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## PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCE,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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### My Wife.

She lies asleep close at my side,  
Her soft cheek pillowed on her arm;  
And where her raven locks divide,  
I kiss her forehead smooth and warm.

A flash of roses on her cheek,  
Upon her lips a budding bloom;  
And through them her soft breathings break,  
Like spherules laden with perfume.

How still she lies! her scarcely stirred  
The baby-like within her breast;  
Who would not have such peace as here—  
Sweet slumber and the heart at rest!

And when she wakes to me again,  
And with that wistful morning's rise,  
How eagerly I watch to claim  
The opening splendor of her eyes!

Sleep, O my queen! the lion's roar  
Watches forever at thy side,  
To guard from danger treasure dear,  
And claim from sleep again a bride.

### Love.

Like Dian's kiss, unmet, unthought,  
Love gives itself, but is not bought;  
Nor rises nor sound betrays  
The secret of the heart's delight.

It comes, the beautiful, the free,  
The crown of all humanity—  
To seek the selected one!

### The Laugh of a Child.

I love it—love it—the laugh of a child,  
Which out on the air with its innocent gush,  
Like the shrill of a bird of the twilight's soft hush,  
Or the music that dwells in the heart of a shell,  
Oh! the laugh of a child, so wild and so free,  
In the merriest sound in the world for me!

### The Future.

God's ways seem dark, but soon or late  
They teach the shining hills of day;  
The evil cannot break delay;  
Give evildoers leave their hour of crime,  
To have the future good and great,  
The safe appeal of Truth to Time!

One of the juveniles, though considerably advanced, presented himself, not long since, for admission to a public school near the Dry Dock. He was shown a seat, and in the course of the morning the teacher resolved to enter into a little examination of the youth's capacities and knowledge prior to assigning him to a class. Calling to the boy to stand up, he asked: "Do you know anything about grammar, sir?" "I don't know anything else," replied the boy. "Very well; now attend: In the beginning God made the world; parse world."

The following eloquent, earnest, effective, and blasphemous address was delivered at a recent Black Republican caucus in the town of Stanford, Brown county, Illinois, by a man who has been inmate of the county jail on an indictment for murder: "Gentlemen—By God we are going to beat the d-d Old Liners. I am going to work this year. Last year we were licked because I was in jail and could not vote. I was persecuted and kept in jail because I was a republican. Gentlemen, the Republican party is a persecuted party. You in the States, you in the country, and you will find nine out of ten of the criminals Republicans. Now mark what I tell you. I am not in prison this year, and you will see what I can do."

A dandy negro entered a book store, and with a very consequential air, inquired: "Hab you a few quires ob de letter paper ob de berry best rate, for a gentleman to write lub letters on?" "Yes," was the reply: "How many will you have?" "I s'pose," said he, "my stay at de springs may be about two or three weeks. Gib me enough quires to write four letters."

The following is the verdict of a late negro inquest: "We de underscribed darkeys, bein a Krower's Jury of diagnet to sit on de body ob de nigger Sambo, now dead and gone before us, hab been settin' on de said nigger aforewid, did on de fastness ob de November, run in his def by fallin' from de ribber, whar we find he was afterwards washed on de ribber side, whar we sponse he fruse to def."

"I gave him a bit of my mind," said a top one day. "That was very generous," said a wag to a friend, "for I know the fellow has none to spare."

A queer genius being asked why he did not attend the funeral of his wife, replied: "That he could not leave his shop, and that it was better to attend to business before pleasure."

"File right!" said an officer to his company. "Bedad," said an Irishman, who stood near by, sharpening his saw, "it's me own property, and I'll be doin' as I please wid it."

"First boy, state what were the dark ages of the world," Boy hesitates. "Next, Master Jones, can you tell me what the dark ages were?" "The ages before gas was invented."

Reading the death of a distinguished lawyer, who was said to be the father of the Bar, Mrs. Partington exclaimed: "Poor man! he had a dreadful noisy set of children."

Aunt Betsey has said many good things, and among them that a newspaper is like a wife, because every man should have one of his own.

A Western girl, who had just given her lover a kiss, exclaimed: "Dog my cats, old times, if you haint been taking a little old rye."

Flattery is sometimes only a change of pain. A man who had had the great fish first rate when he goes down to only chumination.

Good men have the fewest fears. He has but one who fears to do wrong; he has a thousand who has overcome that one.

### Privateers in the last French War.

In the last French war, old Dover used to dread what was called "the privateer wind," that so-called something by something, which enabled French privateers to flash out of Cherbourg, make a loop line out at sea, snatch up all their met, and bear it back, with velocity, to Dunkirk, or some not too distant port.

How well I remember, forty years ago, when I was articulated to a solicitor, (the town clerk of Dover) being awaked some murky morning by the news of a privateer being in sight of the town. On one particular occasion *Le Petit Renard*, a celebrated piratical privateer lugger, from Dunkirk, the terror of the Channel, attempted to cut out an English vessel that she had been pursuing from under the very guns of the batteries. All the town was in a state of effervescence. The guns of Arcehiff fort were replying to those of a further battery. Everywhere down the street you saw running specks of scarlet, which were soldiers hurrying to their posts. There was no danger, of course, but there was all the sportsman's anxiety for capture. Boom! boom! bang! bang! From the higher cliffs you could see issue, every now and then, from a rock gallery, a widening puff of smoke, through which flashed a thread of fire; then, far away on the gray wave, you saw the shot leap and splash in the direction of the saucy lugger that was waiting like a shark for its food.

But *Le Petit Renard* was too sly a bird to be caught. It was not going to run its head into a snare's nest for old Dover was worth; so it sent a shot at the town in impudent defiance, and swept off home, amid the curses and shouts of our artillerymen. We heard no more of *Le Petit Renard* till a week after, when she carried off a rich merchant. Her captain was one of the vilest of sea thieves. He had two sets of ship's papers; one set English, the other French. If he were boarded by a vessel of Napoleon's, he produced triumphantly his French papers; if by one of King George's, he produced his English license, so that none knew where to leave him. I believe *Le Petit Renard* brought in some thousands of guineas to her employers, and was lying in a French port the very day the peace was signed. I do not think the captain committed many murders, but he must certainly have impoverished many merchants.

A few days afterwards something happened that gave me a sense of the horrors of war, and especially of war carried on by legalized robbers, cruel and reckless. A privateer was seen by a government cruiser lurking about the harbor. Entangled in a fog, the French robber was surprised by daybreak within two miles of Dover chalk-cliffs, and out flew at him our winged bull-dog. The fight was stubborn. The enemy, when their shot was exhausted, loaded with poker knobs, ahead of iron and tenpenny nails; I am not quite sure if even on this occasion the old story of the captain firing round Dutch cheese at us was not revived. Our sailors were vexed at the escape of *Le Petit Renard*, and at the numerous murders and robberies committed by the French privateers. The Channel, once so safe as the king's highway, had grown dangerous as an ent-throat lane near Bagshot, and our cruisers were to turn "runners" and brush off their ship to maintain, and their pride was hurt that the men of *Le Petit Renard* should be able to brag over their wine, in Dunkirk cabarets, how they had been under our very nose, and made as burn a ton of powder without killing a Frenchman or blowing away even an old sail. So they first pounded the thief well, crushed him up as hungry men do a biscuit, riddled his sails, cut away his figure-head, half stove in the stem, then poured in the boarders with a flood of cutlasses. In ten minutes the vessel was theirs, and the captain, found close to the powder magazine door, was nailed to a door with a boarding pike.

