PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Cargoes furnished for Export on short notice.
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Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and Steilacoom. 1-3m

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Have in store the largest collection of SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS in California; also Historical and other Works. Orders from Washington Territory solicited. 1-3m

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31:tf JOSEPH P. WHITMAN.

Rock me to Sleep.

Backward, turn backward, oh Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore—
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair—
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, oh, tide of years;
I am so weary of toils and of tears—
Toil without recompense—tears all in vain—
Take them and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away—
Weary of sowing for others to reap:
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, oh, mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded—our faces between—
Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain,
I long to-night for your presence again;
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Over my heart in days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever was shown—
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish, and patient, like yours;
None like a mother can charm away pain,
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain;
Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old—
Let it fall over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light—
For with its sunny-edged shadows once more,
Haply will throng the sweet visions of yore,
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother! the years have been long
Since I last hushed to your lullaby song—
Since then, and unto my soul shall seem,
Womanhood's years have been but a dream;
Clasped to your arms in a loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to wake or to weep,
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

One of the latest poems of Gen. G. P. Morr's closes with the following exquisite gush of sentiments:

"I love the night when the moon sheens bright
On flowers that drink the dew;
When cascades shout as the stars peep out
From boundless fields of blue.
But dearer far than moon or star,
Or flowers of gaudy hue,
Or murmuring thrills of mountain rills,
I love, love, love—you."

An oldish woman who lived on the frontier during the war of 1812, and possessed a marvelous proensity to learn the news, used frequently to make inquiries of soldiers. On a certain occasion she called to one of those defenders of our rights, whom she had frequently saluted before: "What's the news now?" "Why, good woman," said he, "the Indians have fixed a lever under Lake Erie, and are going to turn it over and drown the world." "O massy! massy! what shall I do?" she exclaimed, and away she ran to tell her neighbors of the danger, and inquire of her minister how such a calamity might be averted. "Why," says he, "you need not be alarmed. We have our Maker's promise that he will not again destroy the world by water." "I know that," returned the old lady, hastily, "but he has nothing to do with it—it's them are old plaguery Indians!"

A quarrel occurred between two of the residents of "Logan's Row." During the melee the wife of one of them appeared on the ground, armed with a hoe, and quietly knocked down her husband's antagonist. The fellow yelled with all his might, which brought his friends to his aid.

"What is the matter, Mike?" asked his friend.

"Arrah, Pat, they have kilt me intirely; but I know that man jist that knocked me down. It was John Carrol's wife!"

It is needless to add that the man recovered, after being kilt entirely.

Mr. George Sennot, the Boston lawyer who defended some of the men engaged in the Harper's Ferry insurrection, was recently making a speech in favor of Douglas and Johnson. In the midst of his warmest sentences the opponents said, "Are you not an Abolitionist? Did you not go to Virginia to defend John Brown?" Mr. Sennot, without embarrassment, thus replied to his assailant, whom he well knew: "Am I a thief because I defended you against a charge of larceny, and have saved you from the penitentiary, where you belong?" This keen and cutting retort immediately brought down the house in a roar of applause, and the speaker proceeded in his argument without any danger of further interruptions from his inquisitive opponents.

Tom, during his last tour to Niagara, in company with Smash, saw an Indian hewing a small piece of timber, with a view to making canes. "Pray, sir," said Smash, "to what tribe do you belong?" "The Chip-a-way tribe," replied the Indian, without looking up to give his interrogator one smile.

The following epitaph, in Washington, is on a little boy who fell a victim to a prevailing disease:

"The little hero who lies here,
Was conquered by the die-a-rear."

A fellow on the race-course was staggering about with more liquor than he could carry.—"Halloo! what's the matter now?" said a chap whom the inebriated individual had just run against. "Why—hic—why, the fact is, a lot of my friends have been betting liquor on the race to-day, and they have got me to hold the stakes."

A printer not long since, having been flung by his sweetheart, went to the office to commit suicide with the "shooting stick." The thing wouldn't go off. The "devil" wishing to pacify him, told him to go into the sanctum where the editor was writing duns to delinquent subscribers. He says that picture of despair reconciled him to his fate.

"Through every part of my literary career, I have felt pinched and hampered at my own ignorance." This candid and sad confession of Sir Walter Scott, in his biography, is one of those rare examples of honest self-humiliation, which might be imitated with profit by thousands of lafer authors.

A young lady explained to a printer the distinction between printing and publishing thus: "You may print a kiss on my cheeks, but you shan't publish it."

A man, in stopping his paper, recently wrote: "I think folks doant ort to spend thare munny on papers, my fother nevver did an every boddy sed he was th e smartest mann in the kountree, and had gott the intellygentist famely of buoys that ever dugg taters."

The Priest's Story.

"I have already made known unto you that a younger brother and myself were left to the care of my mother—best and dearest of mothers!" said the holy man, sighing deeply and clasping his hands fervently, while they were lifted to heaven, as if love made him conscious that the spirit of her he lamented had found its eternal rest there—"thy gentle and affectionate nature sunk under the bitter trial that an all-wise Providence was pleased to visit thee with! Well, sir, Frank wrs my mother's darling; not that you are to understand, by so saying, that she was of that weak and capricious tone of mind which lavished its care upon one at the expense of others—far from it; never was a deep store of maternal love more equally shared than among the four brothers: but when the two seniors went away, and I was some time after sent, for my studies to St. Omer, Frank became the object upon which all the tenderness of her affectionate heart might exercise the little maternal cares that hitherto had been divided amongst many. Indeed, my dear Frank deserved it all; his was the gentlest of natures, combined with a mind of singular strength and brilliant imagination. In short, as the phrase has it, "he was the flower of the flock, and great things were expected from him.

It was some time after my return from St. Omer, while preparations were making for advancing Frank in the pursuit which had been selected as the business of his life, that every hour which drew nearer to his departure made him dearer, not only to us but to all who knew him, and each friend claimed a day that Frank should spend with him, which always passed in recalling the happy hours they had already spent together, in assurances given and received of kindly remembrances that still should be cherished, and in many mutual wishes for success, with many a hearty prophecy from my poor Frank's friends, that he would one day become a great man.

One night, as my mother and myself were sitting at home beside the fire, expecting Frank's return from one of these parties, my mother said, in an unusually anxious tone—

"I wish Frank was home."

"What makes you think of his return so soon?" said I.

"I don't know," said she, "but I'm uneasy about him."

"Oh, make yourself easy," said I, "we cannot expect Frank for an hour to come yet.

Still my mother could not become calm, and she fidgeted about the room and now and then would go to the door of the house to listen for the distant tramp of Frank's horse; but Frank came not.

More than the hour I named, as the probable time of his return, had elapsed, and my mother's anxiety had amounted to a painful pitch, and I began myself to blame my brother for so long and late an absence. Still, I endeavored to calm her, and had prevailed on her to seat herself again at the fire, and commenced reading a page in an amusing book, when suddenly she stopped me, and turned her head to the window in the attitude of listening.

"It is, it is!" said she; "I hear him coming."

And now the sound of a horse's feet in a rapid pace became audible. She rose from her chair, and with a deeply aspirated "Thank God!" went to open the door for him herself. I heard the horse pass the window; in a second or two more, the door was opened, and instantly a fearful scream from my mother brought me hastily to her assistance. I found her lying in the hall in a deep swoon—the servants of the house hastily crowded to the spot, and gave her immediate aid. I ran to the door to ascertain the cause of my mother's alarm, and there I saw Frank's horse panting and foaming, and the saddle empty. That my brother had been thrown and badly hurt, was the first thought that suggested itself; and a car and horse were immediately ordered to drive in the direction he had been returning; but in a few minutes our fears were excited to the last degree by discovering there was blood on the saddle.

We all experienced inconceivable terror at the discovery, but, not to weary you with details, suffice it to say, that we commenced a diligent search, and at length arrived at a small by-way, that turned from the main road, and led through a bog, which was the nearest course for my brother to have taken homewards, and we accordingly began to explore it. I was mounted on the horse my brother had ridden, and the animal snorted violently, and exhibited evident symptoms of dislike to retrace this by-way, which I doubted not he had traveled that night—and this very fact made me still more apprehensive that some terrible occurrence must have taken place to occasion such excessive repugnance on the part of the animal. However, I urged him onward, and telling those who accompanied me, to follow with what speed they might, I dashed forward, followed by a faithful dog of poor Frank's.

At the termination of about half a mile, the horse became still more impatient of restraint, and started at every ten paces—and the dog began to traverse the little road, giving an occasional low yelp, sniffing the air strongly, and lashing his sides with his tail, as if on some scent.

At length he came to a stand, and beat about within a very circumscribed space—yelping occasionally, as if to draw my attention. I dismounted immediately, but the horse was so extremely restless, the difficulty I had in holding him prevented me from observing the road by the lantern which I carried. I saw, however, it was very much trampled hereabouts, and bore evidence of having been the scene of a struggle.

I alouted to the party in the rear, who soon came up and lighted some faggots of bog-wood which they brought to assist in our search, and we now more clearly distinguished the marks I have alluded to.

The dog still howled, and indicated a particular spot to us; and on one side of the path, upon the stunted grass, we discovered a quantity of fresh blood, and I picked up a pencil-case which I knew had belonged to my murdered brother—for I now was compelled to consider him as such; and an attempt to describe the agonized feelings which at that moment I felt, would be vain.

We continued our search for the discovery of his body for many hours without success, and the morning was far advanced before we returned home. How changed a home from the preceding day!

My beloved mother could scarcely be roused for a moment from a sort of stupor which seized upon her when the paroxysm of frenzy was over, which the awful catastrophe of the fatal night had produced.

If ever heart was broken, her's was. She lingered but a few weeks after the son she adored, and seldom spoke during the period, except to call upon his name.

But I will not dwell upon this painful theme. Suffice it to say she died; and her death, under such circumstances, increased the sensation which my brother's mysterious murder had excited. Yet, with all the horror which was universally entertained for the crime, and the execrations poured upon its atrocious perpetrator, still the doer of the deed remained undiscovered; and even I, who was of course the most active in seeking to develop the mystery, not only could catch no clue to the murderer, but even failed to ascertain where the mangled remains of my lost brother had been deposited.

It was nearly a year after the fatal event, that a penitent knelt to me, and confided to the ear of his confessor the misdeeds of an ill-spent life; I say of his whole life, for he had never before knelt at the confessional.

Fearful was the catalogue of crime that was revealed to me—unbounded selfishness, oppression, revenge and lawless passion, had held unbridled influence over the unfortunate sinner, and sensuality in all its shapes, even to the polluted home and betrayed maiden, had plunged him deeply into sin.

I was shocked—I may even say I was disgusted, and the culprit himself seemed to shrink from the recapitulation of his crimes, far, far more extensive and appalling than he had dreamed of, until the recital of them called them all up in fearful array before him. I was about to commence an admonition, when he interrupted me—he had more to communicate. I desired him to proceed—he writhed before me. I enjoined him in the name of the God he had offended, and who knoweth the inmost heart, to make an unreserved disclosure of his crimes, before he dared to seek a reconciliation with his Maker. After many a pause and convulsive sob, he told me, in a voice almost suffocated by terror, that he had been guilty of bloodshed. I shuddered, but in a short time I recovered myself and asked how and where he had deprived a fellow-creature of life? Never, to the latest hour of my life, shall I forget the look which the miserable sinner gave me at that moment. His eyes were glazed, and seemed starting from their sockets with terror; his face assumed a deadly paleness—he raised his clasped hands up to me in the most imploring action, as if supplicating mercy, and with livid and quivering lips, he gasped out—

"It was me who killed your brother!"

Oh, God! how I felt at that instant! Even now, after the lapse of years, I recollect the sensation; it was as if the blood was flowing back upon my heart, until I felt as if it would burst; and then, a few convulsive breathings—and back rushed the blood again through my tingling veins. I thought I was dying; but suddenly I uttered an hysterical laugh, and fell back senseless, in my seat.

