PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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TERMS—ALWAYS IN ALVANA

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

The following exquisite morecau, which we hink well worth republishing—having published tonce before—is selected from among the many seattiful things to be found in "Bitter-Sweet," beautint tange to be found in Discer-wind the as a volume from the pen of J. G. Holland, better known as "Timothy Titcomb." Ruth, one of the characters of the poem, kneels at the side of her baby-nephew scradle, and as she attempts to

her baby-nephew's cradle, and as she attempts in lall him to aloop, thus discourses; What is the little one thinking about? Very wonderful things, no doabt; Unwritten listory, Unightomable mystery! Tet be langhe and cries, and cast and drinks. And chuckles, and crows, and nods, and winks And chuckles, and crows, and substantial warped by colle, and wet by tears, Panetared by pins, and tortured by fears, Our little nephew will lose two years; And he il never know. Where the summers go—He need not laugh, for he! If hid it so.

He need not laugh, for he if and it so.

Who can tell what a baby thinks?

Who can follow the gossamer links

By which the mannikin feels his way
Out from the shore of the great unknown,
Blind, and wailing, and alone,
Into the light of day 7—
Out from the shore of the unknown sen,
Tossing in pitital agony—
Of the unknown sea that reels and rolls,
Specked with the barks of little souls:
Barks that were launched on the other side,
And slipped from Heaven on an ebbing tide!

And slipped from Heaven on an ebbing tide!

What does be think of his mother's eyes?

What does be think of his mother's hair?

What of the cradle-roof that files

Forward and backward through the air?

What does he think of his mother's breast!

Bare and beautiful, smooth and white,

Secking it ever with fresh delight—

Cup of his life and couch of his rest?

What does he think when ber quick embrace

Presses his hand and baries his face,

Deep where the heart-throbs sink and swell

With a tenderness she can never tell,

Though she marmur the words

Of all the birds—

Werds she has learned to marmur well?

Now he thinks he'll go to sleep: I can see the shadow creep Oyee his eyes, in soft cellpse. Orer his brow and over his lips, Out to his little flages tips. Softly sinking, down he goes! Down he goes! down he goes!

DEFORE THE BAIN.
We knew it would rain, for all the worn
A spirit on slender ropes of mist
Was lowering its golden backets down
Into the vapory amethyst

Of marshes and swamps and dismal feas— Scooping the dew that lay in the flowers, Dipping the jewels out of the sea, To sprinkle them over the land in showers.

We knew it would rain, for the poplars showed The white of their leaves, the amber grain Shrank in the wind—and the lighting now Islangled in tremulous skeins of rain.

AFTER THE EAIN.

The supshine pours an airy flood;
And on the church a dizzy vane
The ancient cross is bathed in blood.

From out the dripping ivy leaves,
Antiquely carved, and gray and high,
A dormer, facing westward, looks
Upon the village like an eye.

A NATIONAL ACROSTIC.

Green grows the sod of many a Southern plain O'er freenien's graves in freedom's battles slain Doomed by stern fate to fall; but not in vain. G or recense of the fall; Described by stern fate to fall; Described by stern fate to fall; Described ones that once their volces cheer and sad the hearts by loving the endeared. And sad true, their names shall ever shire amounts accordance to the control of th Burt of Joseph War and Spanish a ruin planned of the rodening guest Columbia's ruin planned of the rodening state of the ration's life, Nor desaund of danger from internal strife. In Thee, Oh'l God, we hambly place our trust oh! grant thy blessing to uploid the just, Nor suffer Freedom's throne to fall to dust!

Some men keep savage dogs around their houses, so 'that the hungry poor who stop to "get a bite" may get it outside of the door.

A Vagary of Fortune.

We claim some credit for the novelty and originality of the following remarks, namely, that there frequently occur, in real life, incidents much more singular than any that the most fertile imagination ever supplied to the pages of romance. We, however, claim still more credit, and we suspect the reader will think with a trifle more reason, for the following illustration of the truth of this observation.

On the west side of the bay of Machrimore, on the south side of Cantyre, there stands a small farm house, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the beach.

