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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Growing Big Men.—Dr. Holmes, the Boston anatomist, has given us a new theory for the manufacture of men of a large growth. The Doctor says:

"In Kentucky, Ohio, and Western Vermont, men grow to larger sizes, because of the limestone formation under the soil. Parts of families have emigrated to those regions, and the result, in the next generation, has been a larger bone development in those who left Massachusetts, than in those who remained. Kentucky, Ohio and Iowa will grow great men. The finest figures in the world will be found in the valley of the Mississippi, in a few generations. Indoor labor, so unnatural for men, will weaken the vital powers and stop the growth, in large cities; but the great and glorious West, with its broad prairies, will compensate for the growing feebleness of the Eastern States.

Customs of Java.—In Batavia, the capital city of Java, the houses, which are as white as snow, are placed two or three hundred feet from the street, the intervening space being filled with trees, literally covered with birds and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a piazza in front, decorated with pictures, elegant lamps, bird cages, &c., while rocking chairs, lounges, &c., of the nicest description furnishes luxurious accommodation for the families who sit here mornings and evenings. At night the city is in one blaze of light from the lamps.

All the hotels have grounds eight or ten acres in extent around them, covered with fine shade trees, fountains, flower gardens, &c. Meals are served up in about the same style as at a first-class hotel in the United States, although the habits of living are quite different. At daylight, coffee and tea are taken to the guests' rooms, and again at eight o'clock, with light refreshments. At twelve o'clock, breakfast is served, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day and night. No business is done in the middle of the day, on account of the heat. The nights are delightful; the birds are singing all night.

Balloon Omnibuses.—These are talked of now. But twenty years ago, they would have been thought much less visionary, as a project of enterprise, than subterranean railways under London. And yet read what is now paragraphed as news:

"Several miles of the underground railway under the streets of London are completed, a locomotive is on the track, and the whole will be opened to the public on the first of October next. The London *Times* states that the underground locomotive used condenses its steam and emits no smoke. The passenger carriages are lighted with gas, and are well ventilated and dry. It is intended to run trains every ten minutes through the day, and the fares are to be lower than those of omnibuses for the same distance. In second class carriages the fares are to be four cents for four miles, and one train morning and evening is to run for two cent fares."

Use of Ice.—The medicinal use of ice has become very extensive. Medicinal men advise, as a chief part of the treatment for inflammation of the stomach, the eating, at frequent intervals, of small pieces of ice, and for inflammation of the brain its constant application to the head. A draught of any ice-cold fluid, when taken in a state of health, produces relief by lessening the amount of animal heat, which the human body is constantly generating, first by absorbing a portion of it, and, second, by allowing it to pass off with the surcharged fluids, in the shape of the perspiration it induces. Its relief in fever arises from precisely the same causes. In inflammation, either external or internal, it aids by reducing the size of the vessels, carrying the blood to the inflamed part, and, if sufficiently long continued, arrests it altogether.

The Two Furrows.

The spring-time came, but not with mirth,
The banner of our trust,
And with it the best hopes of earth
Were trailing in the dust.

The farmer saw the shame from far,
And stopped his plow afield;
"Not the blade of peace, but the brand of war,
This arm of mine must wield.

"When traitor hands that flag would stain,
Their homes let women keep;
Until its stars burn bright again,
Let others sow and reap."

The Farmer sighed—"A lifetime long
The plow has been my trust;
In truth it were an arrant wrong
To leave it now to rust."

With ready strength the Farmer tore
The iron from the wood,
And to the village smith he bore
That plowshare stout and good.

The blacksmith's arms were bare and brown,
And loud the bellows roared;
The farmer flung his plowshare down—
"Now forge me out a sword!"

And then a merry, merry chime
The sounding anvil rung;
Good sooth, it was a nobler rhyme
Than ever poet sung.

The blacksmith wrought with skill that day,
The blade was keen and bright;
And now where thickest is the fray
The Farmer leads the fight.

Not as of old that blade he sways
To break the meadow's sleep,
But through the rebel ranks he lays
A furrow broad and deep.

The Farmer's face is burned and brown,
But light is on his brow,
Right well he wots what blessings crown
The furrow of the Plow.

"But better is to-day's success"—
Thus ran the Farmer's word—
"For nations yet unborn shall bless
This furrow of the Sword."

Shadows and Sunshine.

Out of the sunlight, into the shade,
Move without murmuring, unafraid!
He who leads thee thither
Knows what flowers would wither
Earliest underneath the ray
Of intensely glorious day.
Not from ridges hilly
Riseth Hope's white lily;
Glades where runnels wind and turn
Oftenest shelter Faith's low fern;
And Love's moss hath greener tint
Where the Day beams rarely glint.
Then, since gentle Christian graces
Burgeon best in shadowy places;
Grieve not, if thy course be laid
Out of the sunlight, into the shade.

Out of the shadow, into the sun!
Changes the call when once growth is won!
And no fear, lest blossoms wither,
Clouds the angels' host "Come hither."
Faith, and Hope, and Love blaze soon
All unharmed in Heaven's broad noon;
God's own glory blending
There, His grace unending
Streams, in radiance soft as dew,
On souls that tribulation knew;
These, in cave and dungeon's night,
Struggled, ere they soared to light—
Yet a little space, and thou,
Shivering in the glooming now,
Wilt behold their martyr-faces,
Share their peace in heavenly places,
And pass forever, with Christ made one,
Out of the Shadow, into the Sun!

Prodigals are born of misers, and butterflies are born of grubs.

What money brings the most substantial interest? Matrimony.

Miss Muloch declares it to be "flying in the face of Providence" to marry upon

"Nothing a week, and that uncertain, very!"

"Don't your tents leak, captain, when it rains?"

"Oh, no, madam, we always pitch them!"

What is that which every man can divide, but no one can see where it has been divided?—Water.

Some bachelors join the army because they like war, and some married men because they like peace.

"I presume you won't charge anything for just re-membering me," said a one-legged sailor to a wooden leg manufacturer.

Relieve misfortune quickly. A man is like an egg, the longer he is kept in hot water the harder he is when he is taken out.

At an agricultural dinner the following toast was given: "The game of fortune—shuffle the cards as you will, spades will always win."

Woman has many advantages over man: one of them is, that his will has no operation till he is dead, whereas hers generally takes effect in her lifetime.

We have heard of asking for bread and receiving a stone, but a gentleman may be considered as still worse treated, when he asks for a lady's hand, and receives her father's foot!

On telling Charles XII. of Sweden, just before the battle of Narva, that the enemy were three to one, he answered, "I am glad to hear it; for then there will be enough to kill, enough to take prisoners, and enough to run away."

A schoolmaster was one day questioning a class, and asked how many senses there were. "Seven, sir," said a little fellow, with great confidence, drawing himself up to his topmost height.

"Prove it," said the master.

"Well, taste is one; feeling, two; smelling, three; two ears, five; and two eyes make seven."

A gentleman lately complimented a lady on her improved appearance. "You are guilty of flattery," said the lady.

"Not so," replied he, "for I vow you are as plump as a partridge."

"At first," said the lady, "I thought you guilty of flattery only, but now you are actually making game of me."

On a visit Queen Elizabeth made to Sir Nicholas Bacon, at a small country seat, which he had built for himself before his preferment, she asked him how it came that he had made himself so small a house? "It is not I, madam," answered he, "who have made my house too small for myself, but your majesty, who have made me too big for my house."

A busy housewife was sitting in a doorway plying her needle. Her husband, lounging on the rail, his foot slipped and he bruised his knee on the door-stone.

"Oh," said he, groaning, "I have broken the bone, I am sure."

"Well, then," said she, holding up her needle, with the eye broken out, "you and I have done nearly the same thing."

"How so?"

"Why, don't you see," said she, "I have broken the eye of the needle, man, and you have broken the knee of an idle man!"

The Lady of Leon.

CHAPTER I.

In the recess of a window, in the hall of an old Gothic castle, there sat a lady whose pensive gaze was fixed upon the stone floor on which were reflected the different colors of the stained glass panes. Her anxious looks, and the silent tear trickling down her fair cheek, told that her heart was full of sorrow. So wrapt in thought was she that, for some moments, she was unaware of the approach of a gray-haired man, whose troubled countenance betokened similar feelings to her own.

"Ah! Percy, you are here," said the lady, raising her eyes toward the new comer.

"Yes, my lady," answered the old man, "I have but just descended from the highest turret of the keep——"

"And hast perceived no sign of my returning lord? I know full well thou wouldst have added that, for thy looks prove it."

"Heaven and our lady grant that, before sunset, I may report differently," said Percy; "but up to this time, although I have strained my weary gaze for well nigh a fortnight, nothing hath met mine eye."

"Thirteen days, methinks it is, since the last tidings of the marquis reached us," said the lady, in a half-musing tone; "thirteen long days; but we must not give way to melancholy thoughts, good Percy. Go up again to thy position and scan the horizon. Perchance even now my lord is returning with victorious banners"

The warder of the castle bowed reverently, and left the apartment. While he ascends to the summit of the keep, a few words will be necessary to introduce the reader to our story and its characters. The time I write of is the end of the year 1481, when was begun that brilliant and deadly war between the Christians and the Moors of Grenada which terminated in the success of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, and the subjugation of the Pagans.

The capture and sack of the Spanish town of Zahara had roused the ire of the king, and his blood boiled to wipe out the insult. Under these circumstances he issued orders to one of his most powerful feudal lords, the Marquis of Cadiz, to carry an expedition into the Moorish territory, and strike where he might have the greatest probability of success. Roderigo Ponce de Leon was not a man to waste precious time. Accordingly, not long previous to the opening of our narrative, he had started out at the head of his retainers to attack a certain town and fortress that his spies had informed him were weakly garrisoned. This was Alhama, a crag-built city, with a frowning citadel, which, if properly guarded, might resist with ease all assaults. But the Moors, relying on their fancied security, had become careless, and thus the Marquis of Cadiz thought he would have an opportunity to avenge the capture of Zahara. A few days after his departure, the Lady Isadoura, De Leon's noble spouse, had received the intelligence that her lord was within a short distance of Alhama, and preparing for the coming conflict; but since then nothing had she heard, and her mind became filled with anxious fears lest the expedition might not have been successful.

Thus she sat musing in her castle hall, with her gaze still bent upon the rush-covered stone floor, when a glad shout saluted her ear—the shout of the warder Percy, whose eye had distinguished afar off the rays of the departing sun glancing upon the shining casque of a knight, spurring furiously his steed, whose way led toward the castle. The Lady Isadoura arose hurriedly from her seat, her countenance beaming with joy, as Percy re-entered the hall.

"Well, Percy, what tidings?"

"A warrior, my lady, comes this way."

"But one?" asked the marchioness.

"Only one, lady," replied the warder; "and he seemeth to have lately come from the field of battle."

"Let us down to meet him, Percy, and that quickly, too, for his tidings must I know, be what they may."

With these words the marchioness left the hall, followed by the warder, and, proceeding through several passages, issued from the main door of the donjon keep into the courtyard. The portcullis had already been lowered to admit the knight, who, blood-stained and covered with dust, and mounted on a steed whose flanks smoked from his toil, dashed across the bridge, and, dismounting, knelt at the feet of the Lady Isadoura.

"Martin Galindo!" exclaimed the marchioness.

"Yes, lady," answered the young man, "Galindo, the esquire, whose master, the noble De Leon, is even now pent in the town of Alhama, whilst the Moorish monarch, Muley Abul Hassan, advances with an overwhelming force to capture him and his devoted band."

"But how is this?" said the marchioness. "Hath Alhama then fallen into our power?"

