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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Washington City, Dec. 29, 1859. 6Tnf

The Dead Soldier.

Thine was the death that many meet,
Th-t many deem the best—
To lay them down at glory's feet
To their eternal rest—
For glory's glittering toy to rave,
And find the bauble in the grave!

What avails it where we barter life?
Whether upon the plain,
Amid the spirit-stirring strife,
Or on the stormy main?
On land or sea, it is the same;
We die—and what to us is fame?

Why lies thou stiff and idle there,
Thy hand upon thy sword,
While rapine shouts upon the air
His fearful signal word?
Up, up, and join the gathering clan
Of human fiends that prey on man!

Up and away! the squadron'd horse
Approach in fierce array;
They'll mar thy poor dishonored corse,
And tread thy form away;
Molly o'er faint and dead they pour,
And hoof and fetlock smoke with gore.

Thou heed'st me not; thou hearest not
The trumpet echoing near;
And even the roaring cannon-shot
Flies soundless by thine ear:
Thy lender shouts—away, away!
Ah! soldier, thou canst not obey.

An hour ago thou wert all life,
With fiery soul and eye,
Rushing amid thy kindling strife,
To do thy best, and die—
And now a gory mass of clay
Is stretched upon the warrior's way.

Why are those trappings on thy form?
The harness could not shield
Thy bosom from the iron storm
That hurtled o'er the field.
Men fled the terrors of thy brow—
The vulture does not fear thee now.

A thousand like thyself—ah me!—
Are stretched upon the ground,
While the glad trump of victory
Is pealing round and round:
Hark! how the victors shout and cheer!
It matters not, the dead are here.

Arise! the paean rings aloud,
The battle field is won;
Up, up, and join the eager crowd
Before the booty's done!
What! wilt not take thy meed of toil—
Thy share of glory and of spoil?

Silent, and grim, and sad to view,
Thou lest upon the plain,
To bleach or fester in the dew,
The sun, the winds, the rain:
What art thou now, poor luckless tool?
A murderer's mark—a tyrant's fool.

A farmer's boy, in Barren county, Ky., advertises for a wife. He says:

"He wants to know if she can milk,
And make his bread and butter,
And go to meeting without silk,
To make a show and flutter.

"He'd like to know if it would hurt
Her hands to take up stitches;
Or sew the buttons on his shirt,
Or make a pair of ———!"

Once, two ministers of the Gospel were conversing on extemporaneous preaching.

"Well," said the old divine, waxing warm, "you are ruining yourself by writing your sermons and reading them off. Your congregation cannot become interested in your preaching; and if you were called upon to preach unexpectedly, unless you could get hold of an old sermon, you would be completely confused."

The young divine used all his eloquence, but in vain, to convince the old gentleman that the written sermon expressed his own thoughts and feelings, and, if called upon, he could preach extemporaneously.

"As we are of the same faith," said the young minister, "suppose you try me next Sabbath morning. On ascending the pulpit you can hand me a text from any part of the Bible, and I will convince you that I can preach without having looked at the text before I stood up. Likewise, I must be allowed the same privilege with you, and see who will make the best of it."

The idea seemed to delight the old gentleman, and it was immediately agreed upon.

The following Sabbath, on mounting the pulpit, his senior brother handed him a slip of paper, on which was written: "And the ass opened his mouth and spake;" from which he preached a glorious sermon, chaining the attention of his delighted hearers, and charming his old friend with his eloquence.

In the afternoon, the young brother, who was sitting below the pulpit, handed his slip. After rising and opening the Bible, the old man looked sadly around—"Am I not thine ass?" pausing a few minutes, he ran his fingers through his hair, straightened his collar, blew his nose like the last trumpet, and read aloud—"Am I not thine ass?" Another pause, in which a deadly silence reigned. After reading a third time—"Am I not thine ass?" he looked over the pulpit at his friend, and in a doleful voice, said—"*I think I am, brother.*"

One must be easy in his mind to go to sleep quietly, but what must have been the feelings of the stranger who was sent up stairs in a western hotel to sleep with a backwoodsman, who gave him this welcome: "Wall, stranger, I've no objection to your sleeping with me—none in the least; but it seems to me the bed's rather narrow for you to sleep comfortable, considering how I dream. You see, I'm an old trapper, and generally dream of shooting and scalping Indians. At the place I stopped night before last they charged me five do lars extra, 'cause I happened to whittle up the head-board with my knife while I was dreaming. But you can come to bed if you like; I feel kinder peaceable to-night."

Mr. Green sued a lady for breach of promise, and her friends offered him two hundred dollars to settle. "What!" cried Green, "two hundred dollars for ruined hopes, a shattered mind, a blasted life, and a bleeding heart? Never! but make it three hundred dollars and it is a bargain!"

A village dame was thus heard calling from her cottage door to a child, playing in the distance, and hearing but not heeding its mother: "Lizzie luv! Liz—a—Buth! E—Liz—et—Buth! Buss, you young Huzzie!"

"What a fine head your boy has," said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the father, "he's a chip off the old block, ain't you sonny?" "I guess so, daddy, 'cause teacher said yesterday I was a young blockhead."

A political novice arose to make his first speech, and, in his embarrassment, began to scratch his head. "Well, really," said a political opponent, "I think he has got something in his head, after all."

Little Brum Charley says that he has been without money so long, that his head aches, "ready to split," when he tries to recollect how a dime looks. He says the notion that we "live in a world of *change*," is a great fallacy.

Another Japanese Letter.

Last week we published a letter from one of the Japanese Ambassadors to his master at home. Below we publish another letter, from the same source, which will be found worth reading:

MOORAGAKE'S LETTER.

To Moonaki, Son of Frum:

Though distant from the shores of Niphon, oh, thou loved one of the Planets, my soul goes across the waters, and all its thoughts are with thee. Not even the smiles, which the lavish maidens of this land shower on every stranger as the sun does his beams, can win my heart from Jeddo. Again do I pour out the sentiments of my soul upon paper, that the swift ships of this people may bear them to the bosom of the armor bearer whom Mooragake loves.

It were not well, oh son of Frum, to institute a comparison between the institutions of this country and those of Niphon, for the reason that this country is yet young. Civilization, as thou can'st well divine, is not attained in a day. The march of refinement is like that of the sun. When the night of Barbarism beginneth first to break, we see a faint glow upon the hill-tops; gradual y the light increaseth until the earth is bathed in a glory, and we say, Behold! it is day. Thus, the sun is now high above Niphon, but with this people it is yet dawn. It is not probable that in another century the young men of this country will spit in the presence of a Prince, or seize upon the folds of his *toiski* with unwashed hands. Nor is it probable that the maidens will wear garments which trail upon the ground in luxuriant length, and yet expose bosoms l ke full-orbed moons to the gaze of Ambassadors who come from a strange land. They will cut the superfluous silk from the bottom of th ir dre-s-s and place it upon the neck, where it cannot be trod upon. Nor will it be necessary, when the light of civilization is perfect, that they inclose themselves in these curiously-wrought cages of steel, without which, in this day, no woman has assurance of safety.

But the Government of this country, oh son of Frum, is that which has most filled the soul of thy cousin with wonder. The people choose a Tycoon from among themselves once in four years. In making choice they do not say: Has this man wisdom? Have the planets rained their treasures upon him? But they say: Can he run? Thus, one party has chosen a man whose legs are longer than the mandates of the Mikado; for they say: Behold! he can run like the bird of the desert. And they say of him, He is used to the splitting of rails. In the wonder of my soul I said to Gen. Scott Kami, Is rail splitting one of the qualifications of thy Tycoons? And he made answer that this people designed to fence their country in, and that Hon-est-Abe will do it! Oh son of Frum, lord of the moon, and kissed of the stars, over the province which Niu Kai has given to thy charge thou reignest well, and yet none of thy fervent admirers assert that thou excellest in rail-splitting! *Namoo Amadi.* Another party desire to have a Tycoon whom they call Dug-a-las; but the people say he cannot run well; which must be true, as his legs are exceedingly short and his stomach is round. Another party say that for Tycoon they wish a great scribe whose name is Ev er-at-it. He delineates the sentiments of his soul upon a paper called the *Ledger*, and he signs himself Bon-ner. It was this great scribe who wrote that book called *The Gun ma-ker of Moscow*, which, as thou will remember, is translated into the language of Niphon, and which the Grand Lama reads with joy. Should Ev er-at-it be made Tycoon, his friend, whose surname is Cob, will sit at his right hand, and their united wisdom will be published to the land in the *Ledger*. Truly, oh son of Frum, this is a singular people.

* * * * *

This people have also a Mikado; his name is Beecher, and his throne is called a pulpit. They have built him a prayer-mill in Brook-lyn, and thousands go there to worship at his feet. When the Mikado has made a prayer, the people have a singular custom of coughing and blowing their noses, which, I am told, signifies assent to what the Mikado has said, and is equivalent to our *Namoo Amadi.*

Next to the Mikado in rank is a man of wonderful "muscle," called Hee-nan; he is not now in the country, having been invited to the Court of the Queen of England, that he may smile at the birth of the "next heir." Gen. Scott Kami says there is one "due," but Mooragake understands not. If a ter ible fillbuster, whose name is Gree-ley, who is represented as riding upon a black horse, and who lately slew the great Kami of the Re-pub-li-cans in a single combat, at Chi-ca-go, should also kill Hon-est-Abe, Hee-nan will be made Tycoon, and a She-nah will reign Queen.

It were not well, oh, son of Frum, to speak at greater length of the institutions of this people. They are easily moved to anger, and already have they put our souls to torture. Simmo-Bruzen-Kami, for treading upon the toe of the Tycoon, was obliged to stand bareheaded in the sun while the chief of tortures, called Speci-al-Ar-tist, distorted his features upon paper. And now they threaten to deliver us up to the Com-mon-Coun-cil men of New York, whose faces are unwashed, and whose beards smell of tobacco. May Niu Kai preserve his servants in this strange land. Give my love un to the maidens of Niphon; say that my heart is with them, and the rest of my anatomy will soon follow. As for thee, may the skies drop their dews upon thee, and the love of Niu Kai deck thy temples with precious pearls.

CITY OF WASH-ING-TON, }
25th day of the 5th month. }

P. S.—Embrace the little Moonskis for me. M. A.

We have a curious story of a professed New Churchman, who owns a large pile of money, and is generally believed to love it most dearly. A poor neighbor was in great need of a small loan, by means of which he could save his little home from being forfeited and lost. He called on the man who owned the money and requested a little aid. The man considered the case and at length replied:

"Well, Mr. Jones, I have the money, it is true, and could spare it, and would do so if it were not for one consideration. It seems that Providence designs that you should suffer this trial, and if I should help you out, I might interfere with the purposes of Providence in regard to you."

Time wears slippers of list, and his tread is noiseless. The days come softly dawning, one after another; they creep in at the windows; their fresh morning air is grateful to the lips as they pant for it; their music is sweet to the ears that listen to it; until, before we know it, whole life of days had possession of the citadel, and time has taken us for its own.

The Wolf Fight.

An agreeable writer gives, in an odd volume we have in hand, the following graphic and interesting description of a contest which, in our view at least, is more pleasant to read about than to engage in.

He says the month of December had just set in with all the rigors of a northern winter, which those who have never witnessed it can form a very inadequate idea of from description only, and those who have, will have it too strongly impressed upon their memory to require any minute detail of its severity. I formed one of a party of five gentlemen who started from Calscrona, the principal seaport in His Swedish Majesty's dominions, to journey to Gottenburgh. We had with us two men servants and a lad of about fifteen years of age, the latter of whom, and one of my companions, were my countrymen. The rest of the company were Swedes and Danes, with the exception of one Frenchman. We traveled in four cars, drawn each by one horse; and by dint of having the head of the vehicle brought well over, and being wrapped in numberless furs, cloaks, comforters, &c., we were tolerably well able to defy both the frost and the still more keen blast which swept over interminable fields clad in winter's livery.

