMUNICATION WITH THE SOUTH.—Adams's Express Company has the permission of the Federal Government to carry letters to the Southern Confederacy...

ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS IN CALIFORNIA.—The advance party of the overland immigration, consisting of twenty three persons, had reached San Francisco. They left the Missouri river on the 28th of April, making the trip with horses...

ACQUITTED OF SMITH.—Horace Smith, tried for the murder of Newell, was acquitted on the 11th inst. at Auburn—the jury bringing in their verdict without leaving their seats...

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Aridity, Headache, Flatulency, Erysipelas.—This first-class array of ailments will not alarm those who have once witnessed the happy manner in which each and all of them yield to the purifying influence of these Pills...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT of the second Judicial District, at Steilacoom, W. T., on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August, 1861, for the supply of...

WILLIAM BELMONT, Deputy U. S. Marshal.

EX BARQUE N. S. PERKINS.

Just Received, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES...

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Storehouse at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., on THURSDAY, AUG. 8th, 1861.

21 lot of damaged Clothing, viz: 2 Uniform Coats; 81 Scales; 1 Sash; 113 Canteens and Straps; 81 Haversacks; 45 Knapsacks; 130 (Great) Coats; 9 Blankets; 1 pair Trousers; 1 Sack Coat.

TERMS CASH. Sale to commence at 10 A.M., and continue until sold.

FRED MYERS, Captain A. Q. M. Assistant Quartermaster's office, Fort Steilacoom, July 9th, 1861.

STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND Provision Markets.

HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET AT PORT TOWNSEND, in connection with the old store in Seattle, the undersigned is now prepared to supply the communities of both towns with a superior quality of...

On reasonable terms. Hops, Hops and Raisins supplied at short notice, and of best quality.

VEGETABLES of all kinds kept in their season. FRESH BUTTER and FRESH EGGS on hand for sale. No. 10—No. 10 must be sold after 6 o'clock A.M. on Sunday.

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