When I recovered, a cold sweat was pouring down my forehead, and I was weeping copiously. Never before did I feel my manhood annihilated under the influence of an hysterical affection—it was dreadful.

I found the bloodstained sinner supporting me, roused from his own prostration by a sense of terror at my emotion; for when I could hear anything, his entreaties that I would not discover upon him were poured forth in the most abject supplication.

"Fear not for your miserable life," said I; "the seal of confession is upon what you have revealed to me, and so far you are safe; but leave me for the present, and come not near me again until I send for you."

He departed.

I knelt and prayed for strength to Him who alone could give it, to fortify me in this dreadful trial. Here was the author of a brother's murder, and a mother's consequent death, discovered to me in the person of my penitent. It was a fearful position for a frail mortal to be placed in; but as a consequence of the holy calling I professed, I hoped, through the blessing of Him whom I served, to acquire strength for the trial in which the ministry of His gospel had led me.

The fortitude I needed came through prayer, and when I thought myself equal to the task, I sent for the murderer of my brother. I officiated for him as our church has ordained—I appointed penances to him, and, in short, dealt with him merely as any other confessor might have done.

Years thus passed away, and during that time he constantly attended his duty; and it was remarked that he had become a quieter person since Father Roach had become his confessor. But still he was not liked—and, indeed, I fear he was far from a reformed man, though he did not allow his transgressions to be so glaring as they were wont to be; and I began to think that terror and cunning had been his motives in suggesting to him the course he had adopted, as the opportunities which it gave him of being often with me as his confessor, were likely to lull every suspicion of his guilt in the eyes of the world; and in making me the depository of his fearful secret, he thus placed himself beyond the power of my pursuit, and interposed the strongest barrier to my becoming the avenger of his bloody deed.

Hitherto I have not made you acquainted with the cause of that foul act—it was jealousy. He found himself rivalled by my brother in the good graces of a beautiful girl of moderate circumstances, whom he wished to obtain as his wife, but who preferred Frank; and I doubt not, had my brother been spared, that marriage would ultimately have drawn closer the ties that were so savagely severed. But the ambuscade and the knife had done their deadly work, for the cowardly villain had lain in wait for him on the lonely bog road he guessed he would pass on that fatal night—and, springing from his lurking place, he stabbed my poor Frank in the back.

Well, sir, I fear I am tiring you with a story which, you cannot wonder, is interesting to me; but I shall hasten to a conclusion.

One gloomy evening in March, I was riding along the very road where Frank met his fate, in company with his murderer. I know not what brought us together in such a place, except the hand of Providence, that sooner or later brings the murderer to justice; for I was not wont to pass the road, and loathed the company of the man who happened to overtake me. I know not whether it was some secret visitation of conscience that influenced him at the time, or that he thought the lapse of years had worked upon me so far as to obliterate the grief for my brother's death, which had never been till that moment alluded to, however remotely, since he confessed his crime. Judge, then, my surprise, when, directing my attention to a particular spot in the bog, he said—

"'Tis close by that place that your brother is laid."

I could not, I think, have been more astonished had my brother appeared before me.

"Who?" said I.

"Your brother Frank," said the man; "'twas there I buried him, poor fellow, after I killed him."

"Merciful God! Thy will be done." and seizing the rein of the man's horse, I said, "Wretch that you are! you have owned to the shedding of innocent blood, that has been crying to Heaven for vengeance these ten years, and I arrest you here as my prisoner."

He turned ashy pale, as he faltered out a few words to say that I had promised not to betray him.

"'Twas under the seal of confession," said I, "that you disclosed the deadly secret, and under that seal my lips must have been forever closed; but now, even in the very place where your crime was committed, it has pleased God that you should arraign yourself in the face of the world—and the brother of your victim is appointed to be the avenger of his innocent blood."

He was overwhelmed by the awfulness of this truth, and unresistingly rode beside me to the adjacent town of ——, where he was committed for trial, and afterwards punished.

A Curtain Lecture.

"Been out all night again. I'd like to know where you keep yourself till this time in the morning. It's not ten minutes since I heard the clock strike four. You didn't hear it. No, of course you didn't. You wouldn't hear the last trump—the noise would have to travel through an acre or two of German beer before it would get to your hearing. Had to go among your German friends? Had to go? I'd like to know how you had to go? Some folks are dreadful willing to 'had' to go. Yes, I know it's coming on election times; that's a good excuse to get away from your family and home. I wish there was no election in the whole country—it would be much better off if it hadn't any. What did you do all night long? Who did you elect? Who did you see? Theatre and dance? Now, turn over here. Oh Lord, am I in a hop yard or distillery, or where am I? What have you got outside of you. Didn't drink too much. You must have got into a beer barrel, then, for its coming out all over you, and how it smells. You danced, eh? You must have cut a pretty figure; guess it was a lager reel. Do you think I'll stand this going off to a dance at night? Who did you dance with? I'll bet she was as homely as a pumpkin with two poles in it. Look here, you needn't pretend to sleep; I want to have a little domestic conversation with you. I am your better half, and your better half proposes to discuss matters a little. Late? How do you know it's late? It's early enough to give you a piece of a woman's tongue. Tongue? Yes, I am tongue; that's part of a woman's prerogative, and I'm going to use some of it on you. Let you alone? Did you say that to the girl you danced with? Oh no! nothing of the sort; it was 'Miss, shall I have the pleasure of your beautiful person for the next cotillion?' I wish I could see her; I'd take the beautiful out of her with a jerk. Can get no peace! Yes, can get plenty of it—go to the theatre; go electioneering; dance with the Dutch girls till morning, and come home and I'll give you peace by the long measure—I'll give you a piece of my mind. Come back here; where are you going? Get into another bed? Not exactly; this has been large enough heretofore, and has not grown smaller lately. You danced, did you? I'd like to see you dance with me. I'm too old, I suppose. I ain't too old to give you fits." [Here the lager-loving husband began to snore, when Mrs. Caudle subsided.]

An Editor in Love.

An editor of a Southern paper relates as follows how he once fell in love:

We were never, kind reader, "desperate in love," but once, and that was with a red—no, auburn-haired girl with a freckled complexion, who had but a few pretensions to beauty; but then she had such really beautiful eyes, deep liquid orbs; through which her soul, in moments of tenderness, looking out in passionate fervor, and in joyous mirth dashing and sparkling with the light of a thousand dew-drops—diamonds, we were about to say—but we never saw a diamond. Her name was Laura—which, when breathed softly by a very soft lover, is a very sweet name—and her clear ringing laugh fell around you like a shower of silver bells. Moreover, she wore a dark wine-colored dress, trimmed with lilac colored velvet and black fringe, with a neat little white collar of fine lace, which is the prettiest of dresses, and has the effect to make a very plain girl look absolutely charming. She never perforated her ear to hang thereby a pendulum of glass or brass, and the only ornament on the little white hand, which needed none, was a plain gold ring, sacred to the memory of a maiden promise.—Well, one evening,—it was moonlight in the summer time—we sat alone in the porch, by the cottage door, holding that little white hand in a gentle pressure, but one arm had inadvertently stolen round her waist, and a silent song of joy, "like the music of the night," was in her soul. Our lips met in a sweet delicious kiss, and bending softly to her ear, we whispered the tale of passionate devotion—we proposed. In a moment she tore her hand from ours, and with a look of ineffable scorn, she said, in a voice trembling with suppressed rage—

"What! marry an editor?—you get out!" We slid.

The following extract is from a sermon by "Old Scarecrow," an Alabama slave preacher: "When I can't 'swade 'em, I fritens 'em—dat is a great art, and white people don't always understand de natur ob de colored folks. Now Pompey, dere is one natur ob de colored folks, and one ob Massa Buckra. You can't scare our people by tellin' dem dey will go to berry hot place if dey is sinners, for no place is too hot for dem dat sleep on a pillow of hot roasted sand in de bilin heat of day, wid dere fhees turned up to it like a sunflower. I scare 'em by cold; I talk ob frozen ribbers dat dey must walk on barefoot, and ob snow-drifts, and ob carryin' great chunks ob ice on dere bare heads for ever and ever, like dischargin' cargoes ob Yankee ice from de Boston vessels, which kills more ob dem dan de yellow fever. I can't talk book larnin' 'cause I can't read; nor ebberlastin' long words, 'cause I can't pronounce 'em. But I friten 'em to death, almost, so dey call me 'Old scarecrow.'"

Poverty breeds wealth; and wealth in its turn breeds poverty. The earth, to form the mound, is taken out of the ditch; and whatever may be the height of the one, will be the depth of the other.

Doestick's on Billiards.

The following humorous sketch is from the *Sunday Mercury:*

M. Berger, the celebrated French player, who is as much the King of the Billiard-Table as Paul Morphy is Emperor of the Chess-Board, has lately arrived in this country, and is now in New York, as the guest of Mr. Michael Phelan. His wonderful playing has been the theme of the daily papers for several days, but we think none of the reporters for the dailies are quite equal to the task of describing the miraculous shots of the rotund Frenchman, and we have persuaded our friend Doesticks to give us his impressions, as follows:

"I need hardly tell you that the game of billiards consists in punching ivory balls about on a big table covered with green cloth, that looks like half an acre of meadow land, with an India rubber fence around it; that the balls are punched with long wooden ramrods, with wax on the end to save the wood, and leather put on to save the wax, and chalk put on to keep the leather from wearing out. You take your ramrod and rub some chalk on the little end; then you lean over the table; then you squint; then you lift up your leg; then you fiddle a little on your left hand with your ramrod; then you punch your ball; if your ball runs against the other man's ball, you've done a big thing, and you poke up a lot of buttons that are strung on a wire. This is all there is in the game of billiards. Anybody can punch billiards—I can, and may be you could.

Well, Berger has come—the great French puncher; and, of course, I've been to see him punch a few billiards with Phelan. Phelan is a pretty fair puncher himself, but he can't punch so fast as Berger—in fact, B. has to give P. a hundred buttons, or so, in every game. I've often played with Phelan myself, but he always beats me; he has a private understanding with the man that pokes the buttons, and when Phelan punches the balls, the man pokes the buttons; but when I punch the balls, nary a button will the man poke. So Phelan goes out; but my game is a little the best—in fact, I've challenged Phelan to play me a thousand buttons for a lot of money, and I've offered to keep the game myself, so as to be sure all is fair. Phelan's conspiracy with the men who poke the buttons is a disgraceful thing; it discourages young men, and makes them think they can't punch billiards as well as Phelan can. I'm bound to break it up. But Berger has out-generaled Phelan. Berger has bought over all of Phelan's button pokers—pays 'em more money than Phelan did, and now they give Berger all the buttons.

Ha! ha! Big thing on Michael!

Well, on Friday, Berger was going to do some punching, and there was I in the midst. Berger is a fat man; the top of his head is as bald as a goose egg, and he has got a stomach like a three foot celestial globe—in fact, he is shaped just like a billiard ball, and might be used for one, if you'd take his legs off and tie his heels to the back of his neck—only I don't want him to carom on me!

He brought all his own tools with him from France—a table that isn't so long by a few feet as Phelan generally makes his—a lot of balls, and ramrods, and everything. Room was full, all anxious to see the Frenchman punch; and the Frenchman punched, and pretty good punching it was. He made the balls hop all over the table, and generally had three in the air at once. Neil Bryant was there, and Neil is a pretty good judge of billiard punching. I did my favorite shot with great success, jumped my ball off the table, caromed on Neil Bryant, and holed it in a sputtoon.

Phelan said it was a big thing, so did Neil.—Berger rolled himself round to the corner of the table, chalked his ramrod, and executed a fancy lick; he made his ball run three times around the table, on the edge of the cushion, leap off at a sharp angle, carom on Neil Bryant, come back to the table, take eighteen cushions, and stop exactly on the centre spot.

