

# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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## PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCHE,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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All kinds of Book, Pamphlet, Bill-Head, Circular, Blank and Card Printing, IN PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL STYLE, executed with neatness and dispatch, and forwarded as per order to any part of the country.

Payment for Jobs must always accompany the order.

## PUGET SOUND HERALD

### BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

STELLACOOM, W. T.

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

Respected with promptness and at reasonable rates.

Resuming unusual facilities for advertising in the best style every variety of

## PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,

And having obtained my material in large quantities and at low prices, I can guarantee satisfaction both as to quality of work and price charged.

Now on hand, a large stock of CARDS of all colors and sizes, suitable for BUSINESS, WEDDING, VISITING AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Work completed from all parts of Puget Sound.

CHAS. PROSCHE, Proprietor.

### Our Country.

On primal rocks she wrote her name; Her towers were reared on holy graves; The golden seed that bore her name Earth-winged with prayer o'er ocean waves.

The forest bowed his solemn crest, And opening his green doors; Meek rivers led the appointed guest To clasp the wide embracing shores;

Till fold by fold the braided land To swell her virgin vestments grew; While Sages strong in heart and hand Her virtue's fiery girle drew.

O! little of the wrath of Kings! O! Pilgrim Ark of Liberty! To refuge of diverse things, Their record must abide in thee!

First in the glories of thy front, Let the crown jewel, Truth, be found; Thy right hand ring, with generous woe, Let a happy chain to furthest bound!

Let Justice, with her faithful scales, Hold fast the worship of thy sons; Thy commerce spread her shining sails, Where no dark tide of rapine runs.

So link thy ways to those of God, To follow him the heavenly laws, That stars may greet thee warrior-bred, And storm-spot angels hat thy cause.

O! Land, the measures of our prayers, Hope of the world in grief and wrong, Be thine the tribute of the years, The gift of Faith, the crown of Song.

### Noblemen.

Think not those whom mortal honor Are the best the earth affords; For no tongue of praise doth blazon Forth the deeds which God rewards.

There are gems beneath the ocean Bright as ever from its case; There are men, unknown, as noble As the laureled heroes of fame.

"Boys, Noah had three sons—Shem, Ham and Japhet. Now who was the father of Noah's three sons?"

The boys pause, look dubious, but there is no reply.

"What! can't you tell? Let me illustrate. Here is Mr. Smith, our next neighbor; he has three sons—John, James and Joseph Smith. Now who is the father of John, James and Joseph Smith?"

Boys, all together, in eager and emulous strife, "Mr. Smith!"

"Certainly; that's correct. Well, let us turn to the first question: Noah had three sons—Shem, Ham and Japhet. Now who was the father of Shem, Ham and Japhet?"

Boys, unanimously, after a little hesitation, "Mr. Smith."

The following poem, the genuine effusion of a person in affliction, was lately found in manuscript:

Poor Jonathan Snow  
Away did go  
All on the ragged mane,  
With other men  
All for to catch whales  
& scum can back again.

The winds blew high,  
The billers tost,  
All hands were lost,  
And he was one,  
A spritely lad  
Night 21.

A good woman never grows old. Years may pass over her head, but if benevolence and virtue dwell in her heart, she is as cheerful as when the spring of life opened to her view. When we look at a good woman, we never think of her age; she looks charming as when the rose of youth first blossomed on her cheek. That rose has not faded yet—it will never fade. In her neighborhood she is the friend and benefactor. Who does not respect and love the woman who has passed her days in acts of kindness and mercy? We repeat, such a woman can never grow old. She will always be fresh and buoyant in spirit, and active in laudable deeds of benevolence.

Matrimony is hot buckwheat cakes, warm beds, comfortable slippers, smoking coffee, round arms, red lips, kind words, shirts curling in buttons, redeemed stockings, blotchers, general happiness, &c.—Harrah! Single-blessness is sheet-iron quilts, blue noses, frosty rooms, ice in the pitcher, unregenerated linen, bedless socks, coffee sweetened with icicles, gatta percha biscuits, flabby stinks, dull razors, corns, coughs, colics, rheumatism, misery, &c.—Ugh! So says one who speaks from experience of both states.

Deacon S. came to California and was tempted after sinful gains. A friend and member of the same church found him one night "playing at monte." With holy horror he judged the absorbed player into a knowledge of his presence.

"Deacon, do I find you gambling?"

With ready wit to relieve his embarrassment, he checked—

"No, no, friend F., not gambling! You see, this is a corrupt institution, and I am doing my best to break it up!"

An Englishman, in one of our towns, boasting of his country, said: "There are springs in England where the most sparkling of soda water can be had already prepared."

"Why, that is not to be compared to a lake out west," said a bystander, with a perfectly serious countenance. "There you can procure the most delicious champagne, already bottled, and the banks are made of sponge-cake!" The Englishman caviled.

"Where are you going?" said a young gentleman to an elderly one in a white cravat, whom he overtook a few miles from Little Rock.

"I am going to heaven, my son. I have been on my way there for eighteen years."

"Well, good-bye, old fellow! If you have been traveling toward heaven eighteen years, and get no nearer to it than Arkansaw, I'll take another route."

When the Chinese go out to fight, they are in the habit of pouring the most vehement reproaches on their antagonists; and there is in Chinese armies a sort of special correspondent, whose business it is to make cutting remarks about the various deities—red, black, and yellow—of whom the barbarian armies are supposed to consist.

"You are a great bore," said an arrogant gentleman, from his chamber window, to a youth who had been serenading his daughter half an hour; "you are a great bore, and I think you mean to keep on boring till you get water, and there it is, emptying a pitcher full upon your head."

Some years ago, an old Dutch acquaintance, who was elected a member of the Legislature, said, in his broken English style, "Ven I went to de lechidular I thought I would find dem all Solomon dem; but I soon found dere vas some an pick fools dere as I vas."

A man passes for a sage if he seeks for wisdom; if he thinks he has found it, he is a fool.