I went our vessel, the *Sax Sealow*, return blossoming with flags, and having the French ship in tow. I went down to the pier in the crowd to cheer and to look. I shall never forget that bright morning, with the sun burning the fog away, so that it shivered from the sky like so much dross from a cauldron of melting gold. The sky was liquid blue; the two vessels were close to the pier; the English ship was little hurt; already the sails were being patched and the rigging repaired, but the French ship lay wrecked, sails blown to tinders, ropes dangling in innumerable knots and halters. There was a crimson sheen on the white splintered planks, and on the white torn seams; the cabin floors were broken and split; and the dead men, brains and battered, were laid ready for rough sepulchral, in red heave. Suddenly some rough voiced voices broke into a hearty French song. It was a handful of the French sailors who had come safely out of it, though a few had their heads tied up. They were sitting round the galley fire, cooking some soup and singing. Light-hearted song-birds, so soon to get accustomed to their new capt!

None of our family ever had a share in a privateer but one, and he was not lucky. The *Sax Sealow* struck on her first trip from the harbor at Jersey; and the second trip, after being repaired at a great expense, she was snatched by *Le Petit Renard*, and never heard of afterwards—not even in that dark fleet of English merchant ships and small craft found in Dunkirk harbor at the peace. My kinsman being a conscientious man, and a prudent man, would never, therefore, have anything more to do with privateers. There seemed to be, he thought, a curse upon them.

A friend of mine went the other day to the seaport where he was born. His first inquiry was about one of his father's old friends. "Dead and gone!" said the old sea-captain he asked, looking thoughtfully at the bowl of his pipe, as if it added memory or reflection—Dead and gone, and his money all melted from him like snow, too. He was the last of the men in our town who made privateering fortunes, and they all went to the bad; son-west or nor-west, away it all went. It is true enough, depend upon it, what has been often said in this ere town, that no good ever came of privateering money; there was innocent blood upon it.

The wasp attacks the ripest fruit first; so will slander attempt to wound the most honest fame.

A king, says an ingenious authority, is like the creation, because it is made of nothing and is very good.

We should manifest and communicate our joys, but as much as possible conceal and smother our griefs.

Coolness, and absence of heat and haste, indicate fine qualities. A gentleman makes no noise; a lady is serene.

A fast young gentleman, who indulges in a pipe of Orinoco occasionally, asked the following simple question of his parvener: "Mr. Turbanist, how do you spell horrower? with a natch or a bow?" "We suspect he is a cockney heloc-tonist."

### The Bohon Upas Tree.

It is rather a singular phenomenon in the economy of nature, that the island of Java should produce at the same time the *mangosteen*, the most mellow and luscious of fruits, and the deadly upas, the most malignant of poisons. In the journal of a botanist, lately deceased, whom Napoleon sent to Java in 1810, to make collections of plants for the imperial garden at St. Cloud, we find the substance in the following facts. The Bohon Upas is situated in a valley, watered by a rivulet, and encompassed by hills, at the distance of fourteen leagues from Batavia. The hills and mountains in its vicinity are entirely barren and denuded, as no verdure can vegetate where the breeze wafts the pestiferous vapors that arise from the pestiferous gum of the upas. The French botanist, anxious on his return to France, to be able to lay before the Emperor a correct description of the Java tree, made, at the risk of his life, a tour all round this dangerous spot, at about four leagues distance from its deleterious influence; and in every direction, of his circuit, he found vegetation literally annihilated, and the aspect of the country the most dismal and dreary that could be imagined. Near the summit of one of the hills, about sixteen miles from the station of the tree, there resided then an old Malay priest, whose office it was to prepare for eternity the souls of those who, for different crimes, were sent to procure the poison, which is a commodity that yields the native government a considerable revenue. The poison is a gum, which, like the camphor, issues from the bark. Malefactors under the sentence of death are the only persons who are compelled to gather this deadly and baneful gum. The ministers of the native sovereign provide them with a tortoise shell box, in which they are to put the pestiferous gum. These devoted criminals proceed to the house of the high priest, where they remain until the wind blows in a favorable direction, so as to bear the effluvia from them. As soon as the desired breeze arises, the priest prepares them for the approaching fate. At the moment of departure, the priest puts on them a leather cap, with two glasses before their eyes, which comes down to their breast. Thus equipped, they set out on a journey to that fatal "bourne" from whence but few travelers return. The old ecclesiastic assured our traveler that during a residence of over thirty years on this great thoroughfare of death, he had witnessed the departure to the upas of more than eight hundred unhappy beings, out of whom not more than thirty ever returned. Those who escaped the dreadful influence of the upas described it as a middling-sized tree, decorated with branches of the most vivid verdure. It broods sullenly over a rivulet, as a landmark of vegetation, in the barren vale of the wilderness over which it waxes its poisonous foliage.

While our traveler remained in the island of Java, he witnessed the following horrid instances of the destructive power of the upas poison. In February, 1810, he was present at the execution of twelve of the Javanese king's mistresses, who were convicted of being faithless to him. The fair and interesting criminals were led into the great court of the palace of Soura Claris, where a judge passed sentence of death on them. After going through many religious ceremonies, the executioner stripped their breasts, and then taking each of the helpless delinquents to a post, he proceeded to make an incision on the bosom with a lancet poisoned with the upas. The operation was performed on them all in the space of two minutes, and with such celerity did the poison destroy the vital principle, that these unfortunate women, the victims of a savage, were all dead in less than a quarter of an hour.

"Some hours after their death," says our traveler, "their bodies were livid spots, their faces swelled, the color of the skin changed to a kind of blue, and their eyes were completely spotted with yellow hues."

We believe that medical men estimate the upas as the most deadly of all vegetable poisons. In times of war it is the practice of the Malayans to throw the upas gum into the springs and rivulets in order to poison them. The other parts of the island of Java are remarkably healthy; and though each of the helpless delinquents to a post, he proceeded to make an incision on the bosom with a lancet poisoned with the upas. The operation was performed on them all in the space of two minutes, and with such celerity did the poison destroy the vital principle, that these unfortunate women, the victims of a savage, were all dead in less than a quarter of an hour.

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Patrick O'Neil, before he became joined in "holy bonds of wedlock," was in the service of Rev. Mr. Conley. One day Mr. Conley expected a call from another minister, and he wished some excuse to get rid of him. So calling Patrick, he proceeded to give some instructions: "Patrick," said he, "if that minister comes here to-day, I don't wish to see him."