Our road was a little diversified for the first three days. It lay chiefly over a mountainous tract of country, with occasional moors extending for some miles, and all deeply covered with snow, which had fallen considerab'y for some days, and had in some parts completely filled various fruitful valleys, which were pointed out by the guides we took from one town or village to another. At length we plunged into a deep forest through which our route lay, and where a good road had been prepared, but which we had great difficulty in keeping, in consequence of the drifted snow. Many hills of this forest had not been passed, before we became acquainted with the forms of the natural enemies of man and horse. Ever and anon, a wolf would cross our path, and sliding into the thickest of the forest, send forth a terrific howl, which I must confess was anything but music to my ears. The horses invariably started, snorted and trembled at every joint, whenever the noise of the wolfish herd betokened the vicinity and numbers of those fearful animals, and it required all the aids which our knowledge of the *menage* could furnish, to urge them forward, if the wolves, which occasionally appeared, two or three together, as evening approached, happened to take their course along the road before the cavalcade. Nothing is more remarkable than the extreme terror displayed by the horse at the appearance of even a single wolf.

As night came on we cleared the main body of the forest, through which we had passed about forty miles, surrounded by the gloom of innumerable fir trees; among which not a living thing, either bird or beast, appeared to exist, with the single and disagreeable exception of a rapacious wolf. An opening of a mile or two on our right would have cheered us after our monotonous drive, varied only by the affair of changing horses at the solitary post houses on the road side, had it not been that, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, we observed a herd of about twenty of our enemies bending their way towards us. They suddenly stopped, however, and after an appalling howl, disappeared in the forest. This small band had been evidently alarmed at our numbers. Their appearance gave us timely notice of what we might momentarily expect; and accordingly our guides drew up, and we arranged to drive in a close body, and immediately prepared our fire arms.

This precaution was taken in a fortunate moment, for we had just got a glimpse of the smoke of the village of Minnesprack, at which we intended to pass the night, and were about two miles off, when a tremendous howl, which came like a peal of thunder in the mountains of Switzerland, announced a herd of wolves in our rear.

The horses were already fatigued, but fear gave them renewed strength, and they fled at a dangerous rate towards the village. Their speed was in vain. A discharge of fire arms from the hindmost car bespoke the superior fleetness of the wolves; and in a few moments the second in line, in which I drove, was arrested by at least nine or ten of the largest and most powerful wolves I had ever beheld.

My companion, the Frenchman, exclaimed, "*c'en est fait de nous.*" And I really considered that he had spoken the truth. I had already discharged three pistols, and disabled as many wolves; the Frenchman had done his part; and we had jointly put the greater part of our assailants *hors du combat;* but our horse was dragged on his knees, and while three of these monsters were lacerating the poor animal's neck, a fourth, an immense creature, with glaring eyes and extended jaws, darted up, and would have had the poor Frenchman by the throat, had I not luckily at the moment seized my carbine rifle, which fortunately had a bayonet screwed on. I caught the creature at the point, while my companion, with admirable readiness, coolly put a pistol to the wolf's eye, and sent a brace of balls through the savage creature's head. The slaughter we had committed would not have saved us from the fangs of the herd, which I believe consisted of a hundred wolves, had not our guide, by firing a large rocket as a signal of distress to the villagers, given the savage animals alarm. The glare of the rocket drove off the greater part of the herd, and having wounded two, and slain a third of our remaining foes, we alighted and found that our companions had also ridden themselves of their ferocious assailants.

We instantly collected the straw from the bottom of the cars, and kindled a fire to prevent the renewal of the attack, intending to await the arrival of the villagers, whose torches we perceived approaching the scene of action. On examining our forces, we found that, though each car had been surrounded, ours had been in the severest conflict, with the exception of that in which the two servants and the lad were. Their horse had reared, and in the struggle overthrown the car. The unfortunate men were each wounded, and the boy dreadfully lacerated, one of his thighs being completely torn away. We bandaged the boy's limb, and placed him in one of the other cars; but although everything possible was done for him, he died from exhaustion before daylight.

The horse in the servant's car was already dead, and as ours was evidently dying, we despatched the poor animal. We counted nineteen dead wolves, and had no doubt there were as many more wounded. A crowd of villagers had arrived, and, attended by a dozen torches, we soon reached a comfortable inn, where a good supper, and some wine brought from Carscrona, would, but for the melancholy fate of the poor lad, have induced us to laugh at the terrors of a wolf attack.

Miscellaneous Items.

A beautiful young woman committed suicide in Paris recently. Her story is indeed a sad one: A gentleman, living at Versailles, was left a widower, twenty years ago, with a semi-idotic infant son. As the child grew, the unfortunate father made every effort to develop weak intelligence, and placed other children in the boy's society; but the lad was of a vicious temperament and behaved very brutally until brought in contact with a little girl, so amiable and gentle in disposition, that a beneficial change soon took place, and the grateful father resolved to bring the two children up together, like brother and sister. They were never separated until recently, when Marie, now grown to womanhood, begged permission to pass a few days with her mother, lying dangerously ill at Paris. She met a young doctor at her mother's bedside, and such was the impression made upon him by the young girl's noble qualities, that he determined to ask her hand in marriage. Meantime, the gentleman in Versailles discovered that his son was miserable in the absence of Marie, and wrote his protege a letter, entreating her to join her fate with that of the youth whose companion she had been from infancy, and who had emerged from partial idiocy through her influence. The two written proposals reached their destination on the same day, and that night the poor girl suffocated herself with the poisonous fumes of charcoal. These facts were elicited on the inquest of the following day.

M. Poussin, of Paris, announces that he has succeeded in fixing the colors on a daguerreotype plate. His principal agents are the essential oil of gilly-flowers and the chloruret of gold. The recent publication of Lord Brougham's mathematical and physical tracts brings to light the fact that he came "within one" of discovering photography fifty years ago. One of the papers contained remarks on the effect of exposing a plate of ivory stained with nitrate of silver to the rays of the spectrum, and also on the result of submitting the plate to the rays passing through a small aperture into a dark room. These suggestions were considered by Sir C. Blagden to relate more to art than to pure science, and were accordingly omitted from the published copy. Had they appeared, it is morally certain that they would have led to the immediate discovery of photography fifty years earlier than its actual introduction.

On a Saturday evening, not long ago, considerable excitement was caused at Lyons by a person stationing himself on the Quai Saint Clair, and presenting to every man that passed wearing a blouse a half-franc piece, which he pulled from a bag. Some people, thinking he was mad, talked of arresting him; but he cried out, "Do not interrupt me. I am not mad. I have unexpectedly come into a legacy of 30,000f. from an uncle, and I have resolved, in order to show my gratitude and joy, to distribute 400f. to working men." So saying, he continued his distribution until the bag was empty, after which he quietly went away.

Thomas Hall, a linen-weaver in Ireland, has finished a shirt entirely in the loom. It is woven throughout without seams, and very accurately and neatly gathered at the neck, shoulders and wrists. The neck and wristbands are doubled and stitched; there is a regular selvage on each side of the breast; and where stitching ordinarily is, so it is in this shirt. In short, it is as perfectly finished as if made by an expert needle-woman. The shirt has been exhibited to several persons in the linen trade, who are completely satisfied that it is actually the production of the loom, without any assistance from the needle.

On the 1st ult., the residence of one John Hackett, a farmer in prosperous circumstances, located about nine miles from St. Louis, took fire and burnt to the ground. While the flames were raging, Hackett was seized with a belief that the building had been fired by his son, a lad five years old, and picking the little fellow up, he threw him into the flames. The child was almost immediately rescued by the bystanders, but his legs, arms, and other portions of his body were so horribly burned as to preclude all hopes of his recovery. The unnatural father was arrested and held for examination.

The Pope has done an act of extraordinary gallantry, for which he is much praised. He gave a long audience to the wife of Gen. Lamoricière, and then took that lady on his right arm and her niece on his left, and went with them through the vatican, pointing out and explaining the objects of curiosity. On reaching the library he caused them to sit down, remarking to Mme. de Lamoricière, "You are now, madame, seated on a chair which I lately offered to a queen." There is nothing very remarkable in all this for a man and a gentleman, but then it was the Pope that did it, and the condescension was wonderful.

A private letter from London, to a gentleman in Albany, states that Sayers, in a confidential conversation with a friend, admitted that Heenan was too heavy and too strong for him, and expressed his satisfaction that he had come out of the ring alive. The writer adds, "it is the serious belief of many who saw the fight, that had not the blow by which Sayers' arm was so terribly injured been warded by him, but fallen on his head, it would have put a fatal end to the fight."

Prince de Joinville, now on a visit to this country and Canada, will sail for France about the middle of July, returning again in the course of six months with his young son and two nephews—the Count de Paris and the Duc de Chartres—who are at present traveling in Syria. It is the intention of the Prince to place his son in the Naval Academy at Annapolis for a course of instruction.

A citizen of Lancaster county, Penn., has just returned home, after an absence of thirteen years, which he has spent as a captive among the Camanche Indians. He says that he could not escape from them, but that they finally allowed him to come home on a visit, on his solemnly promising them to return, which he intends to do.

John Mitchel, the renowned Irish patriot, who has been making the tour of Paris and other European places, has returned refreshed from his journey, and is now lecturing on the political condition of Europe. He was announced to lecture at St. Louis on the 7th of June.

Belts were formally presented at the Alhambra, London, to Heenan and Sayers, on the 30th of May. Dowling made presentation to Heenan, with a complimentary speech, and Wilkes to Sayers. Each declared all animosity buried.

Odds and Ends.

Sir Boyle Roche, an Irish baronet, was noted for his bulls in Parliament, of which he was a member. Once, when discussing the propriety of increasing the public debt for the benefit of the present generation, he rose up and said: "Why should we beggar ourselves to benefit posterity? What has posterity done for us?" The laugh which followed rather surprised him, as he was unconscious of his blunder. He explained: "Sir, by posterity I do not mean our ancestors, but those who come immediately after them." Arguing in favor of a harsh government measure, he urged that it would be better to give not only a part but even the *whole* of the constitution to preserve the *remainder*. On another occasion, he said: "The best way to *avoid* danger is to *meet it plump.*" Complaining of the smallness of wine-bottles, he suggested that a bill should be passed, enacting that every pint bottle should hold a quart. Fearing the progress of revolutionary opinion, he drew a frightful picture of the future, remarking that the House of Commons might be invaded by ruffians who, said he, "would cut us to mince-meat, and throw our bleeding heads on that table to stare us in the face."

The *Memorial de Lille* states that a colossal oak, from 700 to 800 years old, grows near Hem (Nord.) According to tradition, it was planted under the Government of Thierri d'Alsace, Count de Flandre, by one of the chiefs of the family of Lannoy, at the moment when he was about to leave for the Holy Land. This oak is several times mentioned in the history of the country. Beneath its branches, according to Froissart, King Philip Augustus assembled his vassals on the eve of the memorable battle of Bouvines, to consult with them on the means to be used to repulse the efforts of the Germans. At a later period, Alexander Farnese, Governor of the Netherlands, had near this tree an interview with Hugh, Provost of the College of St. Pierre. Louis XV., when about to besiege Lille, stopped under this tree to receive an envoy from the town.