In the year 1774, this house, and farm adjoining, was tenanted by a man of the name of Duncan M'Allister and his wife. Duncan was a poor but decent and indus-trious man, much respected in the country for his integrity, and for his quiet and civil

for his integrity, and for his quiet and civil demeanor.

Duncan, however, had a severe struggle with the world. His farm was avery small and very wretched one; while his rent was neither the one nor the other. It was, in short, with great difficulty that Duncan could make a living of it, even with all the assistance he could obtain from a wife not less industrious than himself. But Duncan looked confidently forward to better days, and not without reason. Four years provious to the period at which our story commences, his son, an only child—a young man of steady habits and excellent disposition—had gone out to the East Indies, in

commences, his son, an only child—a young man of steady habits and excellent disposition—had gone out to the East Indies, in the humble capacity of a grutleman's servant, and there fallen into some little way of business, in which he was doing so well that he had been enabled to remit to his parents twenty pounds per annum, for the last three years of the period above-named. It was, then, to this source—to the duteous disposition of his som—that Duncan trusted for an improvement of his own condition, and with each succeeding year did his trust in this son's proeperity and alial affection become more and more conding; for, with each succeeding year, came an addition of ten pounds to the preceding year's remittance, with an assurance that this latter should always be proportioned—in other words, go on increasing with the success of the donor. And, accordingly, for several years this was the case, till the sum, from twenty had risen to ninety pounds.

With his last remittance, Duncan's son.

to ninety pounds.

With his last remittance, Duncan's son, whose name was John, informed his parents that he was getting, on so rapidly and prosperously, that he hoped, in a few years, to be able to return to his own-country, and

dependent man.

This was a communication but little calculated to prepare his parents for the following letter which they received from him
about nine months afterwards. It was dated

about nine months afterwards. It was dated from Bhurtpore:

"After all my boasting, my dear father," so ran the letter in question, "what will be your grief and amazement to learn that I am, at this moment, not worth a single rnpee—that I am, in short, a ruined man.

"A seoundrel of the name of Novogod—Christian Novogod—a Swede, with whom I entered into partnership, has plundered me of all I had.

"Having left this fellow—one of the smoothest-tongued, most plausible, and mot deceptive rascals Lever met with—incharge of my store at Bhurtpore, while I was on a trafficking expedition into the interior, in quest of gunus and ivory, he took advantage of my store as the burtpore, while I was on a trafficking expedition into the interior, in quest of gunus and ivory, he took advantage of my absence, which extended to nearly two months, to sell off all my goods at whatever they would bring, pocketed the money, and decumped.

"I have since understood that the villain has left this quarter of the world, find cone to Egypt. But, wherever he has gone to, I have little chance of even falling in with him, and still less of recovering any part of my property. That is gone beyond all redemption.

"The loss I have statemed by this secondard I cannot estimate at less than from!

of my property. That is gone beyond all redemption.

The loss I have sustained by this scoundrel I cannot estimate at less than from 20,000 to 210,000.

"This is a sovere blow, my dear father; but its most distressing consequence, in my view of it, is its depriving me of the power of further assisting you. This is what pains me most.

"It grieves me to a.d., that the agony and anxiety of milid to which this cruel misforture has subjected me, has thrown me it on under every day becoming less and less able to atruggle against the enervating influences of the climate of this country, and have, therefore, determined on re-

day after, he was sented in the parlor of the elergyman.

"You have a son in the East Indies?" said the elergyman.

"I have!" was the reply of the former.

"Winst of him?" he added anxiously.

"You shall hear," said the minister.

"Some time ago the ship off our coast in distress. The people hastened down to the shore to render what little assistance they could to the unfortunate crew when the catastrophe, which they forceave, should have happened. The ill-gated vissuel struke on, and deeply, lodged herself in the quicksards.

Enormous reas.