Phelan had a try. He did one of those simple shots that I taught him—the one when the cue ball takes twenty-one cushions, knocks the hats off three Dutchman in the corner, comes back, and stops inside the string. Berger did not think much of that; so he took off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and put in a tremendous lick; the ball hit Phelan on the middle vest-button, caromed on Neil Bryant, came back to the table and took four cushions, went out of the window, gave a stage-driver a black eye, came back and took a cushion, caromed on Neil Bryant, took two cushions, went twice round the block, took a cushion, went out through another window, and came in through the skylight, took four cushions, and caromed on Neil Bryant, and all in four minutes, without stopping for breath, or sweating a hair.

All hands were occupied for about forty minutes in reviving Phelan, who had fainted from envy.

Berger then made his grand shot—he put such a tremendous twist on his ball that it took every cushion on every table in the room, caromed on Neil Bryant, dodged out of the window, traveled once or twice up and down Broadway, ran into a shooting gallery, rang the bell nine times in rapid succession, and came back to the table, previously executing two brilliant caroms on Neil Bryant.

This concluded the show, as I supposed, but as I got to the corner of Broadway and Broome streets, I caught sight of Neil Bryant rushing around the coner, closely pursued by two billiard-balls, from which I suppose Berger must have done another fancy shot or two after I left.

But Phelan's conspiracy with the billiard-markers, all over the country, is outrageous.—He has every one of them so far under his control that there isn't a place in the United States where, when I play billards with Michael Phelan, the marker doesn't count more for him than for me."

Indignantly yours.
DOESTICKS, P. B.

Deacon Jones has always been remarkable for his meekness and uniform piety of conduct. On the occasion of a "military muster," the spirit of the day produced such an influence on the worthy deacon, that it attracted the attention of the pastor and some of his brethren. The pastor expressed his astonishment and asked the cause.

"Why, pastor," replied the deacon, "you see I've been constantly, in and out of season, serving the Lord for the last twenty years, and I thought that, just for once, I'd take a day to myself."

If you undertake to flatter, don't overdo the thing. If you offer too much incense to a humble man, he will be incensed.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

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

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

L. P. FISHER,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, Jan. 10, 1861.

THE KEY TO THE TROUBLE.—Among the numerous conjectures as to the causes which have contributed or led to the disunion panic in the South, we have seen none which seem more probable than the following, assigned by a Washington correspondent of a New York paper:—"Being somewhat familiar with the habits of the Southern people, and with their pecuniary as well as their political condition at present, I think I am able to assure you that after they shall have got an extension of the time for the payment of their large New York indebtedness, they will be very willing to stay in the Union another year. The fact is that the drouth, during the past season in the South, has so shortend their crops, the cotton crop particularly, that Southern planters are unable to meet their New York paper. They cannot get relief at their own banks for the reason that they have exhausted their credit there already. You may be surprised when I tell you that nearly one-half of the negroes in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and many in Mississippi, are mortgaged to Boston, New York and Philadelphia."

PERIODICALS.—By the last mail from the East, we received those excellant periodicals, (quarterlies) the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews for October. The table of contents of the first is as follows:—Recent Geographical Researches; Memoirs of the Master of Sinclair; Max Muller's Ancient Sanscrit Literature; Grotius and the Sources of International Law; The Churches of the Holy Land; The Grand Remonstrance; Scottish County Histories; Brain Difficulties; The United States under Mr. Buchanan. The second (the Wesnminster) contains the following articles:—Neo-Christianity; North American Indians; Robert Owen; The Organization of Italy; The Antiquity of the Human Race; Russia—Present and Future; Our National Defences; Thackeray as a Novelist and Photo grapher; Contemporary Literature. Like the contents of preceding numbers, these are marked by that towering intellectual tone which distinguishes the British Periodicals from the ordinary periodical literature of the day. Each article mentioned is instructive in the matter of which it treats, and all possess an interest far beyond what is experienced on perusing domestic productions on the same subjects. It is a great error to suppose that the contents of these publications are dry, dull, and uninteresting; no intelligent reader, after a fair examination, can so pronounce them. We are fully satisfied that if people would but take the trouble to ascertain the true character of these works, few general readers would deny themselves the gratification which they are capable of affording. See the advertisement of Leonard Scott & Co., on the last page of this paper.

MASONIC.—At a meeting of Steilacoom Lodge No. 2, Free and Accepted Masons, held on the evening of Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. L. 5860, the following officers were elected, Right Worshipful Hon. William H. Wood, Worshipful Master; S. McCaw; Senior Warden, Capt. James M. Bachelder, Junior Warden; Hon. William P. Dougherty, Treasurer; J. D. Laman Secretary; and Dr. J. B. Webber, Tyler. The officers elect were duly installed on the same evening by Right Worshipful Hon. William H. Wood, Past Master.

STEILACOOM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the Steilacoom Library Association, held on the evening of Monday, the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: William Bedington, President; Charles J. Fitzgerald, Vice President; William H. Wood, Recording Secretary; E. R. Rogers, Corresponding Secretary; S. McCaw, Treasurer; E. A. Light, Librarian.

A NEW SALOON.—Mr. Deyo, who was recently connected with the Bank Exchange Saloon in this place, has opened a new saloon in Seattle, replete with every attraction and convenience. It is furnished with a handsome fountain, the latest improved lamps, new billiard and card tables, and supplied with the best wines, liquors and cigars. Everybody and his brother are invited to call and test the quality of Mr. Deyo's "refreshments,"—in Seattle, remember.

EFFECT OF SMOKING ON THE INTELLECT.—In the September number of the London *Pharmaceutic Journal*, for 1860, it is stated that on dividing the pupils of the Polytechnic school in Paris, into smokers and non-smokers, it is shown that the smokers have proved themselves, in the various competitive examinations, far inferior to the others. Not only in the examinations on entering the school are the smokers in a lower rank, but in the various ordeals they have to pass through in a year, the average rank of the smokers had constantly fallen, and not inconsiderably, while the men who did not smoke enjoyed a cerebral atmosphere of the clearest kind.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Annual Message of President Buchanan was received and read in the two Houses of Congress on the 4th ult. It is about the ordinary length. It reaches us too late for publication this week, and we must therefore be content with a hasty examination.

The President reviews the history of the anti-slavery movement, and says that all that is necessary to accomplish the object of the slaveholding States is to be let alone, to manage their own domestic institutions in their own way. The mere election of any man to office does not justify a dissolution of the Union. The antecedents of the President elect are calculated to excite feelings of apprehension in South Carolina, but the question of contingent danger does not sufficiently justify the destruction of the Government.

The Message reviews the acts of different Northern States in their passage of personal liberty bills, and pronounces them unconstitutional. Buchanan says that it shou'd not be presumed in advance that the President elect will fail to enforce the fugitive slave law, as this would be unjust and contrary to Christian charity. "Let us wait," says the President, "for the overt act." He declares against the right of secession, and says that to admit it the Union must be broken into fragments in less than two weeks. He quotes the language of Jackson and Madison on the point.

The secession movement was founded altogether on inference; not on calculation. The Union was designed to be perpetual. He quotes the Constitution in support of this view. The framers of the Constitution, he says, never intended to plant in its bosom seeds for its own destruction. They were not guilty of the absurdity of providing for its own dissolution. The right of resistance against tyranny and oppression, however, cannot be denied. The right is asserted in the Declaration of Independence. But secession is neither more nor less than revolution. He speaks of affairs in South Carolina. He does not apprehend that an attempt will be made to seize Fort Moultrie, but says that if in this he is mistaken, officers have orders to act strictly on the defensive, and let the responsibility rest on the heads of those who provoke the contest.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. "Peterson" has a circulation of 100,000. It will be greatly improved in 1861. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crochet, and 800 wood engravings—*proportionately more than any other periodical gives.* Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but Two Dollars a-year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. *Subscribe for it and save a Dollar.* To clubs, it is cheaper still—viz: three copies for $5, or eight for $10. To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send a magnificent premium. Specimens sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. *Address, post-paid,* Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

RAREY'S FAREWELL.—The great American horse-tamer took final leave of his English friends at the Crystal Palace on the 27th of October, and the occasion, according to the London *News*, was nearly as flattering to the Equine King as was the ovation given to Albert Edward as he was leaving for home, about the same time, on this side of the water. The whole of the immense Handel Orchestra was crammed to the roof, and presented a most imposing appearance, while every other available part of the edifice exhibited an eager crowd of faces. The Russian Ambassador and a numerous suite occupied the Queen's gallery. After exhibiting the docility of the famous "Cruiser," Mr. Rarey displayed his skill in taming a very wild and vicious Irish mare, and a fierce English horse, and wound up his triumphal tour in Europe by a very neat speech, thanking his English friends for their cordial reception of him and his theories, and their unfailing kindness. Mr. Rarey's speech was vehemently cheered, and he retired amid general applause.

A FEMALE DISUNIONIST.—Recently, the police of New York city took in charge a female of imposing appearance, who was parading the streets followed by a troop of urchins. On her head she wore a small black hat, to which was fastened a red flag, covered with various cabalistic signs. It also bore two half circles in black, which were intended, she said, to represent the dissolution of the Union; the smaller circle represented the South, and the larger the North. When taken before a justice, she stated that she was a native of New Hampshire, and that becoming disgusted with the result of the late election, she had left her native State for the purpose of lecturing on the expediency of a dissolution of the Union. Being evidently insane, she was committed to the care of the matron of the city prison.

LIGHTHOUSE APPOINTMENT.—Miss Jane C. Martin has been appointed keeper of the Marblehead light, vice Ezekiel Darling, resigned. Miss Martin is a daughter of the late Capt. Ambrose Martin, who kept the Baker's Island (Salem) lights for a quarter of a century, and, as assistant to her father, gained a thorough experience in light-keeping. Capt. Darling was appointed when the Marblehead light first went into operation, twenty-five years ago, and is now compelled to leave from the infirmities of age, being entirely blind. Capt. D. did good service in the war of 1812, and was actively engaged in several of the privateers for which old Marblehead was noted during the war.

A TENNESSEE DEER PARK.—Gen. Harding, a gentleman of large hereditary wealth, whose extensive lands are situated five or six miles from Nashville, Tenn., owns a park which contains no less than 800 acres, and is stocked with two or three hundred deer, a herd of elk, and about thirty buffalo.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

To Chas. Eagan, Esq., Chief Clerk of the House, we are indebted for the following copy of the Apportionment Bill which has just passed both branches of the Legislature:

An Act to apportion the Representation of Washington Territory.

SEC. 1. The representation in the Legislative Council shall be as follows:

Whatcom, Island and Snohomish shall elect one in the year 1861.

Clallam and Jefferson shall elect one in 1863.

King and Kitsap shall elect one in 1863.

Pierce and Sawamish shall elect one in 1861.

Thurston shall elect one in 1862.

Pacific, Chehalis, Wahkiakum, Lewis and Cowlitz shall elect one in 1862.

Clarke shall elect one in 1862.

Walla-Walla, Missoula and Shoshone shall elect one in 1861.

Clarke, Skamania, Clicatat, Walla-Walla and Spokane shall elect one in 1863.

SEC. 2. The representation in the House shall be as follows:

Whatcom shall elect 1; Island, 1; Clallam, 1; Jefferson, 2; Kitsap, 2; King, 1; Kitsap and King, 1; Pierce, 2; Pierce and Sawamish, 1; Thurston, 4; Chehalis, 1; Pacific, 1; Cowlitz and Wahkiakum, 1; Lewis, 1; Clarke, 4; Walla Walla, 4; Skamania and Clicatat, 1; Spokane and Missoula, 1.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

Whenever we see an enterprise, or an association, the results of which are elevating and ennobling to our fellow men, we are very sure to find it to be conducted upon good principles.