### A Buffalo Hunt.

I am a portrait painter by profession, or rather was. I have long been too old to hold the brush steadily. Many years ago, when the other side of the Mississippi was the "Far West," I went rambling over there one summer in hopes of recruiting my health, which had become much impaired. I made the acquaintance of a tribe of Indians, and took up my abode in their village. They were much pleased with some rough picture that I made of a few of their prominent chiefs, and my fame spread abroad in the woods. After my health, which constantly improved, had become vigorous, I used to go off hunting with some of the "braves" every few days. One beautiful morning, two of my best friends in the tribe invited me to accompany them on a buffalo hunt. We were soon mounted, and galloping over a rolling prairie, in the highest spirits. The Indians took much pride in displaying their admirable horsemanship, with their head-dresses of feathers fluttering in the air, and their animals prancing with grace and vigor; and I, feeling new strength at every breath I drew, was indulging delightful anticipations of a future return to home and friends, when some distant object seemed suddenly to have caught the view of my kindred guides, and they brought their horses to a dead stand. Turning my eyes in the direction in which they pointed, I saw a dark spot on the summit of a distant swell in our front, which appeared to be moving slowly downward. The next moment a second object was seen coming over the hill. My companions informed me that they were buffaloes, and that we must proceed with the utmost caution, or they would be alarmed and run far away, before we could possibly approach them. They drew off towards one side, intending to get them between us and the wind, and, although we soon perceived that we were getting much nearer to them, they showed no signs of apprehension, and we believed they did not even observe us. Hastening on, in perfect silence, our horses seeming to tread more softly than ever on the prairie grass, and we began to wonder that the animals, usually so much on the alert on open ground, still remained almost motionless. We pressed on at full speed, and were flattering ourselves that we should be upon them in a few moments, when a horseman suddenly made his appearance from behind the hill, and came charging down towards us with a headlong rush. Behind him followed another, and another. We did not wait to count them, for my companions, with a suppressed cry, turned their horses, and fled like lightning. All was now plain, even to me. The supposed buffaloes were mere decoys. A party of enemies had been lurking about, behind the swells of the prairie, waiting for an opportunity to take scalps, and on seeing us approach, had formed two mile-buffaloes, of skins placed over the heads of men who were skillful in imitating the motions of those animals while grazing. The remainder of the party had kept out of our sight, until they supposed we were near enough to enable them to overtake us, before we could get within sight of the Indian village we had left; and now we were to suffer the consequences of their ingenious and successful plot.

Never had I ridden at such reckless speed, and never were my fears so much excited. I had no time to ask questions, even if I had known enough of the language of my friends to make myself understood. I saw too plainly, by the extreme dread expressed by my companions, who were running their horses at their utmost speed, that I was engaged in a race for life; and was agitated between the fear of falling behind, and the joy at finding that I was still able to keep up with them. Thus we dashed on, without giving ourselves time enough to look behind, until I began to hope that we might yet reach the turn round a swell, some distance before us, which would bring the village in sight, and give us some hope of rescue. But I soon heard the galloping of our pursuers—and the tramping rapidly came nearer. Retouching our efforts, we were unable to gain anything up on them. In a few moments, I heard a strange noise beside me, when one of our party fell forward, and rolled from his seat down upon the prairie. Again, I heard the singular sound, which was that produced by a spear thrust violently through my other generous friend; and he also, the next moment, lay on the ground, a long distance behind—so far had my horse passed on, before I could turn my head. With horror I expected my turn to come next, and imagined a bloody spear running through me, with the irresistible power given it by the weight of a horse and rider combined, while moving at that rapid rate, and with all their force concentrated upon the steel point of such a formidable weapon. But, what a relief! I was out of danger. The enemy had halted after the fall of my last companion, and were already on their retreat. They had not even stopped to scalp their victims, but were galloping back across the prairie, and soon disappeared. Why they spared my life, I never knew with certainty, but am inclined to think, from what I afterwards heard and saw, that they had been told of me, and formed some superstitious notions of my powers as a painter. They may, perhaps, have seen some person before them, or feared to approach any nearer to the Indian village we had left. But whatever was the cause, I survived, safe and sound.

Every man in China must pay up his debts at the beginning of the year, and also at the time of a religious festival about the middle of the year. If unable to settle at these times, his business stops until his debts are paid.

Some time ago there was seen on the window of a little dirty shop, in an obscure part of London, this announcement: "Goods removed, messengers taken, carpets beat, and poetry composed on any subject."

The first thing a European does when he meets a friend is to inquire after his wife; to ask an Arab about his wife is one of the greatest insults you can offer him.

When Jesima went to school, she was asked why the noun bachelor was singular. "Because," she replied, "it is so very singular that they don't get married."

A young lady asks if we can throw any light upon kissing. We don't want to—the thing is done just as well in the dark.

"We don't like promising young men," said an Oxford trader; "we'd much rather they'd pay."

The difference between an oyster and a chicken is, that one is just out of the shell, and the other isn't.

Humility is a flower that prospers most when planted on the rich soil of a noble and great mind.

### Very Dutch.

"Weekates, Mr. Shon, how you does dis morning?"

"Pooty better, how you vas yourself?"

"Goot. Yet is de news?"

"Oh, nothing, I don't hear de news now."

"Yis is dat?"

"Vell, I don't run mit de vire macheens no more."

"Mein himmel! Vy for you give up?"

"I dells you. You know Shake Skiffers, un Billy Rennet, un Puly Hieckens, un all de vire boys, used to come down in my saloon after de vire un drink segars un lager, un play tomloons."

"Yav."

"Vell, von day Shake spokeed to me, 'Shon, vy don't you belong mit de vires?' 'Vy for?' I asked him. 'It makes you so better pineser,' he say."

"So it dood,"

"Nain, nein, I be darn vot it dood?"

"How?"

"Vell, I goed von efenin mit Shake down to de macheens house, un after dere vas a meedling, he propoosed me as to be a member. Shake he dells dem dat I vas a good veller, un I keeps so pater lager, un I gift drust. Un dey dakes a foto. Shake he say dem all you be in vafor of my gompany vas to say 'yes,' un all dat don't be in vafor of mine gompany un vants deir heads proked to say 'no.'"

"Dat is right."

"Vell, nobody don't say no; so Shake he dells me I be lecter; den I say him vot I shall do mit mine self, un he say, 'Dreat de gompany.' So I dreats de gompany, un den I gets de slate un I marks down mit de drust an extra trink to dem all, un mit to Shake. Vell after der drink some-day day goes home, un I vas a vireman."

"Dat night I goed to bed, un I dreams all nite poot houses on fire, un I thought I vas breaking de windows, un unashin de tips un a safin slyerbody, un in de morning ven I get up I vines mine self lyin on de vloer, vere I walk off a ladder in mine sleep. De next day van Shake comes into my saloon, un dells me I vas vined vifty cents for I don't been out of mine house. So after a leed' he explain to me vot it vas, dat I must pay vifty zents, so I pays it, un I make up mine mind dat I don't miss de vires no more."

"Dat vas pater."

"Vell, do night before last dere vas a vire in de vopyry, un I goed mit de macheengine, un de vire, so den de foreman of de gompany he comes to me un he say, 'Shon, dere a woman in de upper story; you go up de ladder, un hand her out, un mit to Shake. Vell after der drink some-day day goes home, un I vas a vireman.'"

"Dunder un blitzen!"