PUGET SOUND HERALD
CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

[FROM WILSON'S TALES OF THE BORDERS.]
A Vagary of Fortune.
We claim some credit for the novelty and originality of the following remarks, sunnelly, that there frequently occur, in real life, incidents much more singular than any life, incidents much more singular than any it could now exist for an instant on board. it could now exist for an instant on board that unfortunate ship, even suppose it could have kept its hold and footing on her deck —which were impossible—as, from he staking sideways in the sand, the former sloped at an angle of nearly forty-five de-

—which were impossible—as, from her sinking sideways in the sand, the former sloped at an angle of nearly forty-five degrees.

"Anxious, most anxious were the people to render the miserable sufferers assistance; but they could do little. They had no boat; and, indeed, no boat could have lived a moment in the tremendous surf that was then breaking on the shore. Nothing could they do, then, but watch on the beach, to see whether the waves would bring any of the ill-fated crew to the shore in whom there might still be life. But they looked in vain for any such occurrence as this. The waves would give up none of their victims. At length, however, they saw a human head, peering, now and then, above the white foam of the sea, and advancing and receding with the approaching and retiring waves.

"Satisfied, after a moment's observation, that the object they saw was indeed the head of a human being, some bold fellow, watching an opportunity, rushed into the water close by the floating object, caught the breast of a man's coat, and, by an exertion of superhuman strength, the result of the excitement of the moment, dragged him to the shore. He was brought to my manse. The body exhibited no perceptible signs of life; but, on tearing open the waistcoat, and placing my land on the heart, I felt it feelply beating. I had soon the satisfaction of seeing success attend our efforts. The unfortunate sufferer began to breathe nudibly, though, for a time, by irregular and convulsive respirations. Satisfied that he was now in a fair way of receivery, I, after leaving some instructions with my wife as to the management of her patient during my absence, hastened again to the beach to see whether I could not find any other object on which to exercise my humanity. But there were none; not one. All had perished; and, of the unfortunate vessel herself, no trace remained but in the loose spars and rigging with which the shore was streved. The hull had entirely disappeared.

disappeared.
"On returning home, I found my patient,

shore was strewed. The hull had entirely disappeared.

"On returning home, I found my patient, though still in a feeble and exhausted state, so far recovered as to be sitting in an armchair before the fire, and able to give senue account of himself. This account stated that be was a foreigner, which, indeed, his language at once discovered, atthough he spoke English with tolerable fluency. That he was a passenger in the ship which had just been wrecked, and that he was on his way to England on a mercantile speculation. This was the substance of all that the stranger chose to communicate, and nothing farther regarding him was asked.

"For several days, I and my wife showed the unfortunate man every attention in our power. We tended him day and night; for, during all this time, he continued in a very weakly condition, and, so far from any improvement taking place beyond the point of convalescence he had attained immediately after his resuscitation, he seemed to be retrograding—to be sinking daily under the exhaustion which his late accident had induced. He became feverish, and his slembers were disturbed, apparently, by frightful dreams; the last a natural co-sequence, as his benefactors thought, of the perlis he had just escaped. But we could diring his sleep oftener bore reference to other matters than his shipwreck, although this last was occasionally alluded to, in the ravings of the sufferer.

"What these other matters were, however, neither I nor my wife could at all make out; but it was evident they were things that pressed heavily on the mind of the unfortunate man. In the meantime, he gradually became weaker and weaker, antil it was swident that he had not long to live. Becoming sensible of this himself, the dying unan asked if there was any clergyuan in the neighborhood who would wish him:

"I told him, what he had not yet been informed of, that I was a clergyman.

"I told him, what he had not yet been informed of, that I was a clergyman.

"I would wish, said he, to speak one private word with you, sir,

"I told him, what he had not yet been informed of, that I was a clergyman.

"I would wish, said he, 'to speak one private word with you, sir, before you shall speak to me our neitigons subjects.

"Surely, surely, my good friend,' resided it.

mistortupe has subjected me, has thrown me it is usuch a weakly state of health, that I find myself every day becoming less and Less able to struggle against the energating influences of the climate of this country, and have, therefore, determined on returning home, for my prospects here are entirely ruined.

"In about eighteen months, therefore, from this date, you may expect to see me, if God shall spare me. But, O dear father, how different our circumstances will be from what I one anticipated. I expected to come home to you a rich man; in place of that, I shall come to you as poor as I let you, 'Ke, &c, &c.