"Even so, lady," answered the esquire. "Led on by the valiant marquis, we stormed its heights and captured it; but now danger hangs over De Leon. Abul Hassan, enraged at our success, is encompassing the town with his pagan hordes. My lord sendeth to thee for succor. Quickly it must be sent, or all is lost."

Pale, and with lips compressed, the Lady Isadoura answered, "It shall be forthcoming."

"But to whom wilt thou apply, my lady?" asked the warder, Percy. "Before we could inform the marquis's friends of his position, 'twill be too late, for the distances are long and——"

"Canst thou not bethink thee of one who liveth near?" said the marchioness.

"Nay," answered the warder, "I cannot."

"Then will I tell thee. The Duke of Medina Sidonia is our neighbor."

"And our enemy," added Percy. "Assuredly you do not forget the bitterness with which Don Juan de Guzman parted last from our lord."

"I do not forget it, Percy," answered Lady Isadoura, "and I am full well aware of his enmity to my husband; but Medina is a good knight and true, and never yet refused to lend his help to one in need."

"Thou judgest him rightly," said Galindo, the esquire; "no nobler man liveth in Spain than Don Juan de Guzman."

"Saddle my palfrey, Percy. This night I seek Medina's castle, and this night shall prove to thee he will not disgrace his knighthood."

CHAPTER II.

In the baronial halls of Don Juan de Guzman the banquet tables are spread, and the guests and retainers assembled around them, for to-day has the heir of Medina Sidonia brought home his lovely bride, and merriment with revelry crown the passing hours. The ruddy glow of the torch casts a fitful light over the long oaken tables, which are covered with the choicest viands that the country can afford. Pages and serving-men run hither and thither, helping the guests, and bearing in huge dishes of various meats. The duke sits at the upper end of the hall, where the floor is slightly raised, and around him are gathered the noblest personages present, including his son and the fair lady who had honored him with her hand. All are joyous. The duke pours out a brimming cup of wine, and, rising from his seat, the halls being hushed into silence, exclaims: "Now, my knights and liegemen true, let us drink a health to our Catholic sovereigns, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella!"

A shout of applause greets the toast, and all raise their cups to their lips. The duke drains the contents of his own; but, whilst replacing the golden beaker upon the table, his quick ear distinguishes the sound of a horn without. His countenance immediately wears an anxious look, and he whispers to his son, "Our feasting is interrupted. Heard you that horn?"

"I did, my lord," answered the young man. "Perchance 'tis some stranger who seeks an entrance to the castle."

"More likely 'tis the Moor," said Don Juan de Guzman. "But haste thee, my son, and see what means this blast."

Arising from his chair, the heir of Medina proceeded toward the door of the hall, but had hardly reached it when it opened, and a lady, attended by a youthful esquire, passed over the threshold and bent her steps in the direction of the duke. As she walked up the long hall, those assembled at the tables looked at each other in amazement and whispered. "'Tis the Marchioness of Cadiz!"

A shadow flitted over Medina's face as he recognized his visitor; but it was soon gone, and a smile usurped its place as he arose and bowed to the spouse of his deadly enemy.

"Welcome, noble lady," he said; "our humble castle is much honored by thy presence."

"I seek it as a suppliant," answered the marchioness. "The wife of De Leon comes to Don Juan de Guzman in her hour of need."

"Don Juan de Guzman, as he values his knightly sword, will ever be ready to help a woman in distress," answered the duke.

"There spoke the spirit that I knew was in thee," said Lady Isadoura, inclining her head; "but, my lord, when thou hast heard the favor that I ask, perchance thou wilt not be so willing to assist me."

"Speak it, lady."

"I know, my lord, that hate exists between thee and my husband. Now, if thou art a true knight, all past will be forgotten. The Marquis of Cadiz with his vassals are besieged in Alhama, their resources are giving out, and, though their brave spirits are unquenched, they must succumb to the superior power of the Moorish king, unless my prayers are answered and thou wilt hasten to their rescue."

A murmur of disapprobation ran through the crowd as Lady Isadoura ceased speaking, and one exclaimed,

"You misjudge us, lady, if you think that any true liegeman of Medina's will draw his sword to help De Leon!"

The duke's steel flashed as he unsheathed it from its scabbard; and, casting a withering look upon him who had spoken last, he said:

"You do not misjudge us, noble lady. My sword is at thy service. I will hasten to De Leon's succor, and every vassal who loves me will follow!" The arched ceiling of the hall resounded with a loud cheer.

"Alhama shall be relieved and Abul Hassan foiled," continued the duke, addressing Lady Isadoura, the swelling feelings of whose grateful heart now burst forth in tears which could no longer be restrained.

CHAPTER III.

At early dawn, some days after the events described in the previous chapter, Roderigo Ponce de Leon and his companion in arms, Ortega de Prado, stood upon the battlements of the Castle of Alhama. The face and form of the marquis showed evident signs of the great sufferings he had endured, but his eye still burned with the fire of unquenched valor and fortitude as he looked from the heights upon the Moorish camps below. Well might his body be worn out; almost three weeks having passed in constant scenes of strife. During this time had he and his faithful followers captured both the town and citadel of Alhama, repulsed the daring assaults of the Moors who had rushed from Grenada to their rescue, and all the while the brave defenders could but just keep from starving.

"This day settles our fate," said De Leon, gloomily. "If the marchioness does not bring us assistance, we must succumb to the Moor."

"Our men will die first," answered the veteran De Prado. "Muley Abul Hassan shall mount o'er our corpses in the breach before Alhama again is his."

"Amen to that!" said the marquis. "We must die for the honor of our faith. But hast thou heard any murmuring among our men?"

Ortega smiled as he replied, "Those who claim Don Roderigo Ponce de Leon for their lord and master do not murmur."

The heart of the marquis swelled with feelings of pride. "God make me worthy of such noble liegemen! But see! what means this stir among our enemies?" The movements which the marquis descried seemed to be general throughout the Moorish camps. There was unusual bustle and activity.

"By our holy Virgin! they are preparing to depart!" cried Ortega de Prado.

"Then aid must be coming," added the marquis. "Yea, behold that dark line of armed men now appearing from yonder hills! Would that our gallant band had strength sufficient to sally out upon the retreating pagans! But it must not be. Muley Abul Hassan shall depart in peace. Hasten!" continued the marquis, turning to his companion, "and spread the gladsome tidings."

De Prado obeyed Don Roderigo's orders, whilst the latter proceeded to make all preparations to receive his coming friends.

Evening was approaching. The last detachments of the Moors had disappeared in the distance at the same time that the Christian column was arriving in front of the walls of Alhama. De Leon, surrounded by his knights, had gone forth to meet his preservers, while the boom of ordnance gave out a welcome from the ramparts. The leader of the reinforcements, clad in a rich suit of armor, and mounted on a superbly-caparisoned charger, rode toward the marquis and dismounted.

"De Leon!" he exclaimed.

"Medina!" cried Don Roderigo, in a tone of amazement.

"Ay, rightly guessed, brave heart! But all that is passed must now be forgotten. Thy wife called on me to assist thee. I answered the call, and Juan de Guzman offers his hand to his former enemy."

The marquis grasped the extended hand as he cried, in admiration, "Thou art a noble knight, and an honor to Spain's chivalry. Henceforth let us be as brothers!"

At this juncture a lady, mounted on a palfrey, and attended by an esquire, rode up and dismounted.

"Isadoura!" exclaimed De Leon, as he pressed her in his arms.

"Ay, Isadoura, thy wife," answered the lady, "who is not only glad at heart that she hath rescued thee from the Moors, but also that, from this time forth, the houses of Medina and Leon will be united in bonds of friendship."

And the assembled armies shouted until the heavens rang again at the sight of this noble spectacle of a woman's love and devotion.

Col. Crickley's Horse.

I have never been able to ascertain the cause of the quarrel between the Crickleys and the Drakes. They have lived within a mile of each other in Illinois for five years, and, from their first acquaintance, there had been a mutual feeling of dislike between the two families.

One evening Mr. Drake, the elder, was returning home with his "pocket full of rocks" from Chicago, whither he had been to dispose of a load of grain. Sam Barston was with him on the wagon, and as they approached the grove which intervened between them and Mr. Drake's house, he observed to his companion:

"What a beautiful shot Col. Crackley's old Roan is, over yonder?"

"Hang it!" muttered old Drake, "so it is."

The horse was standing under some trees about twelve rods from the road.

Involuntarily, Drake stopped his team. He glanced furtively around, then with a queer smile the old hunter took up his rifle from the bottom of the wagon, and raising it to his shoulder, drew a sight on the Colonel's horse.

"Beautiful!" muttered Drake, lowering his rifle with the air of a man resisting a powerful temptation. "I could drop old Roan so easy!"

"Shoot," suggested Sam Barston, who loved fun in any shape.

"No, no, 'twouldn't do," said the old hunter, glancing cautiously around him again.

"I won't tell," said Sam.

"Wal, I won't shoot this time, any way, tell or no tell. The horse is too nigh. If he was fifty rods off instead of twelve, so there'd be a bare possibility of mistaking him for a deer, I'd let fly. As it is, I'd give the Colonel five dollars for a shot."

At that moment the Colonel himself stepped from behind a big oak, not half a dozen paces distant, which stood before Mr. Drake.

"Well, why don't you shoot?"

The old man stammered out some words in confusion:

"That you, Colonel? I—I was tempted to, I declare! And as I said, I'll give you a 'V' for one pull."

"Say an 'X,' and it's a bargain!"

Drake felt of his rifle, and looked at old Roan.

"How much is the hoss wuth?" he muttered in Sam's ear.

"About $50."

"Gad, Colonel, I'll do it. Here's your X!"

The Colonel took and pocketed the money, muttering—"Hanged if I thought you'd take me up."

With high glee the old hunter put a fresh cap on his rifle, stood up in his wagon, and drew a close sight at old Roan. Sam Barston chuckled. The Colonel put his hand before his face and chuckled too.

"Crack!" went the rifle. The hunter tore out a horrid oath, which I will not repeat. Sam was astonished. The Colonel laughed. Old Roan never stirred.

Drake stared at his rifle with a face as black as Othello's.

"What's the matter with you, hey? Fust time you ever sarved me quite such a trick, I swan!"

And Drake loaded the piece with great wrath and indignation.

"People said you'd lost your knack o' shooting," observed the Colonel, in a cutting tone of satire.

"Who said so? It's a lie!" thundered Drake. "I can shoot—"

"A horse at ten rods? ha! ha!"

Drake was livid.

"Look here, Colonel, I can't stand that!" He began.

"Never mind, the horse can," sneered the Colonel. "I'll risk you."

"Here," he growled, "I'm bound to have another shot, any way."

"Crack away," cried the Colonel, pocketing the note.

Drake did crack away—with deadly aim too—but the horse did not mind the bullet in the least. To the rage and unutterable astonishment of the hunter, Roan looked him right in the face, as if he rather liked the fun.

"Drake," cried Sam, "you're drunk! A horse at a dozen rods—oh, my eye!"

"Just shut your mouth, or I'll shoot you!" thundered the excited Drake.

"The bullet was hollow, I'll swear. The man lies that says I can't shoot! Last week I cut off a goose's head at fifty rods, and I can do it again. Colonel, you can laugh, but I'll bet, now, thirty dollars, I can bring down old Roan at one shot."

The wager was readily accepted. The stakes were placed in Sam's hands. Elated with the idea of winning back his two tens, and making a "X" into the bargain, Drake carefully selected a perfect ball, and even buckskin patch, and headed the rifle.

It was now nearly dark, but the old hunter boasted of being able to shoot a bat on the wing by starlight, and without hesitation he drew a sight on Roan's head.

A minute later, Drake was driving through the grove the most enraged, the most desperate of men. His rifle, innocent victim of ire, lay with broken stock on the bottom of the wagon. Sam Barston was too much frightened to laugh. Meanwhile the gratified Colonel was rolling on the ground convulsed with mirth, and old Roan was standing undisturbed under the trees.