"De vater keep comin, un de smoke vas pooty nigh drooped me too. I couldn't speak, for ven I obened mine moude de vater filled it up. Viret I vas mad, den I shvared, un den I gotted scort, un I prayed, un at last I feels pooty bad mit mine self, un I thinks I vas dead. Shust, den somebody shumped right in de middle of de vloer, un it vas Shake; he daked me up to ax me vat I vas doing dere, so I feels shamed, un I dells him I vas lookin' round to save somebody, un he say, 'You fool come along un save yourself.' So I vallered him out un dere vas de ladder; he putted his legs around it, and shilded down; den I dried to do de same, but ven I comes down half de way, mine legs cotched one in de door, un down I tumble, rits over de heads of a dozen slyerboys, but shust den a stream of vater from de hosepines comes right in mine vace un drowed me right on mine pack."

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On the edge of a small river in the county of Cavan, in Ireland, there is a stone with the following strange inscription, no doubt intended for the information of strangers traveling that way: "N. B.—When this stone is out of sight, it is not safe to ford the river." But this is still surpassed by the famous post erected a few years since, by the surveyors of the Kent roads, in England: "This is the bridge-path to Faversham; if you can't read this, you had better keep the main road."

The Boston Museum building is owned by David and Moses Kimball. A stranger who wished to know how their labors were divided, by the surveyors of the Kent roads, in England: "This is the bridge-path to Faversham; if you can't read this, you had better keep the main road."

An Irish veterinary student, when under examination, was asked what he would recommend if there was a horse brought to him with a particular disease.

"Oh! by the powers," was the answer, "I'd recommend the owner to get rid of him immediately."

Mr. B. did you say, or did you not say, what I said you never did say what I said you said. Now, if you did say that you did not say what I said you said, then what did you say?

Many persons fancy themselves friendly when they are only officious. They counsel not so much that they should become wise as that they should be recognized as teachers of wisdom.

A man in St. Louis advertised a terrier dog stolen from an alley with a white vest collar, ears cut short, and tongue black. What a queer looking thoroughfare that alley must be!

Tom and Joe were talking over their travels, when Tom asked his chum: "Were you ever in Greece?" "No," replied Joe; "but I once fell into a thundering tub of soap."

Tom says when they won't stop a fellow for his drink long enough for him to swallow it, he thinks credit a little too short.

A man should guard in his youth against sensuality; in his manhood against factious; in his old age against covetousness.

Money and time both have their value. He who makes a bad use of the one will never make a good use of the other.

"My boy! my boy! you are doing very wrong to fish on Sunday." "Can't be no harm, sir; I ain't ketched nothin'."

Nature has written a letter of credit upon some man's face, which is honored wherever presented.

"Is your city a healthy one, sir?" "O, yes, medicines are drags there."

### Decisive Battles of the World.

The decisive battles of the world (those of which to use Hallam's words, a contrary result would have essentially varied the drama of the world in all its subsequent scenes) are numbered as follows by Prof. Crasay, who fills the chair of Ancient and Modern History in the University of London. They are the grand subjects of two volumes by him, and are as follows:

1. The Battle of Marathon, fought 490 B.C., in which the Greeks, under Themistocles, defeated the Persians under Darius, thereby turning back the tide of Asiatic invasion, which else would have swept over Europe.

2. The Battle of Syracuse, 416 B.C., in which the Athenian power was broken, and the rest of Europe saved from Greek dominion.

3. The Battle of Arbela, 331 B.C., in which Alexander, by a defeat of Darius, established his power in Asia, and, by the introduction of European civilization, produced an effect which may yet be traced.

4. The Battle of Metaurus, fought 208 B.C.; the Romans, under the Consul Nero, defeating the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal, and by which the supremacy of the great Republic was established.

5. The victory of Arminius, A.D. 8, over the Roman leader Verus, which secured Gaul from Roman domination.

6. The Battle of Clanton, A.D. 461, in which Aetius defeated Attila, the Hun, the self-styled "Scourge of God," and saved Europe from entire devastation.

7. The Battle of Tours, A.D. 732, in which Charles Martel, by the defeat of the Saracens, averted Mohammedan yoke from Europe.

8. The Battle of Hastings, A.D. 1066, in which William of Normandy was victorious over the Anglo-Saxon Harold, and the result of which was the formation of the Anglo-Norman nation, which is now dominant in the world.

9. The Battle of Orlans, A.D. 1429, in which the English were defeated and the independent existence of France secured.

10. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, A.D. 1588, which crushed the hopes of Papacy in England.

11. The Battle of Benning, A.D. 1704, in which Marlborough, by the defeat of Tallard, broke the power and crushed the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV.

12. The defeat of Charles XII. by Peter the Great, at Pultova, A.D. 1709, which secured the stability of the Muscovite Empire.

13. The Battle of Saratoga, A.D. 1777, in Gen. Gates defeated Burgoyne, and which decided the contest in favor of the American Revolutionists by making France their ally and other European powers friendly to them.

14. The Battle of Valmy, A.D. 1792, in which the Continental allies, under the Duke of Brunswick, were defeated by the French, under Dumouriez; without which the French Revolution would have been stayed.

15. The Battle of Waterloo, 1815, in which the Duke of Wellington, by his grasp of Napoleon, and saved Europe from his grasping ambition.

Leuwenhoek tells us of animated insects seen with the microscope, of which twenty millions would be equal to a mile. Insects of various kinds are observable in the cavities of a common grain of sand. Mould is a forest of beautiful trees, with the branches, leaves, flowers and fruit fully discernible. Butterflies are fully feathered. Hairs are hollow tubes. The surface of our bodies is covered with scales, like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover 150 of these scales, and a single scale covers 500 pores; yet through these narrow openings the sweat exudes like water through a sieve. How minute, then, must be its particles! The mite takes 500 steps in a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea. Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it like oxen in a meadow.

Never allow the action of respiration to be entirely stopped through the mouth. The nasal passages are clearly the medium through which respiration was by our Creator designed to be carried on.

"God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life," prevails to his becoming a living creature. The difference in the exhaustion of strength by a long walk with the mouth firmly closed, and respiration carried on through the nostrils, instead of through the mouth, is inconceivable to those who have never tried the experiment. It is said that the habit of carrying on the work of inspiration and expiration through the mouth is the cause of almost all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Mr. Jerusalem's children are very studious. John Thomas, in particular, is remarkably fond of his books, and prefers red ones. He actually sits whole hours killing flies between the leaves. There are two in his class, and he is next to the head. His parents are thinking of preparing him for the stage. He's got a splendid figure, which is shown to great advantage in his Sunday clothes, light pants and big feet.

The general utility of kings and conquerors, Frederic the Great had a most philosophic indifference to death—in others. In one of his battles, a battalion of veterans having taken to their heels, he galloped after them, bawling out: "Why do you run away, you old blackguards? Do you want to live forever?"