"Yes, your reverence."

"Make them send him away."

"What shall I tell him?"

"Tell him I am not at home."

"Would you have me tell a lie, your reverence?"

"No, Patrick, but get rid of him some way—give him an evasive answer."

"An evasive answer, is it? I will do it."

"You understand me, Patrick?"

"Ay, your reverence."

The matter thus arranged, Mr. Conley retired to his library, and Patrick went about his duties. About dusk in the afternoon the rev. gentleman came out of his room and found Patrick in his usual good spirits.

"Well, Patrick, did the minister call to-day?"

"Yis, sir."

"And did you get rid of him?"

"I did, sir."

"Did he ask if I was in?"

"He did, sir."

"And what did you say to him?"

"I gave him an evasive answer."

"An evasive answer, Patrick?"

"Yis, yer reverence."

"What did you say?"

"He asked you ye in, and I told him was his grandmother a monkey!"

In Manchester, N. H., a little fellow, just past his first decade, stepped into his father's office, a few days ago, and said to one of the clerks, "I shall get my company full pretty soon; I have sworn in three, to-day."

"Sworn in," said the clerk, "how do you do it?"

"I make them hold up their hands, and say 'Glory to God,'" said the incipient captain.

Men are always pleased to entertain the worst opinion of their neighbors. The world will never believe a man to be unfortunate, or a sufferer, so long as it is possible to insist that he is a scoundrel.

Some old bachelor has indited the following specimen of masculine impertinence. Hear him: "A woman says what she pleases to you with out danger of getting knocked down for it. She can take a moose after dinner, while her husband has to go to work. She can go forth in the streets without being invited to treat at every coffee house. She can paint her face if it is too pale, and flour it if too red. She can wear curls, or let her hair fall down if too thin. She can eat, drink, and be merry, without costing her a cent; and she can get divorced from her husband when she sees one she likes better."

### First use of Gunpowder.

The following extracts are from a work entitled "A Little Description of the Great World," by Peter Hevelyn, published at Oxford in 1680. The way times are now wagging may make the article interesting to some of our readers: "Schwartz was a Franciscan, and studious in alchemy. For the finding out of experiments in this art, he was one evening tempering brimstone, dried earth, and certain other ingredients, in a mortar, which he had covered with a stone. The night growing on, he took a tinderbox to light him a candle; when striking fire, a spark by chance flew into the mortar, and catching hold of the brimstone and saltpetre, with great violence blew up the stone. The cunning alchemist guessing which of his ingredients it was that produced this effect, made him an iron pipe, crammed it with sulphur and stonem, and putting fire to it, saw with what great fury and noise it discharged itself. This invention he communicated to the Venetians, Anno 1380, or thereabouts, who having been often vanquished by the Genoese, and driven almost to a necessity of yielding to them, by the help of their guns (bombs) they were then called) gave into their enemies noble discomfiture; and this was the first battle that ever those warlike pieces had a part in, which, not long after, put to silence all the engines and devices wherewith the ancients were wont to make their batteries."

The next that made use of this instrument were the inhabitants of the Baltic Sea; and not long after them, the English at the siege of Calais, Anno 1347; about which time they began also to be used in Spain. The French, who seemeth to have learned the use of them from the English; and the first benefit received by them was the death of that famous leader, Thomas Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, who, at the siege of Orleans, was slain with a great shot, Anno 1428.

The Turks are beholding for them to the wars they had with the Venetians; beholding, I say, notwithstanding the harm received by them at first, yet afterwards growing expert in management of them, they gave unto Osman Costanus and Ismael, two of the most mighty emperors of Persia, two memorable overthrowes by the help of their great ordnance only.

The Portuguese were in the art the tutors to the Persians; for as Solymen, the Turkish Emperor, objected against them, they not only aided Tamas, the Soff, with certain herculean buisiers, (spelt in book hercabrigiers) but also sent him workmen to show him the use and making of artillery. These great pieces, at the first invention, were rude, unwieldy, and charged with stone bullets only; but by degrees they came to that perfection, both for the weight and the hand, which now they have. Whether now archery or gunning it to be preferred, I stand not here to determine: only this I am sure of, that victories have been of late purchased with the less expense of life and blood than ever in former times they were.

Aprons of the same subject the town of Scotland, is thus described: "The fifth town of note in Scotland, or Seaford, which related the Turkish puissance a whole year, and many days was battered with seventy pieces of ordnance, of wondrous bigness, especially that called the 'Prince's Piece,' which carried a stone or bullet of 1200 pounds weight. This town was gained by Malcolm II, Anno 78."

Once upon a time a Country Mouse who had a friend in town invited him, for old acquaintance sake, to pay him a visit in the country. The invitation being accepted in due form, the Country Mouse, though plain and rough and somewhat frugal in his nature, opened his heart and store, in honor of hospitality and an old friend. There was not a carefully stored up morsel that he did not bring forth out of his locker, peas and barley, cheese-purings and nuts, hony by quantity to make up what he feared was wanting in quality, to suit the palate of his dainty guest. The Town Mouse, condescending to pick a bit here and a bit there, while the host sat nibbling a blade of barley-straw, at length exclaimed, "How is it, my good friend, that you can endure the dullness of this unpollished life? You are living like a toad in a hole. You can't really prefer these solitary rocks and woods to streets teeming with carriages and men. On my honor you are wasting your time miserably here. We must make most of life while it lasts. A mouse, you know, does not live for ever. So come with me and I'll show you life and the town."

Overpowered with such fine words and so polished a manner, the Country Mouse assented; and they set out together on their journey to town. It was late in the evening when they crept stealthily into the city, and midnight ere they reached the great house where the Town Mouse took up his quarters. Here were couches of crimson velvet, carvings in ivory, everything in short that denoted wealth and luxury. On the table were the remains of a splendid banquet, to procure which all the choicest shops in the town had been ransacked the day before. It was now the turn of the courtier to play the host; he places his country friend on purple, runs to and fro to supply all his wants, presses dish upon dish and dainty upon dainty, and, as though he were waiting on a king, tastes every course ere he ventures to place it before his rustic cousin. The Country Mouse, for his part, affects to make himself quite at home, and blesses the good fortune that had wrought such a change in his way of life; when, in the midst of his enjoyment, as he is thinking with contempt of the poor fare he has forsaken, on a sudden the door flies open, and a party of revellers, returning from a late entertainment, bursts into the room. The affrighted friends jump from the table in the greatest consternation and hide themselves in the first corner they can reach. No sooner do they venture to creep out again than the barking of dogs drives them back in still greater terror than before. At length, when things seemed quiet, the Country Mouse stole out from his hiding place, and bidding his friend good-bye, whiskered in his ear, "Oh, my good sir, this fine mode of living may do for those who like it; but give me my barley-bread in peace and security before the antiast feast where Fear and Care are in waiting."