When Drake reached home, his two sons, discovering his ill humor and the mutilated condition of his rifle stock, hastened to arouse his spirits with news, which they were sure would make him dance with joy.

"Clear out!" growled the angry old man. "I don't want to hear any news; get away, or I shall knock one of you down!"

"But, father, it's such a trick played off on the Colonel!"

"On the Colonel!" cried the old man, beginning to be interested. "Glad, if you've played the Colonel a trick; let's hear it."

"Well, father, Jed and I, this afternoon, went out for deer——"

"Hang the deer, come to the trick."

"Couldn't find any deer, but thought we must shoot something; so Jed banged away at the Colonel's old Roan—shot him dead!"

"Shot old Roan?" thundered the old hunter; "Jed, did you shoot the Colonel's old hoss?"

"I didn't do anything else."

"And then," paused Jed, confident the joke part must please his father, "Jim and I propped the horse up, and tied his head back with a cord, and left him standing under the tree, just as if he was alive. Ha, ha! Fancy the Colonel going to catch him! Ho, ho! wan't it a joke?"

Old Drake's head fell on his breast. He felt of his empty pocket book, and looked at his rifle. Then in a rueful tone he whispered to the boy—

"It's a joke! But if you ever tell of it—or if you do, Sam Barston—I'll skin you alive! I've been shooting at that dead hoss half an hour, at ten dollars a shot."

At that moment Sam fell into the gutter. Sam had laughed himself almost to death.

The Cat that Dragged the Man Through the Pond.

Generally the people of Oldham are particularly wide awake; but there are some exceptions, and occasionally a circumstance occurs showing that there are still individuals of the Verdant Green class, who have an idea that the moon is made of green cheese, who believe in the traditional sugar-candy tree and treacle well of their nursery days, who really have faith in the power of the cat to play the fiddle, and that the cow did actually jump over the moon. Bearing a strong resemblance to this class is a carter in Burnley lane, to name whom would be as easy as saying "Jack Robinson." Last Wednesday week, between six and seven in the evening, this worthy went to the Flower-pot, in Maygate-lane, and there met a few companions. The conversation turned on the strength of animals, a subject upon which the carter claimed to be an authority; and he was consequently perfectly astounded when told that a cat could be found that would pull him through a lodge of water. He was not quite so green as to believe that, but his friends stuck to the statement with such pertinacity that he dared them to find a cat that could pull him through the water. Wasn't a man as strong as a cat? He knew he was. There was not a cat in the town that could pull him through. After some further remarks on both sides, the landlord's cat was produced, and a pair of string gears were prepared for it. Then the party proceeded to the lodge of the Robin Hill Colliery, and a rope was fastened to the man and to the gears of the cat, the man being at one side of the lodge and the cat at the other. Scores of spectators assembled to watch the sport; the cat was ready, the man was ready, and when he gave the word, "Now, then," off went the cat at a rattling pace, half-a-dozen men helping it, and the astonished carter was dragged backwards through the lodge, splashing and struggling, and making as much bother as half-a dozen young whales at play, or a couple of score of dolphins tumbling over each other. He could not understand it. He had been dragged through the lodge, that was undeniable, and he felt certain that the cat had done it. Still he was sure he was as strong as a cat—he was not "as weak as a kitten"—so he complained bitterly that the cat was started before he was ready, and loudly demanded that he should have another trial to drag the cat through the water. But that was not to be allowed—the cat must necessarily feel weak after its exertions, and the knight of the whip might drag it into the water and drown it. This only made him more anxious to have another try, but the owner of the cat would not let it be harnessed again, and the performance was about to close, when a lad exclaimed, "I know there's a little dog that will pull him through." The crowd applauded the idea of fetching the little dog, and the carter felt more certain than before that he should be victorious; but not to throw away any chance, he fastened a pair of spurs to his shoe heels, so that he could dig them into the ground and have a good hold. The dog was brought and fastened in the gears; friend John put the rope round himself again, dug his spurs deep into the ground, and gave the word "Ready." The dog was started off, amidst shrieks of laughter from the spectators. How many helpers the dog had John never knew, but he was again dragged through the lodge, in spite of his spurs, and safely landed on the other side, in a state of the greatest amazement. He was still not satisfied nor convinced. He had not had a fair start—he'd have another try—there and then, he'd have another try. But the owner of the dog was not willing; the fellow had been dragged through the water twice, once by a cat, and once by a dog, and if that would not convince him that he was weaker than a cat, what would? No; the dog should not be used again. As there was no appeal from this decision, John went home in his wet clothes, accompanied by a crowd of children shouting "The cat's pulled that fellow through a pit." After he changed his clothes, he returned to the beer house, and, amidst roars of laughter, announced his intention of having another trial on some future day. When he does try again, it is to be hoped that he will announce the time and place, for the benefit of the public of Oldham,

Long live he,
And when he next doth ride abroad
May we be there to see!

William the Fourth seemed in a momentary dilemma one day, when, at the table with several officers, he ordered one of the waiters "to take away that marine there," pointing to an empty bottle.

"Your Majesty," inquired a colonel of marines, "do you compare an empty bottle to a member of our branch of the service?"

"Yes," replied the monarch, as a sudden thought struck him, "I mean to say it has done its duty once, and is ready to do it again."

"Doctor," said a waggish parishioner of good old parson E. to him one day, "I think I must have a pew nearer the desk than where I now have it."

"Why," said the parson, "can't you hear well where you are?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "but that ain't it. The fact is, there are so many people between me and the pulpit, that by the time what you say gets back to where I am, it is as flat as dish water."

"I know a great overgrown first-rate man in my place," writes a western friend, "engaged in the mercantile business, who, one morning, with a pencil in hand, and a quill behind his ear, called out to his partner, 'Bill, what is John Staplebean's first name?' And he never discovered his mistake till he began to write it, when he forgot his last name; and with the same unconsciousness sung out, 'Excuse me, Billy, but I've forgot John Staplebean's last name now.'"

On a certain railway the following intelligible notice appears, "Hereafter, when trains moving in an opposite direction are approaching each other, on separate lines, conductors and engineers will be required to bring their respective trains to a dead halt before the point of meeting, and be very careful not to proceed till each train has passed the other."

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is the Oldest and Largest Newspaper published in Washington Territory, and has the Largest Circulation.

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

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

L. P. FISHER,

630 Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Morning, Jan 8, 1863.

BADLY SOLD.—A worthy citizen of Steilacoom, Mr. C——, who is sadly wanting in faith in greenbacks, some weeks since became the unhappy possessor of one of the denomination of five dollars. He was afraid to keep it, lest it would spoil on his hands, and was puzzled to get rid of it. An acquaintance from the Fort calling to see him, while in this dilemma, a lucky thought occurred to him. "Don't you want to fill your canteen with whiskey?" he inquired of his military friend. "Faith and I do," was the reply. The greenback was forthwith produced, with instructions to go to the distillery, get the canteen filled, pay for the whiskey with the note, and return with the change. The owner of the note, fearful that his friend might give him the slip, followed to within a few rods of the distillery, and, after walking back and forth until his patience was exhausted, approached it and inquired if his friend was within. "No," was the answer; "he went out by the back way, and is at the garrison by this time." Mr. C. rightly concluded it would be about as wise to whistle jigs to a mile-stone, and expect it to dance, as look for the change for that greenback. A few days after this harrowing event, Mr. C. was proceeding through the street on business, when his delinquent friend met and accosted him with—"Misther C., would ye lind me fifty cints to thrate a few friends wid?" A rather indignant "No" was the response to this modest request, and Mr. C. went on his way pondering upon the wickedness of this world, and the undesirable character of greenbacks.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER OF B. F. KENDALL.—From Capt. E. H. Tucker, who came down from Olympia last night, we have obtained a brief account of one of the most cold-blooded, deliberate murders ever committed. It seems that Horace Howe, son of the old man whom Kendall wounded some days since, had been in Olympia several days seeking a favorable opportunity to perpetrate the murder which he meditated on leaving home, and which alone drew him to Olympia. Near noon, yesterday, he accosted Mr. Kendall on the street, and stated that he wished to see him on business in his (Kendall's) private office. Mr. Kendall led the way to the office, followed by Howe; a moment after closing the door, the latter drew a Deringer pistol and shot his unsuspecting victim through the head. In about thirty minutes Kendall was a corpse. As we have heard the facts, there cannot be two opinions as to the quality of the murder. Want of time forbids comment.

THE MAILS.—The period for which the owner of the *Eliza Anderson* agreed to carry the mails on Puget Sound having expired last week, he refused to perform the service longer. The steamer brought the mail from Olympia to this place on Monday last, and here left it; the captain declining to take it further. It is to be regretted that Capt. Wright should exhibit the spirit so apparent in this case, and which the public will not be likely to regard with favor. Mr. Keach, we believe, had as yet received no official notification of the contract being awarded to him, and any attempt to enter upon the service up to this time would have been premature. We have no doubt of his ability to perform the service satisfactorily, when the proper time comes to do so.

SNOW.—On Friday night and Saturday morning last, snow fell in this town and county to the depth of six or eight inches. A rain setting in immediately after, the snow rapidly yielded to its melting influence, and on Sunday morning mother Earth's new white garment was all in tatters. Mud puddles and countless little streams took the place of the sheet of spotless white which enveloped the earth on Saturday morning. A feeble attempt at a snow storm was again made on Monday night, but it failed also to stick.

W. T. VOLUNTEERS.—We learn that the Legislature yesterday passed an act appropriating $500 for the purchase of colors for Col. Steinberger's Regiment of Washington Territory Volunteers. A memorial was also adopted, setting forth the efficiency and discipline of the Regiment, and praying, in the event of the dissolution of the volunteer branch of the army, the retention of this Regiment in the regular service. This is a well merited compliment.

JANUARY 8TH, 1815.—This is the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, in which 4000 undisciplined American militiamen, under Andrew Jackson, whipped 20,000 of England's veteran troops, under Lord Pakenham. It is well for Englishmen, especially at this juncture, to refresh their memory with this trifling incident. Perhaps they might obtain "beauty and booty" by taking a hand in the present fight.

STEILACOOM LIBRARY LECTURE.—We are requested to state that Mr. Chas J. Fitzgerald will lecture before the Steilacoom Library Association on Monday evening next, at the M. E. Church. Subject: "The Emancipation Proclamation." The public generally are invited to attend.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

Among the items omitted last week, for want of space, was the following, dated Washington, Dec. 18th:—

A resolution was offered, that the committee on conduct of the war inquire into the facts relative to the recent battle at Fredericksburg, particularly as to what officers are responsible for the assault, and also for the delay which occurred in preparing to meet the enemy. This resolution was adopted.

A more proper subject of inquiry has not occurred during this ill-managed war. It will be remembered that about the same time that Gen. Burnside reported himself ready for operations, and called upon the Government for orders, intelligence was received that the rebels under Lee, to the number of 40,000, had entered Fredericksburg. This was nearly a month before the late disastrous attack on that place. During all this intervening period Burnside had been idle, waiting orders, while Lee had been receiving daily accessions to his force, until it was finally swelled to 200,000, and fortifying his position until he had rendered it almost impregnable. Not until a defeat was a foregone conclusion did Burnside receive his marching orders. Is it strange that he should have suffered a repulse? Is it surprising that thousands of brave loyal men should meet an unprofitable death, under such circumstances? Who is to blame for this wanton sacrifice of precious life? is a legitimate inquiry in this crisis. If the Chief Magistrate, the Commander-in-Chief, is at fault, and cannot prevent a recurrence of these frequent disheartening reverses to the loyal arms, it is time that he relinquished the reins of government, and left the task of crushing the rebellion to more competent heads and hands. It is earnestly to be hoped that we shall not again have to chronicle events like those alluded to above.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

The Federal officials appointed by the present Administration for this Territory have been singularly unfortunate in their relations toward each other, as is shown by the record. Passing over all the others, with the single remark that they have had their full share of quarreling, we shall briefly notice only the former and present relations of Secretary Turney and Gov. Pickering. While residents and neighbors in Illinois, we learn that they were warm and devoted friends, socially and pecuniarily. To this friendship, we are informed, the latter is indebted for his appointment as Governor. Alas for the stability of human ties! the two are no sooner re-united here than they become bitter personal enemies; from what cause or causes, however, we are not yet advised.