The Directory of the Cosmopolitan Art Association can scarcely be charged with greediness of gain, when, in addition to a Quarterly Art Journal, (of itself worth the full subscription price) a magnificent steel engraving, which, in the hands of private publishers, would cost subscribers at least $20, is included. Add to this that at the expiration of each year the surplus profits over a specified amount are distributed among the subscribers in the shape of prizes, and the subscriber who pays $3.50 for all this, may feel pretty confident the Association will not get rich too fast.

The name of Messrs. H. H. Bancroft & Co., Booksellers, San Francisco, being connected with the enterprise, as General Agents for the Pacific Coast, is enough to satisfy us as to the character of the Association. The Association has been in existence six years, sustaining a higher reputation each year. The Engraving now brought out for the subscribers of the Seventh year is entitled "FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."—Shakspeare Second Part Henry IV., Act III., Scene II.

Certificates of Membership, entitling the holder to the Art Journal, Engraving, and all the advantages of the Association, can be obtained from Light & Packard at $3.50 each. The name of the subscriber is at once transmitted to the books of the Association in New York, and the Art Journal mailed from New York direct to the subscriber. Should subscribers prefer them, or wish to make more than one subscription, either of the elegant engravings, "Shakspeare and his Friends, or "The Village Blacksmith," may be taken. We say to all, encourage whatever tends to make the highest order of Literature and Art cheap and popular.

THE GRAPE SHOT REVOLVER.—Col. Le Mat, of Louisiana, is the inventor of a new pistol which he calls the "Grape-shot Revolver." It has received the approval of Gen. Scott, the Secretary of War, and a board of army officers appointed to test the merits of new inventions in arms. It is about the size and weight of Colt's Army Revolver, upon which it is modeled, all the advantages of which it embraces, but has several more chambers, and a central barrel upon which the others revolve, which central barrel carries a heavy minnie ball, or a cartridge of fifteen buckshot. All of these are discharged by one hammer and trigger, and deliver ten fires. There is also an extra set of chambers, easily attached, which increases the discharges to nineteen. The weapon is loaded and handled in the same manner as the army revolver, and carries the same distance. The pistol is handsomely finished, and can be sold for $30.

A FORMIDABLE FORTRESS.—Fort Monroe (Old Point Comfort, Va.) is now said to be rendered one of the most formidable fortresses in the country. Its armament has been improved in many respects, and looks truly formidable. The number of guns mounted is no less than two hundred and eighty-five, which throw twelve thousand four hundred and seventeen pounds of iron. There are, besides these, ten mortars and five siege howitzers. The new fort, commonly known as the Rip Raps, will, when perfectly completed, have one hundred and eighty eight-inch Columbiads, and fifty-four forty-two guns, all casemated; and eight ten-inch Columbiads, and forty-six nine-inch ditto, all embarbelte. Nothing that could be done to perfect the ensemble of the battery has been neglected.

A GOOD PLACE FOR MARRYING.—A certain popular hotel in Marysville, Cal., has had three or four chambermaids, within the last few months, who have all married off. One after another was obtained, and one after the other left, until the landord swore that he would have "nary another" female about the house in that capacity. All his chambermaids now are of the masculine gender.

A HINT.—Golinsky, in his *General Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*, (page 20) says the ancient naturalists observed that snakes, who often suffer from blindness, eat fennel, and recover their sight by its use. German physicians say an excellent eye-water may be made from fennel.

A SENSIBLE DEMOCRAT.—That was a shrewd suggestion of one of the unterrified who said—"The Democracy are a powerful nation, but I don't believe they can select two Presidents in one year."

TRAMER.—To Mr. Clancey, of the steamer *Eliza Anderson*, for files of Port Townsend papers.

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

THE LEGISLATURE.

OLYMPIA, Jan. 9th, 1861.

The bill that passed the House, leaving the removal of the Capital to the voice of the people, was killed "dead as a door nail," in the Council, to-day. Messrs. Clark, Hubbs, Simms, Caples and Denny voted against it; the other four members voting in favor.

The following Bills have passed both Houses:

H. B. No. 35—An Act creating the County of Shoshone.

H. B. No. 46—An Act to relocate the County seat of Island County.

H. M. No. 5—Relative to an appropriation for a military road from Olympia joining the military road to Salem in Oregon.

H. M. No. 12—Praying for an appropriation to complete a wagon road from Rockland to Fort Colville by the way of White Bluffs.

H. M. No. 17—In relation to a Post route from Port Townsend to Coupeville, Oak Harbor and Utsalady in Island County.

H. M. No. 7—Praying an appropriation for dredging and improving the channel of the Columbia River.

H. M. No. 8—Praying the appointment of a supervising inspector of steamboats.

H. J. R. No. 4—Relative to paying Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks.

H. M. No. 6—For increased mail facilities on Puget Sound.

H. B. No. 44—An Act to apportion the Representation of the Territory of Washington.

H. M. No. 9—Relative to defences of Puget Sound.

C. B. No. 13—An Act to pay E. H. Tucker for certain services.

C. B. No. 14—An Act to incorporate Pen d'Oreille Mining Company.

BITTER ROOT VALLEY AND Ft. BENTON.—The Daily *Times* has news from the above places, which it gives as follows. The news is to Dec. 6th.

Numerous settlers from the Dalles, Walla Walla and Colville, have recently located in the Bitter Root valley and Hellgate Ronde, and several trading posts have been established. An emigration has settled in Deer Lodge valley.

A Mormon having ten men under him, and a large band of stock, had arrived at Deer Lodge to prepare the way for a large colony of Mormons in the spring. The settlers are disturbed, and have advised the Mormon to leave. This he refuses to do, saying that he will remain and abide the consequences.

The Salmon river Snakes, or Bannocks, have attacked the white settlers at Beaver Head, killed many of their cattle, and forced the settlers to fly to Deer Lodge for protection. These Indians have about 600 warriors, and are defiant. They are the murderers of the emigrants, and Deer Lodge and Beaver Head are their old mustering grounds.

The Flat Heads and Pen d'Oreilles are very much disaffected about their reservation, and there are numerous whites in the valleys who do not respect the authority of the Government agent there, but are constantly inciting the Indians to acts of aggression.

A strong military force is urged as of immediate necessity. On the 30th Dec. an express arrived from Fort Benton, which reported that the Pen d'Oreilles at Buffalo fought the Assinaboines and had ten men killed, and 29 wounded, and lost 300 horses. The chief, Alexander's son, was killed. Ten bodies of Indians were found at an old Sioux camp, and the conjecture is that Capt. Reynold's party of U. S. Engineers have had a brush with the Sioux.

AMERICANS IN GARIBALDI'S ARMY.—The New York *Herald*, on the authority of a private letter, says that there were five Americans in Garibaldi's service. General Wheat, Charles Carroll Hicks of Columbus, Ohio; Frank Many of Nashville, Tennessee; Henry N. Spencer, Jr., Pennsylvania; and Alfred Van Benthuysen of New Orleans, Louisiana. They all had the good fortune to be present at the battle of Caserta, and General Avezzana, to whose staff they were attached, speaks of their conduct in the highest terms.

A FACT.—Among the curiosities lately added to Barnum's museum is a *flea's bladder*, containing the souls of twenty-four misers, and the fortunes of twelve printers; it is nearly half full.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Shortness of Breath, Colds, Coughs.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in asthma, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where, in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralizes or expels any impurities which are the foundation of consumption; asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and all pulmonary complaints are thus easily cured. The asthmatic chest, tightened to suffocation in foggy weather, is liberated by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which alike cure the short dry consumptive cough and the heavy expectoration attending bronchitis.

MARRIED.

In King County, W. T., by C. C. Lewis, Esq., MR. CHARLES WOODBRIDGE to MISS DUCATUS.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Steilacoom City Jan. 10th, 1861:

Atchison George	Garrett Robert
Billey James	Hart James
Brenington A C	Jordan A
Cawley James	Leighton John
Cosgrove Edward	Livingston Lieut L L
Clark Orin	Morrice Thomas
Burns Mr	Murphy John M
Dunn L	McKahan S P
Ellen John Fitz	Ricn William
Fritzsche Rudolph	Saltar John—2
Fane Corporal F B	Thomas J K
Ferguson Emory C	Taylor Lewis
Gerlock Theodore—3	Thompson Charles
Gerlock Christina	Wren John B

E. A. LIGHT, P. M.

640 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE!

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at the hour of two o'clock P.M., (unless sooner disposed of by private sale) all that piece or parcel of land, containing 640 acres, and known as the "Latour" land claim, situate on French Prairie, in Pierce County, W. T., bounded on the south by Gravelle's claim, on the east by Denham's claim, and on the north by P. Butler's claim.

The sale will take place on the premises. Terms will be made known at time of sale.

WM. H. WOOD.

Steilacoom, W. T., Jan. 4th, 1861. 35:3

ESTRAY NOTICE.

CAME TO THE FARM OF THE SUBSCRIBERS, situated two miles south and east of Muck Creek, at Wren's crossing, about twenty months since, a four-year old steer, with a white spot on the forehead and another on the rump, four white feet, white in the flanks, an underbit out of the right ear, and no brand discernible.

Soon after, another, red and brown brindled, with spots of white, quite lengthy horns, projecting forward and upward, inclined together at the points, about six years old, and no marks discernible.

The above cattle have been continually running with the subscribers' stock since the above time. The owner is hereby required to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, or they will be sold according to law to pay charges.

S. McCAW & CO.

Steilacoom, Dec. 15th, 1860. 32:4

Steilacoom Prices Current.

WHOLESALE—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Provisions.			
Beef, fresh, per lb	16	Tea, per lb	75a1 00
Mutton	18a20	Dried Apples, per lb	18
Pork, fresh	17	Dried Peaches	25
Salt do	18	Chili, do	25
Mess do., per bbl	36	Soap, No. 1	12½
Clear do	34	Soap, No. 2	10
Bacon, clear, per lb	25	Starch	16
Bacon, prime	22	Sugar, No. 1 China	16
Hams, per lb	30	Sugar, No. 2 do	12½
Salmon, per bbl	$9 00	Crushed, white, do	20
Codfish	10	Candles, mould	50
Mackerel	none	Adamantine Candles	35
Butter, fresh, per lb	50	Sperm do	—
Lard	25	Tobacco, per lb	75a1 00
Cheese	20	Saleratus	25
Flour, per 100 lbs	$4 00	Pepper, whole	37½
Corn Meal, do	3 00	Molasses	85
Salt, fine, per lb	5	Syrup	1 50
Salt, coarse	2	Vinegar, per gal	50
Potatoes, per bush	75	**Liquors.**	
Beans, Chili, per lb	8	Brandy, per gal	$1 50
Beans, whole	10	Whisky	1 00a2 50
Peas, marafat, per lb	4	Gin	1 50a3 00
Dry Goods.		Port Wine	2 50
Sheetings, bro. 4-4, per yard	15	Cherry Brandy	2 00
Shirting, bro. 3-4	12½	Porter, per doz	5 50
Shirting, bleached, 4-4	15	Ale	5 50
Drilling, brown	20	Cider	5 00
Prints, per yard	12½a20	**Sundries.**	
Hosiery, wool, hf, per doz	$3a5	Nails, per keg	$8 00
Cotton, do	2 50	Window Glass	6 00
Paints, &c.		Sash, per light	20
White Lead, per lb	18	Axes with handles	$2 25
Colors, do	25	Buckets, 3 hoop	5 00
Linseed Oil, per gal	$2 00	Brooms	5a7 00
Turpentine	2 00	**Lumber.**	
Lamp Oil	1 25	Sawed Fir, per M	$12a18
Olive Oil	7 00	Cedar	12a20
Groceries.		Shingles	5 00
Coffee, per lb	25	Square Timber, per foot	8a12
Coffee, ground	25	Piles	$3a4 00

Miscellaneous.