We will not detain the reader by any attempt at describing the effect of this letter on poor. M'Allister and his wife, but proceed with our story.

It was about fifteen months after this that M'Allister received a letter from the minister of the parish of —, in Ayrshire, requesting him to come instantly to his manse, where he would hear of some thing which greatly concerned him. He complied. In the afternoon of the second day after, he was seated in the parlor of the clergyman.

"You have a son in the East Indies?" said the elergyman.

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"You have a son in the East Indies?" said the elergyman.

"You have a son in the parlor of the clergyman.

"You have here he would hear of some atonement; and, I trust, will procure of the letter of the parish of the proper has been down to the shore to render what little assistance they could to the unfortunate orew when the eatastrophe, which they foresaw, should have happened. The ill-fatted resists struck or, and deeply, ledged hereelf in the quickwards. Enormous seas,

wicket."

The farmer, who had, as yet, been searcely able to open his mouth, stood enveloped in wonder, searcely believing that he was beyond the precincts of the land of

dreams.

In about three months after, Mr. M'Allister's son arrived from the East Indies. He entered his father's house, as he believed, a beggar, heartless and sorrowful. Need we describe his joy when the circumstance we have just related came to his knowledge? We need not. The reader's conception of it will be sufficiently vivid without it.

Brutality Justly Punished.

At the period of the story we are now about to relate, the little cottage to which we here allude was inhabited by a widow named R ddel, and an only child, a son, of about thirteen yours of age.

Mrs. Riddel's hu-band, who was now dead several years, was a poor but most industrious and pions man, who wrought at such country work as the neighborhood afforded. His goins were, it will readily be believed, but moderate; yet a frugal, abstemious, and exceedingly temperate life enabled him to purchase the cottage he inhabited, with the garden attached to it; and, in time, to add to these possessions a cow. But, beyond this, the poor but worthy man was not permitted to increase his store. Death cut short his days, and left the widow and her zon to reap the benefit of his prudeace and industry; and no small matter was this found when there was none other to assist them. The cow, the cottage, and the garden were to thom great riches. And thankful to her God was the widow for the mercies He had bestowed on her; not the least of which was the happiness she found in her boy, who was to her all that she could spirit. James was, indeed, such a sun as a mother might well be proud of. He was mild, dutiful, yet bold and active, and gave promise of being more than usually handsome. He loved his mother with the most sincere and devoted affection, and, though only in his thirteenth year, carned nearly the wages of a full-grown man; and if any one had seen the delight and exultation expressed in his mother's lap, they would 'have felt assured that these were the happiest moments of his life.

Thus, when with the little property she possessed, and the earnings of her son.

oyo, as he poured his weekly wages into his mother's lap, they would 'have felt assured that these were the happiest moments of his life.

Thus, what with the little property she possessed, and the carnings of her son. Widow Riddel's lonely cottage presented as pleasing a picture of confort, in an humble way, as might anywhere be seen; nor could by happier beings be found within the county—we might extend it to the kingdom—than the worthy vidow and her son. But inscrutable are the ways of Providence—dark and inscrutable, indeed, since they permitted all this humble happiness to be blighted in an instant, and ruin and desolation to overtake its unoffending possessors.

It was on a fine summer afterioon, in the year 1740, about two months after the battle of Culloden, that Widow Riddel, as she sat knitting stockings on the little rustic seat in the garden, which her son had made for her accommodation, and while the former was busily employed beside her in putting some seeds into the ground, happening to look down into the little strath or valley that lay almost immediately before the cottage, saw what was to her a very unusual and alarming sight. This was a party of dragoons. She had heard much of the cruchies and atrodities that had been perpetrated by the government troops on the persons and property of the insurgents, whose hopes had been lad prostrate at Culloden; and she was not ignorant of the military despot; sam which generally prevailed over the kingdom in consequence of that victory. But she had yet to learn, and the lesson was now to be taught her by fearful experience, how indiscriminating was the vengeance of the ruthless and sangulnary raffans to whom the power of inflicting chastisenent had been on made plain enough. In a moment after she exclaimed—

"This was son made plain enough. In a moment after she exclaimed—

"The way and was an and the dear the can they be wantin."