In a communication to the Legislature, bearing date 3d inst., respecting some books donated to the Territorial Library by the Smithsonian Institute, Mr. Turney says:

* * * On Tuesday last I went to the Express office for that purpose, but was informed that one William Pickering had paid charges, and taken said packages. I again called upon Father Tayler and learned he had given said Pickering no authority to take said books, and that they had not been sent to the Library.

This man Pickering having no more right to control the Territorial Library, or books belonging thereto, than to appoint a Public Printer, and wishing to see that Library protected, and the books donated to this Territory preserved, for public, not private use, I communicate the foregoing statement of facts, that the necessary steps may be taken to reclaim the books thus wrongfully taken by the aforesaid William Pickering.

All this sounds very friendly, don't it? Truly a happy family, these Federal officials! We are almost persuaded there is something in the atmosphere of Olympia of a discordant nature. Else why these incessant official brawls?

WASHINGTON HOTEL.—Inadvertently we omitted, last week, to acknowledge our indebtedness to Messrs. Kellett & Sargent, the gentlemanly proprietors of the Washington Hotel, Olympia. A junior member of this firm strayed to the capital on the Saturday succeeding Christmas, and, after seeking elsewhere in vain for a lodgment for the night, was taken in and provided with the best sleeping accommodations the house afforded; in addition to which the inner juvenile was refreshed night and morning with viands of the most palatable order. When he desired to settle, the proprietors wouldn't let him; they said they could "stand the press" without charge. He now "blows" for the Washington and Messrs. Kellett & Sargent, who, he says, know how to keep a hotel, and deserve the popularity they have acquired. He thinks he will patronize that house in future, and advises his friends to do likewise.

THE JAPANESE.—These people seem to have conceived a strong liking for the Americans. On the 7th of November last, they saluted the U. S. Minister with 17 guns; said to be the first regular salute ever given by the Japanese. They have given orders for the construction of three steam war vessels in the United States, for which they have already paid part of the money: one gunboat of 16 guns, and two sloops of war of 24 guns each, all to be of the best class.

DISMISSED.—By a private letter, which came to hand yesterday, we learn that Capt. Crowninshield has been dismissed from the command of the company (now at Bellevia Barracks) with which he garrisoned this post, a year ago. His dismissal is said to have caused heartfelt rejoicing among the members of the company.

DECIMAL CURRENCY.—From and after the first of January, 1863, Pounds, Shillings and Pence give place to Dollars and Cents in Vancouver's Island. A very judicious change, as experience will soon demonstrate.

CROWDED OUT.—The proceedings of the last meeting of the Steilacoom Library Association and one or two communications are unavoidably crowded out of this issue.

SMALL POX.—The *Colonist* says this loathsome disease is seizing new victims daily in Victoria. The city authorities are adopting measures to prevent its spreading.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—The rates of passage from San Francisco to New York now range from $50 to $120, from steerage up.

OLYMPIA CORRESPONDENCE.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 6th, 1863.

Since the holidays, legislators have manifested a good degree of activity, and having got fairly under way, no small amount of law-making is likely to be done. The most exciting topic up yet is in relation to the division of the Territory. Last Saturday Mr. Bagley introduced a memorial opposed to the division, and it was the general understanding that he would deliver a well prepared speech on the subject next Monday; but yesterday a memorial favoring a division passed the House by a vote of 21 to 7. The memorial introduced by Mr. Bagley may come up, but will probably not now receive much attention. The division of the Territory is so knit with several other matters that it commands considerable interest. The Capital matter hangs on the result; as it seems evident that if the division is not made, the Capital must be moved. Then, too, the Delegateship is somewhat related to the same matter, to say nothing of the hopes of certain parties who expect to get office in case a new batch is provided for. The matter of division fortunately does not rest with the Legislature, and how far memorializing will effect the question remains to be seen.

One class of petitioners appears to be very unfortunate with this Legislature—that is those who wish to be freed from the bonds of matrimony. The other day a whole set of petitions were introduced, asking the aid of the Legislature to get rid of scolding wives and lazy husbands; but little sympathy was shown in their behalf, and the petitions were all sent to the tomb of the Capulets.

Paul K. Hubbs, Jr., has introduced a memorial asking for an appropriation to complete the military road from Seattle to Whatcom. As this is a matter of general interest, it is to be hoped that it will pass and be favorably considered by Congress.

Several bills against usury have been introduced, and it is not improbable that one of them will pass. The most stringent bill presented limits interest to ten per cent., and works a forfeiture of principal and interest in case more is taken, either directly or indirectly. So strict a bill as that is not likely to pass.

The crowning work of the Legislature, so far, is the passage of an act to prevent the depreciation of Legal Tender notes. This act, which has passed both branches of the Legislature, makes it a penal offence to take or exact any discount upon these notes. The penalty for each violation is a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for six months. This act passed the lower house by a vote of 19 to 8; and, strange to relate, several Republicans voted against it.

An effort is being made to replenish the Territorial treasury by imposing an additional tax of 20 per cent. upon personal property. I do not imagine this bill will pass.

As you well know, the Territory is well supplied with Secretaries. Turney still holds on. The Council appointed a committee to inquire into the case, and they report Mr. Evans *the* Secretary.

A few words about members, now and then, may not be uninteresting. Decidedly the smartest business man in the Council is Frank Clark. The stranger who looks in upon that body will not be long in fixing upon him as by far the best parliamentarian, the keenest and carefulest observer of all that is going on, and the most faithful in discharging his duties. A most untiring worker, whatever he undertakes is pressed forward with vigor and determination to its completion. Pierce County may well be proud of her representative in the Council.

PICKAX.

A CALIFORNIA STEAMER CAPTURED.

The Vanderbilt steamer *Ariel*, on the passage from New York to Aspinwall, was captured on the 7th ult. by the *Alabama*. A correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* gives the following particulars of the event:

At about 2 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 7th inst., just as the passengers sat down to dinner, "a sail in sight" was reported to Captain Jones. The Captain immediately left the dinner table for the deck. The vessel was just coming out of the sun-glare, close to cape Maize, when Capt. Jones made her out to be English built, and saw she was a propeller. He immediately ordered all steam to be put on. The propeller hoisted the American flag and gave chase. The *Ariel*, a slow craft, was going only about 8 knots an hour, and the *Alabama*, under steam alone, at 11 knots. When she gave chase she was only about 4 miles off. She soon got close to the *Ariel*, when she hoisted the Confederate flag, and fired a blank shot. The *Ariel* paid no attention, but kept on, when she fired two shells simultaneously, one a steel-pointed one, which explodes immediately on striking an object, and the other a common fuse-shell. Fortunately the steel-pointed one passed over the vessel, and the round one struck the foremast above the hurricane deck, cutting away nearly the size of the shell. The 140 marines and officers on board the *Ariel* at this time were drawn up for resistance, which Capt. Jones insisted upon making; but Com. Sartori and Major Garland, seeing the futility of defense, ordered the men to be disarmed and sent below. The *Ariel* then hove to and hauled down her flag.

Soon Lieut. Low came on board and called for the ship's papers, manifests, etc., which were given him—assuring the passengers, who were very much frightened, that not a hair of their heads should be despoiled, and not a dollar of their property touched. Finding there were 140 marines on board, he communicated with Capt. Semmes, who ordered that they and all officers should be paroled "not to serve against the Confederate States, nor *in any manner* serve the United States during the war," which, of course, had to be agreed to. The money on board the ship was then demanded, and $8,000 in Treasury Notes, belonging to Wells, Fargo & Co., and $1,500 in coin, belonging to other parties, was taken. Being assured that the *Ariel* had no letter mail, the sacks were not overhauled.

On the 8th, (Monday) stood for Jamaica, chasing vessels occasionally as before, and so up to Tuesday night at 10½ o'clock, when a light was made near Kingston. All this time Capt. Semmes seemed at a loss to know what to do with the *Ariel* with her 800 souls, as if he had won an elephant in a raffle. He finally let go his hold on her and she proceeded on her voyage.

I forgot to say that Captain Jones bonded the vessel and cargo to the Confederate Government: the vessel for $125,000, cargo $123,000, and freight $12,000, payable thirty days after the independence of the Confederate States. Capt. Semmes retained the "slow" manifest of the *Ariel*.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—Supplement.

The following supplement to the Governor's Message was introduced to the House, while in Committee of the Whole, by A. B. Rabbeson, Esq., of this county. It contains important features overlooked by the Governor in his first message:

Another year has passed. Three hundred and sixty five days, with their hours of toil and moments of pleasure, have come and gone since you had the pleasure, the wisdom of the Territory, of meeting together. In you, gentlemen, I recognize the utile and the ornate representatives of an enlightened and edekated constituency. Your faces, beaming with the transcendent radiance of genius and intellect, assure me that from the Legislative branch of the government of the Territory the Executive may expect aid and assistance of the most valuable kind.

Since you last met together, the royal purity of our great party has expanded and spread itself, in the triumph of principles over factions, until to-day there remains not a single trace of black and hideous fanaticism to mar the harmony and prosperity of the same.

The commercial effect of our party triumphs is always indicated by a rise in the price of cornwhiskey, plug tobacco, flannel shirts, brogans and clams.

No citizen of Washington Territory can cast his optical luminaries over the plains and prairies of our beautiful Territory without the involuntary exclamation, "Lots is riz!" escaping from his lungs with the force and sprightliness of a gopher from his hole, or a buck from the thicket.

And now I come to consider the use, importance and benefits of a well-regulated system of schools. By a careful perusal of Esq. Head's police report, I have found that ten out of every eleven forgeries which recently have startled the bulls and bears of Olympia from their golden slumbers were committed by men who could neither read nor write. I have further ascertained that horse thieves are seldom able to read the rewards which are offered for them, and thus are ignorant of the esteem and high estimation in which they are held by the public.

I would then recommend a memorial to the Congress of the United States for an immediate shipment to Washington Territory of fifteen hundred school ma'ams, not under sixteen nor over twenty years of age. Such a measure would not only greatly improve, but, by proper culture, greatly increase the rising generation.

And now I come to speak of the disposal of the public lands. I therefore commend to you the proposition, that you memorialize Congress to grant to each actual settler a section of six hundred and forty acres of land, together with the right to occupy and improve the remainder of the township in which he lives. I would do this from the fact that titles are very insecure and uncertain; in short, they are so much so as to remind me of the early times of my native State, when there were years and years that titles were so conflicting that it was utterly impossible to distinguish the most common citizen from a Major, a Colonel, or a General; a time which I remember with horror, and which I fear is fast finding a prototype in Washington Territory. In this connection I recommend that two new land offices be memorialized for, one to be established east and one west of Puget Sound; and as I have, by my pleasing address and official influence, secured an equal number of lots in every point in the Territory, it is immaterial to me where their location may be made. Though I have no doubt that our Delegate in Congress will endeavor to so arrange matters as to ben fit his friends and punish his enemies by the determination of the location, and would suggest that those who vote for my candidate for Public Printer will undoubtedly be classed under the head of endearing and priceless friendship.