Some old bachelor has indited the following specimen of masculine impertinence. Hear him: "A woman says what she pleases to you with out danger of getting knocked down for it. She can take a moose after dinner, while her husband has to go to work. She can go forth in the streets without being invited to treat at every coffee house. She can paint her face if it is too pale, and flour it if too red. She can wear curls, or let her hair fall down if too thin. She can eat, drink, and be merry, without costing her a cent; and she can get divorced from her husband when she sees one she likes better."

### Fables—For Old and Young.

As a Wolf was lapping at the head of a running brook, he spied a stray Lamb paddling at some distance, down the stream. Having made up his mind to seize her, he bethought himself how he might justify his violence. "Villain!" said he, running up to her, "how dare you muddy the water that I am drinking?" "Indeed," said the Lamb humbly, "I do not see how I can disturb the water, since it runs from you to me, not from me to you." "Be that as it may," replied the Wolf, "it was but a year ago that you called me many ill names." "Oh, Sir!" said the Lamb, trembling, "a year ago I was not born." "Well," replied the Wolf, "if it was not you, it was your father, and that is all the same; but it is no use trying to argue me out of my supper;"—and without another word he fell upon the poor helpless Lamb and tore her to pieces.

A tyrant never wants a plea. And they have little chance of resisting the injustice of the powerful whose only weapons are innocence and reason.

An Eagle and a Fox had long lived together as good neighbors; the Eagle at the summit of a high tree, the Fox in a hole at the foot of it. One day, however, while the Fox was abroad, the Eagle made a swoop at the fox's cub, and carried it off to her nest, thinking that her lofty dwelling would secure the cub from the Fox's vengeance. The Fox, on her return home, upbraided the Eagle for this breach of friendship, and begged earnestly to have her young one again; but finding that her entreaties were of no avail, she snatched a torch from an altar-fire that had been lighted hard by, and involving the whole tree in flame and smoke, soon made the Eagle restore, through fear for herself and her own young ones, the cub which she had just now carried off by her most earnest prayers.

The tyrant, though he may despise the tears of the oppressed, is never safe from their vengeance.

A Mouse in an evil day made acquaintance with a Frog, and they set off on their travels together. The Frog, on pretence of great affection, and of keeping his companion out of harm's way, tied the Mouse's fore-foot to his own hind-leg, and thus they proceeded for some distance by land. Presently they came to some water, and the Frog, bidding the Mouse have good courage, began to swim across. They had scarcely begun, over, arrived midway, when the Frog took a sudden plunge to the bottom, dragging the unfortunate Mouse after him. But the struggling and floundering of the Mouse made so great a commotion in the water that it attracted the attention of a Kite, who, pouncing down, and bearing off a Mouse, carried away the Frog at the same time in his talons.

Inconsiderate and ill-matched alliances generally end in ruin; and the man, who compares the destruction of his neighbor, is often caught in his own snare.

A Dog that had but one eye used to gawp after the ass, and that the height of the ass's rump from attack, kept his eye towards the ass, against the approach of the hunters, and his blind side towards the sea, whence he feared no danger. But some sailors rowing by in a boat and seeing her, aimed at her from the water, and shot her. When at her last gasp, she sighed to herself: "Ill-fated creature that I am! I was safe on the land-side, whence I expected to be attacked, but find an enemy in the sea, to which I never looked for protection."

Our troubles often come from the quarters whence we least expect them.

A man and a Satyr having struck up an acquaintance, sat down together to eat. The Satyr, being hungry and cold, the Man put a finger on his mouth and blew upon them. "What a hot finger, my friend?" "My hands are so cold," said the man; "I do it to warm them." "Is a little while some hot food was placed before them, the man, raising the dish to his mouth, again blew upon it. "And what's the meaning of this, now?" said the Satyr. "Oh," replied the Man, "my porridge is so hot, I do it to cool it." "Fie, then," said the Satyr, "from this treatment I conclude your friendship; for I will have nothing to do with one who blows hot and cold with the same mouth."

A Man who cared more for his notes than his net, seeing some fish in the sea, began gleaning on his pipe, thinking that they would jump on to his shore. But finding himself disappointed, he took a casting-net, and enclosing a multitude of fish, drew them to land. When he saw the fish dancing and flapping about, he smiled, and said, "Since you would not dance when I piped, I will have none of your dancing now."

It is a great art to do the right thing at the right season.

A Dog had stolen a piece of meat out of a butcher's shop, and was crossing a river; his hind legs were soiled with the grease, and he was running in the stream below. Thinking that it was another dog with another piece of meat, he resolved to make himself master of this also; but in snapping at the supposed trespasser he dropped the bit he was carrying, and so lost all.

Grasp at the shadow and lose the substance—the common fate of those who hazard unreal blessing for some visionary good.

Two young Cocks were fighting as fiercely as at first had been. At last the one that was beaten crept into a corner of the hen-house, covered with wounds. But the conqueror, straightway flying up to the top of the hen-house, clapping his wings and crowing, it announces his victory. At this moment an Eagle, sailing by, seized him in his talons and bore him away; while the defeated rival came out from his hiding place, and took possession of the dunghill which they had contended.

A Pot of Honey having been upset in a grocer's shop, the flies came around it in swarms to eat it up, nor would they move from the spot while there was a drop left. At length their feet became so clogged that they could not fly away; and stilled in the luscious sweets they exclaimed, "Miserable creatures that we are, who, for the sake of an hour's pleasure, have thrown away our lives!"

As some Oxen were dragging a wagon along a heavy road, the Wheel fell up a tremendous creaking. "Beats!" cried the driver to the team; "why do you groan, when they are drawing all the weight on their backs?" "Those who try loaden are not always the most hurt."

A Groom who used to steal and sell a Horse's corn, was yet very busy in grooming and washing him the day long. "If you really wish one said the Horse, "to look well, give me less of your currying and more of your corn."

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Published every THURSDAY EVENING, at \$5 per annum, in advance...

We shall be pleased to furnish masters of vessels and others, with bills of lading...

L. P. FISHER, 629 Washington st., San Francisco, is authorized to act as the Agent of this paper...

The columns of the PUGET SOUND HERALD are open to communications on all questions of public policy...

PUGET SOUND HERALD

STEILACOOM, W. T., Thursday Morning, Nov. 21, 1861.

THAT PRINTING PAPER AGAIN.—We humbly crave the pardon of the very indignant editor of the Overland Press...

ARREST FOR THEFT.—A man named J. S. Cox was arrested last Friday evening, in the adjoining county, by Mr. F. C. Seaman...

DEAPORTED.—Dr. Hagar, the skillful surgeon at Fort Steilacoom, was sorely disappointed, on Saturday last, by the receipt of an order to rejoin at his present post...

LIBERAL SUPPORT.—The present editor of the Northwest, published at Fort Townsend, says "the whole number of subscribers in this town to the only newspaper published within forty miles was, before we came into the office, eight."