An enterprising woman in Philadelphia has swindled some thirty different persons out of sewing machines within a short time. She would apply to the parties who advertised a single machine for sale, and asked the privilege of trying it for a day or so, get possession of the utensil, and that would be the last the owner would see of it or her.

In the last century the Queen of Portugal had a team of eight zebras, which probably came from Angola. M. Correa de Serra, the perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Lisbon, told M. Dureau de la Malle, in 1802, that he had often seen her Majesty about Lisbon with her zebra equipage; and one of the royal stables in Lisbon is still called the stables of the zebras.

True originality lies not in mechanical invention of incident and circumstance, but in creating new matter for thought and feeling—in exploring the untried depths of the heart—in multiplying sources of sympathy. Whoever excites a new emotion—whoever strikes a chord in the world's heart never struck before—he is the only inventor, the only sterling original.

Mr. Lincoln Stetson, who sailed on board the first American ship that ever visited Japan—the Margaret—is still living in Salem, Mass. The trip was made in 1800. He is 86 years old, and is still vigorous and hearty.

If four dogs, with 16 legs, can catch 29 rabbits, with 116 legs, in forty-four minutes, how many legs must the same rabbits have to get away from eight dogs, with thirty-two legs, in seventeen minutes and a half.

The following conclusion to the life of Robespierre appeared in a London paper: "This extraordinary man left no children behind him except his brother, who was killed at the same time."

Prentice says: A Democrat editor in Tennessee, with his characteristic politeness, calls us "a Know Nothing fool." Well, that's not worse than being a *Dem.* fool.

There are at present one hundred Monks and Priests in the prisons of Bolivia. Intense excitement prevails, on account of the persecutions to which they have been subjected.

Some men who, at certain hours of the day, are great walkers, calculate distance, not by long measure, not in yards and furlongs and miles, but by ale and beer and wine measure.

"Have you any traveling inkstands?" asked a lady of a young stationer.

"No, ma'am; we have them with feet and legs, but they are not old enough to travel yet."

When a distinguished gentleman heard that somebody had died worth a million of dollars, he observed, "Well, that's quite a pretty sum to begin the next world with."

Some publishers of periodicals publish on white paper, some on blue, and some on yellow. A large proportion of the political papers should be of a color that *won't show dirt*.

A man, though so completely bankrupt as to be unable to pay the very smallest debt he has in the world, can pay the greatest at any hour he pleases—the debt of nature.

There is one advantage in being a blockhead—you are never attacked with low spirits or apoplexy. The moment a man can worry, he ceases to be a fool.

Ladies are like watches—pretty enough to look at—nice and delicate hands—but somewhat difficult to "keep going" when they get to "running" to parties and dry goods stores.

It has been discovered that bread can be manufactured out of wood. Long before this discovery was made, all wood was known to have grain in it.

A cockney told Mr. Bransby, the other day, that when Othello got so suspicious about that handkerchief, he was nursing a viper to his bussum.

"What is that?" asked a teacher of a little girl, pointing to the letter X. "Why, that's papa's name; I've seen him write it ever so many times."

Why are young ladies at the breaking up of a party like arrows? Because they can't go off without a bow, and are in a quiver till they get one.

Chilo, one of the seven sages, being asked what was the hardest thing in the world to be done, answered, "To use and employ time well."

It will do thee no harm to esteem thyself the worst of all, but it will hurt thee very much to prefer thyself before any one.

PUGET SOUND HERALD, STEILACOOM, W. T., AUG. 3, 1860.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every FRIDAY MORNING, at $3 per annum, in advance; if paid within six months, $4; after the expiration of six months, $5; $2 for six months, in advance; single copies, 12½ cents. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Thursday of each week.

THE HERALD can be found in San Francisco at the depot of J. W. Sullivan, adjoining the Post Office; at the office of our Agent, 171½ Washington street, at the Merchants' Exchange and the principal Hotels; and also at the leading Hotels in the Atlantic cities.

WE shall be pleased to furnish masters of vessels and others, outward bound, with files of the HERALD, on application at this office.

L. P. FISHER,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

Is authorized to act as the Agent of this paper in receiving advertisements and subscriptions in San Francisco and elsewhere, and collecting and receipting for the same.

CHAS. PROSCH.

☞ The columns of the PUGET SOUND HERALD are open to communications on all questions of public policy and interest, and the advocacy of all sides of every question shall be freely heard; but such communications as are not of a general public nature, or are intended for the furtherance of individual ends, will be charged as advertisements. This rule will in no case be departed from.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1860.

THE COMING EMIGRATION.

By late advices from the Eastern States, we learn that the emigration this season is unusually large. Great masses of people are noted all along the emigrant routes; some directing their steps to the more distant Western States east of the Rocky Mountains, some to Pike's Peak and California, and not a few to Oregon and Washington Territory. Newspapers published along the routes traveled estimate the number of emigrants on the way at upwards of one hundred thousand. These are meeting with constant additions on the journey, which will swell considerably the multitude as it progresses. Private letters state that the destination of many of the emigrants is our own county of Pierce, and a portion, if not all, of them so destined are now not far off. It is supposed that those coming here will reach the Cascade mountains in about six weeks or two months.

In view of this fact, it is a matter deserving some consideration whether the road across the Cascades, leading into this county, is in a passable condition or not. If not, measures should be taken with as little delay as possible to have it put in repair. Government having already expended a large amount of money in opening the Nachess Pass, and left it in a state practicable for wagons, it is natural to suppose that the amount of labor now required to render it passable is not very great. We are informed that the Pass is somewhat obstructed by fallen timber, and the road in many places hidden from view by recent vegetation. A party of from twenty to forty men, it is said, can remove all the obstructions in two or three weeks. This being so, let some of our energetic country people set about organizing a party to do the work. The labor must be voluntary; no money can be raised to pay for it. Should any effort be made to obtain money by subscription for the purpose, we believe it would prove fruitless, and only result in delaying a work which should be done immediately. Our country friends should therefore see to it that the proper steps are taken at once, in order that the work may be commenced after harvest, without loss of time.

SELECT SCHOOL.—It will be recollected that an announcement was made, last summer, that Rev. G. W Sloan would open in the fall a select school at this place. Circumstances unfortunately prevented Mr. Sloan from carrying out his design at the time promised, to the serious disappointment of many of our people, who desired to send their children to him for tuition. Having returned from the States, accompanied by a gifted wife, he purposes soon to put in execution the plans contemplated a year ago, and is making preparations accordingly. His school will commence on the first Monday in September next. For further particulars, see his advertisement, elsewhere.

BANK EXCHANGE.—This popular saloon has changed hands; Mr. E. H. Tucker having disposed of his entire interest to Messrs. L. H. Deyo and J. C. Newell. Mr. Tucker retires in accordance with a pledge given prior to the late election, and not from a depreciation of the business of the house. Under the new management, the Bank Exchange Saloon will lose none of the popularity acquired by the former proprietors. Messrs. Deyo and Newell are favorably known on the Sound; the former in the same business at Seattle, and the latter as bar-keeper of this saloon since its opening. Both have hosts of friends, and the urbane deportment for which they are distinguished will win them many more.

NEVER WEARY OF GIVING.—A few weeks ago we had occasion to acknowledge the receipt of a liberal supply of vegetables from Mr. Peter Smith, some of which were of rare kinds for the season. Since then, the same generous giver has bestowed other gifts of the same nature, which have helped materially to make up the sum of the vegetable consumption of our family, and much of which we could not afford to purchase. These things are always gratefully received, especially under our present circumstances, when the paper does not afford us the means of indulging in such luxuries.

DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES.—Many of our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. G. Ford, an experienced Daguerreotypist, has permanently resumed the taking of likenesses in this place. He has erected and fitted up a room suitable for the purpose in the rear of Mr. Williamson's store, where we are sure he will be glad to see all who have the money to spare for pictures. We have never seen better pictures than those taken by Mr. Ford, and people who desire to send acceptable presents to friends in the States will do well to give him a call.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—A term of this Court for the Second Judicial District will commence in Steilacoom on the third Monday in September next, and continue for two weeks, unless sooner adjourned.

THE CAPITOL.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

STEILACOOM, July 31, 1860.

In the last number of your paper, dated 27th inst., appeared an editorial headed "The Capitol," in which you ask for light in regard to the proceedings of the Capitol Commissioners and others connected with that work. As the circumstances under which the Commissioners were elected by the Legislature, last winter, are generally known, and as your article indicates that they are not fulfilling the clear intentions of their constituents, but are going ahead with the work, not only with an unseemly haste, but in violation of public sentiment and the known will of the last Legislature, I feel called upon, in justice to myself and those who have acted with me, to place the whole matter before the public. It is well known throughout the Territory that a bill for the removal of the Capitol to Vancouver passed the popular branch of the Legislature last winter by a very large majority, and was lost in the Council by but one vote; that body standing four for and five against it. It is also known that, failing to remove the Capitol, that body elected commissioners with the express purpose of postponing the work upon the Capitol until the popular sentiment of the Territory could be expressed at another general election, and declared by the next Legislature.

It is also known that, in order to save a public printer who was odious to a majority of the people of the Territory, a portion, at least, of the Thurston county delegation rejected a liberal compromise, and suffered the election of Capitol Commissioners, a majority of whom were averse to erecting the Capitol; thus sacrificing the substantial interests of their county to the inordinate desires of modern Shylocks, for the sake of perpetuating a political dynasty which stinks in the nostrils of all honest men, and for the last two years has been rapidly engineering the Democratic party of this Territory into a hopeless minority. Having betrayed their own community, these political tricksters seek to shift the odium of their treason by compelling me to erect the new Capitol building in violation of the trust reposed in me. This compromise was tendered by members of the Legislature to whom the editor of the *Pioneer* and public printer had rendered himself obnoxious by his wholesale slanders and violent and unwarrantable political abuse; and knowing that they could not effect both objects, they were willing to suffer the erection of the Capitol at Olympia for the sake of ridding the Territory of an evil, and the democratic party of a nuisance.

This compromise was rejected by the Thurston delegation; the interests of the "clique" being deemed paramount to those of the county at large.

Capitol Commissioners were chosen by the Legislature, and I was elected acting Commissioner and filed my bond. My duty was and is to carry out the known wishes of those who elected me, and I was pursuing that line of policy when I received the subjoined letter from acting Gov. McGill:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Olympia, July 3d, 1860.

Sir: In consequence of the absence from the Territory of His Excellency Governor Gholson, the duties of the Executive have devolved upon me, and I have, therefore, respectfully to inform you that the money appropriated by Congress for the erection of the Capitol is now in my possession, and available for that purpose.

Your bond as acting commissioner having been approved by Governor Gholson, proposals can now be issued and the building proceed "without delay," in accordance with the provisions of the act of the Legislature passed January 5th, 1858.

I have this day addressed the other members of the Board on the subject.

You will please acknowledge the receipt of this communication, and, at your earliest convenience, advise me of your action in the premises.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY M. MCGILL,
Acting Governor Washington Territory.

Geo. Gallagher, Esq., Acting Capitol Commissioner, Steilacoom, Washington Territory.

In the meantime I had written to the other Commissioners to consult with me, and shortly afterwards Capt. Fowler arrived here from Port Townsend, and we proceeded together to Olympia and had a conference with acting Gov. McGill, who very plainly indicated to us that we must "either shoot or give up the gun." I stated to him the circumstances under which we were elected, the wishes of the Legislature in this matter, and my own extreme reluctance, arising from these causes, to taking action until the meeting of the next Legislature.

The Governor informed me plainly that my failure to act, and that, too, without "unnecessary delay," would be considered sufficient cause for superseding me, and that he had the *highest legal authority in the Territory* sustaining the legality of this course. In order that the public might understand the facts of the case, and justify my course, I addressed the Governor the following note:

STEILACOOM, W. T., July 11th, 1860.