Leaving the consideration of the Public Lands, we are forced to observe the want of a Surveyor-General in the militia system of our Territory. Our Major and Brigadier-Generals, and the members of their staffs, are well enough in their places; but having become distended with the dignity of their positions, so as to occupy a great share of the public domain in their daily walk, a Surveyor-General, to mark out the land necessary for their occupation, is an indispensable necessity. One who would as soon eat the ice, after the liquor is frozen, as to imbibe it in liquid state, would be preferred in this section of country.

The appropriation of fifty thousand made by Congress for the erection of the Capitol building has all been generously disbursed, according to previous arrangement, among the citizens of Olympia. On this happy result I congratulate them, and also myself, feeling confident that I have thus merited their approval and support, and also that I have received, judging from various tokens of respect, such as corner lots and scrip.

And now, judging from surrounding circumstances, I am inclined to the belief that a Penitentiary is greatly needed by most of our citizens, but especially those of Port Townsend and Cherbourg, and would recommend that commissioners be appointed to erect the same.

Our Territorial Library, consisting of several copies of Miller on Charity, Allen's Alarm, Fletcher's Christian Perfection, and Combe on the Head, is in an excellent state of preservation, owing probably to the fact that they are seldom read.

I hear some complaints regarding the jackknives, envelopes and inkstands furnished by the Secretary, and some of your members ask likewise for candlesticks. I would say that you must remember that the Government is poor, and has only appropriated the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for contingencies, and you must see that said sum is not sufficient to purchase a better article. As for candlesticks, I would recommend a memorial asking Congress if the Government is not able to pay for candlesticks, that each member be furnished with one ruta baga, that each member may make his own.

Trusting that the Executive and the two Secretaries may rule over and direct your legislative action, with the same kind care and affectionate solicitude which have characterized them in former years, and that they may make you and your works redound to their glory and renown forever and ever, and so guide your deliberations as to promote the general weal, welfare, tranquility, peace and prosperity of our infant Territory, is your anxious Executive's aspiration and desire.

VICTORIA MARKET REPORT.—The *British Colonist* of the 30th ult. gives the following prices of domestic produce: Flour, from $6 to $7.50; Barley, 2½ to 2¾ cts.; Oats, 3 to 3½ cts.; Wheat, for chicken feed, 2 to 2½ cts.; Bran, $30 to $35 per ton; Shorts, $34 to $40 per ton; Potatoes, 1 to 2 cts. per lb.; Beef, 10 to 20 cts.; Mutton, 16 to 22 cts. per lb. Lumber is selling at $20 to $22 per thousand, and Shingles at $3 50 to $4.

MASONIC ELECTION.—At a regular meeting of Steilacoom Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M., the following brothers were elected its officers for the ensuing year: S. McCaw, W. M.; E. A. Light, S. W.; H. D. Montgomery, J. W.; J. Pincus, Treasurer; J. H. Munson, Secretary; A. J. Miller, Tyler.

ON THE WAY.—Between the months of July and November, inclusive, ten vessels sailed from Liverpool and London for Victoria, V. I. One of these is a steamer, and three are clippers.

COMMON SCHOOLS vs. ACADEMIES.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

While keeping the intellectual culture of her children in view, the good old Bay State carefully guards their morals from immorality and profanity from without, to the end that no moral leprosy may contaminate the atmosphere of the school room. Normal schools are subsidised and maintained, in which those who are trusted with the sublime duties and privileges of training the young minds within her borders may acquire those rare faculties and accomplishments so necessary to the perfect teacher, from which it will appear that no pains or treasure are spared to raise the poor children of the State to the highest pinnacle in the temple of Fame. In view of the above facts, stubborn as facts always are, what influence is the Territorial University just started calculated to exercise over the interests and destiny of coming generations. That our beneficent government was actuated by the best intentions in appropriating this domain to us cannot be questioned, as such a policy has been pursued from the earliest days to the present. That this gift should be ruthlessly handed over into the pool of politics, an object of bargain and sale, like meat in the shambles, that it was ushered into being under the pressure of the "gag," the previous question, (a move never applied to an honorable purpose) that the lands subject to a forced sale, as delay was dangerous, and in several known cases to a few favored mill-owners, though denied to others equally responsible and deserving, that such lands, though squatted upon, occupied and improved by worthy though humble citizens who have been summarily ousted, and their lands and tenements given over to the favored few. That an institution thus intended for coming generations, whose benefits were to be lasting and general, should be rushed through without style, system or economy, should be parceled out to favored partisans, in the shape of fat contracts, regardless of competition; that the unswallowed remnant of unappropriated funds should be used to square delinquent balances in San Francisco, all without any interest accruing to the institution; that such and manifold abuses should creep in, astonishes no person acquainted with the instruments employed in forcing this abortion on the world before its time. Rev. Mr. Lippincott, in his official report as Superintendent of Education, in the honest performance of his sworn duty, took exceptions and entered his earnest protest against this abomination, for which he and his office were erased from the statutes. I never could divine the wonderful amount of principle herein manifested, but I early discovered that in this unkindest cut the cause of Education received an irretrievable stab, even in the very house of its friends. The reverend gentleman need not mourn his treatment, as other good causes have met like offsets; so let our kind friend hope that

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

Hon. Chas. Sumner received like treatment; he still lives, a monument to truth and eternal justice. Gov. Turney arrived in our Territory, the sworn depository of public trust. From his arrival in Olympia to this day he has been open-hearted, accessible to the high and low, respectful to such as had business with him, and gentlemanly in his deportment to everybody. This faithful servant, being warned by the first citizens of the sound of the "grab game" being carried on, officially brought so important a measure to the notice of the Legislature, which was all he could do, for which he has been hunted like a fugitive ever since, and has been now removed from an office which he has adorned for this seeming violation of the Chicago platform. From my knowledge of men and parties on Puget Sound, I believe that Gov. Turney's sentiments are the sentiments of the people of Washington Territory, which will shine in historic brass long after this crushing out machine will have sunk in its own folly, and I further believe that Gov. Turney to-day would poll more Republican votes than all his libellers, the "Oregon trinity" included.

In conclusion, I believe that an institution thus "conceived in sin, brought forth in iniquity," reared in corruption, and devoted to crushing out freedom of speech and inquiry, requires no prophetic soul to spot its final doom.

JOE LANE, M.D.

Steilacoom, Dec. 15th, 1862.

YEAST POWDERS.—Every housekeeper knows how difficult it is to make good bread, and we therefore take pleasure in calling attention to the fact that to insure uniformly good, light, sweet and nutritious bread, it is only necessary to use Redington & Co.'s Yeast Powders, which in every respect excel all similar preparations ever offered to the public. See advertisement, in another column.

BURTHS.

In Olympia, W. T., January 6th, 1863, the wife of Mr. Chas. Eagan, of a Son.

In Steilacoom, W. T., Dec. 30th, 1862, the wife of Mr. Ezra Meeker, of a Son.

New Advertisements.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—A bright red COW, 4 years old, branded D on left jaw, and dalapped, red roan in the forehead, small white stripes on inside of each hind leg on gambrel joint; raised on the range near J. R. Meeker's claim. When last heard of, was in A. F. Byrd's slaughter house close pen.

J. B. BATES.

Steilacoom, W. T., Jan. 1st, 1863. 20:3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., Administrator of the Estate of A. G. Balch, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them, with the proper vouchers, within one year from date, otherwise they will be forever barred.

JOHN LATHAM,

Administrator of Estate of A. G. Balch, dec'd.

Steilacoom, January 1st, 1863. 20:4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS DECREE OF SALE issued out of the District Court of Pierce County, W. T., on the 9th day of December, 1862, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, in Steilacoom, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P.M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Pierce County, Washington Territory, being a part of what is known, on the recorded plat of Lafayette Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, as Lot No five (5) in Block No. ten, (10) that is surrounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point — feet from the northwest corner of said lot, and on the southwest line thereof, and running thence 58° south of west twenty (20) west, thence 32° east of north sixty (60) feet, thence 58° north of west twenty (20) feet; thence 58° west of south sixty (6) feet back to the point of beginning; the same being the northwest end of said Lot No. five (5) in Block No. ten, (10) together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Dollars and Nineteen Cents, ($252 19) with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month until paid, from the 17th day of March, 1862, and costs of suit taxed at $14 75, and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its March term, 1862, in favor of CHARLES WREN and against CHARLES J. FITZGERALD and ANN FITZGERALD his wife.

EGBERT H. TUCKER, Sheriff, &c.,

By R. A. LIGHT, Deputy.

Steilacoom, Dec. 9th, 1862. 20:4

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., Administrator of the Estate of LAFAYETTE BALCH, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present the same, with the necessary vouchers, at his office, in Steilacoom, within one year from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.

J. B. WEBBER, Adm'r.

Steilacoom, W. T., Dec. 9th, 1862. 21:4

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Elk-Horn Market.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A MARKET adjoining Keach's store for the purpose of supplying the community at large with all kinds of choice

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

At the lowest market prices for cash. Mills, Logging Camps, Hotels and Steamers can get their supplies at short notice, and have them put up in high-toned style.

N. B.—Cash will be paid for choice Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Butter, &c, on delivery.

5-19:tf H. D. MONTGOMERY.

Fresh Meat!

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I have and will keep on hand a constant supply of Fresh

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

which I propose to sell at the lowest possible rates. Also, constantly on hand,

Corned Beef, Corned Pork, Bacon, &c., &c.

ALSO,

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

Shop at the old stand of E. Meeker, Balch street, Steilacoom, W. T.

5-6:tf J. V. MEEKER.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,

Having just commenced an

IMPORTING AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that the have on hand and will continue to receive a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Sugar,	Beans,
Syrup,	Rice,
Tea,	Dried Apples,
Green Coffee,	Dried Peaches,
Ground do.,	Dried Currants,
Corn Meal,	Raisins,
Lard,	Assorted Spices,
Cheese,	Mace,
Saleratus,	Corn Starch,
Mustard,	Colgate's do.,
Vermicelli,	Salt,
Tapioca,	Candles,
Flavoring Extr.,	Coal Oil,
Pails,	Linseed Oil,
Brooms,	White Lead,
Matches,	Paints,
Tobacco,	Sal Soda,
Cigars,	Soap,
Pipes,	Spices,

Redington's superior Yeast Powders,

Vinegar,

Fish-Hooks and Lines, &c.

ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Also, a large assortment of

Stationery, School Books, Gilt Books, Prayer Books, Law Books, Song Books, Hymn Books, Account Books, Pass Books, Singing Books, Novels, Diaries, Drafting Paper, Wall Paper, Vases, Violins,

And a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

By the arrival of every steamer, the latest Eastern and California PAPERS, which we offer at the very lowest rates for cash; though Butter and Eggs, at the market prices, will not be refused.

Call and examine our stock, at the Post Office building, foot of Balch st, Steilacoom.

5-2 J. H. MUNSON & CO.

WANTED—10,000 lbs. Tallow or Clear Grease, at the Union Soap Works,

4-44:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

SOFT SOAP—35 cents per gallon. Try it.

50:tf J. V. MEEKER.

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINCUS & PACKSCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND FINE

CLOTHING,

DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS, SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.

By recent arrivals, per ship Massachusetts, barque Ork, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—

HATS,

CAPS,

GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,

CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND

Those who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict attention being paid to their wants. All orders promptly attended to.

Quick sales and small profits is the rule we have adopted in our business.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,

3-31 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR SALE.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE MY DOUBLE SAW-MILL, together with 320 acres of Land, lying adjoining the town of Steilacoom, W. T., and immediately on the tide-water of Puget Sound. The Mill is in good order, and ready for immediate use.