When Mrs. Macaulay published a pamphlet called "Loose Thoughts," several ladies, who happened to be in company with Footie, reproached the title as very improper for a woman: "Not at all, ladies," said he; "the sooner a woman gets rid of such thoughts, the better."

"Look at that, will ye!" exclaimed a returned Irish soldier to a gaping crowd, as he exhibited with some pride his tall hat, with a bullet hole in it. "Look at the hole, will ye? Ye see if it had been a low-crowned hat, I'd have been kilt entirely!"

A retired business man, whose sands of life have about run out, would respectfully advise tradesmen, who desire to become suddenly rich, to advertise extensively in the papers. He asks nothing for the advice. He has a soul above money or postage stamps.

An exchange paper tells of a parson who preached his sermon with, "My friends, let us say a few words before we begin." This is about equal to the chap who took a short nap before he went to sleep.

The ladies of Aurora, Illinois, have passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That if we, the young ladies of Aurora, don't get married this year, somebody will be to blame."

A tree of large circumference sprang from a root as delicate as a hair; a tower of nine stories arose out of a handful of earth; a journey of a thousand leagues began by a step.

### Fables—For Old and Young.

A lean hungry Wolf chanced one moonshiny night to fall in with a plump well-fed House-Dog. After the first compliments were passed between them, "How is it, my friend," said the Wolf, "that you look so sleek? How well you feed agrees with you! and here I am striving for my living night and day, and can hardly save myself from starving." "Well," says the Dog, "if you would fare like me, you have only to do as I do." "Indeed," says he, "and what is that?" "Why," replies the Dog, "just to guard the master's house and keep off the thieves at night."

"With all my heart; for at present I have had a sorry time of it. This woodland life, with its frosts and rains, is sharp work for me. To have a warm roof over my head and a bellyful of victuals always at hand will, methinks, be no bad exchange." "True," says the Dog; "therefore you have nothing to do but to follow me." Now as they were jogging on together, the Wolf spied a mark on the Dog's neck, and having a strange curiosity, could not forbear asking what it meant. "Pooh! nothing at all," says the Dog. "Nay, but pray," says the Wolf, "Oh! a mere trifle, perhaps the collar to which my chain is fastened." "Chain!" cries the Wolf, in surprise. "What do you mean to say that you cannot rove when and where you please?"

"Why not exactly, perhaps; you see I am looked upon as rather fierce, so they sometimes tie me up in the day-time, but I assure you I have perfect liberty at night, and the master feeds me off his own plate, and the servants give me their tit-bits, and I am such a favorite, and—but what is the matter? where are you going?" "Oh, good night to you," says the Wolf; "you are welcome to your dainties; but for me, a dry crust with liberty against a king's luxury with a chain."

A Lion was sleeping in his lair, when a Mouse, not knowing where he was going, ran over the mighty beast's nose, and awakened him. The Lion clasped his paw upon the frightened little creature, and was about to make an end of him, in a moment, when the Mouse, in a piteous tone, besought him to spare one who had so unaccountably offended, and not stain his honorable paw with so insignificant a prey. The Lion, smiling at his little prisoner's fright, generously let him go. Now it happened no long time after, that the Lion, while ranging the woods for his prey, fell into the toils of the hunters; and finding himself entangled, without hope of escape, set up a roar that filled the hills far and wide. The Mouse, recognizing the voice of his former preserver, ran to the spot, and without more ado set to work to nibble the knot in the cord that bound the Lion, and in a short time set the noble beast at liberty; thus convincing him that kindness is seldom thrown away, and that there is no creature so much below another, but that he may have it in his power to return a good office.

A Dog and a Cock having struck up an acquaintance, went out in their travels together. Sighting a field of corn, the Dog, as the Cock, flying up on a tree, perched among the branches, while the Dog dogged below at the foot. As the night passed away and the day dawned, the Cock, according to his custom, set up a shrill crowing. A Fox hearing him, and thinking to make a meal of him, came under the tree, and thus addressed him:—"Thou art a good little bird, and most useful to thy fellow-creatures. Come down, then, that we may sing our nativity and rejoice together." The Cock replied, "Dear friend, I am bound to the feet of the tree, and call the attention to toll the bell." But as the Fox went to kill him, the Dog jumped out in a moment, and seized the Fox and made an end of him.

They who lay traps for others are often caught by their own bait.

A Tortoise, disatisfied with his lotly life, when he beheld so many of the birds, his neighbors, disporting themselves in the clouds, and thinking that, if he could but once get up into the air, he could soar with the best of them, called one day upon an Eagle, and offered him all the treasures of Ocean if he would only teach him to fly. The Eagle would have declined the task, assuring him that the thing was not only absurd, but impossible, but being further pressed by the entreaties and promises of the Tortoise, he at length consented to do for him the best he could. So taking him up to a great height in the air and loosening his hold upon him, "Now, then," cried the Eagle; but the Tortoise, before he could answer him a word, fell plump upon a rock, and was dashed to pieces.

Pride shall have a fall.

A Shepherd-boy, who tended his flock not far from a village, was remarkably kind to a mouse crying out "

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Published every Thursday evening, at \$1 per annum, in advance; if paid within six months, \$1; after the expiration of six months, \$1; for six months, in advance; single copies, 15c. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Wednesday of each week.

We shall be pleased to furnish masters of vessels and others, without board, with fine of the Herald, on application at this office.

L. P. FISHER, 600 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 remitting for the same.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., Thursday Morning, Nov. 28, 1861.

A FEW REMARKS.—Much fault is found by Republicans on the Sound with our Delegate, Col. Wallace, because of his failure to find an ally for each of them. They are ravenous for the laurels and fibres; and if their demands are not soon satisfied, we expect some of them will go over to Jeff. Davis's side of the house.

Howe AGAIN.—Dr. J. R. Howe, whose absence from Steilacoom creates a "vacuum" felt by every resident of the town, old and young, returned home again on Monday last, via Columbia River. He said he was twice glad on his late trip: glad when he reached San Francisco, where a few days sufficed to settle him with the excitement of that busy city, and glad when he again put foot on his wharf in the quiet town of Steilacoom.

Howe AGAIN.—Last week, several copies of our most useful exchanges failed to reach us. The cause of the failure we do not know, but we suspect that the postmaster somewhere has permitted some impatient rascal to appropriate them to his use. Seldom have we had cause to make a complaint of this kind, and we hope an occasion for doing so may never again occur; but we would remind postmasters and interlopers about post-offices that newspapers in the mails are not public property, to be grabbed by bystanders without regard to the address upon them. In future, we hope postmasters will see to it that those who have no right to papers will keep their hands off.