His Excellency, Gov. H. M. McGILL.

SIR: Your favor of the 3d of July was received on the 7th, informing me that the Capitol funds were in your hands and available, etc. In reply I would respectfully inform you that I have addressed the other two Commissioners, Messrs. Fowler and Ahern, on this subject, and have requested them to meet me at their earliest convenience at Olympia, that we may determine upon a plan of procedure.

Hoping to have the pleasure of a personal interview with you at Olympia during the ensuing week,

I am, sir very respectfully,
Your ob't. sv't,
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Chairman Board Capitol Commissioners.

A week later I dispatched the following note to the acting Governor:

OLYMPIA, July 23, 1860.

Hon. H. M. McGILL, acting Gov. Wash. Territory.

SIR: Being fully satisfied that the last Legislature desired the postponement of the erection of the new Capitol building until the sentiment of the people of the Territory in regard to its location could be ascertained, and feeling fully assured that I was elected to the office of Capitol Commissioner upon that issue, I have the honor to inform you that I do not propose to proceed with the work until after the meeting of the next Legislature, unless such delay will, in your opinion, justify the appointment of another in my place. If such should be your opinion, and such your intention, please advise me at your earliest convenience, and I shall forthwith take the initiatory steps for carrying forward the work.

GEO. GALLAGHER,
Acting Capitol Commissioner, &c.

To which I received the following reply:

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
Executive Office, Olympia, July 23, 1860.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date.

At our interview on yeste day, I informed you, in the presence of Mr. Fowler, that, it being my duty as Acting Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed, I would not permit any unnecessary delay in the commencement or progress of the erection of the Capitol.

You promised to advertise immediately for proposals, and stated that you would make no delay in the prosecution of the work.

Having arrived at this determination on yesterday, I was not prepared to learn, as stated in your letter, that "you do not propose to proceed with the work until after the meeting of the next Legislature," &c., nor do I think any further expression of my "opinion" or "intention" necessary. Both have been fully made known to you, and remain unchanged.

As to the "issue" upon which you state you were elected, viz: that the last Legislature desired the postponement of the erection of the new Capitol "until the sentiment of the people of the Territory in regard to its location could be ascertained," permit me very respectfully to remind you that such was not your verbal explanation of the causes which led to your appointment, and of your consequent desire to postpone action.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY M. MCGILL,
Acting Governor.

Geo. Gallagher, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Capitol, Steilacoom, W. T.

I responded to his letter as follows:

STEILACOOM, W. T., July 26, 1860.

HON. H. M. MCGILL, Acting Governor, &c.

SIR: Your letter of 23d inst., in reply to mine of same date, was received on the 25th. I am gratified to find that you have kindly complied with my request, by assuming, in writing, the responsibility of compelling early action upon the Capitol.

The second paragraph of your letter, in which you say that I "promised to advertise immediately" and "make no delay in the prosecution of the work," places me in an improper attitude. I said, in substance, that if you compelled me to either resign my position or go on with the work, I should certainly elect the latter alternative. Beyond this, I f el conscious of having made no promises, and a review of our conversation, I doubt not, will convince you of the correctness of this statement. I must beg to re-affirm the statement contained in my last letter in regard to the causes which led to my election as Capitol Commissioner, and the manifest object of the Legislature to postpone the erection of the building until after another session of that body; and if you understood my verbal statement otherwise, I must have been unfortunate in the selection of language to convey my ideas.

I have now the honor to inform you that I shall proceed with the work as rapidly as a due regard to the public interest and an economical expenditure of the Capitol fund appropriated by Congress will warrant.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your ob't. sv't.,
GEO. GALLAGHER,
Acting Commissioner of Capitol.

From the foregoing, it will appear evident that I have sought to carry out the wishes of the Legislature that appointed me—that I now act under protest, and with the clear assurance that I shall be superseded in case of failure on my part—that the acting Governor has assumed the responsibility of compelling action, and that with him rests that responsibility.

Under these circumstances, I have determined to advertise for plans for the building, and for bids for clearing the ground; not, however, recognizing any right on the part of the Executive either to control my action, or supersede me in any contingency except in case of vacancy. I have done this merely for the sake of harmony and to prevent consequences which might be equally unfortunate for all interested.

The subsequent action of the Commissioners will be controlled by a due regard for prudence, economy and the best interests of the Territory, unseduced by promises and cajolery on the one hand, and unterrified by threats on the other. Feeling fully satisfied in regard to their legal *rights* and *duties*, they will fearlessly maintain the one and conscientiously endeavor to perform the other.

Please insert this letter in your valuable paper for the benefit of parties wishing information on this subject, and oblige

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Acting Capitol Commissioner.

BRIGHAM YOUNG OFFERS TO SELL OUT.—We doubt the truth of the subjoined, but give it as we find it:—"Capt. Gibson passed through St. Louis on the 16th of June, on his way to Washington, as bearer of important dispatches from Utah to the General Government. The *Democrat* understands these dispatches embrace propositions from Brigham Young, to sell out the Mormon property at Salt Lake city and vicinity to the United States, the Saints to evacuate the Territory, and remove to some point on the Pacific coast, either in the British Possessions or within the boundaries of the United States, where they will establish a new home for themselves and followers. There is no doubt that Brigham Young is induced to take this course by the recent heavy immigration to Pike's Peak, and the rapid extension of the power of the Gentiles toward the immediate neighborhood of the prophet's dominions The documents which Captain Gibson has in his possession will no doubt shortly be made public."

NORTHERN INDIANS.—The Port Townsend *Register* says the Northern Indians are now prowling about in their war canoes, to intercept and cut off any Clallams they may fall in with. No less than four canoes have been reported within twenty-four hours, all filled with armed men, who made no attempt to conceal the fact that they are after the flatheads. They say they do not wish to interfere with the "Bostons," but are bound to give the Clallams a fight.

A RING FOR HERMAN.—Some of the miners in California, says the Yreka *Journal*, have had a magnificent ring prepared, with appropriate devices, inscriptions, &c., which they intend presenting the hero of "champion belt" notoriety.

The best purifier of the blood, Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

THE BLUE WING AND ELLEN MARIA.

We published last week a statement from the Port Townsend *Register*, giving a clue to the lamented Schroter and the schooners *Blue Wing* and *Ellen Maria*. We now learn that acting Gov. McGill, with an alacrity highly commendable, dispatched by the steamer *Eliza Anderson*, on Monday last, Prosecuting Attorney Anderson to Victoria, to gather such information as will enable him to issue a requisition in proper form for the Indians suspected.

The following slip from the *Register* office came to hand on Tuesday last, by means of parties on the way from Port Townsend to Olympia, to obtain a requisition for the guilty parties:

In the *Register* of the 19th inst., we gave an account of the probable fate of the schooners *Blue Wing* and *Ellen Maria*. Since then, it appears that the authorities of Victoria have been diligently at work to ferret out the murderers, and one of them, a Hydah Indian named "Jim," was arrested and examined before Judge Pemberton, but was discharged, as the Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

We have received the following letter from Mr. Higgins, of Victoria, a gentleman worthy of every confidence, and to whom we are indebted for his exertions in having this mystery unravelled. We hope the authorities here will respond to his suggestions, and take some measures by which a requisition can be at once obtained from the Governor for the arrest of the offenders under the Extradition Treaty:

VICTORIA, July 28, 1860.

Editor Port Townsend Register:

DEAR SIR:—I noticed in your issue of last week an article asking for information in regard to an Indian suspected of murdering the crews of, and burning two schooners on Puget Sound, some 18 months ago. Since the publication of your article, the police of this city have made diligent inquiry, and succeeded yesterday in arresting a Hydah Indian, named "Jim," who is suspected of being concerned in the acts of piracy. The case was called yesterday in the Police Court, but in the absence of a requisition from the Governor of Washington Territory, Judge Pemberton was compelled to discharge him; he remarking, at the same time, that he hoped the Americans present would exert themselves to procure his re-arrest under the Extradition Treaty.

As the law in the case is plain, would it not be well if the officials of your place were to stir themselves in the matter, and procure a requisition from your acting Governor, and send an officer, armed with a writ, to this place. There is also an Indian woman who was an eye-witness to the affair; get a requisition for her also.

The police of this place assure me that they will give your officers all the assistance in their power. You will require to be active, and try and get the writ as soon as possible, to prevent the Indian escaping. Oblige me by bringing this to the notice of your authorities immediately.

Yours, truly, in haste,
D. W. HIGGINS.

MURDER.—The Yreka *Journal* says that an aged man named James Baker, who lived about one mile from Yreka, was killed on the 6th ult., while alone on his ranch, by some person or persons with a heavily loaded U. S. musket, the report of which was heard by several persons. His son, a quarter Indian, about 20 years of age, stated that he had gone out to hunt cows, and on his return found his father in the yard dead, and at a little distance three men were standing, who immediately ran off. The day after the burial of the old man, the son was arrested on the charge of murdering his father, and from the evidence elicited, was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury.

New Advertisements.

☞ Notice—A meeting of the Steilacoom Library Association will be held on Monday next, 6th instant, at 7 o'clock P.M. A full attendance of the members is earnestly desired. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

E. R. ROGERS, President.

Wm. H. Wood, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEARING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLEARING THE CAPITOL Grounds at Olympia, W. T., will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, the 29th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., when they will be opened, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The proposals should be made out at a given price per acre for clearing off the timber, taking out the stumps to a depth of ten inches, and removing the inequalities of the surface.

They should be sealed up and addressed to GEORGE GALLAGHER, Acting Capitol Commissioner, Steilacoom, W. T. The bids will be opened at Olympia at the time above mentioned.

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting all the bids, should they be considered exorbitant.

Steilacoom, W. T., July 30th, 1860.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
13:td Acting Capitol Commissioner.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE new Capitol building to be erected at Olympia, W. T., will be received by the undersigned until SATURDAY, the 29th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., at which time they will be opened and examined, and the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars paid for the plan adopted.

Parties furnishing plans and specifications will make a drawing of the building, and also a ground plan, and make out a complete list of specifications embracing materials, size, subdivisions, quality of materials, and all the minute specifications necessary for letting out a contract for the erection of said building. The entire appropriation by Congress for this purpose being thirty thousand dollars, architects will confine their plans to a structure not exceeding that amount in cost.

The plans and specifications should be sealed up and addressed to GEORGE GALLAGHER, Acting Capitol Commissioner, Steilacoom, W. T.

Steilacoom, W. T., July 30th, 1860.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
13:td Acting Capitol Commissioner.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HAYWARD & DEAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE HAYWARD,
GEORGE DEAN.

Accounts connected with the late firm will be settled by the subscriber, who will continue the business at the old place. All who are indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle as soon as possible.

Steilacoom, July 25th, 1860.

13:4* GEORGE HAYWARD.

STEILACOOM ACADEMY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HAD SEVeral years' experience as a Teacher in a High School in Pennsylvania, designs opening an Academy in Steilacoom, for the instruction of the youth of both sexes. He proposes to give a thorough practical education in the various branches, and flatters himself that he is well qualified by education for the task.

The Academic course will consist of three departments. The tuition, per quarter of eleven weeks in each department, will be as follows, viz:—

Primary Department—Orthography, &c.....$8 00
Junior Department—English Grammar, &c.....10 00
Senior Department—Algebra, &c.....12 00

The school will be opened on the first Monday in September. Parties abroad who may wish to communicate with him on the subject will address through Steilacoom Post Office, Pierce County, W. T.