The property includes one of the best water powers in Washington Territory, and must soon become immensely valuable. In addition to driving the mill already erected, the power is ample for a Woolen Factory, Tannery, or machinery of any kind.

On the premises are two dwellings and several outbuildings, all in good condition.

TERMS—One-third or one-fourth cash; the balance on time at moderate interest, secured by mortgage of the property.

If this property is not disposed of before the first of January next, it will be leased on reasonable terms for a series of years.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS.

Steilacoom, October 2d, 1862. 17:tf

UNION SOAP WORKS,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

J. V. MEEKER.

MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale,

CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP,

No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP,

And varieties of

TOILET SOAP,

In any quantity, and at prices below the cost of the many articles when imported. 4-46:tf

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.
Thursday Morning, Jan. 8, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

The official returns of the losses at Fredericksburg are 1,128 killed, 9,105 wounded, and 2,078 missing.

The *Times* Washington correspondent says that Mr. Seward yesterday consented to resume his portfolio. Mr. Chase has his resignation under advisement, and his decision will soon be announced.

23d.—The *Times* Washington special dispatch says: It is not well for the public to cherish an illusory hope that the Cabinet imbroglio is settled. Mr. Seward to-day declared to one of his friends that his resumption of ministerial duties was made to be dependent on two conditions, the non-fulfilment of which would compel his resignation. These conditions are not stated.

Although Mr. Chase has signified to the President his consent to return to his department, it seems apparent that his action has also been made to depend, so far as any permanent occupancy goes, upon contingencies.

The personal relations between Messrs. Stanton and Blair have long been most unfriendly, and it is a significant fact that Senator Wade was to-day closeted with the President for several hours, during which time the latter was denied to all visitors. It is within probability that the members of the House have become involved in the struggle. Already Representatives are anxiously consulting on the subject, and unless the President yields, it will soon be Congress against the Executive. It is not difficult to foretell the result of such a struggle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

Recent information from the Cherokee nation discloses a shocking condition of affairs, and states that the loyal and disloyal Indians are slaughtering one another. The Government has been overthrown and a new one organized by the Confederate party, which are in the minority.

The following has just been received: Headquarters of the Department of North Carolina, Dec. 20.—To Gen. Halleck: My expedition is a perfect success. We burned the railroad bridges at Goldsboro and Mount Olive; tore up several miles of the railroad track, fought four engagements—viz: at South West Pass, Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsboro—and whipped the enemy handsomely each time. GEN. FOSTER.

CAIRO, Dec. 24.

Small bands of guerrillas made a raid upon the suburbs of Memphis on Sunday night, and robbed several stores. Some of them are said to have stayed in town all night. They carried off 160 cattle and nearly 200 mules.

Some of the paroled prisoners taken at Holly Springs have arrived here, and furnish the following facts: On Thursday night telegrams were received at Holly Springs, from Jackson, that the rebels had menaced the place, and asking for reinforcements.

Considerable excitement exists in Memphis in consequence of the rebel raid in the suburbs on Sunday night. A meeting was held on Monday night, to consider the best means of defense. It is not known what is the number of the troops left there by Gen. Sherman, but it is believed they are amply sufficient to repel any attack the rebels can make.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.

The Senate, on the 23d, authorized the appointment of a Select Committee of seven, to whom shall be referred the subject of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bill passed at the last session, which is found to be impracticable, and will require important amendments, that the committee is expected to suggest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

A bill has been prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of the Committee on Ways and Means, the first section of which gives authority to raise $300,000,000 for the service of the current year, and $600,000,000 for the service of the next fiscal year; and to raise the sums in any of the modes heretofore sanctioned by Congress, as the public exigencies may require. The bill includes an issue of 6 per ct. bonds, or bonds bearing less rates of interest: and also the issue of small notes bearing 3 65-100 per cent. interest. The Secretary expresses a strong desire to have the limits as to the modes of the provisions and amounts to be provided in each, defined as precisely as possible by Congress. The remaining sections of the bill authorize the formation of banking associations, to issue notes furnished by the United States alike in form and secured alike by U. S. bonds, but payable on demand, primarily, by the issuing associations.

CAIRO, Dec. 26.

The Memphis *News* of the 24th has been received. The guerrillas who made a raid into Memphis on Sunday night last, were a band of unauthorized robbers under Col. Henderson. They still hover in the vicinity of the city. Two companies of citizens have been organized and armed for defense. Two regiments of troops have also arrived. The Provost Marshal has issued an order forbidding all trade with the country.

Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter left Helena, Ark., for the South on Sunday last. Of 26 pickets sent out from Helena a few nights since, only two returned; the balance were killed. A force has been sent out to find the enemy.

The rebels made a dash on Jackson, Tenn., on Friday last, but were repulsed. The Federals hold the city with 8000 men.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

The *Times'* Washington special says that official information from Mexico represents the condition of the French army as most critical, their number being thinned by sickness, and the want of wholesome food. Agents have been sent to this country for supplies of various kinds and have been empowered to make large contracts for the future. These facts have reached the Mexican Minister here, and he has entered his solemn protest against such supplies being allowed to go forward.

Secretary Seward, however, declines to interfere. Complaint is made that he even extends to France privileges denied to Mexicans. Whatever cause may exist for this, it is unquestionable that much ill-feeling is being engendered in the Mexican Embassy.

The President's declarations impress upon us the fact that he will fully maintain the affirmations made in his proclamation of emancipation.

The *Herald's* dispatch says that all our sick are being brought from Falmouth. The request for transportation is so great that outside supplies cannot be forwarded to the army. Our troops have already made many wooden structures for shelter.

An arrival from Fredericksburg to-day reports that the rebel soldiers have treated the property of the citizens quite as badly as the Yankees did. He also says that the rebel leaders are constantly promising their soldiers to lead them through Maryland and go into winter quarters at Philadelphia.

From Richmond, which place the informant visited a short time since, we learn that the scarcity of shoes and other necessary wearing apparel is almost incredible.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 27.

Thirty-eight of the condemned Indians were hung at Mankato yesterday. Several hundred people were in attendance. Everything passed off in an orderly manner.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

The *Press* publishes what purports to be a retaliatory proclamation of Jeff. Davis. He declares Gen. Butler a felon, deserving capital punishment, and orders that he no longer be considered or treated as a public enemy, but as an outlaw and a common enemy of mankind, and when captured, the officers making the capture will instantly hang him. It is also ordered, that no commissioned officer of the United States taken shall be released or paroled until Butler shall have met punishment for his crimes. All negroes found in arms shall be hung. Federal officers found with them shall also be hung. This proclamation is dated Richmond, Dec. 23d.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.

The *Roanoke*, from New Orleans, 18th inst., has arrived. The *North Star*, with Gen. Banks and staff, arrived on the 14th. The news transpired on the following day that Gen. Butler had been superseded, and occasioned utmost surprise among all classes. On the 16th, Banks issued an order assuming command of the Department of the Gulf and State of Texas. Gen. Butler and staff were to leave on the 22d, for New York.

Gen. Banks acts with characteristic energy. 50,000 troops who accompanied him landed at Baton Rouge. The remainder of the expedition would be sent forward as soon as it arrived.

Two steamers with cargoes of sugar were captured by an expedition at Atchafalaya river. Rebel schooner *Relief*, from Mobile, arrived with a cargo of cotton at Havana. She reports rebel armed steamer *Florida* had escaped with a crew of 100 men, running past the blockaders during the night.

The steamer *Ariel* arrived from Aspinwall. She brought no specie.

Gen. Butler is to have a command in the field.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Winter strawberries are sold in the Sacramento market.

The number of marriages in the East have increased since the war broke out.

Wm. J. Schultz, formerly of Baltimore, died in Cincinnati on the 3d ult.

Sixty tons of copper ore have been shipped from San Francisco for New York.

An excellent paper is made from corn husks. An Austrian claims the invention.

Caleb Cushing is again elected to the Massachusetts Legislature from Newburyport.

Parties are leaving Washoe, the silver land *par excellence*, to hunt for silver ledges in Mexico.

Massachusetts elected ten straight Republicans to the next Congress—her whole delegation.

The iron-clad *Dunderbury* is under way, her keel finished. She will be a five thousand tonner.

There is a soldier in the 25th Connecticut regiment who stands 6 feet 8 inches in his stocking feet.

Twelve companies of sharpshooters, recruited in New York, sailed with Gen. Banks's expedition.

That rich lady, Miss Burdett Coutts, has given £1,100 to the Cotton Districts Relief Fund in England.

Some of the Eastern journals call for a convention of publishers to raise the price of newspapers.

Gen. Wadsworth is to have an active command under an active leader, which he has long coveted.

Skating has been quite brisk on the lower lake near Washoe City, in Nevada Territory, for some time past.

Senator Henderson, of Missouri, says that two-thirds of the Assemblymen of that State are emancipationists.

The War Department has revoked the order encouraging recruiting for the regular army amongst volunteers.

Gen. Pleasanton, who has distinguished himself in the East, was for some years on Gen. Harney's staff in Oregon.

The Mobile *Register* states that ten thousand rebels have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

Lieut. Millard, the well-known tenor, after volunteering as a private in the New York Seventh, is now an officer in the regular army.

Rear Admiral Farragut officially reports that Galveston, Corpus Christi, Sabine City and the adjacent waters are under the old flag.

A firm in Newport, R. I., have recently completed a contract at their lead works of forty tons of Minnie rifle balls for the Government.

Printing paper is now worth about 100 per cent. more than it was a year ago, and Eastern journals are raising their prices fifty per cent.

The census of 1860 gives the number of insane in the country at 23,593 free, and 466 slaves. Of the idiots there were 17,286 free, and 1575 slaves.

In a Thanksgiving sermon at San Francisco, Dr. Wadsworth said that you could no more destroy this nation than you could crowd a young eagle back into its shell.

The Government has purchased sixty-eight acres of land directly east of Indianapolis, Ind., near the corporation, for a permanent arsenal, under the recent act of Congress.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 26th of October says that, the day before, 115 bales of cotton were sold at auction on the levee, at prices ranging from 58 to 68½ cents per pound.

The young Jew Mortara, who at one time made such a noise in the world, is, according to accounts from Rome, Christianized. He has had conferred upon him the minor ecclesiastical orders.

In New York, November 9th, there was two inches of snow on the ground, and the skating ponds in Central Park were flooded with water for the first time, to freeze for the usual winter sports.

A gentleman lately returned from Europe says that half the people he met supposed North America was at war with South America, and he was frequently asked where the State of New England was.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

An equestrian statue of Gen. McClellan has been made in Philadelphia.

It is considered certain, by the Eastern papers, that Banks's Expedition carried from 30,000 to 50,000 men, and that, with the troops whom he joined in North Carolina, he must now have at least 65,000 men under him.

Considerable quantities of cotton have been produced in New Jersey this year. The soil grows as much as 800 pounds per acre. Before the invention of the cotton gin, every New Jersey family raised its own cotton.

Herschell V. Johnson, who was the Douglas candidate for Vice President, in 1860, has been elected a Confederate Senator from Georgia. His colleague is Charles J. Jenkins. Wm. Preston, one of the Confederate Senators from Virginia, is dead.

The President is reported to have said that hereafter success should be the test of qualification in our Generals, and that failure, after fair trial, should at once be followed by removal, until the right men should be found to occupy the right places.

The Westminster *Review* for October, in a review of the works of Cairnes and De Gasparin on America, asserts that a decided change of sentiment is rapidly taking place in England, and assumes throughout that no intervention in our affairs is possible.

Simon Cameron, lately returned from Europe, describes European sympathy for the rebels as being on the increase. In London a club of 300 Britishers supply funds to buy vessels to run the blockade, and Cameron thinks a dash on New York is contemplated and feasible.