STEILACOOM

Drug Store.

JUST OPENED, A COMPLETE ASSORTment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ALSO—Every variety of

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Extracts, Perfumery, Oils, &c.

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

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced apothecary.

8-1:tf WM. BEDINGTON & CO.

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

CHEAP CASH STORE!

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

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods Store,

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

Store on Commercial street, next door to McCaw & Co.'s new brick store. 8-1:tf

Bricks! Bricks!

FOR SALE CHEAP,

250,000 BRICKS, IN QUANTITIES TO suit purchasers. Apply to

PETER JUDSON,

17:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

AMBROTYPES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING LATELY completed and fitted up a magnificent Gallery in the rear of H. G. Williamson's store, in Steilacoom, is now prepared to take PICTURES in all the latest styles.

G. FORD.

N.B.—Farm Produce taken in exchange for Pictures.

Timothy Seed!

JUST RECEIVED—A LARGE LOT OF VERY SUperior TIMOTHY SEED, which will be sold cheap for cash. Apply to

J. D. LAMAN,

27:tf At the Stage Office, Steilacoom.

Bank Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROprietor of the

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON.

It has been thoroughly refitted by him, and the bar supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars that the market affords. The Billiard and Reading Rooms have been fitted up in a superior style. Two as fine tables as can be found in San Francisco are kept in good order in the one, and files of all the late papers and publications in the other.

If unremitting attention to my business will do it, I promise my friends and patrons to make the BANK EXCHANGE an attractive and pleasant place of amusement for them. May they be numerous. It maketh John glad to see them at the Bank Exchange.

17:tf JOHN C. NEWELL, *Proprietor.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., of the Estate of the late THOMAS RAFFERTY, they hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to them at their residences, on Washington Plains, Pierce County, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and save costs.

EDWARD CROFT, HUGH PATTISON, } Administrators.

Washington Plains, Pierce Co., W. T., Nov. 30, 1860. 30:6

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE—In the District Court for the County of Pierce.—Morris H. Frost vs. C. W. Riley.

To C. W. RILEY: You are hereby notified that MORRIS H. FROST has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the next term of the Court which shall commence more than three months after the second day of November, 1860, and unless you appear at the said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover of the said C. W. Riley the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of three per cent. per month from the 29th day of January, 1857, on a promissory note.

Dated this 24 day of November, A.D. 1860.

FRANK CLARK,

Attorney for plaintiff.

Complaint filed August 22d, 1860. 24:9m

CARPENTERING.

DOORS, WINDOW SASHES, BLINDS, ETC., MADE TO ORDER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING COMPLETED the furnishing of his establishment with the requisite machinery, is now prepared to execute with dispatch, in the most workmanlike manner, all orders in his line. The machinery in my establishment gives me facilities for executing work such as are possessed by no one else on the Sound. Parties desiring Doors, Window Sashes, Blinds, Brackets, Scroll work, etc., can obtain them on short notice at reasonable rates.

Contracts will be entered into for the erection of buildings in whole or in part, and every variety of Carpenter work done.

Orders from all parts of the Sound respectfully solicited and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT GOODBURN,

8-18:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

H. G. WILLIAMSON,

LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

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

WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,

ALSO,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

BACON,
HAMS,
LARD,
TOBACCO,
CANDLES,
CAN FRUITS,
HONEY,
OYSTERS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

3m:f H. G. WILLIAMSON.

Special Notices.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass

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

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,

Wholesale Druggists.

23:3m 148 and 145 Clay st, San Francisco.

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

F. G.

G. G. G., Sec'y.

Steilacoom, June 14th, 1862.

I. O. of O. F.

THE regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are held on Saturday evening of each week, at 6½ o'clock, in Barnes's new Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend.

BAR'W CALLAGHAN, R. S.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 2,

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1,

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

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

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of K., meets in Steilacoom every Monday evening.

All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

JAS E. D. JESTER, W. S.

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Breastpins and Earrings,

(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)

Finger-Rings,

(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)

CALIFORNIA BUCKLES,

For Ladies or Gentlemen,

Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,

LOCKETS,

(OF ALL SIZES)

GOLD AND SILVER

Pens and Pencils,

PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES

In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames,

Striking and Alarm

CLOCKS,

Eight Day and Thirty Hour,

Of the most approved patterns and best manufacture, in metallic cases for ships, &c.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of superior

TABLE AND POCKET

CUTLERY,

AND

FISHING TACKLE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Just received and kept constantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business.

Repairs thorough and warranted.

☞ Work from the adjoining towns received and remitted free of express charges.

JAS. E. D. JESTER,

Practical Watchmaker,

Commercial st., near Balch, Steilacoom.

P.S.—The standard time of Washington Territory kept constantly on hand for the benefit of the public. 26:tf

BOOK, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER AND

Seed Store.

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

POETICAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS;

Also BLANK BOOKS and BLANK FORMS of all descriptions. Stationery,

Wall Paper, and Seeds,

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

LIGHT & PACKARD,

8-1:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

Just Received!

THE FINEST LOT OF GOODS EVER brought to Steilacoom, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Ladies' fine Flounced Dress Patterns;
ALL WOOL DE LAINE DRESS PATTERNS;
ENGLISH BAREGE DRESS PATTERNS;
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED CAPS;
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS;
SILK HAIR NETS;
ZEPHYR HOODS;
BONNET RIBBONS;

And the latest styles of Dress Trimmings.

Also—A fine lot of Hoop Skirts, and a general assortment of fancy goods.

14:tf MRS. F. PARKINSON.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Evening, Jan. 10, 1861.

LATEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8th.

The latest accounts from Fort Scott state all is quiet there. Montgomery was not to be found.

The Military Academy and Pension Bills had passed the House of Representatives on the 6th. The Homestead Bill, which also passed, does not donate, but requires the payment of $10 for 160 acres of land.

In the United States Senate, on the 6th, Green of Missouri, offered a motion of inquiry into the expediency of establishing an armed police force in the border States—slave and free—for maintaining a general peace and enforcing the execution of slave laws.

Stephens, of Georgia, has a letter strongly urging delay in the secession movement, and reconciliation and continuance in the Union.

On the failure of the Treasurer to pay Washburn, of Illinois, mileage, he threatened to protest and get money. The Treasury is not able to pay all.

The clerks in the Department from South Carolina have decided to resign on the 17th.

Bonham, of South Carolina, will not meet with the Naval Committee; he intends resigning.

The Southern Senators will hold a meeting this week, when Crittenden will make a last effort to save the Union.

In the House of Representatives the Special Committee gives great satisfaction.

Senator Iverson, of Georgia, is condemned by Crittenden, Douglas, Hunter and Humphrey Marshall, for his ill-advised speech.

An announcement that the Southern members will not repudiate their debts is having a good effect.

Senator Wade, of Ohio, will make a speech showing that peaceable secession is impossible.

A Southern caucus was held to determine what action ought to be taken relative to the Committee of Thirty-three, and whether any cotton States should meet with the Committee, as they object strongly to do so. The result is not known. The Democratic Senators conceding the point of going upon a committee, at the same time do not wish to recognize Douglas as a Democrat. It is doubtful if the Democrats can command a majority.

On the 5th, there came near being a bloody conflict, after the adjournment, between a member who called Wilson, of Indiana, a "damned Black Republican," and that gentleman.

Corcoran & Riggs have refused to pay any more of the Government loan, on the ground that South Carolina, one of the contracting parties, has withdrawn from the Union.

In case of secession, the special Committee on Railroads will ignore entirely the Southern route to the Pacific.

Senator Yulee has written a letter to the Florida Legislature, saying that as soon as he believes she designs to sever her connection with the Union, he will resign and go home.

Blackburne, the United States Marshal for the Northern Districts of Florida, is closing up business preparatory to resigning.

The adjournment of the House on the 6th, pending Hawkins's (of Florida) motion to be excused from serving on the Committee of Thirty-three, was carried by the conservative members, as it was feared that if the House had remained longer in session there would have been similar requests.

The British Government has again called the attention of our Government to the increase of the slave trade, to which a rather short reply was returned—that the U. S. ship Constellation, on the coast of Africa, had captured the slave barque *Cora*, of New York, with seven hundred negroes aboard.

The commander of Fort Moultrie had called on the War Department for additional troops and munitions. The President and Secretary of War favor the demand, but other members of the Cabinet oppose it.

The President's Message has made a great sensation among the secessionists at Richmond. They think they ought to be allowed to secede peaceably, if they can. The conservatives consider the message a fine production.

Another letter is proclaimed from J. M. Botts, in which he will suggest the passage of a law by Congress, making it treason in individuals in the Northern States, having nullification on their statute books, to aid in rescuing slaves under the fugitive slave law; and compelling any State refusing to surrender a fugitive slave to make full indemnity to the owner.

The Electoral College of New Jersey met Dec. 5th. So far as heard from, they have voted for those candidates as President and Vice President, as announced.

The account of the negro insurrection in Cumberland county, Ky., was much exaggerated.—There was a good deal of excitement in consequence of the discovery that a white man was tampering with the negroes. He was arrested, and some threats were made to lynch him, but there appears to be no truth in the report that one white man and fifteen negroes were hanged.

A Washington dispatch says that Speaker's warrants were protested on the 6th, for want of funds in the Treasury, and that the protest would be formally entered. The Treasury has paid about $200,000 to members since the meeting of Congress.

While the Electoral College of New York was in session, December 7th, the Capitol was discovered to be on fire in the library of the Assembly; about one hundred volumes were destroyed before the fire was extinguished.

The Western Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville, Ky., (the most expensive building in the State) was burned down on the night of November 30th. Loss, $200,000. One of the inmates was burned to death.

A call for a Union State Convention in New Jersey on the 11th of December has been issued. The Convention is to consult on measures called for by the present crisis.

A prize fight for $,1000 took place on the 4th at North Berwick, Maine, between Michael Fritz, of Providence, and William O'Neal, of Worcester. After the sixty-third round Fritz was declared victor owing to a foul blow.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9th.

An extra session of the Tennessee Legislature, to consider the condition of the country, has been called for January 7th.

It is all understanding between the members of the Texas Legislature to meet at Austin, December 17th, without a call of the Governor. It is understood the Legislature will call a Convention for the 8th of January. Houston promises to resign if the people demand a Convention of the Legislature.

A resolution was offered in the Georgia Legislature, December 7th, requesting its delegation in Congress to propose an appointment of Commissioners on the part of the North and South, to make a provision for a peaceable dissolution and distribution of property.

The *National Intelligencer* recommends a Convention of the slaveholding States for maturing a plan at Washington to avert present danger.

Numerous other Union-saving plans are discussed.

The President, on the 7th, expressed a determination to send no more troops to the forts at Charleston. The commanding officer has made no request for reinforcement. The best feeling exists between garrisons of the forts and citizens.

The New York *Times'* correspondent says, Latham gives the opinion that there would not be five hundred men in California favorable to a Pacific Republic, and that California will go with the Northern States; although it is constantly denied that a majority of the Republican members in Congress will be ready to compromise on a basis not involving the loss of personal self-respect and dignity on the part of Northern States.

There are various authentic rumors in relation to the resignation of Cobb, with denials. It is said he cannot extricate the Treasury from bankruptcy.

Hunter will resign the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, and Fessenden will be appointed.

Ultra men of the South held a caucus on the night of December 6th. They could agree to nothing.

An informal conference of several Senators was held December 6th, including Fessenden, Bigler, Pugh, and Pearce of Maryland. Seven were in favor of the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific as an amendment to the Constitution.

Last accounts from Fort Scott state that the Federal troops are acting as a *posse comitatus*, and had arrested seven persons engaged in the late murders. No resistance is offered.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10—9 P.M.

All the delegates elected to the South Carolina Convention appear to be in favor of a prompt secession.