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—An Eastern Journal states that the Secretary of the Treasury says he is expending \$1,500,000 a day.

COLONEL BAKER'S FAMILY.—The Portland Times says Col. Baker leaves a widow, now in San Francisco, two daughters (Mrs. Stevens, wife of the Superintendent of the Mint, and Mrs. Hopkins, wife of the Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Vancouver) and two sons, one of whom, the Captain, was with him when he fell.

THANKSGIVING IN CALIFORNIA.—Gov. Downey had set apart the 23rd day to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in California.

THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER AND THE OLYMPIA POSTMASTER.

Under this heading Mr. Elwood Evans publishes a lengthy article in the last issue of the Standard, denouncing the Portland Advertiser as a treasonable journal...

It is well known, in Olympia and elsewhere on the Sound, that the Advertiser has been from the start the best medium through which to obtain current news, and to it have our readers been mainly indebted for intelligence of the events transpiring in the East since the commencement of the rebellion...

As to the damage sustained or likely to be sustained by our Government and institutions by the course which the Advertiser has seen fit to pursue, we should like to have some of those who exhibit such eagerness for its suppression point it out to us.

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Excitement in Terre Haute.—Two or three companies of the 43d Indiana regiment, stationed at Camp Vigo, near Terre Haute, under command of their Colonel, entered the city quietly on the evening of October 31st, and proceeded to the office of the Journal and Democrat, and in a short time demolished everything.

California Pictorial Almanac.—We are indebted to A. Rosenfeld, publisher, of San Francisco, for a copy of his Pictorial Almanac for 1862.

Population of Ireland.—In 1841, the population of Ireland was 8,175,194. In the succeeding ten years it decreased more than a million and a half, or twenty per cent.

San Francisco Defences.—The fortifications of Alcatraz Island cover the entire extent of the island, which contains thirty-five acres.

Special Indian Agent.—The Dalles Mountain-Special of the 6th inst., announces the appointment of Dr. White, an early settler of Oregon, but for many years a resident of California, as Special Indian Agent for this coast.

Rather a Mistake.—A Missouri paper recently informed its readers that the "wine crop of Gasconade county in 1860 was 25,000 gallons." The next paper corrected the error by putting "wines" in the place of wine.

Russia.—The thousandth year of the existence of the Russian Empire is to be celebrated next year. In Novgorod a monument has been already commenced to commemorate the occasion.

Snow.—A feeble attempt to snow was made on Monday last; but the flakes were hardly discernible while falling, and were not visible after reaching terra firma.

Indian Hero.—The four Indians convicted of the murders which occurred in the vicinity of Tygh Valley were hung at the Dalles on Friday last.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Jaundice—Disordered Liver.—A good free flow of bile is absolutely necessary for digestion; when this secretion is interrupted or depressed, disease immediately sets in, and sickness or jaundice marks the cause to be in the liver.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The steamer Pacific arrived at this place last Saturday morning, bringing Co. E, (Capt. Crowninghill) California Volunteers. This company numbers eighty-five men, and fine-looking men, too, compared with the regulars whose places they fill.

The remnants of the two regular companies in garrison here, Captains Woodruff's and Pickett's, embarked on the Pacific on Saturday for San Francisco. Capt. Woodruff's company numbered some twenty men, all told; and Capt. Pickett's about fifty; seventy in all.

The late naval expedition.—The Petersburg Express has the following additional particulars concerning the late reported naval expedition on New Orleans:—The Turtle ran against the Preble without firing a gun, and immediately sank her, by starting in her sides, she, in the meantime, being fired upon by the whole squadron, but the balls glancing from her iron form without effecting the least damage.

Hawaiian Paper.—The Pacific Commercial Advertiser of the 2d ult. gives an account of the reception by the Sandwich Islanders of the first paper printed in their native tongue, which was issued from that office a few days previously.

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LETTER FROM HOOD'S CANAL, W. T.

SKOKOMISH RIVER, HOOD'S CANAL, NOV. 6, '61.

Having noticed, in several of our journals, frequent mention of valuable farming lands having been recently discovered in different portions of our thriving Territory, and believing it but right that all sections should be heard from, I desire, through the columns of the HERALD, to furnish to those wishing good claims such facts respecting the country in this vicinity as I have been enabled to collect during a two months' residence therein.

I believe that, among the older residents of the Territory, the impression pretty generally exists that the country immediately bordering on Hood's Canal is mountainous and generally unfit for purposes of cultivation.

Before commencing, however, a description of this truly fertile and desirable country, permit me to say that my interests are not here; my home and chattels being in another part of the country, at some distance, and to which I expect shortly to return, so that the reader will at least have the assurance that it emanates from an entirely disinterested source.

The Skokomish River—the mouth of which is at the elbow of Hood's Canal, and distant from Olympia about twenty-eight miles in a northwest course—is formed by two considerable streams, each having its source in the coast range of mountains, and called by the settlers the North and South forks.

But ten or eleven claims have as yet been taken in the valley, the highest of which is that of Mr. Wm. Cox, located near the jam; and about an equal number have been taken on the bay, at distances of from one to five miles from the mouth of the river.

The settlers of the valley have shown a commendable disposition to locate and open roads connecting their flourishing settlement with other important points. A good wagon road has been opened from a point two miles up the river to the flourishing town of Oakland, on Skookum bay, distant ten miles, and another, intersecting this, has been cut through from Union City.

The country high up on the forks of the Skokomish has as yet but imperfectly known. Enough, however, has been gathered from surveying parties and others to establish to a certainty the fact that the valley of one of these forks (the northernmost one) is equal in fertility and more extensive than that of the lower fork.

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potatoes, six hundred bushels; wheat, forty bushels; peas, sixty bushels; and timothy hay, five tons; oats, seventy bushels; and all other crops in about the same proportion.

Strictly speaking, the country in the immediate neighborhood is not adapted to stock raising on a large scale, though considerable numbers of fine cattle are raised here, and the grazing, for a timbered country, may be considered excellent.

In short, Mr. Editor, I know of no portion of our Territory that presents so many inducements to settlers as this section. Thousands of acres of as rich lands as can be found in any country are lying idle for want of somebody to cultivate them.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, that no portion of the last paragraph will be regarded as an advertisement, and charged for accordingly,

I remain Truly and respectfully yours, G. A. P.

BIRTHS. In Steilacoom, on Tuesday, 13th instant, the wife of J. H. Mason, of a Son.

New Advertisements.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF SPOKANE. I, J. VAN BUREN, Plaintiff, vs. MARGARET ANN VAN BUREN, Defendant.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF SPOKANE. I, J. VAN BUREN, Plaintiff, vs. MARGARET ANN VAN BUREN, Defendant.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING BEEN GRANTED to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Washington County, in the County of Washington, to the estate of J. VAN BUREN, late of said county, deceased, all persons having claims against the deceased are notified to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of December, 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Steilacoom, W. T.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF SPOKANE.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF SPOKANE. I, J. VAN BUREN, Plaintiff, vs. MARGARET ANN VAN BUREN, Defendant.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISSUED by the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed, I have levied upon, and taken into execution, the following described property, to-wit: The premises described in the within-entitled case, and the same are now on hand at the residence of the said J. Van Buren, in the City of Steilacoom, W. T.