The *Golden Age*, published at Lewiston, W. T., says that since the recent movement of the citizens of that place, the town has been remarkably quiet. A gentleman can now walk the streets after nightfall without running the risk of being "tapped" on the head with a slung-shot.

Gen. Burnside has officially informed the War Department that no officer of the old army of McClellan, now under his command, has resigned since he was placed in command, that no resignations have been tendered, and that there is no difficulty whatever concerning this matter.

A correspondent of the *Diario*, of Havana, says that the Federal Generals, in order to get to Richmond, have only to cross Longstreet, pass over a Hill, and throw down a Stonewall, and, until they can overcome these general inconveniences, there is no hope of their conquering the South.

A correspondent of the Marysville *Appeal*, writing from New York, insists that, whatever cause may be alleged for the recent Democratic successes, the real cause is popular discontent with the slow progress made in crushing rebellion, not the growth of a disposition favoring dishonorable peace on the Wood and Van Buren basis.

Semblins likes the proposition to compromise, admitting Davis and all on equality, and paying the Confederate debt; and suggests the propriety of providing, at the same time, for a sinking fund, to accumulate the wherewith to pay the expenses of the next rebellion—the moneys belonging to such funds to be always kept in the custom-house at Charleston.

Sixteen loyal Kentuckians were hung by the rebels about Oct. 20th, near Cumberland Gap. Most of them belonged to Lincoln county, and were captured by a Tennessee regiment under Kirby Smith. Their offense was their Unionism, and that they had banded together for mutual protection against rebel guerrillas. Shall not their murderers be coaxed back into the Union, and elected to the State and National Legislature?

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT, February Term, 1862.—Feb 4th—ORDERED by the Court, That the Auditor cause notice to be published in the "Puget Sound Herald" to the effect that no bills or accounts will be allowed, or ordered paid, by the Board of County Commissioners, unless all such bills or accounts are filed in the office of the County Auditor ten days prior to the first day of the term of Court at which such accounts will be presented for payment.
I hereby certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of the record.
April 17th, 1862. JAMES M BACHELDER, Auditor, &c., Pierce County, W. T.
4:48

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE LAST term of the District Court for the District of Port Townsend, a divorce from the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between Henry Korter and Louisa Korter, his wife, was decreed, and the name of Louisa Korter was changed to LOUISA HIRSCH.

LOUISA HIRSCH,
DEALER IN
Plain and Fanc Dry Goods, Groceries of every variety, Hardware, &c., &c.
ALSO—Baking in all its branches. Confectionery, &c.
Any article called for, and not in store, will be ordered and obtained in the shortest possible time, for the accommodation of customers.
4-33:1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

J. A. McCREA,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Fire-Proof Brick Store,
WHARF ST., VICTORIA, V. I.
CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Goods purchased and shipped on commission. Information as to prices of merchandise given.
N.B.—Particular attention given to the Puget Sound trade. 10:3m

POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS.

FOWLER AND WELLS, NEW YORK, PUBLISH the following Popular and Scientific Serials, which afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the public all subjects of general interest.
"Life Illustrated."
A first class Weekly Pictorial newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. Its columns contain original Essays, historical, biographical and descriptive Sketches of travel and adventure, poetry, painting music, sculpture, etc; articles on science, agriculture, horticulture physiology, education and every topic which is of importance or interest all combining to render it one of the best Family Newspapers in the world. Published weekly, at two dollars a year, in advance.

"The Water-Cure Journal and Herald of Reforms."
Devoted to hydropathy, its philosophy and practice; to physiology and anatomy, with illustrative engravings; to dietetics exercise, clothing, occupations, amusements, and those laws which govern life and health. Published monthly, in convenient form for binding, at one dollar a year, in advance.

Business Cards.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.
Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5-7:1y

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. 3-39:tf

FRANK CLARK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
OFFICE—Corner of Commercial and Main streets,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1:1y

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
226 Battery st., near Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSHES AND FEATHER DUSTERS
Of every description, to which they call the attention of the trade. N.B.—Fine machine and all other Brushes made to order. 43:1y

C. CROSBY. N. CROSBY, JR. L. C. GRAY
C. CROSBY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.
9:tf Tum Water, W. T.

H. H. BANCROFT. A. L. BANCROFT
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers 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. 609 Montgomery street,
San Francisco.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
8-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
132 Sansome st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Agents for James Conner & Sons'
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. 8-8:1y

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The commodious and fast-sailing schooner
FLYING MIST,
120 Tons Capacity,
Capt. WM. THOMPSON,
Is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia.
The FLYING MIST is well adapted to carrying Live Stock, for which trade she was originally designed, and is amply provided with fixtures to ensure the safety of cattle in the roughest weather. She is suitable for all kinds of freight. Her cabin accommodations are not surpassed by those of any vessel on the Sound. Freight will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other vessel.
For Charter, Freight, or Passage, apply to PHILIP KEACH or H. W. BERRY, in Steilacoom, or to the CAPTAIN, on board. 42:1y

BLACKSMITHING.
HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP WITH the view of carrying on the above business, the undersigned take this method of informing the public that they are prepared to execute satisfactorily and with dispatch all descriptions of work in Blacksmithing.
Horse-Shoeing,
Wagon-repairing, &c., &c., done to order.
Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Shop at Peter Rinquest's old establishment, in Commercial st, Steilacoom.
5-17:tf DUNLAP & RINQUEST.

STEILACOOM
LIVERY STABLE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABLISHED himself in the above business in 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.
STABLING furnished at moderate rates.
1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
VIEW STREET,
BETWEEN BROAD AND DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.
THIS ELEGANT BRICK HOTEL IS NOW open for the reception of the public.
The proprietor having engaged the services of a superior French Cook, the Culinary department cannot be surpassed.
Breakfast from 7 A.M. to 1½ M.
Table d'Hote from 5 to 7 P.M.
Suites of Rooms or Single Rooms, on reasonable terms. An excellent Bar attached to the House. 22:5

Crockery.
Glassware,
French China.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ABOVE GOODS constantly in store and for sale at lowest rates.
CLOCKS
OF THE
NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO.'S
manufacture, (formerly the JEROME Company) for which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
A complete assortment always on hand.
HAYNES & LAWTON,
516 Sansome st., corner of Merchant, 516,
4-51:3m San Francisco.

$100 REWARD!
For any case of Syphilis, in any stage, which DR. LE RICHEAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM fail to cure. No comment is necessary upon this medicine; it stands entirely upon its own unequaled merits.
It has cured thousands who have wasted handsome fortunes, and will cure thousands more. Golden Balsam No. 1 for first and second stages, such as sores upon the legs or other parts of the body, sore eyes, etc., etc. Golden Balsam No. 2, for Tertiary, Mercurial and Syphilitic Rheumatism. Price, $5 per bottle; upon receipt of this sum we will ship to any part of the coast. NOTICE.—We have no agents for this medicine, and are sole proprietors and manufacturers. All orders must be directed to us to obtain the genuine. Observe well the manufacturer's name upon each inside label. We guarantee a perfect and lasting cure.
RICHARDS & WHITFIELD,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner of Clay and Sansome streets, San Francisco.
Also—Sole Agents for the celebrated SPANISH ANTIDOTE, a preparation never known to fail, for the cure of Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary derangements.
None genuine without our circular of Golden Balsam wrapped around the bottle.
5 19:3m

San Francisco Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES! $60.

At our office alone can purchasers examine the relative merits of each stitch, and be guaranteed ultimate and entire satisfaction, by our privilege of exchanging for either style if not suited with their first choice.

We have lately introduced a New Style Family Sewing Machine, making the Lock Stitch, or stitch alike on both sides, arranged in the same style and sold at same prices as our Grover & Baker Stitch Machines.

GROVER & BAKER'S LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES! $60.

GROVER & BAKER'S No. 9 SEWING MACHINE! For Manufacturers. $60.

Our No. 9 Machine is admirably adapted to the wants of all manufacturers, and is far more simple, durable and cheaper, than any other Shuttle Machine in use, and a great favorite wherever introduced.

Call and examine our machines before purchasing elsewhere. We manufacture a large variety of each stitch, and adapted to the requirements of all families and manufacturers of goods where sewing is employed.
5-14:tf

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, 329 Montgomery st., SAN FRANCISCO.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
Are unequaled by any for beauty, simplicity of construction and efficiency in working, and are in every way
RELIABLE.
These superior Machines can be found at the Warerooms of the undersigned, who are General Agents for the Pacific States and West Coast of Mexico.
COX, WILLCUTT & CO.,
Leather Dealers,
422 Battery st, San Francisco.
5-14:3m Send for a Circular.

DR. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM
CURES ALL DISEASES OF
THE LUNGS AND THROAT!
FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, DEcline, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wasting of Flesh, Night Sweats, Spitting Blood, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Phthisic, Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the Lungs, it is unequaled.

Hall's Lung Balsam, in all cases, gives the best satisfaction; has wrought more cures, since its introduction, than any other cough medicine; is endorsed by our leading physicians as the safest and best remedy now before the public; is safe to use among children, and yet powerful in cases of chronic pulmonary disease; and brings in certificates almost daily of its wonderful cures in all parts of the country.

There is no medicine within our knowledge that has acquired so great and wide-spread popularity, in so short a space of time, as Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Its balsamic and healing properties are magical. It is highly expectorant and tonic. It contains not a grain of opium or morphine, the narcotic and astringent properties which have created so much prejudice against similar preparations.
We believe that a medicine possessing real merits will effect cures whenever it is used, at home or abroad. Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is no paragoric preparation, but one which, if used in season, will save the lives of thousands. The most distressing cough is frequently relieved by a single dose, and broken up in a few hours' time. The afflicted do not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whether this remedy will give relief or not.
Hear what Physicians say of Dr. Hall's Balsam. Says one: "I, with confidence, recommend the Balsam as superior to any other preparation." Says another: "I have used it with uniform success, and can confidently recommend it for all those complaints for which it is offered as a remedy." Still another writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe, convenient, and efficacious medicine."
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and ask for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, which is warranted to cure, and take no other.
REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents for the Pacific coast,
4-51:3m 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
WE HAVE ORDERS TO PURCHASE, FOR EUROPEAN account, at the highest rate, all species of
FURS AND SKINS.
Trappers and dealers sending us skins from the country may depend upon full rates and immediate remittances.
M. SHARP & CO.,
Hide and Wool Dealers,
43:6m No. 111 California st, San Francisco.

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 experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons 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 advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders 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. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co., "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co., "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co., "
J. Anthony & Co. Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.
N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent judges.
L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st, up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
OF
IMPROVED
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!
ALL FORMER
OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!
No Leather Pad used on
NEW STYLE MACHINE.
The New Style Hemmer
AND
Transparent Cloth Presser
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE
PRICES GREATLY
REDUCED!
Send for a Circular.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.
The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 4-1:tf

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
SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,
On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done
WITH GREATER EASE
and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
Plain, at $60
Cabinets 75
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, ... 90
Do not allow yourself to purchase a Chain Stitch machine, either double or single thread, all of which will ravel. All chain stitch machines have a cord 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 chain stitch machine.
J. H. DUNNELL,
47 Montgomery street,
12:tf San Francisco.

The Farmer's Corner.

Harvesting Roots.

Some persons say that potatoes should be taken from the ground as soon as they are ripe. That it is a bad policy to allow them to remain in the hills till the tops become entirely dry, as is the practice with some farmers. That potatoes managed in this way are almost always inferior to those harvested at maturity, and are not unfrequently watery and unfit for use.

These notions do not commend themselves to our view of the matter. It seems to us that no place can be found so completely adapted to the preservation of all the good qualities of the potato, until severe frosts come, as the cool, moist soil where it grew. It comes to maturity there, the vines die, so that all action ceases between tuber and stem, the potatoes are not crowded or losing their moisture by evaporation, and are in the precise condition to be kept in their greatest perfection.