SCIENCE DEATH.—The death of Gen. A. Van Hook, long and favorably known as a merchant in San Francisco, is announced as having taken place there on the 24th inst. It is but a few weeks ago that the deceased made a hasty visit to the Sound, calling at this office on his way to Columbia River. Then he was full of life and energy, and seemed not less distant than himself from the tomb. He was a brother, we believe, of J. H. Van Hook, of Port Townsend, and left a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely loss.

NEW STORE.—In connection with their lumber mill, on Niqually bottom, Messrs. Packard & Hackett have opened a store, the stock for which was received by two late arrivals from San Francisco. This will prove a great convenience to patrons on the bottom. They have also received a steamer saw, which will enable them to manufacture lumber much more rapidly than hitherto. Everything looks promising for the new firm, of the success of which there can be no doubt.

LOW PRICE OF CATTLE.—At a late sale of cattle in Contra Costa, Cal., forty head of American stock were sold at \$6.75 per head. A lower figure was reached in this county, last week, at the sale of Mr. Savage's stock by the Sheriff; a cow and a calf being sold at \$4.50, and others at \$5. A fine bull, which cost \$500 two years ago, was knocked down at \$40. Stock is a drug in the market now.

THE BROTHERHOOD.—The efforts to hunt up the bones of Senator Bradrick in Ireland have proved unavailing, and consequently proceedings are being instituted to exhaust the estate to the State of California, and prove the will of A. S. Gregory. While the suit at San Francisco has made a disposition in the matter.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Monday next is the day appointed for the meeting of our Legislature. The indications at present are that there will not be a quorum in Olympia on that day; whether Vancouver will be more fortunate, remains to be seen.

MONSIEUR ANTOINE HORN.—During last month a large number of horses died in Amador county, Cal., of an unknown disease. They were affected by a swelling under the lower jaw.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Acting Gov. L. J. S. Torrey has appointed to-day (28th) for Thanksgiving. Better late than never.

REMARKS.—According to the latest advices from the Atlantic States and Europe, wheat and flour were declining in price.

LAWRENCE, (Kansas) Oct. 15th, '61.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald: I am here, in Kansas; very fine country as to soil and face of the country, but it is too dry some years, and there is too much sameness about it. In short, I am going to emigrate to Washington Territory next spring. I have been here since '53.

Now I want some information concerning that place of yours; want to take your paper; don't know your price. Please send me one as soon as you get this, and a letter, if you can. I want to know if the rainy season is like that of California; want to know if the society is good; want to know if the Sabbath is observed.

Yours, most respectfully, R. S. BASSETT.

The above is one of a number of similar letters which we have received since we commenced publishing the Herald. Our object in publishing this is to show our readers the importance of writing for the paper, and giving descriptions of the different sections of the Territory, especially such as possess advantages for farming. One communication like that we published last week, signed "G. A. P." (whom we here thank for it) is worth more to those who have at heart the interests of the Territory than all the political twaddle ever written and printed in our journals; and we would be glad to exclude other matters every week, if necessary, to make room for letters setting forth the resources which are claimed to exist here. On former occasions we have invited contributions on this subject; we repeat the invitation now. Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, the Puget Sound Herald was mailed regularly to every State in the Union except four, (subscribers here forwarding it from the office to friends there) and still finds its way to all of the free and two of the slave States. It is thus seen that the newspaper is a far better medium for disseminating a knowledge of the country than private letters can be, and this medium is freely offered to all such as desire to avail themselves of it.

As to the queries of Mr. Bassett, we shall answer them in this place as briefly as possible. We cannot send him a letter, but we will send him the paper, including last week's issue, in which will find the excellent letter of "G. A. P.," containing much information of the character he seeks; merely remarking that the description there given of the Skokomish applies to many other localities on Puget Sound, embracing in the aggregate a large extent of unsettled country. The rainy season here differs from that of California in some respects; it sets in a few weeks earlier, and ceases about the same time, but it is thought that the quantity of rain which falls here is greater than that in California. A feature decidedly in favor of this latitude is the fact that, usually in July, we have refreshing showers of rain, from which vegetation and live stock derive much benefit; and for the want of which, at a later period, heavy losses in crops and much suffering among cattle are often experienced in California. As to water, we think Washington Territory more generally supplied than any portion of Uncle Sam's dominions. It is a leading feature of the country; so numerous are the streams, lakes and springs, and of such an excellent quality is the water generally, that few settlers are compelled to dig for it, and those few never to any considerable depth.

The society is as good as the best found in frontier settlements generally; much better, we judge from the information we have, than that of Kansas. Nowhere have we seen the Sabbath better observed than here. Every town has at least one church; some, more than one. The day is well observed by all here.

In conclusion, we advise Mr. Bassett that our greatest want is emigrants of the gentle sex. Perhaps this is what he means in his inquiry respecting our society; if so, he is informed that females are a very scarce commodity here, and the more he can induce to accompany him, the more cordial will be his welcome.

MENTAL CALCULATION.—Paris journals are telling of a person, named Grondinange, born without arms or legs, who possesses the faculty of solving, with equal rapidity and accuracy, the most complicated arithmetical and geometrical problems. Though of humble birth, uneducated, and deprived of the most indispensable members, he has learned to write with his mouth. At first he had no clear conception of the means by which he effected his calculations; but he has at last succeeded, after long study, not only in forming a clear idea of his processes, but also in explaining them so as to teach others. He has become a Professor of Mental Calculation at an educational institution at Orleans.

UMATELLA RESERVATION.—The Dallas Mountaineer of the 30th says it is understood that the Indian Department has sustained the claims of Mr. Kendall to the Superintendency of the Umatilla Reserve. This being the case, Major Barnhart will succeed the present incumbent as Agent in charge.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Just before the sailing of the steamship Panama from San Francisco, on the 6th inst., the gun that was being fired as a signal burst, scattering the fragments in every direction. A Mexican named Joseph Gony was killed instantly, and two other persons were injured.

DOING THINGS BY THE CARD.—An exchange says that six ballots were had among the justices of Mendocino county, Cal., to choose an associate for the County Court, without success, when it was finally decided by a game of "euchre."

BLACK AND GREEN TEAL.—The London Lancet says that of twenty-four specimens of black teal analyzed, every one was found to be genuine; of a like number of green teal, all were adulterated.

The Nebraska City News says that the merchants of Peru, in that State, give a pound of coffee for a bushel of wheat.

REVEREND HARR.—Ex-Governor John Bigler, having been relieved of his mission to Chili, is on his way to California.

THE INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.