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Special Notices.

The Medical and Surgical Institute of Dr. L. J. Czapka is already in a position which places it, as its proprietor, far above the ordinary of every and professional malice.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., Thursday Morning, Nov. 21, 1861.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

[From the Portland Daily Advertiser.]

Sr. Louis, Nov. 7th.

A private dispatch was received this morning, to the effect that Charleston had been bombarded by the Federal fleet and captured.

It is rumored that further details state that a force of 30,000 men had landed and attacked Charleston, while the fleet was engaged in the bombardment of the forts.

The fleet is reported to have landed a large force above and below Charleston, and made a simultaneous attack upon the city.

At about 3 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer Monticello arrived from the blockading fleet, which on Saturday night was within thirty miles of Hull Bay.

A Norfolk paper of Monday says that the destination of the fleet is known to be Port Royal, which is sixty miles south of Hull Bay.

A passenger by a flag of truce, says that no information had been received at Norfolk relative to the fleet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, and that the Day Book, of Norfolk, mentions a rumor that Gen. Beauregard had resigned.

Washington, Nov. 5. An official telegram received to day states Floyd's force at 7,000, and that Benham and S. Buck's brigades were following him on the new road.

Another telegram, from Cleveland, Ohio, of last night, states that the Kanawha, which had just passed Mayville, reported that Gen. Rosecrank had repulsed Floyd, and at last accounts Generals Benham and Schenck had got in his rear, and it was thought that Floyd's force would be captured by them.

Major-General Halleck of California has arrived here. It was introduced to the President by Gen. McClellan.

Quincy, Ill., November 6. The army correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes from Springfield that Sterling Price and Ben McCullough are now fortifying themselves on Cowskin Prairie; while others state that they design to fight our army after the guerrilla fashion, harassing, annoying and embarrassing our troops wherever they can, but offering no opportunity for a pitched battle.

The same correspondent says that eighteen additional bodies of rebels were discovered yesterday in a fight to the southwest of the town; and the officers have information that the list of Secessionists slain at Friday's battle now number 127.

Dr. Tillegamp, surgeon of Fremont's staff, has been superseded by Dr. Barnes, of the regular service.

The Republican's special dispatch of Nov. 2d says: Reliable information has been received here from different sources that Gen. Price was at Cassville on Thursday, with 25,000 men, and McCullough 100 miles on this side of that place, with 10,000 more, with the intention of marching on Springfield and offering battle on the old Wilson Creek ground.

Gen. Fremont has been nearly the whole of the past five nights making the most perfect arrangements for a battle, and the confidence of the army in him was never so great as at present.

Gen. Lane and Sturgis have arrived, and Pope and McKinstry are hourly expected.

It is now definitely settled that Fremont has been superseded. Dispatches from Washington positively assert this, and the special Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing on Nov. 2d, says: Gen. Fremont and staff left for St. Louis this morning. He is accompanied by his body guard, and will reach St. Louis on Wednesday.

Further accounts say that when the fact was announced at headquarters that General Fremont had been superseded, dissatisfaction was expressed among the soldiers and officers. Many of the latter declared that they would resign. Fremont made a speech which pacified them somewhat.

Cairo, Ill., Nov. 5th. The reconnoitering party ahead of the army, which left here on Sunday, were attacked by a party of rebels, near Benton, Mo., yesterday morning. Two Federals were captured. Mr. Carson, the scout, fought his way out, capturing two horses, having badly wounded or killed the riders. Nothing of any interest had occurred up to yesterday morning.

Boston, Nov. 5. The vote at the Massachusetts election to-day was remarkably small, not more than one-half of that of last year. Andrews was elected Governor. The Legislature is strongly Republican.

Springfield, Mo., Nov. 5d. Yesterday small bodies of the enemy were within twelve miles of us, and news was received of the approach of their advance, 28,000 strong. Preparations were making to go out and attack them, when Gen. Fremont received an order from Washington relieving him at once of his command. Simultaneously came a newspaper announcing the fact. The intelligence spread like wildfire through the camp, and created indescribable excitement and indignation. Great numbers of the officers signified their intention to resign at once, and many companies laid down their arms, declaring that they would fight under no one but Fremont. The General spent much of the afternoon expostulating with the officers, urging them by their patriotism and their personal regard for him not to abandon their posts. He also issued the following farewell order to the troops:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Mo., Nov. 5, 1861. Soldiers of the Mississippi Army: Agreeably to orders this day received, I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth, we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which

you bring to the defence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already given, and let me remain, as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together.

Soldiers! I regret to leave you. Most sincerely I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown to me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win; but I shall claim to abide with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by my companions in arms.

J. C. FREMONT, Major General Commanding. The enemy are now encamped on the old Wilson Creek battle ground.

Gen. Fremont is prepared to leave for St. Louis, and will go on as soon as Gen. Pope arrives, who has been sent forward, and will take command until Gen. Hunter gets here. Universal gloom prevails throughout the camp.

A battle will undoubtedly occur ere long. Our troops will meet the enemy firmly, but they are disheartened and have lost their enthusiasm. The Body Guard, who could not have been induced to remain, and who will now disband, as the terms of enlistment permit, are accompanying Gen. Fremont, and also his entire staff, including Gen. Asboth, the Commander of the 1st Division. Gen. Fremont will permit no demonstration from the troops on his departure.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 5th. Gen. Buckner has returned towards Bowling Green, and Stanton has gone back into Tennessee. The Federal troops in Kentucky, under Gen. Sherman, are thus divided: Gen. Schaffp commands the Eastern; Gen. McCook the Central; and Gen. Crittenden the Western Division. Col. Burbridge has advanced towards Barry. The Central troops have advanced towards Bark Creek. It is thought our troops are able to resume the offensive with all security.

Southern papers say that the loss of the rebels at the Leesburg fight was 300 killed and wounded. All the Federal prisoners from Leesburg reached Richmond on the 24th of October.

Richmond papers say that Gen. Evans fought at Leesburg contrary to orders, and is to be court-martialed; and that the Federal loss in that engagement is 2,000 killed and wounded.

Col. Ficklin asks reinforcements from Richmond, and fears that the Federals will cut off Petersburg, Ky., from communication with Virginia.

Beauregard's official report of the battle of Manassas says that 399 rebels were killed and 1,200 wounded, and that the Federal loss was 4,300 killed, wounded and prisoners. He says that his entire force there numbered 28,000, of which one fourth only were engaged.

New York, Nov. 6. The Tribune claims that the People's Ticket has carried the State by over 100,000.