13:tf REV. GEORGE W. SLOAN.

OREGON DELEGATION AT BALTIMORE.

In vain have we sought to ascertain the names of the persons who claimed and exercised the privilege of representing Oregon in the National Council of the Democracy at Baltimore.

From all the proceedings which have as yet reached us, we find these to be the sole allusions to the Oregon delegation. "*Mr. Cortney, of Oregon, was appointed Secretary.*"

"*J. r. Stevens, of Oregon, in appropriate remarks, announced the withdrawal of the delegates from Oregon from the Convention.*"

Who is "Mr Cortney?" Who ever heard of him? Where does he live? *Who sent him to* Baltimore to speak for the Democracy of this State? By whom and when was this fellow chosen to speak for us? And he is one of this precious "Oregon delegation" who *bolted* the Convention! And "Stevens of Oregon," who is he? Where does he hail from? How came *he* in the National Convention, and by what authority did he "*withdraw*" this loyal Democratic State therefrom? Both Cortney and Stevens were interlopers there, having no more right to seats as delegates from Oregon than Horace Greeley and Joshua R. Giddings, and their action shows that the latter could not more grossly have misrepresented the Democracy of Oregon than did these unknown *bolters*, Cortney and Stevens.

The above is from the Portland (Oregon) *Times* of the 28th ult. Such language, from the organ and mouthpiece of Joe Lane, is rather too severe to apply to his bosom friend and adviser, Hon. I. I. Stevens, who, in representing Oregon in the National Convention, is supposed to have done so with an eye single to the interest of Lane. It won't do—it don't sound well—this violent denunciation of your political god over the shoulders of another, and that other known to be one of his warmest adherents in the Convention. "By what authority did *he* withdraw this loyal Democratic State therefrom," forsooth? By authority of Joe Lane, to be sure. It is needless to inform to the *Times* that "Stevens of Oregon" is the Delegate of this Territory in Congress.

MORMON MISSIONARIES.

Some idea of the character of Mormon missionaries may be gathered from what Brigham Young says of them. A large batch of these reprobates were lately sent upon their travels, and, after reading over their names in the Tabernacle, Brigham Young expressed his opinion of Mormon missionaries in the following words:

"We have at times sent men on missions to get rid of them, but they have generally come back. Some think it is an imposition on the world to send such men among them; but which is best—to keep them here to pollute others, or to send them where pollution is more prevalent? Ten filthy sheep in a flock of a thousand will so besmear the whole that, to the eye of a stranger, they all appear to be worthless, when nine hundred and ninety of them are as good as can be, but for the outside smearing by the ten filthy ones. We have tried to turn the filthy ones out of the flock, but they will not always stay out. A few such defile, to outward appearance, the whole flock, and we have to bear it."

The bad odor which attaches to those Mormons who come in contact with the Gentiles is thus sought to be averted by the arch-rebel and impostor.

Elder Kimball is what is called "an eminently practical" preacher. While speaking recently in Salt Lake City, he addressed some missionaries who were about starting on a proselyting tour as follows: "Brethren, I want you to understand that it is not to be as it has been heretofore. The brother missionaries have been in the habit of picking out the prettiest women for themselves before they get here, and bringing on the ugliest for us: hereafter you have to bring them all here before taking any of them, 'and let us all have a fair shake.'"

ARMY NOTICE.

4700 BUSHELS OF OATS WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING and delivering 4700 bushels of good, sound, merchantable OATS at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., will be received at the office of the Acting Assistant Quarter master until 9 o'clock A.M., on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September next, 1860.

The Oats may be delivered from time to time until the 31st day of October next, at which period all of the Oats must have been delivered.

Proposals will be received for the whole amount required, at the rate of 36 lbs. per bushel. The price per bushel should be specified in the proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible persons, to become the sureties for the faithful execution of any contract which may be based on such proposal.

Each proposal must be endorsed "Proposals for Oats," and be addressed to the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Steilacoom, W. T., who reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should he think the interests of the service require it.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids, which will be precisely at 9 o'clock A.M., by the time at this post.

ARTHUR SHAAFF,
2d Lieutenant 4th Infantry,
A. A. Q. M.

Office of the A. A. Q. M., Fort Steilacoom, W. T., August 2d, 1860. 13:td

NOTICE.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY INTEREST IN the BANK EXCHANGE to Messrs. Deyo & Newell, all persons indebted to me by book accounts are respectfully requested to call at my office, in Robbeson & Co.'s building, Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T., and settle either by cash or notes drawing 3 per cent. per month interest. All accounts not settled on or before the first day of August, 3 per cent. per month will be charged on the same till paid.

Come, b'hoys, rustle and come to the rescue, as I am compelled to have money.

12:4 EGBERT H. TUCKER.

PLANED LUMBER.

WHO WOULD HAVE A ROUGH FLOOR when they can have a smooth one at $22 50, delivered at Steilacoom? Apply to Wm. Burlington & Co.
Or at Tumwater? Apply to C. Crosby & Co.
Or at Olympia? Apply to W. G. Dunlap.
Or at the mill, at $21 50 per thousand.
Anything that can be eaten or used about a logging camp taken in exchange.

A. J. MILLER & CO.

Save splinters in your feet and pitch in. 12:4

$10 REWARD—Lost, on Sunday evening last, 8th instant, a large POCKET-BOOK, containing a paymaster's draft for $247.54 (two hundred and forty-two dollars and twenty-four cents) besides a soldier's discharge and several letters in German. The contents of the pocket book are of no value to anybody but the owner. The above reward, with the thanks of the owner, will be given for the return of said pocket-book, with its contents, to this office. 10:tf

STEILACOOM
Drug Store.

JUST OPENED, A COMPLETE ASSORTment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ALSO—Every variety of

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

All the superior Patent Medicines, also Alcohol, Camphene, Turpentine, Varnishes, &c., constantly on hand.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced apothecary.

3-1:tf WM. BEDINGTON & CO.

Special Notices.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potas.

Is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass; admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood. It cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter, removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin, cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists,
23:8m 143 and 145 Clay st. San Francisco.

☞ "Revelation."—Stated meetings of the Steilacoom Circle of the Order of S. S. S. will be held "back of the veil within the Temple," in the first and third phases of the moon. All members in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the P. G.

G. G. Q., Sec'y

Steilacoom, June 14th, 1860.

I. O. of O. F.

THE regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are held on the second and fourth Saturday evenings in each month, at 8½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend. URBAN E. HICKS, Sec'y.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 2.

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend. W. H. WOOD, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1.

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. MCELROY, W. M.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of R., meets in Steilacoom on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

L. F. THOMPSON, W. S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ The following letter, which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine to the editors of the "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal," San Francisco, for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, June 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

GENTLEMEN—My attention has been recently called to an article in the December number of your journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M.D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these the degree was granted. The ad eundem degree as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives us no power to do so. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on

Yours, very respectfully,
H. RAND,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby, that Dr. L. J. Czapkay has served, during the contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance, whom I have given his this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self-sacrifice and undeserved misfortune. KOSSUTH LOUIS

Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, January 6th, 1852.

☞ Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco, California. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

Persons at a distance wishing to lose time in correspondence, please enclose $10 in the letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases.

L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,
3 1:3m San Francisco, Cal.

TIME! TIME!

A WATCHMAKER
IN
STEILACOOM!

JAMES E. D. JESTER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

HAS LOCATED IN STEILACOOM, WHERE he hopes, by strict attention to business and superior work, to merit the confidence and patronage of the citizens of Pierce County and vicinity.

A good assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY

Constantly on hand. Repairs thorough and warranted.

Work from adjoining towns received, and returned free of express charges.

Shop on Commercial street, near Balch. 46tf

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

CHEAP CASH STORE!

MRS. F. PARKINSON, LATE FROM THE Atlantic States, has opened in Steilacoom a

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods Store,

Where she will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description. Head Dresses, and every article in the Fancy Goods line, for sale cheap for cash. Also, machine stitching done in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Store on Commercial street, next door to McCaw & Co.'s new brick store. 3-1:tf

BOOK, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER
AND
Seed Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY GIVE notice that they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

POETICAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS;

Also BLANK BOOKS and BLANK FORMS of all descriptions.

Stationery, Wall Paper, and Seeds,

All of the best quality, and cheap for cash, at their new store, adjoining Balch & Webber's wharf.

LIGHT & PACKARD,
3-1:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

PUGET SOUND
BAKERY
AND
COFFEE HOUSE.

HENRY KORTER,

A PRACTICAL BAKER, TAKES THIS method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has opened a

BAKERY AND COFFEE HOUSE

IN STEILACOOM,

On Lafayette street, between Balch and Main sts, where he will at all times be ready to dispense the best of BREAD, CAKES, PIES, &c., as well as LUNCHES, (comprising a good variety of eatables) with Tea and Coffee.

The prevailing system in all large cities, of supplying families at their residences with Fresh Bread daily, has been adopted at this establishment. Those wishing to be served in this way can be accommodated on leaving their orders with me at the above place.

Cakes, Pies, and Confectionery made to order; also Baking and Roasting done daily.

Fresh Rolls and Coffee constantly on hand, ready to be served at any hour of the day and evening, from 6 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night.

3:3-tf HENRY KORTER.

PORK—20 bbls Eastern packed Pork;
Also Domestic do do;
For sale by
McCAW & CO.

NAILS—On hand, an assortment of Cut Nails,
For sale by
McCAW & CO.

OLD TOM—200 gallons Old Tom on hand and for sale cheap, by
S. McCAW & CO.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There is a regular stampede this summer among our Ministers of the Gospel—they are all going to Europe. Every steamer that has sailed the past few weeks has carried out one or more. The *Adriatic*, that sailed from New York on the 2d, had on board enough of piety, learning and eloquence to stock any first-class European city. Many visit the old world for their health (indeed it is now the orthodox remedy for all complaints that pulpit flesh is heir to) and some go to while away the pastoral vacation of two months or more, which it is now the fashion to give city ministers. One sensation preacher, Wm. P. Corbitt, crosses the ocean, it is said, to try his revival talent against the renowned Spurgeon.

The committee of the House of Representatives on the Pacific Railroad have reported a bill providing for the construction of one trunk and two branch roads, by the Southern and Central Routes, but the consideration of the bill will be postponed till the next session of Congress.

The two House of Congress have agreed to prolong the session one week from the 18th of June, for the transaction of pressing business, and to give the President time thoroughly to examine all bills. It will, however, positively adjourn on the 25th.

The President and members of the Cabinet are highly indignant at the censures and charges of maladministration which have passed the House of Representatives by a party vote.

Brigham Young, with several of his dignitaries of the church, was in Philadelphia a short time ago He is negotiating for the purchase of a paper mill, which he proposes to set up in his city.

The late destructive tornado at the West, according to the calculation of the Chicago *Tribune*, swept over a space of four hundred and fifty miles, without diminution of force, smiting towns, farms, forests and everything on the surface of the earth, with appalling violence and destruction. Towns were laid low, and whole forests were crushed in an instant, and large streams of water literally scooped out by the mighty tempest. The course of the tornado is now traced from Fort Dodge, Webster county, Iowa, more than two hundred miles west of the Mississippi river, to the northeastern corner of Ottawa county, Michigan.

The subject of the cattle epidemic is alarming the New Jersey people. On the 6th they held a special meeting at Elizabeth, to adopt protective measures against its further increase. A report was received from Mr. Gun, of New York, detailing the symptoms of the disease, and the sum of $1000 was pledged for the expenses of preparing and printing a work in which the origin, progress and means of cure, if any, of the disease shall be fully treated.