The steamer *Huntsville* arrived yesterday at New York with eighty-six steerage passengers from Savannah, sent North by the authorities of Georgia.

At a Southern Senatorial Caucus, on Saturday, it was stated that eight States would secede. Breckinridge was present, among others. A majority present considered it to be too late to save the present confederacy, but expressed a belief that a new Union might be formed.

A project is on foot at Washington, and meets with favor, for a compromise, by which the border States may be kept in the present Union. It contemplates important amendments of the Constitution, to which Northern members generally assent.

Corwin's plan is said to comprehend a provision that all the States amend the Constitution.

A report was received at Charleston that a steamer was coming with troops for Fort Moultrie. Citizens rushed to arms, with intense excitement. It was a hoax.

It is reported that Commodore Shubrick has a letter of resignation prepared to be presented when South Carolina secedes; and Capt. Ingraham will follow.

Douglas is preparing a speech, and takes ground that secession involves war and all other calamities.

It is said that the President has received authentic advices that South Carolina will make no resistance to the collection of the revenue during this administration.

Secretary Cobb has prepared a letter to the citizens of Georgia, containing most ultra sentiments. He scouts the idea of a compromise, and is diametrically opposed to the views of the President.

Governor Hicks has determined to call an extra session of the Maryland Legislature.

The Arctic exploring expedition schooner *Reserve* was lost in August. Captain Hall, however, was in good spirits.

Capt. Page and officers, of the La Plata surveying Expedition, have arrived in New York.

Burch, of California, has received a letter from T. D. Judah, informing him that a new pass has been discovered near the old Truckee route, suitable for a railroad.

The *Asia*, with dates from Queenstown to Nov. 25th, had arrived at New York.

The illness of the King of Naples is confirmed.

The Piedmontese Parliament was convoked, and immediately dissolved to give place to the Italian Parliament.

Reported negotiations for the purchase of Venetia are re-asserted.

There is a further decline of breadstuffs.

Reactionary movements are at work in Naples Five provinces are said to be in a state of siege on account of the movements of anti-annexationists. One province is now partly in insurrection.

The Piedmontese have occupied Terri Civa, against the protest of Antonelli. The French are about to occupy it.

Count Morny is going to Rome with an autograph letter from the Emperor.

The clergy of the provinces are paying homage to Victor Emanuel.

France is said to have asked explanation from Piedmont whether with its sanction Garibaldi has signified his intention to attack Venetia in the spring.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF A BRITISH CAPTAIN.—The Mobile *Tribune* charges Capt. Hasley, of the British ship *Culloden*, recently arrived at that port, with the most shameful treatment of a female passenger. According to the *Tribune*, whose statement is verified by the other passengers, the girl, named McDonald, had spoken her mind to him for some of his meanness, when he caused one of his mates to dash a bucket of water upon her, which dastardly act was repeated a second and third time. The mates then dragged her upon deck, where the Captain beat her with a rope's end till she fainted and fell upon deck. He then had the pump manned and a stream of salt water forced through a piece of hose upon her face and person for a full quarter of an hour. This statement seems incredible, but was believed at Mobile, where the Captain narrowly escaped lynching. An indignant crowd surrounded his hotel, and were pacified by the strenuous exertions of the landlord and a few of the citizens. A meeting was organized, however, and it was resolved to hold the Captain and take him before a meeting of the citizens at the Court House.

Miscellaneous.

Puget Sound
DRUG STORE!
STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN
WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESsary for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.
No charge made except for price of the medicines.
Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.
3:5-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

DR. O. ROWLND BEGS LEAVE TO INform the citizens of Pierce County that he has opened an office at FITZGERALD'S DRUG STORE, Steilacoom, and that he will attend to calls on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of each week. 26:tf

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINCUS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALers in CLOTHING of every variety, have added to their stock, by recent arrivals, a large assortment of
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
LADIES', MISSES' AND INFANTS' SHOES,
FRENCH CASSIMERES FOR GENT'S PANTS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Shirts, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, together with an extensive stock of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
OF EVERY KIND.

It is the intention of the advertisers to keep constantly on hand a good supply of the above articles, which they will sell cheap for cash or country produce at market rates.
The public are invited to call and examine the stock now on hand, which will be replenished from time to time, as the wants of the community demand.
PINCUS & CO.,
Commercial st., near Balch,
3-31:1y Steilacoom, W. T.

STEILACOOM
ACADEMY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HAD SEVeral years' experience as a Teacher in a High School in Pennsylvania, designs opening an Academy in Steilacoom, for the instruction of the youth of both sexes. He proposes to give a thorough practical education in the various branches, and flatters himself that he is well qualified by education for the task.
The Academic course will consist of three departments. The tuition, per quarter of eleven weeks in each department, will be as follows, viz:—
Primary Department—Orthography, &c.....$8 00
Junior Department—English Grammar, &c.....10 00
Senior Department—Algebra, &c 12 00
The school will be opened on the first Monday in September. Parties abroad who may wish to communicate with him on the subject will address through Steilacoom Post Office, Pierce County, W. T.
13:tf REV. GEORGE W. SLOAN.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT they desire all persons indebted to them to call and make settlement. With reference to prompt payment, wheat, oats, rye and cattle will be bought on account.
We further give notice that we desire to stop giving credit to customers, and that, while we regret our inability to accommodate them, we feel it would be unjust to ourselves to continue the system longer.
Hence, we hope none will solicit credit hereafter.
S. McCAW & CO.
Steilacoom, Sept. 21, 1860. 20:tf

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 humours, 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.

Diptherin. 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 affected 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 luke-warm 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 preseverance 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 gin, and all stimulants. When these complaints are having 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	Chilblains	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and	Cancers	Piles	Tumors
	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 Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—4s. 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.

GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND Crockeryware for sale by
10:tf BALCH & WEBBER.

Business Cards.

P. J. MOOREY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 10:tf

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

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

S. McCAW & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c.
N.B.—Liberal terms for cash
1-1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
3-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.
BALCH & WEBBER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.
☞ In connection with the store there is a commodious WHARF, at which vessels of any class can lay at low tide.
Store corner of Clickatat and Suqualmoo streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

S. McCAW & CO.
Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,
A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as

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

and other articles suited to the wants of the community.
Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

Steilacoom Bakery

CHAS. EISENBEIS & CO., HAVING ESTABLISHED a Bakery in Steilacoom, for the manufacture of Pilot Bread,
Boston Crackers,
Soda and Sugar Crackers,
&c., &c., &c.,
Are now prepared to furnish to shipping and consumers generally the above kinds of Bread, all of which are warranted to be superior to Eastern Biscuit or Crackers, both for quality and keeping. They also make all varieties of Pies, Cakes, etc., which are either kept on hand or made to order.
A complete assortment of Confectionery kept constantly on hand. The patronage of the shipping of the Sound and the public generally respectfully solicited.
CHAS. EISENBEIS & CO.
25:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

PUGET SOUND
BREWERY,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
MARTIN SCHMIEG,
HAVING ENLARGED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO MEET the increased demand for his
Lager Beer,
Is now prepared to fill orders from any part of the Territory. Terms cash.
22:tf MARTIN SCHMIEG, Steilacoom.

LIVERY STABLE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN the Stables heretofore kept by J. J. Westbrook, in Olympia and Steilacoom, will always keep Saddle Horses, Buggies Teams, &c., to accommodate the public.
We will keep the best of everything in our line, and our aim will be to please and be pleased.
Horses left at our stables to be kept will receive the best of care, &c. Give us a call and get the worth of your money.
49:tf WINSOR & LAMAN

NOTICE.
J. D. LAMAN IS MY DULY AUTHORIZED attorney to receive notes, accounts, &c., due and payable to me, with authority to sue for and collect the same, if not promptly paid. Those indebted will therefore take timely warning, and spare themselves the costs and expenses of a resort to legal proceedings.
J. D. LAMAN may be found at any time at the Stage Office in Steilacoom, on Commercial street, near Main.
17:tf J. J. WESTBROOK.

NOTICE
TO
LAND CLAIMANTS AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE ARRANGEments with experienced and reliable Attorneys at Washington, D. C., in connection with whom he will attend to
The Procuring of Patents
Under the donation and pre-emption Acts of Congress, applicable to Washington Territory.
Contested Cases
Between adverse claimants in the local Land Office, and on appeal to the General Land Office.
Cases of Conflict of Boundaries,
And all contests relating to the Public Lands generally, either in the local or General Land Office.
Claims of all kinds against the United States,
To be prosecuted before Congress, in the Court of Claims, or in any of the Executive departments of the Government.
Land claimants should be aware that appeals are in all cases admissible from the local offices to the General Land Office, and thence to the Secretary of the Interior. Also, that they have no title until the patent issues.
In acquiring the right to a patent, three things are requisite on the part of a claimant:
1st—A strict compliance with the provisions of the Act on which the claim is based.
2d—Proof of such compliance, at the time and in the mode prescribed.
3d—A careful observance, throughout, of prescribed forms.
An omission or defect in any of these particulars renders the claim liable to be suspended or rejected at any time before patent issues.
The importance to claimants, in acquiring title, of having the advice and assistance of persons familiar with the Land Laws, the forms, rules and regulations of the Department, as well as the decisions rendered in analogous cases, must be apparent to all.
B. F. DENNISON,
Attorney at Law,
8-1:tf Port Townsend, W. T.

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,
HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.
Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
8-1y Commercial st., Steilacoom.

San Francisco.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS!
THE ONLY REGULAR TRIMMINGS STORE IN
San Francisco!
Dress Trimmings,
Hosiery,
Hoop Skirts,
Under Linen,
Children's Clothes,
Zephyrs,
Wools, &c.,
Together with a complete assortment of all goods for Ladies' and Children's use.
MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento st.

PACIFIC
FRINGE,
CORD,
GIMP and TASSEL
MANUFACTORY.
D. NORCROSS, *Proprietor,*
144 Sacramento st., above Montgomery,
8-15:tf San Francisco.

PREMIUM REGALIA!
FIRST PREMIUMS AWARDED BY
STATE FAIR AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
FOR THE
BEST REGALIA,
TO
D. NORCROSS, San Francisco.
Masonic Blue Lodges,
Odd Fellows' Lodges,
Royal Arch Chapters,
Councils,
Knights Templars,
Odd Fellows' Encampments,
Degree Lodges,
Independent Order of Knighthood,
Sons of Temperance,
Temple of Honor,
Independent Order of Good Templars,
And all other Societies furnished with
REGALIA,
JEWELS,
ROBES,
COSTUMES,
EMBLEMS,
And all other articles, used by the different Fraternities, furnished in full sets or to individual members, at PRICES MUCH LOWER than can possibly be afforded by any other house, and cheaper than can be imported from the East; as we do our own manufacturing, and are not compelled to pay a profit to others.
Military Companies supplied with full suits of UNIFORMS on very liberal terms. Military Goods, Gold and Silver Embroideries, Flags, Banners, &c, &c, at reduced rates.
Orders, which will meet our prompt attention, are respectfully solicited.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento st., above Montgomery,
8.15:tf San Francisco.

JOHN T. DALY'S
OLD "Q" BRANDY!
JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY IS put up in cases of one dozen bottles each. It is a
PURE ARTICLE OF
FRENCH BRANDY,
And is unsurpassed in quality.
THE EXTENSIVE SALE OF THIS BRANDY IN CALIFORNIA
FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS
SUFFICIENTLY TESTS ITS REPUTATION.
The cases are branded
JOHN T. DALY'S OLD "Q" BRANDY.
NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.
Each bottle has an additional label with the fac simile signature of "*Wm. H. Daly*"
WM. NEWELL & CO.,
14:8mis San Francisco, Sole Agents.