"SINCE OUR DEPARTURE"—This is the heading of an anonymous correspondence in a late number of the Standard. We anticipated the receipt of some dire tragedy, but found it only the groans of anguish consequent upon the loss of a "good thing." In fact, the anonymous scribbler of the Standard have evidently made up their mind (and previous little it is) to be dissatisfied with any and every act of Mr. Kendall, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

From what we can learn from those perfectly conversant with the state of things on the Simcoe reservation, a wholesome reform was needed, and the Superintendent, exercising his prerogative, undertook to make it.

The Rev. Jas. H. Wither, an appointee of the last administration, his wife and nephew, receiving in the aggregate the long little sum of three thousand dollars annually, occupying an elegant mansion, and enjoying the exclusive use of the only pair of American horses on the reserve, was removed—hence the so-called "outrage." They are not the only victims to the mutability of Fortune, and we can hardly understand why the Superintendent should be denounced for these removals, more than for others, of which we have heard nothing.

Mr. Kendall, we suppose, is responsible for his acts, and he can hardly be expected to consult any newspaper, or any anonymous correspondent thereof, who signs himself "A." or "A. S. S.," what he shall do, or whether certain things meet their views.

Personally, we know very little or nothing of Mr. Kendall, but in the estimation of all who have known him for years, he will discharge the duties of his office without fear or favor of persons and sects.

The above is copied from the Vancouver Chronicle of the 15th inst. The following paragraph is from the Dalles Mountaineer of the 15th instant: A SPECULATION.—It is well known that the contract for forwarding supplies to the Simcoe Reservation was not awarded to the lowest bidder. It is not, however, so generally known that the contract was awarded to a leading Republican at \$60 per ton, and that the aforesaid Republican sublet the contract for \$45 per ton. This is a very nice little speculation, but we submit that in these war times it is scarcely excusable to speculate at Uncle Sam's expense.

We publish the above in order that the public may be fully informed of all that transpires relative to the Indian Superintendency and agencies, about which there has lately been such a commotion in the Republican party of this Territory, and from the organs of which party even the shadow of truth could not be gleaned on the subject. Our interest in the matter extends no further than the simple desire to have justice done to the Superintendent, whom we believe to have been most maliciously and unjustly assailed, for no other reason than that he obtained an office which the Republicans juts at Olympia claimed as belonging to one of their sect. The public can see, and it is hoped, will properly estimate, the actual amount of honest patriotism possessed by the party in power, in such statements as that copied from the Mountaineer. When Mr. Kendall is a party to such a shameful robbery of the Government as is there instanced, it will then be time to condemn him. Until then, our opinion of the Superintendent will be unaltered.

FREMONT'S BODY GUARD.—A St. Louis correspondent says that Fremont's famous body guard was composed of three hundred picked men, under the control of Capt. Zagonyi, a distinguished Hungarian officer, chosen by Gen. Fremont as one of his aids. Among the body guard there is one company of one hundred men from Covington, Ky., commanded by Capt. James L. Foley, of Covington, a graduate of the Military Academy of Frankfort, Ky. The company was made up of the very best material Kentucky could afford; average height, 6 feet 11 inches, and measuring 40 inches around the breast. Perhaps a greater variety of talent could not be found in any regiment in the entire army. They have a number of lawyers, physicians, musicians, prominent merchants, school-teachers, ministers, three superintendents of Sunday-schools, a noted theatrical performer, and nearly every variety of the mechanical department. Among the notable features of this company was, that a chaplain was selected for each tent, and religious services were held every night immediately after tattoo was called. The early part of the evening was spent in music from the whole company.

THE BUSINESS OF WASHINGTON.—The prevalence of the war has had a powerful effect upon the business relations at Washington, as any one who has visited the Capital within three months has readily observed. While only local improvements have been retarded by hostilities, all branches of trade have largely increased. Heretofore, to be sure, houses have been let during the summer at very low rates, so many having been vacated by the rebels who left for secessh; but of late prices have advanced beyond even what they were a year ago, and to-day it is difficult to get a house to good repair at any rent. Washington society promises this winter to be, perhaps, not brilliant, but pleasant, as a large number of houses have been taken by members of Congress and those connected with the Government, who contemplate bringing their families here for the winter. Already the season of balls has commenced, and they are largely attended, as are all places of public amusement.

WISCONSIN FOR WHEAT.—The palm has been awarded to the State of Wisconsin for raising wheat, concerning which the American Agriculturist recently observed: "The largest yield of wheat which has been communicated to us, is that raised by Samuel Oshrover, Esq., Winnebago county, Wisconsin, who harvested sixty-three bushels from one acre."

ACQUITTAL OF PATTERSON.—The jury in the case of Patterson, indicted for the murder of Capt. Staples, were charged by the judge, late on Saturday evening, 23d instant, and after an absence of about ten minutes, they came into court with a verdict of "not guilty."

CONVICT LABOR.—The prisoners in the California penitentiary are employed in making army clothing, and run sixty sewing machines. Fifty hands are employed in the cooper shop, and twenty-five men are at work at carriage and wagon making.

A VOICE FROM EGYPT.—In Illinois, in some counties, more than half the voting population has volunteered for the war, and those counties are in "Egypt," the most Democratic portion of the State.

THE NATIONAL TAXES.

The following article, from a late New York paper, explains fully the nature of the Tax Act passed by the extra session of Congress, in August last:

The direct tax assessed upon the value of all the real estate in the United States, to raise the annual sum of twenty millions of dollars, has been overlooked by many persons who seem to be under the impression that there is but one National Tax (the Income Tax) to be paid.

By a law of Congress, adopted Aug. 5th, it was provided, in order to raise the above mentioned annual sum, that each State shall be compelled to furnish a certain proportion of that amount, which is to be collected in the following manner: Assessors, appointed by the President, and approved by the Senate, will, about the 1st of March next, ascertain the value of each piece of real estate, the valuation being based upon the supposed money value of such property on the first day of April. Property exempt from taxation is that belonging to the United States, or any State, or that which is permanently or specially exempted from taxation by the laws of the State in which it is situated.

A deduction of five hundred dollars will be made from this valuation. All persons possessing taxable property are required to furnish written lists of it to the assessors. A false or fraudulent list will subject the offender to a fine of five hundred dollars. After the estimates are completed, public notice will be given by the assessors where their books may be seen and corrections may be made.

The places at which the payment of taxes will be made, will be published in a newspaper in each district twenty days before the tax becomes due; and if persons neglect to attend according to notification, the collector will make personal application to them within sixty days after the receipt of the collection lists. If then the taxes are not paid within thirty days, he has power to collect by distress.

The income tax which will be levied on and after the first of January next, will be three per cent. on incomes above eight hundred dollars, except that portion of such income which is derived from Treasury notes and other United States securities, on which the tax will be one and a half per cent. The tax is to be assessed on incomes dating from January, 1861. In estimating the income, all national, State and local taxes assessed upon property from which the income is derived will be first deducted.