Washington, Nov. 5. On good authority we learn that Gen. Wool has tendered his resignation.

Gen. Heintzelman has declined to hunt for stray negroes.

The extreme pickets of our army and the rebels, in the direction of Occoquan, had a friendly interview on Saturday. The rebel picket claimed to be an impressed Pennsylvanian. He said that many regiments had been withdrawn to Richmond, and others were expected to follow.

About 14,000 Maryland volunteers are believed to be in the rebel army. The Peace party will poll a heavy vote in the southern counties, but the Union ticket is sure to carry the State, [Maryland] by a large majority.

The rebels are thought to be building a large number of flat boats at Quantico Creek.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington dispatch says: A scout from Virginia reports that Beauregard's army is stationed to the right of Braddock's road, between Fairfax and Centerville, 100,000 strong, with 200 pieces of artillery, but indifferently manned, and the cannoniers undisciplined. The Quartermaster's Department is deficient in wagon, and many of the troops are barefooted. The Virginia troops are dispirited. Those whose term of enlistment has expired won't re-enlist, and desert every day.

Scouting parties from General Smith's division in the direction of Fairfax Court House report that the rebel pickets have advanced within a mile and a half of Vienna.

A considerable rebel force is at Fairfax Court House, and the rebel troops are being thrown west to the vicinity of Leesburg.

Fortress Monitor, Nov. 6th. The N. Y. Herald's dispatch is as follows: The following is an extract from the Richmond Examiner, of November 4th, and is from the pen of Capt. Hunter, dated off the coast of North Carolina, from on board the Confederate steamer Caroline:

Oct. 30.—At dawn yesterday we started, and on our way looked in Beeson Island and Ocracoke, but saw nothing with certainty at either point. We then started for Hatteras Inlet, and when near the position of the inner buoy the enemy opened fire upon us from the fort and two or three steamers, without injury to us, on account of the heavy smoke. I sighted a rifled gun at the Harriet Lane, and fired at the fort, while the steamers continued to fire at us as rapidly as possible. We fired six shells and then the stern gun at them five times. It is unknown whether the enemy sustained any injury. The Yandals fired 23 shells at us, only one of which came near us. Feeling that I had carried out the spirit of our instructions, I withdrew and waited within half a mile of the buoy, hoping to draw the steamer outside, when we fired our stern gun. The fort returned shot. We started back, fired another shot, and took our departure. All hands displayed great enthusiasm, and seemed delighted when one steamer began moving towards us. There were at anchor, inside, 10 sailing vessels and 3 steamers.

The steamer Spaulding is hourly expected at Fort Monroe, and we will then have the news of the fight. Nothing has been heard from Hatteras for two weeks.

The correspondent of the Examiner complains that Gov. Lecher, who had visited the Peninsula, to look after the situation, had done nothing on arriving there but eat hog, fish and drink.

Baltimore, Nov. 5. The election is progressing quietly.

Gen. Dix this morning issued instructions to the judges of election, to allow no man to vote who took part and bore arms in the April riot, or who refused, when challenged, to take an oath of fealty to the Government.

The whole Union ticket will, of course, be elected by clear and undisputed majority of loyal votes of the State.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 5. The State of New Jersey has gone as follows: 10 Democrats, 10 Independent Democrats, and 10 Republicans in the Senate. There is probably a small Union majority. No State ticket was run. Twenty county elections.

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 7th. It is stated on good authority that Gen. Hal-

lock, who has just arrived at Washington, will be assigned the command of the Western army. The people of the Northwest seem much excited on account of Fremont's removal, just as he was in the face of the enemy. At Zanesville, Ohio, the excitement ran so high that President Lincoln was burned in effigy.

The New York Herald's dispatch, dated Washington, Nov. 6th, says:—"The appointment of Q. M. Gen. Meigs is strongly urged here by influential parties, as successor to Fremont, to command the Western Department, while it is thought probable Gen. Halleck will be sent to Kentucky. The same persons who wish Gen. Meigs sent to Missouri are pressing Belton, now in charge of the depot at Baltimore, as his successor in the Quartermaster's Department."

New York, Nov. 6th. A special dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post says that Richmond papers of Monday, just received here, make no mention of the landing of the Naval Expedition on the Southern coast. It is quite clear, however, from the tone of the Southern press, that the movement of the fleet has created intense alarm among the rebels. They are anxiously awaiting intelligence of the blow that is to be struck.

Col. Tighman has been appointed Brigadier-General, and supercedes Gen. Walcott in command at Hopkinsville.

The vote for President and Vice President of the rebel States, on the 6th, was expected to be small, and it is thought Davis and Stevens encountered little opposition.

Zollicoffer's fallen back to Cumberland Gap, and sent to Knoxville for reinforcements.

New York, Nov. 7th. The body of Col. Baker will be removed from Washington to Philadelphia to-day, arriving in Philadelphia early in the afternoon, where it will be received by the military authorities and escorted to Independence Hall, there to lie in state. On Sunday it will be exposed to view in the City Hall, New York, and on Monday placed in the steamer for California, in charge of Chas. S. Drew, of Oregon, M. E. Flanagan, of San Francisco, E. M. Barnum, of Oregon, and W. H. Wallace, of Washington Territory.

Private advices from Kentucky are very encouraging. The rebels are represented to be falling back in a rather hopeless manner.

Shipping Advertisements.

FOR VICTORIA, V. I., TOUCHING AT

SEATTLE & PORT TOWNSEND, The Steamer ELIZA ANDERSON, JOHN R. FLEMING, Commander.

The above favorite Steamer will leave Steilacoom every TUESDAY for Victoria, touching at Seattle and Port Townsend. Returning, she will leave Victoria every WEDNESDAY for Olympia, and intermediate ports.

Particular attention will be given to the shipment of stock. Freights arranged, Stock will be taken to New Westminster and Bellingham Bay.

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; SHIP MANNAUGHTON, 500 Tons, FREDMAN TRASK, 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 Coast, and charge made except for price of the medicine. Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

Puget Sound DRUG STORE! STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NEEDED. DR. G. ROWLAND, BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Pierce County that he has opened an office at FITEZERHOLD'S BUILDING, Steilacoom, W. T., that he will attend to calls on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of each week.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF PIERCE COUNTY, TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.—In the matter of the estate of J. P. LECKEY, deceased, for the sale of the Real Estate of said decedent.

It appearing by the petition of said Administrator, that there is not sufficient personal estate in his hands to pay the debts outstanding against said estate, and the expense of administration, and that it is necessary to sell the whole or a portion of the real estate for the payment of such debts;

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested be and appear before him at the Court Room of said Probate Court on SATURDAY, the 20th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, and show cause, if any, why an order should not be granted said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said decedent as will be necessary to pay such debts.

(Signed) J. P. STEWART, Judge of Probate, 54.

STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND Provision Markets.

HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET AT Port Townsend, the undersigned is now prepared to supply the communities of both towns with a superior quality of FRESH MEATS.