A very unpleasant incident, connected with the stay of the Japanese in Baltimore, was the theft of two swords belonging to the embassy. They were stolen from one of the rooms during the momentary absence of the Japanese attendant. Much indignation was felt at the loss of the weapons.

Capt. John Reeves, Naval Architect for the Sultan of Turkey for twenty-one years, is now in Washington preferring charges against the American Consul at Constantinople, John P. Brown. Brown has been sent for, and is now there. The State Department has the matter under advisement. Other parties also complain of Mr. Brown, and the probability is that his course while in Turkey will be investigated by Congress.

Col. Delafield, Superintendent of West Point Academy, is about to retire from that station, his four years' term having expired. An effort is making to procure the successorship for Capt. Wallen, recently on a military exploring expedition in Oregon, and said to be an efficient officer.

Dr. Wm. P. Young, Jr., and Dr. Webster Landley, of Washington City, have been commissioned as surgeons and physicians to accompany the captured Africans on their return voyage to the coast of Africa.

The military appropriation bill now before the Senate contains the items of $250,000 for the manufacture of arms at the national armories; $63,000 for improvements and new machinery at the Springfield armory; $65,500 for the same at Harper's Ferry armory; $6,350 for the Allegheny arsenal; $50,000 for the Benicia arsenal; $15,000 for the Charleston arsenal; $28,450 for Fort Monroe arsenal; $43,000 for the Texas arsenal; $11,000 for the Watervliet arsenal, &c. The Senate have increased the army appropriations for the quartermaster's department, for barracks, ordnance, &c., and also added the item of $700,000 for Texan mounted volunteers.

A woman in New York, before going to the theatre, a few evenings since, took the precaution to secrete $100 in bank notes in a chamber of the kitchen range, where she thought they would be safe from burglars or thievish servants. The fascinations of the play drove all thought of the matter from her mind till the next morning, when she descended to the kitchen to find a deposit of ashes where the notes were laid, they having been burnt up.

There is a wonderfully mean man up in Noble county, Indiana. Some time ago he got a divorce from his wife, who, being left without support, became a charge upon the county. The husband solicited and obtained the keeping of her; and he now maintains her as a pauper, at the expense of the county.

The new crop of coffee in Brazil is larger than ever before known, the limbs of the trees having to be propped up to prevent their breaking beneath the weight of the growing berries. The new crop would be in market about the middle of June.

A policeman named Mathew Hues was hanged in the New Orleans parish prison yard on the 15th of June, for the murder of Henry Hyams on the 4th of November. It was a case of cowardly assassination.

The family of A. F. Cornwall, of Tipton, Iowa, was poisoned lately by eating the leaves of pie-plant cooked for greens. Let it be remembered by every one that the leaf of the pie-plant is very dangerous food.

Letters from Jerusalem complain of the desecration of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The dome has fallen in, and the church is partially inundated with water.

The Legislature of Maryland, at its last session, passed a law prohibiting the manumission of slaves, by deed or will, after the 1st of June, 1860.

The Petersburg Intelligencer figures up the actual State debt of Virginia to be upward of $48,000,000, with no prospect of any diminution.

The number of sea-going vessels in the world is about 85,000, of which two-thirds belong to England and the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The dates from Europe are to July 9. The news from Sicily is to the effect that the Neapolitans still held posession of the strong places surrounding Palermo. An armistice had been proposed in the following terms:

1st. The retention of their respective positions by both parties.

2d. To attend to the wounded and remove them on board the fleet.

3d. Permission to supply provisions to the hospitals for the poor.

4th. That the municipality should address a petition to the Royal Commissioner for the concession of such laws and regulations as are deemed necessary for the country.

The first three points were consented to by Garibaldi, but the fourth was rejected peremptorily, and the conference was broken off.—Nevertheless hostilities did not commence the following day, and the armistice is still under discussion.

An English steamer had arrived at Marseilles, with volunteers and money for Garibaldi.

A telegram from Naples says that the King has proposed to grant a constitution based upon French instructions.

The Pope is reported to have expressed the belief that Napoleon and Victor Emanuel have resolved to execute the scheme proposed in the pamphlet entitled "The Pope and the Congress."

A Paris dispatch says France promptly refused the request of Naples for foreign intervention in Sicily.

The London *Advertiser* says that the effect of the passage of Mr. McKennon's amendment to the Reform bill, will be the postponement of the bill indefinitely, in which contingency Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone will resign. It is understood that Lord Clarendon, in that case, would return to the Foreign Office, and Cornwall Lewis be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Conservatives do not want the Palmerston administration overthrown.

On 5th June Lord Palmerston stated that the Government intended to furnish ships to survey the northern seas, in connection with the project for a telegraph cable via Ireland to America.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, in a review of the alleged tendencies of France to war, says the nation is indifferent even to the question of the Rhenish frontier. A war with England would perhaps be popular for a few weeks, but assuredly on condition of its being invariably successful, and as short as possible—shorter even than the campaign in Lombardy. The Emperor of France is not one of those who believe that we have degenerated. Any struggle between Great Britain and France must be a struggle of life or death: not a campaign, but a war, perhaps equal in duration to the last, in which all Europe would be involved. France is not likely to rush into a war merely to satisfy a failed rancor. There can be really no desire of the French people and army to be constantly at war, and particularly at war with England. The war with Russia was viewed with indifference by the nation, and the war with Austria was regarded with marked dissatisfaction at the commencement, and disappointment at the end. The people know what ruin would follow from a war with a country like England.

It was mentioned some time since, by telegraph, that Gen. Walker, with a party of officers, had left New Orleans in a sailing vessel for some point in Central America, but the fact elicited very little attention from the public. It may be interesting to learn that it is now stated by parties who are supposed to be well informed on the matter, that his destination is one of the Bay islands which have been recently ceded by England to the Republic of Honduras. The people of Ruatan had protested against returning under the sway of the Honduras government, so that they are at present, as it were, independent. The island is populated by about 400 people, of a mixed race, the Indian and West India negro preponderating. The probability is that Walker expects to create some kind of a government organization there, and thus obtain a foothold for himself somewhere in the Central American region, with a view to future action.

The Deseret *News* of 18th June says: Major Howe, with three companies of dragoons that have lately been stationed at Camp Floyd, passed through Salt Lake City on the 7th, for Fort Hall, where report says the troops are to be stationed during the season to protect the emigration passing on the northern route. By the movement of the dragoons northward, in the absence of the artillery company on the mail and express route, Camp Floyd is nearly deserted—there being but two skeleton companies—E and I, 10th Infantry—left there to guard the stores; and some who have come from there since the departure of Major Howe with his command, report that the post, with its surroundings, has a very desolate appearance.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York closed their annual labors at the Apollo Rooms in that city last month. A resolution was adopted condemning the practice of putting masonic symbols on signs and business cards. The committee appointed to confer with the Kane Monument Association recommended the subordinate lodges to contribute to the funds of that association such sums as their judgment may approve, stating that it was their desire to make it in the main a masonic enterprise. The design was been adopted, and the structure is not to cost over $10,000. The monument is to be erected in the Central Park.

The government are to have difficulty in enforcing the collection of the bond of George Law and Gustavus A. Conner, sureties of Mr. Fowler. They have already served notice upon the United States Dirtict Attorney of a motion for an injunction to restrain the Government from taking any steps for that purpose. Their position is, that the bond was given in blank to Mr. Fowler with the express understanding that Mr. Oliver Charlick was to be joined as one of the sureties. As this was not done, it is claimed that Mr. Fowler had no authority to deliver up the bond.

DESERTERS.—Some thirteen soldiers deserted from Lieut. Piper's command, in the vicinity of Jacksonville, recently, while on their way to Klamath Lake.

I. O. OF O. F. IN CALIFORNIA.—The Independent Order of Odd Fellows in California number eighteen encampments, seventy-eight subordinate lodges, and about 4000 members.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the Estate of ROSALIE BASTIAN, deceased, by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to me, at my office, in the town of Steilacoom, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM H. WOOD, Administrator.

Steilacoom, W. T., July 27th, 1860. 12t

GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND Crockeryware for sale by

12:tf BALCH & WEBBER.

CALICOES—Some yards of Calicos of the latest styles and fast colors, suited to the Indian trade.

For sale by

S. McCAW & CO.

CHOPPED FEED—Hourse & Mason's Patent Hay Cutters on hand and for sale by

S. McCAW & CO.

Miscellaneous.

Puget Sound

DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN,

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESsary for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.

No charge made except for price of the medicines.

Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.

8:5-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

General Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED KEEPS CONstantly on hand a general variety of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
WOODENWARE,
CROCKERYWARE,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
FURNITURE,
FANCY GOODS,
PERFUMERY,
DRY GOODS,
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
&c., &c., &c.,

All on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

8:1:tf PHILIP KEACH.

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as

Pork,	Dried Apples,
Bacon,	Dried Peaches,
Hams,	Soap,
Salmon,	Starch,
Butter,	Sugar,
Cheese,	Crushed do.
Flour,	Adamantine Candles,
Beans,	Saleratus,
Rice,	Pepper,
Peas,	Alspice,
Potatoes,	Cloves,
Salt, fine,	Mustard,
Salt, coarse,	Capers,
Tobacco,	Table Sauces,
Molasses,	Can Oysters,
Syrup,	Can Lobsters,
Vinegar,	Can Chickens,
Nails,	Can Beef,
Glass,	Can Peaches,
Axes,	Bottled Peaches,
Buckets,	Brandy Peaches,
Brooms,	Can Apples,
White Lead,	Can Strawberries,
Oil,	Can Pie Fruits,
Turpentine,	Bottled Pie Fruits,
Lamp Oil,	Ex. Lemons,
Olive Oil,	Ex. Vanilla,
Coffee,	Ex. Orange,
Tea,	Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to

the wants of the community.

Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

H. G. WILLIAMSON,

LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT THE old stand of H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO., all the finest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,

ALSO,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

BACON,
HAMS,
LARD,
TOBACCO,
CANDLES,
CAN FRUITS,
HONEY,
OYSTERS,

BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

50:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

DELIN & SHOREY,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

FURNITURE,

Next door to the Puget Sound Herald Office,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Wardrobes,
Tables,
Bounces,
Writing Desks,
Book Cases,

And everything in the CABINET-MAKING line.

Orders from any point on the Sound will be promptly executed.

12:tf DELIN & SHOREY.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE—In the District Court in and for Pierce County.

To WILLIAM B. RANKEN:—You are hereby notified that William M. Randall has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than three months after the 18th day May, A.D. 1860, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover of the said William B. Ranken the sum of $931 claimed to be due for services rendered.

B. F. KENDALL, Attorney for plaintiff.

Complaint filed March 27th, 1860. 8:9m

PUGET SOUND

BREWERY,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MARTIN SCHMIEG,

HAVING ENLARGED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO MEET the increased demand for his

Lager Beer,

Is now prepared to fill orders from any part of the Territory. Terms cash.

22:tf MARTIN SCHMIEG, Steilacoom.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN the Stables heretofore kept by J. J. Westbrook, in Olympia and Steilacoom, will always keep Saddle Horses, Buggies Teams, &c., to accommodate the public.

We will keep the best of everything in our line, and our aim will be to please and be pleased.

Horses left at our stables to be kept will receive the best of care, &c. Give us a call and get the worth of your money.

49:tf WINSOR & LAMAN.