The payment of the tax will be due on or before the 30th of June next, and all sums unpaid on that day will be subject to an interest at the rate of six per cent., and in default of payment being made within thirty days thereafter, the collector is authorized to levy the sum on the visible property of the defaulter, and sell it, after due notice has been given. If no visible property is found, the person assessed may be examined on oath, and any stock or bonds he may possess be sold at public auction. A refusal to testify is punishable by imprisonment until the tax is paid.

FIGHT FOR A FLAG.—An exchange publishes the following account of a desperate struggle, said to have taken place at the battle of Wilson's Creek, for the possession of a secession flag: "A tall rebel soldier waved a large and costly secession flag defiantly, when a cannon ball struck him to the earth dead. A second soldier instantly picked up the prostrate flag, and waved it again—a second cannon ball shattered his body. A third soldier raised and waved the flag, and a third cannon ball dashed into his breast, and he fell. Yet a fourth time was the flag raised—the soldier waved it, and turned to climb over the fence with it into the woods. As he stood astride the fence a moment, balancing to keep the flag upright, a fourth cannon ball struck him in the side, cutting him completely in two, so that one half of the body fell one side the fence and the other half the other side, while the flag itself lodged on the fence, and was captured a few moments afterwards by our troops."

LATEST RECORD OF QUACKERY.—The St. Louis Herald is informed by a reliable resident of that city that he for some time past had a dozen ducks, remarkable for their voracity and the amount of food they consumed. Curious to know the amount of food they could dispose of in a day, at an early hour one day he killed one of the ducks, and cutting it up, fed it to the remaining eleven. A half hour later he killed another, feeding it to the remaining ten. Subsequently he killed another, and fed it to the nine survivors. One of the nine in due time went to feed the eight, one of the eight to feed the seven, and so on, until the going down of the sun, when—remarkable as it may appear—there was but one duck left. Query, what became of the ducks?

RAILROADS AND RAILROAD TRAVEL.—Ten thousand four hundred and forty-three miles of railway were open in the United Kingdom of Great Britain at the close of last year. One hundred and sixty-three million four hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and seventy-eight passengers, besides forty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-four holders of season tickets, traveled by railway during the course of the year, giving an average of nearly six journeys for every person in the kingdom.

LARGE CLOCK.—A clock is being constructed in London for the International Exhibition of next year. It will be second in size only to the great Westminster clock. The dial is to be from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and will be placed immediately over the center arch of the building. The movement will measure at the base twelve feet by eight, or nearly a hundred square feet, and will be about twenty feet in height.

BITING THE SNAKE.—Not long since, says the Amador Dispatch, near Volcano, a Chinaman was bitten by a rattlesnake. His companions, acting, probably, on the old adage, that a "hair of the dog will cure his bite," made him eat the snake. John died soon after, but whether from the effect of the snake biting him or his biting the snake, depends still not.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Bilious Headache, and all affections of the system that result from depraved or insufficient or superabundant bile, are relieved with wonderful celerity and most thoroughly, by these mild aperient Pills. They are not, however, aperient only, but have a peculiar and specific influence upon the blood, which they at once purify and enrich. It is well known that the liver and stomach always sympathize with each other, and that the liver is never much disordered itself, without causing some similar disturbance or impediment in the organs of digestion. These truly wonderful Pills act powerfully and simultaneously on both the liver and stomach, and thus the double cause of what is called bilious headache is subdued at once.

New Advertisements.

ORDERED BY THE COURT.—That P. J. MOOREY, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN WITHER, deceased, be authorized to sell the Real Estate of John Wither, deceased, consisting of 180 acres of land, lying south of L. Reedy's donation land claim, in Pierce County, W. T. The Court further orders that the sale of the Real Estate aforesaid be made in four successive weeks, in the Pierce County seat of Pierce County, W. T. The terms of sale be as follows, to wit: 10 per cent. on the day of sale; one-half of the remainder when the sale is confirmed by the Probate Court, and the remainder at the end of six months from the day of sale. Deed to be given by the Administrator when the 10 per cent. and the one-half of the remaining purchase money is paid by the purchaser, and mortgage to be taken on the estate sold for the remaining purchase money, if the same is not paid when the deed is given. I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of an order to be found on page 121 of the records of the Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T. In testimony whereof I have written my name and the seal of said Court.

J. P. STEWART, Co-Deputy Clerk.

Notice.—County Orders will be taken in payment for the above Estate.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered, issued on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1861, out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, on a judgment rendered therein on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1861, in favor of Miss Gailinger and against Mrs. N. Savage and Thompson, for the sum of \$2500, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum until paid, from the 4th day of July, 1861, together with costs suit taxed at \$25 and accruing costs, I have levied upon and seized, and will expose to public sale, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Steilacoom, County of Pierce and Territory of Washington, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, all the right, title and interest and claim of the said Mrs. N. Savage, do, and to the following described property, situate on Turpin Creek, lying and being in Pierce County, W. T., commencing at the southeast corner of Reilly's donation land claim, and running parallel with the south line of said claim ten (10) rods to a stake, thence south one-half mile to a stake, thence east one-half mile to the prairie, thence west one-half mile to place of beginning, containing 160 acres, more or less, and including a building and out-buildings erected thereon, and all the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

ROBERT H. TUCKER, Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.

Notice.—The above sale is hereby postponed until FRIDAY, the 30th day of November, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M. ROBERT H. TUCKER, Sheriff, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered, issued on the 18th day of November, 1861, from the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, on a judgment rendered therein on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1861, in favor of W. W. Miller against L. M. Collins and Thos. M. Chambers, for the sum of six hundred and fifty-one Dollars, with interest at ten per cent. per annum from the 12th day of September, 1861, until the 15th day of July, 1861, and the amount due and unpaid on the 15th day of July, 1861, to draw interest at the rate of three per cent. per month until paid, upon which there is now due Six Hundred and Fifty-one Dollars, principal, and Ninety-one Dollars and Fifty Cents, interest, together with costs of suit taxed at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents and for accruing costs, I have levied upon and will expose to public sale, on the premises, on DAWSON Hill, in King County, Washington Territory, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of November, 1861, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., all of the right, title, interest and claim of the said L. M. Collins to the west half of the following described property: Commencing at a tree at the southwest corner of Samuel Maple's claim; thence westerly, following the meanderings of the river, to an elder, being the northeast corner of said claim; thence north 20 chains; thence easterly, following the meanderings of the river, to a stake, the same being the southeast corner of Joseph Bledsoe's claim; thence north 90 chains; thence east 240 chains; thence south 120 chains to the place of beginning, containing Six Hundred and Forty (640) acres, more or less, all of the right, title, interest and improvements thereon attached.