On reasonable terms. Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Steers supplied at short notice and of best quality.

WHEAT, all kinds kept in their season. MILK COWS and WORK CATTLE always on hand for sale. H. B.—Cows will be sold after 5 o'clock A. M. on Sundays.

STEILACOOM LIVERY STABLE. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABLISHED himself in the above business at this place, will devote his attention exclusively 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.

Business Cards.

NACHESS HOTEL, At the head of Keach's Wharf, Steilacoom. RECENTLY NEWLY FITTED UP AND REPAIRED.

Board without lodging.....\$1.20 Board with lodging..... 0.50 Single meals, at all hours of the day and night, 50 cents each 25c

Mrs. ANNA CARNEY, Proprietor. G. FORD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE, At the old stand of H. G. Williamson & Co.

Terms Cash—No deviation. Motto: Cash sales and small profits. J. V. MEEKER, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER, Steilacoom, W. T.

Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. F. J. MOOREY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., STEILACOOM, W. T.

FRANK CLARK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office—Corner of Commercial and Main streets, STEILACOOM, W. T.

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER, DEALER IN STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC., STEILACOOM, W. T.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Type, Presses, Printing Material, INKS, CARD STOCK, &c., Nos. 411 to 417 Clay Street, (OVERS FRANK BAKER'S) SAN FRANCISCO.

Wm. Faulkner & Son, 208 Sansome St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Agents for James Couser & Son's U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY, and dealers in all kinds of PRINTING MATERIALS.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. C. CHERRY, N. CHERRY, JR., L. C. GRAY, C. CHERRY & CO., DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.

Tom Water, W. T. LAFAYETTE BALCH, A. J. WEBBER, BALCH & WEBBER, Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in PUGET SOUND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS. Cargoes furnished for Export on short notice. Stewart Street, near Polkman, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., and STEILACOOM, W. T.

Vessels landing regularly between San Francisco and Steilacoom. A. H. GILMAN & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS, No. 28 Front Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

H. H. BANCROFT, E. H. BANCROFT & CO., Publishers, Bookellers and Stationers. One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Books in every department of literature, and staple and fancy Stationery, in the United States; No. 909 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

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

S. McCAW & CO. Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail, A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as Dried Apples, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Peaches, Apples, Peaches, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, &c.

Crushed do. Advancing Quality, Raisins, Currants, Peaches, Apples, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Spices, &c. Potatoes, Salt, Soda, Fish, Oils, Soap, &c.

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San Francisco Advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Of all kinds on hand and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms and at the lowest city prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON, Importers and Dealers, 245th Corner Washington and Davis sts, San Francisco.

EDWARD A. MORE & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN DOORS, WINDOWS, AND BLINDS, WOULD INFORM THE TRADE IN OREGON and Washington Territory that they have opened a new establishment for the sale of DOORS, WINDOWS, & BLINDS of every description.

One of the partners residing in Boston, who has shipped the above goods to this market since 1849, enables us to keep a most thorough and extensive assortment of the same, which we shall sell at low prices as any in this city. Parties sending for goods by letter can rely on having the same at a low price and of as good quality as if ordered in person.

Orders by letter or otherwise will be promptly and faithfully filled. We also attend to the buying and selling of other merchandise. EDWARD A. MORE & CO., 11 and 13 California st, and 116 and 118 Market st, San Francisco, and JOHN HALL, 117 Market st, Boston.

YE THAT SUFFER, READ! READ! READ! AND BE ASSURED THAT DR. PARERA'S GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY, No. 100 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

It is more particularly adapted for Heric Gey Ropes, Ferry Ropes, and for building from deep shafts and inclined planes. Mining companies or ferry owners, &c., who use Ropes for winding, hoisting, or standing purposes, will effect an immense saving by ordering Wire Ropes through our agency.

Circulars, with scales of weights, elevators, and list of prices appended, will be forwarded to those interested, who can then compare the cost of Wire and Hemp Ropes. Address the manufacturer, A. S. HALLIDAY & CO., 418-50.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE BUILDERS, 15th St, 418 Clay Street, San Francisco.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO No. 47 Montgomery Street, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.

I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines; that

WILL DO BETTER WORK, WITH GREATER EASE, and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important qualities of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines are 50% cheaper than any other kind at 50%. I am now selling out.

PAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Price, at..... 50 Caskets..... 75 Letter A, or Timesville Little Sewing, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes,..... 50

Do not allow yourself to purchase a Cheap Sewing Machine, either double or single thread, and of which will never. All cheap Sewing Machines have a cost on the under side of the fabric, and the work soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a cheap Sewing Machine.

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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 prices.

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.

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San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT SAN FRANCISCO. ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERCHANDISE and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.

A residence in this city of over ten years, and an acquaintance in the business of nearly the same length of time, in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the undersigned offers his services, assuring all who have recourse to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily. All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are referred to Wm. Y. Coleman & Co., San Francisco; H. Caplin & Co., C. Langley, Druggist, Flinn, Peabody & Co., Tr. F. Rankin, Ross, Dempster & Co., J. Anthony & Co., Union Office, Merchants' Office; N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Piano-fortes, Melodions, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewellery, &c., will be attended to by competent Judges.

Commission and Purchasing Agent, 629 Washington St, up stairs, Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW STYLE IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE! ALL FORMER OBJECTIONS OVERCOME! No Leather Pad used in NEW STYLE MACHINE.

The New Style Mechanism. TRANSPARENT CLOTH FEED! IMPROVED MACHINES! PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

ES' Best for a Circular. H. C. HAYDEN, Agent, Corner Sacramento and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.

ES' The Union Wagon Mills on WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overalls, Coats, &c., they now use five feet of ES' constantly, and are convinced that the best goods in the market.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S BLENDING PATENT. H. & L. AXLE-GRASE. A CARD: THIS SUBSTANCE HAS THE PLEASURE OF BEING recommended by the numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute of this city.

FIRST PRIZE. UNRIVALED AXLE-GRASE! Also, that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded their FIRST CLASS PRIZE to the same. See, however, following is the advertisement to have them.

HOME MANUFACTURE. This distinguished it is with greater profit than any other article from the East containing their title the Standard for the New Patent H. & L. AXLE-GRASE. His first time during the present season. And others the manufacturers order they should be to all these friends.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE. Who have given them so large an encouragement, they have at any time as will be spared in the future to maintain the high reputation which their material has acquired, of being the Best and Cheapest Lubricating Medium for Carriages, Waggons, &c. EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA. HUCKS & LAMBERT, Inventors, 101 Market Street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY AND Machine Shop SAN FRANCISCO. (First Street.) WE CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE the above well-known establishment.

STEAM ENGINES, Quartz Flour SAW-MILLS. And other Machinery of every description, and also 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 manufacturing are not surpassed in the Pacific Coast.

Send for our Circular, for full particulars, made at the undersigned's office. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.