MARANCY & THIBAULT,

PRACTICAL GARDENERS,

Steilacoom, W. T.,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE PUBlic of Steilacoom and vicinity in arranging and ornamenting Gardens, setting out Fruit Trees, etc. They will also have constantly for sale, from the earliest to the latest period of each season, every variety of Vegetables grown in Washington Territory.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, at Mr. Clark's garden, Steilacoom. 8-1:tf

PLOWS—Boston Steel Clipper and Eagle Cast Iron Plows on hand and for sale by

S. McCAW & CO.

COARSE SALT—In bbls and for sale by

S. McCAW & CO.

Business Cards.

P. J. MOOREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

STEILACOOM, W. T. 10:tf

FRANK CLARK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OFFICE—Corner of Commercial and Main streets,

STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

S. McCAW & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c.

N.B.—Liberal terms for cash

1-1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

DEALER IN

STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

8-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.

BALCH & WEBBER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS;
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

☞ In connection with the store there is a commodious WHARF, at which vessels of any class can lay at low tide.

Store corner of Clickatat and Snoqualmoo streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

Shipping.

U. S. MAIL LINE

FROM

OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER

ELIZA ANDERSON,

THOMAS WRIGHT, Commander,

Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, for

STEILACOOM,	SEATTLE,
PORT MADISON,	PORT GAMBLE,
PORT LUDLOW,	PORT TOWNSEND,
WHIDBY'S ISLAND,	NEW DUNGINESS,
BELLINGHAM BAY,	SAN JUAN ISLAND,
AND VICTORIA, V. I.	

The ELIZA ANDERSON has been recently refitted, and now offers superior accommodations for passengers. Her freighting capacity has been enlarged, and cattle, produce, &c., will be carried at reduced prices.

For further particulars, address

JOHN H. SCRANTON.

Olympia, May 4, 1860. 2-2:tf

BALCH & WEBBER'S

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS

BETWEEN

Puget Sound

AND

San Francisco

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORK, 300 Tons,
A. Y. TRASK, Commander;

Brig W. D. RICE, 300 Tons,
— BUDDINGTON, Commander;

And other vessels as the trade requires.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers.

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

Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

BALCH & WEBBER,	BALCH & WEBBER,
Pier 20, Steuart street, San Francisco.	Steilacoom, W. T. 1tf

TOWING, FREIGHTING, ETC.

THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER

RANGER,

Now plying on the waters of Puget Sound, will be ready at all times to tow rafts or carry freight to or from any ports or mills on the Sound.

Orders left at Balch & Webber's store, in Steilacoom; Phillips & Sons, Olympia; or at the various post-offices on the Sound, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Freight carried and towing done on the most reasonable terms. 7:tf

NOTICE

TO

LAND CLAIMANTS AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE ARRANGEments with experienced and reliable Attorneys at Washington, D. C., in connection with whom he will attend to

The Procuring of Patents

Under the donation and pre-emption Acts of Congress, applicable to Washington Territory.

Contested Cases

Between adverse claimants in the local Land Office, and on appeal to the General Land Office.

Cases of Conflict of Boundaries,

And all contests relating to the Public Lands generally, either in the local or General Land Office.

Claims of all kinds against the United States.

To be prosecuted before Congress, in the Court of Claims, or in any of the Executive departments of the Government.

Land claimants should be aware that appeals are in all cases admissible from the local offices to the General Land Office, and thence to the Secretary of the Interior. Also, that they have no title until the patent issues.

In acquiring the right to a patent, three things are requisite on the part of a claimant:

1st—A strict compliance with the provisions of the Act on which the claim is based.

2d—Proof of such compliance, at the time and in the mode prescribed.

3d—A careful observance, throughout, of prescribed forms. An omission or defect in any of these particulars renders the claim liable to be suspended or rejected at any time before patent issues.

The importance to claimants, in acquiring title, of having the advice and assistance of persons familiar with the Land Laws, the forms, rules and regulations of the Department, as well as the decisions rendered in analogous cases, must be apparent to all.

B. F. DENNISON,
Attorney at Law,
8-1:tf Port Townsend, W. T.

GALLAGHER'S

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,

HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.

Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
8-1y Commercial st., Steilacoom.

Steilacoom Bakery

CHAS. EISENBEIS & CO., HAVING ESTABLISHED a Bakery in Steilacoom, for the manufacture of

Pilot Bread,
Ugston Crackers,
Soda and Sugar Crackers,
&c. &c. &c.

Are now prepared to furnish to shipping and consumers generally the above kinds of Bread, all of which are warranted to be superior to Eastern Biscuit or Crackers, both for quality and keeping. They also make all varieties of Pies, Cakes, etc., which are either kept on hand or made to order.

A complete assortment of Confectionery kept constantly on hand. The patronage of the shipping of the Sound and the public generally respectfully solicited.

CHAS. EISENBEIS & CO.,
20:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

San Francisco.

PARTICULAR

NOTICE

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY HAS ACQUIRED A REPutation far more enviable than any Whisky ever offered in Barrels or Half Barrels in California. Its

SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

has become so fully appreciated, that the demand for it has largely increased, and the quantity now sold is much greater than any other brand of Whisky on the Pacific Coast.

CAUTION.

The great reputation of the EUREKA WHISKY, imported exclusively by ourselves, has induced parties in San Francisco to put up a cheap article of Whisky, in imitation packages, branding it

"EUREKA WHISKY,"

using the same style of letter as on the genuine imported article, and also, using our shipping mark "J. T. D.," sometimes transposing the letters to avoid detection.

This common Whisky is palmed off, to a large extent, on the unsuspecting purchaser, for the GENUINE EUREKA, thus enabling the seller to make large profits on a cheap imitation Whisky, which is sold on the reputation of the genuine article.

To protect ourselves, and enable purchasers to guard against imposition, every package of the

GENUINE EUREKA WHISKY

will, in future, have the following brand, viz.

"WM. NEWELL & CO., S. F."

burnt into the head.

Purchasers will please take particular notice of this brand, as none other is genuine.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTE.—The genuine EUREKA WHISKY is for sale by most of the Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 3-1:tf

DALY'S

Aromatic Valley

WHISKY,

FOR MEDICINAL USE,

HAS NOW TAKEN THAT POSITION IN the world's estimation which justifies its Proprietor in claiming for it

A SUPERIORITY UNRIVALED,

Produced, as it is, by a process known only to the Manufacturer, and extracted from the choicest grain, which grows nowhere but in a favored locality in the Valley of the Monongahela, and containing no particle of deleterious admixture; it has acquired a reputation for perfect purity and intrinsic excellence, based solely upon its inherent merit, which the Proprietor does not intend shall ever be forfeited. Its universal use by the

MEDICAL PROFESSION;

is most urgently recommended. Already has it found its way into the principal public and private Hospitals in the country, and wherever it has been once used, it forthwith becomes a necessity.

The attention of consumers is called to the certificates of the following well-known Chemists:

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON, Mass., April 17th, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

Dear Sir—I have made a chemical analysis of your "Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it a pure, fine-flavored Rye Whisky, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M.D., State Assayer.

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of "Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it to be a pure article, of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your "Aromatic Valley Whisky" is received, and, after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients so frequently used.

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

CAUTION.

It has come to my knowledge that parties in San Francisco have resorted to the base artifice of attempting to forge my label, with some slight alterations, using the name "DELAY'S" instead of DALY'S Aromatic Valley Whisky," and also using the word "CUMBERLAND" instead of "Monongahela."

These Bogus Labels have been put on bottles of entirely different shape from mine, containing the commonest trash, and packed in cases intended to imitate and branded similar to the genuine, using the name "DELAY'S" instead of "DALY'S."

Dealers as well as consumers are cautioned not to be imposed upon by this bogus article.

Particular attention is called to the shape of my Bottle, which is unlike any other, and also to the name "William H. Daly, New York," blown in each bottle.

I have no fears of this or any other spurious article interfering with the sale of my

AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY,

but I cannot allow such a base fraud to be practised upon honest merchants and the unsuspecting consumer without noticing it.

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Proprietor.
NEW YORK.

NOTE:

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY

Is for sale by most of the respectable Liquor Houses in California.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.
3-1:tf San Francisco.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop,

SAN FRANCISCO.

(First street.)

WE CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE, AT the above well-known establishment,

STEAM ENGINES,

Quartz. Flour,

AND

SAW-MILLS,

And other Machinery of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

From the long experience we have had, and the superior tools and machinery and the very large collection of patterns at our command, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best style of work with dispatch, and at the lowest rates, are not surpassed on the Pacific coast.

Rocks Iron Screws, for Quartz Mills, made at the shortest notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.

GODDARD, HANCOCK & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.,
3-3:6m First st., San Francisco.

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE.

128 Washington st.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific coast.

20:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

NEW MUSIC STORE!

GRAY & HERWIG

HAVE REMOVED TO RABE'S BUILDING,

163 Clay street, 3d door above Montgomery.

Pianos! Pianos!

HALLET & DAVIS'S CELEBRATED Pianofortes.

WOODWARD & BROWN'S celebrated Pianofortes.

BROWN, ALLEN & CO.'S celebrated Pianofortes.

Just received, a fine assortment of instruments, which we offer at very low rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Melodeons! Melodeons! Melodeons!

FROM G. A. PRINCE & CO.

New Music! New Music! New Music!

Also, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, etc. etc.

GRAY & HERWIG,
8 1:6m 176 Clay st.

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS, AND HARDWAREMEN, Music, Fancy Goods and Toy Dealers, &c., &c.,

WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES in their line,

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

AT

A. KOHLER'S,

2d floor, Howard's new building, Sansome st.

Between Commercial and Clay streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Now unpacking, a fine assortment of

PIANOS, MELODEONS,

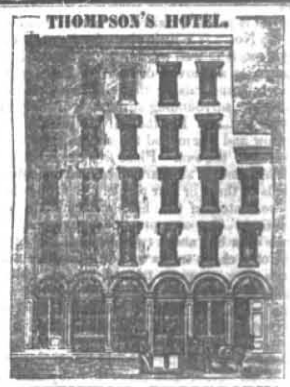
Brass and Wood Instruments,

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS, &c.

All being direct importations, they must and will be sold cheap. Let all give him a call, and judge for themselves.

37:3mts A. KOHLER.

THOMPSON'S HOTEL.



ATTENTION, EVERYBODY!

New Arrangements!

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF

BOARD AND LODGING!

AS ALL OTHER HOTEL KEEPERS ADdress the public in general, it is to the lovers of Roast-beef, Plum-pudding, fresh butter, eggs and Irish potatoes, with other articles too numerous to mention, in Pierce County and the world in general, whom Fred. Thompson wishes to address on this occasion. In disposing of the above articles to cash customers and moderate consumers, Mr. Thompson wishes to inform the public that he has fitted up and renovated the splendid and capacious house on the corner of Commercial and Main streets, in the populous and thriving city of Steilacoom, which commands not only a full view of the city, but also an unobstructed view of the Sound and adjacent country, where travelers and others can at all times, night or day, be handsomely accommodated. To please his customers, and at considerable expense, he has engaged the service of an excellent French cook, who will spare no pains to please everybody. With the aid of Commodore Scranton, I have also secured the services of two distinguished Celestials from the Flowery Kingdom, who will act as waiters to my numerous patrons. The Celestials in question have formerly a part of the noted Gov. Yeh's household, but after that great house a captive, they fled to the Fraser River gold mines, where the worthy Commodore (who has taken an interest in Steilacoom) procured them at considerable expense. The anxious and curious can call and see for themselves. Another good reason why travelers should patronize me is, they are never eaten up by mosquitoes nor driven out of the house by skunks.

The man that used to give credit has just stepped out. As your humble servant has no desire to follow in his disastrous footsteps, my motto shall be, henceforth and forever,

"PLENTY TO EAT, AND NO CREDIT."