EUREKA WHISKY.
DEALERS IN THE INTERIOR ARE cautioned against purchasing
EUREKA WHISKY
Unless the packages have the name of
"WM. NEWELL & CO., S. F.,"
Burnt into each Barrel and Half Barrel, in a Circular Brand around the Bung.
NONE OTHER IS GENUINE.
Purchasers should be particular to buy of such Houses as keep only the GENUINE ARTICLE.
WM. NEWELL & CO.,
15:6m San Francisco, Sole Agents.

Shipping.

U. S. MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER
ELIZA ANDERSON,
THOMAS WRIGHT, Commander,
Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, for
STEILACOOM, SEATTLE,
PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE,
PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND,
WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGENESS,
BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,
AND VICTORIA, V. T.
The ELIZA ANDERSON has been recently refitted, and now offers superior accommodations for passengers. Her freighting capacity has been enlarged, and cattle, produce, &c., will be carried at reduced prices.
For further particulars, address
JOHN H. SCRANTON.
Olympia, May 4, 1860. 3-2:tf

BALCH & WEBBER'S
REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
Puget Sound
AND
San Francisco
Is composed of the following first class vessels:
Barque ORK, 300 Tons,
A. Y. TRASK, Commander;
Brig W. D. RICE, 300 Tons,
— BUDDINGTON, Commander;
And other vessels as the trade requires.
The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers.
Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.
Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.
BALCH & WEBBER. BALCH & WEBBER.
Pier 20, Steuart street, San Francisco. Steilacoom, W. T. 1tf

TO NON-RESIDENTS.
CHILDREN RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY, AND DEsirous of attending the Steilacoom school, can obtain board at the residence of the lady teacher. Terms moderate.
MRS. A. VERDER.
Steilacoom, Jan. 12th, 1860. 49:tf

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
FURNITURE.
128 Washington st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific coast.
20:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

QUINCY HALL,
147, 149, and 151 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
In California!
READER, WHEN YOU ARE IN SAN FRANCISCO, it is worth your while to pay a visit to this immense Clothing House, and see the countless varieties of garments, of every style and texture, that fill the spacious shelves and counters, and to notice the amount of business transacted there.
The unprecedented success of the proprietors is attributed to their liberal and judicious advertising, and to the remarkably low prices at which the goods are sold. 30:3m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
NEW MUSIC STORE!
GRAY & HERWIG
HAVE REMOVED TO RABE'S BUILDING,
163 Clay street, 2d door above Montgomery.
Pianos! Pianos!
HALLET & DAVIS'S CELEBRATED Pianofortes.
WOODWARD & BROWN'S celebrated Pianofortes.
BROWN, ALLEN & CO.'S celebrated Pianofortes.
Just received, a fine assortment of instruments, which we offer at very low rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Melodeons! Melodeons! Melodeons!
FROM G. A. PRINCE & CO.
New Music! New Music! New Music!
Also, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, String, etc, etc.
3 12m GRAY & HERWIG, 176 Clay st.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS!
G. SUTRO & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR STORE FROM THE CORNER of Yates and Wharf streets to the Brick Warehouse on Yates street, between Wharf and Government streets, Victoria, V. I., where they offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers,
100,000
FINE HAVANA CIGARS,
Imported direct from Havana:
75,000 Hamburg and Bremen Cigars, Havana filler—a superior article—imported direct from Hamburg;
125,000 New York made Cigars—a good article;
150 cases sweet Tobacco, such as Peach, Fruit, Mary's Own, Our Own, Gipsy Queen, etc.
200 boxes Natural Leaf Tobacco, such as Forest Rose, Cream of Virginia, Harris's, Doubloon, Magnolia, Gold Leaf, imported direct from Virginia.
150,000 Manila Cigars and Cheroots, imported direct from Manila.
500 dozen Sutro's best scented Corn-cob Smoking Tobacco, Clay Pipes, Powhatan Pipes, Meerschaum Pipes and Cherry stem, Lorillard Snuff, etc.
Every arrival will bring us additions to our stock, and, our goods being imported direct, we can sell them
Thirty per cent. Cheaper than San Francisco Houses!!
G. SUTRO & CO.,
19:6m Yates st, between Wharf and Government.

TO
HOTEL AND SALOON
KEEPERS.
WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY DRAW THE ATTENTION of Hotel and Saloon keepers to our fine stock of
HAVANA CIGARS,
Imported direct from Havana,
Which we will sell
THIRTY PER CENT CHEAPER THAN SAN FRANCISCO HOUSES!
☞ Orders promptly attended to.
SUTRO & CO.,
Yates street, between Wharf and Government,
19:6m VICTORIA, V. I.

U. S. MAIL
AND
Express Line
BETWEEN
OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM,
THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE of stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers.
The stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, punctually at 8 o'clock, A.M., each day, connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia River.
H. WINSOR,
49:tf J. D. LAMAN.

THE WASHINGTON
NURSERY.
THE PROPRIETOR OF THE ABOVE-named NURSERY offers to the public, this season, a large and well-selected lot of
Fruit Trees,
which, for thrifty growth and handsome forms, few can compare with and none excel.
I have a choice lot of PEARS, comprising some fifty varieties, from two to four years old.
APPLE, PEAR, PLUM
AND
CHERRY TREES,
From one to four years old; also a few LAWTON BLACKBERRY plants.
The Trees will be sold at reduced prices for CASH, to suit the times.
HUGH PATTISON,
3-26:tf Washington Plains, Pierce County, W. T.

Agriculture.

Dairying and Stock.

"A mixed husbandry" has always been found most successful and profitable, because it is in some sense self-sustaining, and also that all branches seldom fail alike or at the same time, always leaving the farmer one or more good crops or products to depend upon. Grassgrowing and stock-feeding, to some extent, must be combined with grain-raising in order to keep up the fertility of the soil for the latter purpose—the production of grain being an exhausting process, while stock-growing and dairying furnish means for constantly improving the soil. Wool-growing has paid well on grain farms, especially under attentive management, and it will be found that careful and thorough farmers receive by far the greatest profit from their stock—cows, sheep, beef cattle, swine and horses.

Our present purpose, however, is to offer a few hints on dairying on grain farms as a business, and, as compared with other farms, of stock-growing, and also to offer a word of caution. It must mainly be confined to the production of butter, because few farms are large enough to allow the keeping of a sufficient number of cows (and at the same time keep more or less sheep, horses, and swine, and raise grain) to produce cheese very profitably. We see that this is the case in Western New York, from the comparative prices of the two products, cheese being much more profitable than butter, though the latter is now in improved demand. Butter can be made from any number of cows, but a cheese dairy would be a small affair with less than fifteen or twenty cows, and would pay much better with twice that number.

We are inclined to think that every farmer who keeps cows, on a grain farm, should not stock his pastures entirely with them, but keep besides sheep, in favorable localities, also a few steers or beef cattle. And this for two reasons; first that they require far less labor in their care, and the same feed will keep them in good growing order, and constantly increasing in value. In the second place, our pastures depend largely upon the season—if favorable for grass, we have a large supply—if unfavorable from drouth or frost, we find cows getting very poor, the product of milk small, and the number of animals entirely disproportioned to the food we can furnish. We have a remedy for this to some extent in growing green crops for soiling, or in selling of a portion of the herd, but at such times the green crop does not grow very luxuriantly, the cows are very dull of sale; every one has more than he knows what to do with. But young stock could be sold more readily, very readily if first fattened on grain, and we could thus without loss reduce the stock to accord with the products of the pastures. Some years ago, and in a very different grass season from the present, this subject was brought to our attention, by the suggestion that "more stock" was the great want of the wheat-growing region of the State. We remarked that more stock required more pasture, as well as more hay and grain. It needs nice calculation to balance the one to the other three, and especially when a dry summer follows a wet one, and farm pastures which the first year would carry six cows and fifty sheep, will barely yield half the number a scanty living the succeeding year, and meadows produce in like proportion. There is an essential difference in profit of feeding swine when grain is scarce and high, and when it is scarce and low, and so of making beef or mutton. It may be better to sell grain than to feed it out, or at least to figure up so. A difference of ten cents in the pound, on wool, is often a difference of profit or loss in sheep, especially when one finds his farm overstocked with them, as seems very likely to be the case with many farmers next season. A month's extension of winter weather and the season of foddering, turns the scales heavily against "more stock," when one has hay to buy, while the cereals may not be injured in productiveness by the lateness of the season.

Perhaps this word of caution is now needed. We have had a remarkably productive season—grain, grass, roots, fruit—the earth fairly groans under its burden. We could feed a large increase of stock, and grow more grain than ever, if sure of such seasons regularly hereafter. But we are not, so let us be moderate in our anticipations and preparations for rapid money making, and take care of the present gifts a bounteous Providence has already bestowed upon us. It will not do to over-crop them—one course is as ruinous as the other to the farmer's advancement. If the stock by every farmer is thoroughly well wintered, its value, next spring, will be nearly double than what it would be under the usual management, take the country together. Here is a great chance for profit, and a good use of our plentiful products, and this seems to be the point or moral of our article. Make the best of what you have, and eschew speculation and covetousness.

On Prof. Mapes's farm is an orchard of three thousand pear trees, which bear abundantly. The manager claims that the success of the pear is in the mode of cultivation.

Each tree is forced to form a low head. To accomplish this, the main shoot is cut back, and the strength of growth thrown into the lateral branches.

The trees are summer-pruned, that is, the buds are pinched off to such an extent as to prevent the tree from forming more wood than it can thoroughly mature. The trunks of all the trees are washed in the spring with a solution of caustic soda. A pound of common sal soda is heated to a red heat to drive off the carbonic acid, and then dissolved in one gallon of rain water. This, it is said, will destroy insects, and remove any extraneous coating, and leave the pores of the bark in good condition.

When watering, particularly newly planted crops, in dry weather, give a good soaking of water at the roots, and in all mild weather sprinkle over the whole plant at the same time, to prevent excessive evaporation.

Miscellaneous Items.

The liquid which soaks from common farm and poultry yards, with some some soot added, is the cheapest, but where such is not procurable, add 1 lb of guano to 30 gallons of water, and about a spadeful of soot, the latter tied up in a coarse cloth or bag to prevent it from swimming on the surface of the water. This mixture will make a liquid manure fit for all the ornamental gross feeding plants, as Pelargoniums, Salvias, Fuschias, Calceolarias, Achimenes, etc. To prevent drawing off, or using the water in a turbid state, drain it off as clear as possible. The soot is an essential ingredient as a manure, and as antidote to insects.

Where rain or soft water is not procurable for watering plants, it should be known that caustic lime is a useful element in reducing its hardness. The proportions are one of lime to five of common water, which reduces the hardness of water to the same degree as that of water after being boiled; or, 1 lb. of chalk calcined will produce 9 oz. of caustic lime, which will make forty gallons of lime-water, and be sufficient to mix with 560 gallons of ordinary water.

Bone-dust, mixed with dry-sifted loam or soil, and sown thickly broadcast (with after rollings) forms an excellent ingredient in restoring and quickening the verdure of decaying grass-plots in gardens and pleasure-grounds, etc.

Mixing a small portion of pure bone dust in the soil in which various plants have been grown, has proved very beneficial, and caused them to produce stronger and more healthy growth. The effect is particularly noticed in plants of a slender, delicate habit. By thus enriching the soil it was proved that plants thrived in smaller pots than usual, and did not apparently suffer in the same degree for want of shifting to larger pots. As a fertilizing agent (in due proportions) it appears to be applicable to a greater variety of plants than almost any other yet noticed, by acting as a mechanical agent, adding a greater porosity to the soil by slower decomposition.

The oat crop will grow on all soils, and it takes kindly to large quantities of manure. Sow from 2 1-2 to 5 bushels of seed per acre; the richer the land, the thicker the seed. Harvest before they are dead ripe. Oats are the best of all foods for animals, especially the horse. Good oatmeal ought to enter more largely by far than it does into our own dietary. The straw is very nutritious for cattle. The *Egyptian* oat, preferring a warm climate, is profitably sown in the Southern States in the fall, and may be fed off till Spring.