W. S. KIMBALL, Sheriff of King County, W. T.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW STYLE OR IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

No Leather Pad used on NEW STYLE MACHINE.

The New Style Hemmer

Transparent Cloth Presser

Are attached to the IMPROVED MACHINE!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

Send for a Circular.

M. J. WEST

WOULD IMPROVE THE PUBLIC GENERAL

IRON AND STEEL

At prices to suit the best iron.

CHAINS

At prices to suit the best iron.

STEELACOOM, W. T.

Special Notices.

The Medical and Surgical Institute of Dr. L. J. CZAPARY is already secured in a position which places it as a precursor for the acquisition of every and professional malice. In the schools of France, the highest prizes are often awarded to practitioners in this department of medical science, and they occupy with others an equally lofty position in the profession. Record is an illustrious example of a student being successful in the study of medicine in Europe, and Dr. Czapary has fully equaled him in this country; as a proof of which, the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, and the honorary of random degree. Selecting this as his field of operation, although qualified as a graduate of the University of Padua, and the late Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Revolutionary army, for more extended labors. Dr. L. J. Czapary has long been attracted to the cure of chronic and private diseases, in which he has become a specialist, and an expert that he is now regarded as the leader in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to their readers in the most extensive journals. The doctor's office are at his Medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorf, nearly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The particular attention of our readers to the sworn certificates of remarkable cures, in another column of this paper.

Dr. L. J. CZAPARY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The doctor offers free consultation, and admits no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY. Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of W. M. No. 1, in Steilacoom every Monday evening.

Independent Order of Knighthood. A Yancouver Camp No. 2, I. O. of W. M. No. 1, in Steilacoom every Monday evening.

Revelation.—Stated meetings of the Ballroom Circle of the Order of B. B. W. will be held "back of the veil" with the usual order of business, and no members in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the B. B. W. Ballroom, June 14th, 1860.

Regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will be held on Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, in Barre's new Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard, at the corner of Leidesdorf and Washington streets. All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend. B. B. W. BALLROOM, I. O. of W. M.

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The Farmer's Corner.

Kindness to Animals.

A good deal has been said in relation to kindness in the management and use of domestic animals; but for the most part, it has been urged on the plea of humanity, as being more rational and humane, more in accordance with the rules of christianity than any opposite course of treatment.

One of the first and greatest, if not the first and greatest consideration, to be always kept in view, not only as making the exercise of the laws of kindness more easy and agreeable, but as laying the very foundation on which any system of kindness must be based, is the fact that in the first place all animals should be made tame—should be made familiar with, and encouraged to form a sort of affection for, and confidence in their owners and managers.

Most persons prefer setting at evening, and when the ground is wet by rain. We prefer a dry soil, so that it will not be packed by tramping. When the hole is made, have a pint or more of water poured in. Before the water all soaks away, the plant is set in and the hole filled up with dry earth.

But, beside the advantage in breaking, there are many other ways in which the system of management here advocated will be found very useful—as in earthing in the pasture; instead of chasing him half an hour round the field, and then perhaps have to drive him to the stable before the latter can be put on, he will always meet his master when he sees him coming, and how his head for the earthing and kind words be sure to receive.

What is said of the horse is true of the ox. He also is managed with much more ease, satisfaction and profit when it is done in accordance with the laws of kindness. And the same may be said in regard to cows and heifers. Instead of a wild and frightened young animal, that it is difficult if not impossible to approach, without two or three men or boys to corner her up, where she can only be broken in to be milked, after a good deal of trouble, and perhaps whippings and beatings; by exercising and handling, she has not only been made tame and familiar with the person that wishes to milk her, but has come to like to be petted and rubbed, so that when the time comes for her to be milked, there is no trouble.

And kindness pays well with sheep also. They not only make very pleasant and agreeable pets, but it pays well to keep them tame and familiar with their owners. As, for instance, should it be necessary to catch a fat sheep, or take up a buck, instead of collecting all the boys and dogs on the premises, and perhaps some of the neighbors, to help yard the sheep, the owner goes to the pasture, and working his way through the eddying circles which they immediately form around him, gets in reach of the sheep he wants, puts his hand on it, and the thing is done.

SEPARATING CORN FROM WHEAT.—Much of the corn seed can be separated by a good fluting-mill. A very efficient way to get rid of this and other seed, is, to cover the grain just before sowing, with strong brine, which will float the weeds, while the wheat sinks. The worthless stuff can then be skimmed off and burned.

Agricultural Items.

We never expect to be free from the annoyance of insects in the garden, nor of weeds among the plants. But as weeds may be destroyed and prevented from seeding, so insects may be killed and their increase may be avoided. The soil may be nearly freed from the weeds, and but little labor expended in eradicating them; assiduous care will greatly thin the ranks of insects and lessen the labor in future.

TRANSPLANTING.—Those who have provided early plants of cabbages, tomatoes, etc., in hot beds, cold frames, or boxes of earth, will of course transfer them to the garden or field as soon as the soil and the weather will permit. A little care will save an immense loss. Before lifting the plants, it is important to thoroughly soak the ground in which they are growing.

Most persons prefer setting at evening, and when the ground is wet by rain. We prefer a dry soil, so that it will not be packed by tramping. When the hole is made, have a pint or more of water poured in. Before the water all soaks away, the plant is set in and the hole filled up with dry earth.

ROSS.—The Illinois Farmer for June says:—Those who have roses now in bloom should cut off all flowers as soon as they begin to fade; by so doing the number of flowers will be increased, and of better size. All plants should have the faded flowers cut off, without they are required for seed. If you want to increase your stock of roses, now is the time to layer them. Commence about the middle of a shoot, and with a sharp knife cut a tongue about two inches long on the upper side, then fasten into the earth with a hooked stick, cover about three inches deep, and by November the layers will have fine large roots, when they may either be taken up and put in the cellar, or covered with earth or straw, where they stand, for the next season. Many people, and ladies especially, do not like to cut back their roses, thinking that it will spoil them, and to this is to be charged the poor flowers that many of them have, a severe cutting back giving the plant strength to mature all flowers, which otherwise would only half open and be of inferior size.

SALT ON WHEAT.—Is recommended by a Wisconsin subscriber. He says two bushels to the acre increases the yield twenty per cent. Doubtless, on many soils.

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SEPARATING CORN FROM WHEAT.—Much of the corn seed can be separated by a good fluting-mill. A very efficient way to get rid of this and other seed, is, to cover the grain just before sowing, with strong brine, which will float the weeds, while the wheat sinks.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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Finger-Rings.

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LOCKETS.

Pens and Pencils.

PERISCOPE SPECTACLES.

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TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.

FISHING TACKLE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Female Complaints.

Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

DROPSY.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels.

Puffy—Shortness of Breath with Weakness.

Complaints incident to Children.

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