Est, hungry traveler, eat till you burst—
You know I don't credit—don't ask for trust;
I've trusted too many, and found it no joke,
So now I must stop it, or else I'll get broke.

L. F. THOMPSON,
Proprietor of Thompson's Hotel,
8:7 tf Steilacoom, W. T.

U. S. MAIL

AND

Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE of stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers.

The stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays, punctually at 8 o'clock, A.M., each day, connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia River.

H. WINSOR,
49:tf J. D. LAMAN.

STEILACOOM

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABlished himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention entirely to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.

Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.

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

STABLING furnished at moderate rates.

1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

NEW GOODS!

Just Received,

EX W. D. RICE, A LARGE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS,

GROCERIES,

LIQUORS, &c. &c.

For sale by BALCH & WEBBER.

50:tf Cor. Commercial and Balch sts, Steilacoom.

Agriculture.

The Garden.

Many farmers cannot find time to raise those articles of comfort and luxury which are eaten by the laboring classes of the cities.

The garden is planted with potatoes, beans, a little corn to boil with them, a bed of beets and onions, and perhaps a few tomatoes, so that the variety of food placed upon their tables is not as large as would conduce to their health and enjoyment. If it can be done, select a piece of ground that is sufficiently moist not to suffer by drought, and having manured it well, plow it thoroughly—if two or three times, so much the better. Those that are so disposed, can display their taste in arranging the different articles raised, in a pleasing, attractive manner, so as to be an ornament to the homestead, as well as of great service, in supplying food for the family.

In selecting the kinds of vegetables and fruits to be raised, care should be taken to raise such as ripen at different times, so that the table will be well supplied throughout the entire season. A practical farmer who is in comfortable circumstances, once remarked to us that he could not afford to raise strawberries, and other fruit of like nature; it would do for those who got their money some other way, but farmers could not afford to eat them. Now this is a great mistake. Who has a better right to the best fruits of the earth, than the man who spends his life in working upon the soil?

We say to all who have any land, cultivate not only the coarser vegetables, but many others, and such fruits as will add comfort and happiness to the family.

Do not plant too soon; wait patiently until the ground is in a suitable condition. How often and keep the earth as much pulverized as possible, and it will be found that a garden of half an acre will not only increase the wholesome luxuries of the family, but add much to the profits of the farmer.

The Lima Bean.—This is probably the best leguminous plant in our gardens. It has a rich, sweet, and buttery flavor, which can be compared to nothing but itself. In the neighborhood of each of our large cities several hundred acres are annually devoted to this plant, so great a favorite is it with everybody, in season and out of season.

And it is easily raised. As the Summer at the North is a little short for its full enjoyment, it is well to hurry it forward in Spring by a shovel or two of manure in each hill, and raising the hill three inches above the surrounding surface, will help in giving a start. Let the soil all around be mellow and warm, and the situation be well opened to the sun. Plant five or six beans in a hill, and, if all start, thin them out afterwards to three or four plants. Set the poles in the center of the hill, at the time of planting. Our own practice is to plant in drills on a bed about two feet wide, by the side of a cheap trellis or frame, and as the vines grow, they are trained up on twine leaders. This gives them more light and air than when they wind together upon poles, gives stronger growth, and hastens their maturity. When the vines have grown seven or eight feet high, they should be off, so as to cause an earlier and fuller development of the pods below.

Liquid Manure for the Garden.—Every man who has a sink spout, has a fountain of wealth at his back door. The application of liquid manure to meadows or farms may be at some distance in the future, but for its use in gardens the time has already come. A good many laborers, mechanics and villagers are already trying it, and finding it just the thing.

If you have nothing better, sink a half hogshead a foot or two in your garden, in the most convenient place, and run a leader from a sink spout into it. A watering pot is the best thing to put it on with, but not at all essential. An old pail and dipper, kept for the purpose, will answer. When the plants are well up, and begin to grow nicely, apply the liquid two or three times a week, just at night. It is excellent for vegetables and the small fruits, and for grapes and pears, until they begin to approach maturity. It not only increases their size, but improves their flavor.

To Raise Pumpkins.—It is a common and successful practice among all Yankee farmers to plant pumpkin-seed among their corn and potatoes at the first hoeing.—Some plant at same time as the corn. This course, when the soil is rich and mellow, gives a tolerable crop of pumpkins, without any considerable addition of labor, but we do not consider it as profitable as to devote a piece of land exclusively to pumpkins. One kind of a crop at a time, thoroughly worked, we have found, as a general thing, to prove most profitable.

Pumpkins planted in hills, three seeds in a hill, and hills eight feet apart each way, the vines stopped in by pinching off the end when they have grown six or eight feet, will give an immense yield, and of a quality superior to those grown among corn. The soil should be loamy, rich, or with plenty of well-rotted manure, thoroughly mixed in the whole field, and the hills should be as nearly level with the surface of the land as possible.

Plowing.—Much labor in after culture will be saved by thorough plowing of corn ground. See that the sods are well laid over, otherwise the grass will give much trouble. Keep the plow out of wet lands until dry enough to turn up, without leaving hard lumps, which will be almost as useless as stones throughout the season. Continue to deepen the soil by more thorough tillage. Subsoiling may often be cheaply done by following in each furrow with a light one-horse plow.

Cure for Bots.—One pint strong vinegar, two ounces pulverized alum—thoroughly mixed; to which add, the instant you are ready to give it to the animal, two table spoonfuls of soft soap, and shake it up. After giving it to the horse, give him moderate exercise.

The Rat-Tail Cactus.

We cut the following extract from a series of "Anecdotes of Mike Walsh," now publishing in the N. Y. *Leader:*

At the foot of the Capitol gardens in Pennsylvania avenue (on the right hand side when you are fronting that building) is an inclosed space—national property—containing one or more tenements and some conservatories and hot houses. Here for some years, and until his death, enjoying Uncle Sam's patronage, sojourned a Frenchman, learned in botany and many other sciences. Some companions, while passing these premises, were vaunting his acquirements to Mike, who, from a spirit of contradiction, called them in question. He doubted whether these eminent botanists knew the difference between oats and wheat, and believed he said, that a Bowery boy could persuade them that corn was clover. Finally Mike undertook, "botanically," to deceive the Frenchman with whatever he could pick up where they stood, in the lane skirting his premises. From a wreck of flower pots and rubbish, he selected one sound pot and a dead rat lying near the heap. Placing the rat in the flower pot, he covered it up with mould, leaving out the tail, which he fixed perpendicularly by tying it carefully with a small green stick, which happened to be "convenient" among the garden rubbish. He next called on the professor and told him that a friend, L eut.——, (whose ship, having touched at one of the islands of the then *terra incognita*, Japan, had excited some interest,) had presented him with a very curious kind of cactus. This he wished the professor to examine. No one, Mike said, had been able to make it out, and he might have it for ten years and not find five people who would: so he hardly felt justified in keeping it out of a public collection, and yet he did not like to part with a keepsake from a friend.

The Professor eagerly repaired to examine the vegetable curiosity. After a close inspection, he determined what it was, or, at least, christened it by a fine Greek name—two words, as Mike said, averaging sixteen letters. The Professor exhausted himself in persuading Mike that the interests of science required that he should sacrifice to them the sentiments of friendship, by surrendering this fair production of the vegetable kingdom to the keeping of the botanist. The reluctant Mike eventually consented, on the willing and solemn assurances of the Professor that it would be tended with the utmost care; and so it was. Placed in a hot-house, it was cautiously but carefully sprinkled with water at a temperature of seventy degrees by the thermometer. It was noticed and described in the *National Intelligencer*. The notice was copied into the other papers. The plant was exhibited with pride to several eminent individuals: at length, with the heat and moisture, the tip of the tail began to excoriate. The Professor was delighted—it was budding. It was examined with great interest by one of his chief patrons, "the great Daniel," to whom the botanist promised one of the first slips for Marshfield. "It was too good a joke to keep," said Mike, "especially in a hot house, so before long they smelt a rat." The wrath and shame of the Professor was excessive, and so was the indignation of the great Daniel, not at the author of the joke, but at the unfortunate botanist, whom he stigmatized as a "d—d frog-eating Frenchman, through whom he had been taken in, and who ought to have known better."

Introduction of Cattle into New England.—The first cattle imported into New England, and probably the first introduced into America, were brought by Winslow, who went to England in 1623 to procure supplies for the infant Plymouth colony. He returned in the *Charity*, in 1624, bringing three heifers and a bull, "the first beginning," says Bradford, "of any cattle of that kind in the land." According to Captain John Smith, in his account of New England, there were at Plymouth in 1624 "some cattle and goats, but many swine and poultry." When the Pilgrim colonists dissolved partnership with the London adventurers under whose auspices the colony was planted, in 1627, there was a division of the stock and land hitherto the joint property of the adventurers and of their associates on the soil. One cow and two goats were assigned by lot to every six persons or shares, "and swine, though more in number, by the same rule"

Corn gains nothing by haste in planting. Many cultivators turn over the sod early, and leave it until the grass roots have started; then, when the ground is warm and the weather settled, the field is well harrowed, which checks the growth of grass and weeds, and renders the after cultivation easier. Marking out the rows should be done with a very light plow, or better, with a marker made of a strip of scantling with pins set at the right distance for the rows, and two handles like a plow to guide it. The whiffletree can be attached by two trace chains passing to staples near the ends of the scantling. Deep furrows to receive the seed remain wet a long time if much rain falls, injuring the young grain or even preventing germination.

To Prevent Forked Trees Splitting.—J. T. Moxley, of Sheboygan County, Wis., recommends to twist or wind together a few of the smaller limbs above the fork, which will grow in position as the tree increases in size, and form a natural brace. He states that he has many trees successfully treated in this manner. We have prevented forked trees inclined to split, and even secured those that had already commenced to part, by boring through with an inch auger and driving in a strong wooden pin. A small iron bolt, with a head on one end and a nut on the other end, is even better. The new growth will soon cover the pin or bolt.

Root crops deserve more attention than they are yet receiving in this country. Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beets Carrots and Turnips are relished by stock when fed with hay, and promote their thrift by keeping up their appetite as well as by the nutriment they contain. Sow carrots, parsnips, and beets, if not already done. Turnips do better in June. Try at least a small plot.

PUGET SOUND HERALD

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

HAVING ON HAND, AND BEING CONstantly in the receipt of large assortments of Book, Card, and other Job Printing material, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job work with neatness and dispatch.

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL-HEADS,
CARDS,
HAND-BILLS,
CATALOGUES,
PROGRAMMES,
ELECTION TICKETS, &c., &c.,

Will be executed promptly and at reasonable prices. Terms—Cash must accompany the order in every case.

By late arrivals we have received a large assortment of printing cards of all colors and sizes, which enables us to fill any orders in that line, however extensive, at much less than former charges.

Orders solicited from all parts of the Territory, which will be filled to the satisfaction of our patrons.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED these machines in 1858, at the following Fairs and Institutes:—

Missouri,	Wisconsin,
Illinois,	Michigan,
Mississippi,	Indiana,
New York,	Chicago,
New Jersey,	St. Louis,
Maryland,	Baltimore,
Virginia,	Richmond,
Pennsylvania,	California,
Kentucky,	Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

These machines having taken the first premiums at all the State Fairs held last Fall throughout the Union, in every instance where they have contended, over all other Sewing Machines, must be received as

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

Among the undoubted advantages of these machines are—1st. Elegance and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs. 2d. Durability. 3d. Unexcelled ease and rapidity of operation. 4t. Comparatively noiseless movement; 5th. Beauty of stitch, and firmness of seam; 6th. Economy of Thread. 7th. Applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.

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