Miscellaneous.

DANCING ACADEMY
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

MR. L. M. HUSON

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS friends and the public in general that he has opened a

DANCING SCHOOL

In Ralph's Hall, Steilacoom, at which the following Dances are taught:—

WALTZ,
VASSOVIENNE,
SCHOTTISCHE,
POLKA,
MAZOURKA,
GORLITZA,
ESMERALDA,
GALLOP,
HIGHLAND POLKA,
SPANISH DANCE WALTZ,
GALLOPADE QUADRILLES,
SCHOTTISCHE QUADILLES,
WALTZ QUADRILLES,
POLKA QUADRILLES,
MAZOURKA QUADRILLES.

Original sets of LANCER QUADRILLES; also, plain Quadrille figures, and a variety of CONTRA DANCES, among which are—

Fireman's Dance,
Portland Fancy,
Tempest,
Dashaway Boys,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Day of tuition, MONDAY; Ladies and Children on the afternoon of the same day. For Ladies and Children, from 3 to 6 o'clock P M; and for Gentlemen, from 7 to 10 P.M.

I can do better without pupils than I can without money; therefore none need come without the cash.

For further information, apply at the Hall on the day and hours of tuition. 23:tf

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
Machine Shop,
SAN FRANCISCO.
(First street.)

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

STEAM ENGINES,
Quartz, Flour,
AND
SAW-MILLS,

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

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

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

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

TOWN LOTS!

BILLS'S ADDITION TO STEILACOOM.

GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LAID OUT his land claim, adjoining Capt. Balch's claim, into Town Lots of one acre each, is now prepared to sell Lots to suit parties desiring either to locate and improve or seeking investment. This claim, for advantageous location is not excelled by any on Puget Sound. The site has been laid out with a view to beauty and convenience; the streets being four rods wide, and the whole plot well watered by springs. Sites for three churches have already been donated and set apart. The prices of Lots range from $50 to $150 each, according to locality.

The proprietor contemplates building a wharf from the claim during the coming summer, which cannot fail to greatly enhance the value of the entire property.

A power of attorney having been given to Frank Clark, Esq., during my absence in Oregon, notice is hereby given that the same is now withdrawn.

60:tf LEMUEL BILLS.

Miscellaneous.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
AT REDUCED PRICES!

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

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

San Francisco.

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

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

"They are applicable to every variety of Sewing for Family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. It works equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods; seaming, quilting, hemming, gathering and felling, performing every species of sewing except making button holes, stitching on buttons, and the like. Various appliances are furnished for regulating the width of hems. The hemmer is an appendage by which the edge of the fabric, as it passes through, is turned down and handsomely stitched. Thousands of these machines are used by families, seamstresses, dressmakers, tailors, manufacturers of skirts, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' gaiters, umbrellas, parasols, silk and linen goods, with complete success; sometimes from one to two hundred are used in a single manufactory."

Read what the Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No 505 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility.

An ample supply of these first premium machines will be received by every steamer from New York, by H. C. Hayden, Agent in San Francisco.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Puget Sound Herald Office,
Agent in Steilacoom.

ADVICE GRATIS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

TO Purify the Blood.

These Pills have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of all remedies for removing obnoxious poisons from the blood, and cleansing all the tissues of the body. They have saved thousands, year after year, from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, constipation, liver complaints, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. Excessive weakness and debility, the warnings of decreasing organic energy and vital decay, are restored and reanimated with vigor and healthful action in every organ throughout the system, by the restorative and exhilarating influence of this medicine.

Female Complaints.

All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every crisis perilous to the life and health of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, may be radically and quickly cured, without risk or trouble, by a few doses of these Pills, taken according to the printed directions.

Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

When taking these Pills rub Holloway's celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and over the regions of the liver, on the right side under the ribs, and you will at once experience a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

DROPSY.

The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in Dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits, and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels.

Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver. If bilious attacks be allowed to continue, serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. In all disorders of the kidneys, the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back once or twice a day; and the Pills, acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

Puff, —Shortness of Breath with Weakness.

Very bad symptoms, which, if not corrected, may tend to some serious disorders of the heart or other vital organs. Eat moderately of solids, take six Pills nightly for some little time; take plenty of fresh air with moderate exercise, and the human machinery will be quickly restored to health and vigor. Try this but for three days only, and the result will be marvellous.

Complaints incident to Children.

All complaints of children may soon be cured if care be taken to purify their blood, correct the action of the liver, and cleanse the stomach and bowels. A few doses of these famous Pills will immediately have the desired effect, particularly if parents be careful in not allowing them to eat of things which they know would be injurious to themselves.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throats
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Bowel Compl'ts	Fevers of all kinds	Piles	Tumors
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine	Venereal affections
Consumption	Headache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Worms, all kinds
Debility	Indigestion		Weakness, from whatever cause, &c, &c, &c.

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 B x.

*** 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 Box.

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
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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.

San Francisco.

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GEO. F. SILVESTER

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS friends and the trade generally that he is now opening an entire new stock of FRESH SEEDS at his

NEW SEED STORE,
85 Washington street,

And will be in the constant receipt of all kinds of

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

By every steamer during the season. From long experience of the business in this city, he fully understands the wants of all who purchase Seeds, and has taken great care in procuring none but the best, so as to avoid disappointment and loss of crops. Farmers, Gardeners and others will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. All seeds guaranteed Fresh and True to Label, and sold at the lowest market rates.

Parties in the country can rely upon their orders being faithfully attended to, and forwarded with dispatch. He has in store, and offers for sale, the following varieties of Grass and Clover Seeds:

Kentucky Blue Grass,	Mixed Lawn Grass,
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Timothy Grass,	Red Clover,
Red Top Grass,	Lucerne,
Orchard Grass,	Alfalfa, (pure)
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ALSO—EARLY PEAS.

Early Daniel O'Rourk,	Early Prince Albert,
Early Kent,	Early Washington on May,
Early Bishop's Dwarf,	Early Tom Thumb.

Your orders are respectfully solicited.

GEORGE F. SILVESTER, Seedsman,
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NOW OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, to country merchants and farmers, a large stock of

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Among which may be found the following brands:

X 8 Boston Steel Clipper Plow.

This is made of heavier steel than last year, and has a longer beam, which is a great item for the farmer. Cuts 12 inches, and is the lightest draft 12-inch plow in use.

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This is a 14-inch breaking plow.

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X 1 and X 1 1-2 Boston Steel Clipper Plows,

Cutting 10 and 12-inch furrows suitable for Vineyards. Extra Steel, Landsides, Points and Bolts always on hand.

PEORIA STEEL PLOWS---ALL SIZES.

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This is a 12-inch two-horse plow. Also, the celebrated Eagle Cast Plows, Nos. 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, 21, 22, cutting from 10 to 16 inch furrows, for sandy or any soil that has grit. These are the cheapest plows in use.

Extra Points, Landsides and Bolts, constantly on hand for sale.

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Side-Hill Plows—All sizes;
Subsoil Plows— Do.

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Folding and square Harrows, all sizes.

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JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
5, 4, and 5 Washington st, and
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COTTON AND LINEN SEINE TWINE,
Shoe Thread, Gelling Thread, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN STORE, AND FOR SALE at low rates, the following:

Seines from 5 fathoms to 100 fathoms long, corked, leaded, and hung ready for use;

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Together with a full assortment of

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Also, the largest assortment of Wood and Willowware, Cordage, Brooms, Mops, &c. in the city.

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One door from the N W cor Front st.,
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Music, Fancy Goods and Toy Dealers, &c., &c.,

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

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Corner Battery and Clay streets, San Francisco,

HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE—
200 bales 30 inch brown drills;
100 bales 30 inch brown sheetings;
100 bolts No. 9—600 Duck;
500 bolts No. 2—10 Duck;
20 bales Raven Duck;
10 cases Merrimac prints;
10 cases Prague prints;
10 cases Pacific prints;
10 cases Dunnell's prints;
10 cases 4 and 4 4 bleached shirtings
10 cases 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 bleached shirtings
20 cas s blue drills;
20 cases blue denims;
10 bales hickory stripes;
20 bales 4, 4 and 4 4 tickings;
10 bales scarlet, blue and gray flannels
10 bales Ballardvale white flannel;
5 cases Coburgs and Merinos;
5 cases wool and half wool plaids;
5 cases blue and black alpacas;
10 cases Pacific—new styles De Laines;
5 cases, all wool, new styles De Laines;
3 cases French Merinos;
1000 Bay State plaid shawls;
1000 cashmere and plain wool shawls; black and colored silks; plain, figured and plaid silks;
And a large assortment of other Dress Goods.

BLANKETS.

1000 pairs white, green and blue Mackinaw;
1000 pairs BB, TBB and SBC Blankets;
1000 pairs cheap grey English Blankets;
1000 pairs cheap blue English Blankets;
500 pairs scarlet English Blankets;
600 pairs 9 4, 10 4, 11 4 and 12-4 white Bed Blankets

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

1000 dozen grey, blue and scarlet flannel shirts;
1000 dozen grey and white Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
1000 dozen Merino and all wool socks;
500 dozen satinet and jean pants;
500 dozen dark and cottonade pants;
500 dozen hickory and check shirts;
500 dozen calico and white dress shirts;
500 dozen overalls and jumpers;

Black and fancy silk cravats, neckties, silk handkerchiefs, suspenders, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Pre-sale low by

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R. S. LLOYD & CO.,
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Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 47:tf

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With or without iron frames, have, in their new scale and improved action, a power and compass of tone equal to the grand, with the beauty and durability of the square piano. The press and first music masters have justly pronounced them equal if not superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand the action of any climate.

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Five stops, in rosewood cases, $160; 8 stops, do. do., $180; 8 stops, with percussion, $225; 12 stops, do., do., $250; 12 stops do., size larger $300; 15 stops, do. do., $375. Each instrument warranted to give satisfaction or purchase money refunded.

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The Piano came to hand, and in first rate order. It is a beautiful instrument.—LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.

John Hewitt, of Carthage, New York, who has had one of the Horace Waters Pianos, writes as follows:—"A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1858. My piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more—they will be more popular than any other make."

We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our seminary—one of which has been severely tested for three years—and we can testify to their good quality and durability.—WOOD & GLADONY, Mount Carroll, Ill.

H. WATERS, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having used one of your pianofortes for two years past I have found it a very superior instrument.—ALONZO GRAY, Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary.

Rev. Mr. Haynes writes as follows:—Preston Hollow, N. Y., July 28th, 1858. MR. WATERS—Dear Sir: I received the Melodeon, safe and in good order; am well pleased with the external appearance and the tone also. I hope I shall have occasion to order one or two more the present season.

Tioga, N. Y., July 28th 1858. HORACE WATERS, Esq.—Sir: The Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satisfactory, and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very liberal terms on which you furnished it, and for the very honorable manner in which you have fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, all that you promised. Very respectfully yours, &c., J. L. SMITH.

The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place.—JAMES L. CLARKE, Charleston, Va.

The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for your liberal discount—will do all I can for you in these parts—Rev J. M. MCCORMICK, Tarquesville, S. C.

The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family. Accept my thanks for your promptness.—ROBERT COOPER, Waterbury, Bradford Co., Pa.

Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our county.—THOMAS A. LATHAM, Campbelton, Ga.

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Warerooms No. 333 Broadway, New York.

MARINE HOSPITAL,
Port Townsend, June 22, 1858.

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DR. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself, too, with the hope that an experience of sixteen years in the practice of his profession, both private and hospital, together with a thorough medico-chirurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a diploma to that effect, will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.

Letters addressed

P. M. O'BRIEN, M.D.,
Port Townsend,
will be duly acknowledged. 17:tf