Some persons leave potatoes upon the ground, exposed to a hot sun during the day in which they are dug: thus those that are turned out in the morning lay in the sun during an entire day. We cannot think this practice a good one. If the potatoes are moist, and a considerable quantity of soil adheres to them, it is much better to put them in the bin as they are, for it is quite impossible to dry them thoroughly without injuring their eating qualities, as there is a principle in them which exposure to the sun concentrates and converts into actual poison. The small tubers which grow near the surface, and which, by the washing of the rains or other causes, are left bare, assume a greenish hue, and, when boiled, possess a disagreeable, copperish taste. The same result is produced, in a less degree, by exposure to the sun and air after digging. It is a common practice in some places to deposit the potatoes in boxes and barrels, and protect them from the sun or air by a covering of sand or loam. This retains them moist, and effectually secures the preservation of all their excellence.

Turnips may remain in the field till late; as they are not so much injured by frost as is generally supposed. When "caught out" by frost, the turnip, if allowed to remain in the ground till it thaws, will not be essentially injured, either in its eating or keeping qualities. The soil abstracts the frost and leaves the texture of the vegetable fibre nearly unimpaired. It is of importance to give the roots a cool place, where they can be occasionally ventilated during the winter, as in warm positions they are liable to become corky, and are much injured as to their nutrimental properties.

How Roots Feed.—Can the roots of plants take up only such substances as are dissolved in the ground and thus prepared for them, or can they themselves dissolve them?

This question has been solved by Liebig, and by experiments before the Society of Natural Science in Carlsruhe, he has proved that the roots of plants, by giving forth some acid, probably carbonic acid, do dissolve the alkali, ammonia, and phosphorous in the soil. Dr. Schimper showed the meeting, as a further proof of Liebig's doctrine, some pebbles which evidently had been eaten into by roots of plants. The fact was visible; the process, however, is not yet clear.

This valuable discovery of the great chemist goes clearly to show us why the rains and floods cannot wash out of the ground the substances forming the food of plants; on the contrary, we now know that the earth takes from the liquids which touch it, and solidly appropriates substances which the roots of the plants again absorb by their action. In the same way we clearly perceive how plants can draw from the soil substances which are solids, and which are not soluble by water.

A Woman Farmer.—The Maine *Farmer* says that a subscriber in Androscoggin county informs us that a lady neighbor of his—yet on the sunny side of forty, and weighing only eghty-three pounds avordupois—owning a farm of some 200 acres, has raised during the past season, 61 bushels of corn, 41 1-2 do. wheat, 41 do. rye, 42 do. barley, 900 do. oats, 400 do. potatoes, 1000 do. apples, grafted fruit, and 60 tons of hay. She also keeps 40 head of neat stock, 8 horses and 60 sheep. The value of the above products is no less than $1600, while the expenses have been about $600—leaving a neat profit of $1,000 for the smart little woman to put in her pocket. If farming will pay like this under the management of a woman, why should big two-fisted fellows complain that they cannot get a living by it?

Medicinal Qualities of the Carrot.—Stewart, in his excellent work on Stable Economy, says: "Not only do carrots give strength and endurance to the sound horses, but also give recovery and health to such as are sick. There is nothing better, perhaps none so good. When first given, they are strictly diuretic and laxative, but as the horses become accustomed to them, these effects cease to be produced. They also improve the state of the skin. They form a good substitute for grass, and an excellent alterative for horses out of condition. To sick and idle horses they render corn unnecessary. They are beneficial in all chronic diseases connected with breeding, and have a marked influence on chronic cough and broken wind. They are serviceable in diseases of the skin, and, in combination with oats, restore a worn horse much sooner than oats alone."

An Ancient Ship.—Ptolemy Philopater, who lived some 200 years before Christ, had a ship with 40 banks of rowers, being 560 English feet in length, 190 longer than the *Persia*, and only 120 feet shorter than the *Great Eastern*; 76 feet from one side to the other; in height, to gunwales, it was 60 feet, and from the highest part of the stern to the water line it was 160 feet, and it had four rudders, each 90 feet long. When it was put to sea it held more than 4000 rowers and 400 supernumeraries, and on the deck were 3000 marines. And besides all these there was a large body of men under the decks, and a vast quantity of provisions and supplies.

Bird Fight.

The Red Bluff *Beacon* gives the following account of a prize fight between the feathered tribe, which the editor of the aforesaid was witness to:

"We related, a short time ago, a scrimmage between a jaybird and a couple of woodpeckers, in which the jaybird was worsted. We have now to record a similar affair which took place in the oak trees on Main street, on Saturday last. A jaybird undertook to pick up a few stray ants that were running on one of the trees, when five woodpeckers immediately attacked him, and drove him to the ground. He alighted in the dust minus some of his feathers. Resting awhile, he again flew into the tree, and was again assailed furiously. He held his position manfully, and with his rear protected by a bunch of thick foliage, he gave full swing to his head, and the way the feathers flew from the backs of the red-headed bushwhackers was a caution. At last, having made a prodigious lunge with his bill at the head of one of his assailants, the jaybird's foot slipped and down he went, half way to the ground, before he could recover himself. By this time the red-heads were upon his back and peeled him well, before he reached an adjoining tree. There he met with a new opponent in the shape of an old woodpecker, who seemed to think his prescriptive mansion had been intruded upon. Hardly had the poor jaybird reached a lower branch, when the red-headed old rascal jumped out of his hole, and mauled the intruder's head as if it would shake its own from its spinal junction. In a second more, the others were at him, and jaybird had again to retreat. This time he struck out for a long flight, and shot off towards the welkin. His antagonists pursued, overtook him in the mid air, and down all came together into Judge Stout's garden. There they were too much for him and the stained plumage of poor Mr. jaybird showed that his wounds were severe. At last he sunk flat to the earth, unable to make further resistance, and one of the assassins coolly mounted upon his back, fastened his claws in his feathers, and throwing his head backwards as far as the leverage would permit, came down with his bill upon the jaybird's skull with such force that it pierced at once to the brain, and laid him out as dead as Cock Robin. Thus ended the fray, and the woodpeckers flew back, with exultant clamor, to the trees.

Scalds and Burns.—Remedy.—Plunge the parts in cold water as soon as possible, and keep it there until you can get some dry flour in a dredging box, pepper box or a bag made of millinet or open cloth, with which you can coat the burn evenly with flour as soon as it is taken from the water. Keep shaking on the flour as long as it will stick, and lightly wrap it up to keep it there, and do nothing else. Eat nothing, drink nothing but water until free from pain, and then live upon a very light diet until the sore is healing.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally purifying the whole system, neutralizing all depraved humors, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

The Kidneys. Stone and Gravel.

In these complaints, the Ointment also acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Scrofulous Sores and Glandular Swellings.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

Gout and Rheumatism.

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

Indiscretion of Youth.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all around the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same. The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighborhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Chigo-foot	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Mos-	Cancers	Piles	Tumors
quitoes and	Contracted and	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Sand Flies	Stiff Joints	Scalds	Wounds
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
3:20 Agents for HOLLOWAY, Victoria, V. I.

REDUCTION IN PRICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING list of American and Foreign Periodicals, for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamer four times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific coast:

ATLANTIC PERIODICALS.

	Per Year.
Harper's Monthly Magazine	$4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	4 00
Atlantic Monthly	4 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	4 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	4 00
Continental Monthly	4 00
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Ladies' Repository	4 00
Tales of the Day	4 00
Monthly Novelette	3 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	6 00
Bankers' Magazine	6 00
Le Bon Ton	6 00
Brownson's Review	3 00
Braithwaite Retrospect	3 00
Turf Register (yearly)	2 00
Hall's Journal of Health	2 00
Ballou's Magazine	2 50
Water Cure Journal	2 50
Phrenological Journal	2 50
Yankee Notions, comic	2 50
Leslie's Budget of Fun, comic	3 00
Nic Nax, comic	2 50
Comic Monthly	2 50
Phunny Phellow, comic	2 50
New York Weekly Herald	4 00
.. Police Gazette	4 00
.. Clipper	4 00
.. Home Journal	4 00
.. Weekly Tribune	4 00
.. Sunday Atlas	4 00
.. .. Times	4 00
.. .. Dispatch	4 00
.. .. Mercury	4 00
.. .. Courier	4 00
.. Weekly Times	4 00
.. World	4 00
.. Journal of Commerce	4 00
.. Independent	4 00
.. Leader	4 00
.. Ledger	4 00
.. Leslie's Pictorial	4 00
.. Harper's Weekly	4 00
.. Illustrated News	4 00
.. Leslie's Zeitung, German	4 00
.. Staats Zeitung, ..	4 00
.. Demokrat, ..	4 00
.. Criminal Zeitung, ..	4 00
.. Family Blatter, ..	4 00
.. Vanity Fair	4 00
.. Irish American	4 00
.. Scientific American	4 00
.. Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	4 00
.. Tablet	4 00
.. Country Gentleman	4 00
.. Weekly	4 00
.. Mercury	4 00
.. Herald of Progress	4 00
.. Scottish American Journal	5 00
.. Albion	6 00
.. Eco d'Italia, Italian	8 00
.. La Cronica, Spanish	12 00
.. Courrier de Etats Unis, Fr.	8 00
.. Brother Jonathan	[illegible]
Boston Weekly Journal	4 00
.. Flag of our Union	4 00
.. Pilot	4 00
.. Waverly Magazine	4 00
.. Banner of Light	4 00
.. True Flag	4 00
.. Investigator	4 00
.. Literary Companion	4 00
.. Littel's Living Age	7 00
Philadelphia Forney's War Press	4 00
.. Dollar Newspaper	3 00
.. Saturday Evening Post	4 00
Baltimore Weekly Sun	4 00
Louisville Weekly Journal	4 00
Cincinnati Weekly Commercial	3 00
St. Louis Weekly Republican	4 00
.. Anzie des Westerns, German	4 00
Congressional Globe and Appendix	10 00
Honolulu Commercial Advertiser	6 00
.. Polynesian	6 00

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

London Illst'd News with Supplem'ts	14 00
London Weekly Dispatch	13 00
.. Illustrated News of the World	14 00
.. .. Times	12 00
.. Weekly Times	10 00
.. Bell's Life	13 00
.. Atheneum	12 00
.. Punch	8 00
.. Once a Week	8 00
Liverpool W. and S. Times	15 00
Dublin Nation	13 00
L'Illustration, Paris	14 00
El Correo de Ultramar	25 00
Cornhill Magazine	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine	6 00
St. James Magazine	6 00
London Lancet	6 00
.. World of Fashion	6 00
Chambers' Journal	4 00
All the Year Round, Dickens	6 00
London Art Journal	10 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Westminster Quarterly Review	3 00
North British ..	3 00
Edinburgh ..	3 00
London ..	3 00
The four Reviews and Blackwood	13 00

CALIFORNIA PERIODICALS.

San Francisco Weekly Alta California	5 00
.. .. Bulletin	5 00
.. .. Herald and Mirror	4 00
.. .. Golden Era	4 00
.. .. Police Gazette	5 00
.. .. Spirit of the Times	5 00
.. .. Monitor	5 00
.. .. California Farmer	5 00
.. .. Mooney's Express	5 00
Sacramento .. Union	5 00
Cal. Magazine and Mountaineer, monthly	3 00
Hesperian Magazine	4 00
San Francisco Voice of Mexico, Spanish	10 00
.. Echo del Pacifico, do.	10 00
.. Cronica Italiana, Italian	8 00
.. Echo du Pacifique, French	10 00
.. La Ruche Literaire, do.	5 00

Also—Puget Sound Herald and other journals published on the Pacific coast.

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