Next minute, the dragoons were in front of the cottage; when one of them dismounted, and advancing towards the widow, in-

here! What in a'the earth can they be wantin?"

Next minute, the dragoons were in front of the cottage; when one of them disnounted, and advancing towards the widow, inquired if there were any rebels skulking thereabouts.

"Oh no, sir, no," replied the terrified woman; "there's naebody o' that kind in this quarter, I assure you.

"Well, well, so much the better, good woman, for both you and them; buit, I say, we're starving of hunger, old girl; can ye let's have something to cut.""

"Blithely, air, blithely." rejoined poor Mrs. Riddol, delighted to find matters taking so amicable a turn. "I hacon muckle, sire, but yo're welcome to what I hae." And she bustled into the cottage, and, with the assistance of her son, brought out a quantity of otten cakes, cheese, and sweet milk, ow which the soldiors made a hearty meal.

Now, after this kindness of, the widow's, or even without it, into whose head oe heart but that of an incarnate flend, or mouster in human shape, could it have statered to do her a mischief? Yet such a wretch was

Some neighbors were called in to attest it; and, in the midst of my prayers, he died. Here is the will, sir; it is in favor of your son, with the bills enclosed in it. He recollected the full name of his partner's fatcher, and it was thus that I discovered you. Do you recollect the name of your son's partner?"

"Christian Novorgod," replied the farmer.

"The same," responded the clergyman.

"The and it is right, and as it should be. By this," he continued, "I may reclaim a host of Atheists. It is thus that our Great Father justifies his ways even at intervals of centerice; that, suffice, the darkness raised by the clouds of men's doubts, he may hold forth a shining light, whose radiations may reach far lands and far times, to comfort the faithful and reclaim the wicked."

The farmer, who had, as yet, been scarcely able to open his mouth, stood enveloped in wonder, scarcely believing that he was beyond the precincts of the land of dreams.

ruin.

On the following day the widow expired; and, on the 4th thereafter, her son followed her remains to the grave. But he returned not again. At the conclusion of the ceromony he suddenly disappeared, and no one knew whither he had gone. Days, weeks, menths and years passed away; but no intelligence ever reached the neighborhood of what destiny had befallen the orphan how.

"Don't you repent it?"
"Repent what?" said the ruffian, fiercely.
"Repent such a matter as that? No, I glory in it!"

"Repent such a matter as that: 10, 1, 2007, in it."

"Then, villain!" said the youth, unshea(hing his sword, "know that that woman was my mother; and since you do not repent the deed, you shall die for it. Draw and defend yourself."

The dragoon sprang to his feet—a combet ensued; and, after two or three passes, the latter was stretched lifeless on the floor.

"Had you repented," said the youth, looking towards the corpse as he sheathed his sword, "I would have left you in the hands of your God; but since you did not, I have made myself the instrument of II is vengeance."

Young Riddel afterwards rose to the rank of Cantain in the British service, and greatly

Not long since, a Confederate soldier re-State line dividing Kentucky from Tennes-see. The first business he attended to was that of marrying the girl he left behind him when he started out to seek the bubble

received the villain made no rophy, but down the poor rooms for confidenced in the poor rooms for confidence and the poor rooms for confidence and the poor rooms for confidence and the poor rooms for the poor rooms for the poor rooms for confidence and the confidence and the confidence and the poor rooms for rooms for the poor rooms for roo

The army correspondent of the Houlton Times relates an incident of Camp life, showing the precedity of a youth of sixteen, the son of a General on a visit to his father on the field. On one occasion, when the General's, purse was getting low, he remarked that he should be obliged to draw on his banker for some money.

"How much do you want, father?" said the hoy.

"I think Labell send for a course hum.

"I think I shall send for a couple hun-

telligence ever reached the neighborhood of what destiny had befallen the orphan boy.

Thirteen years after this, the famous battle of Minden was fought by Prince Perdinand against the French. True; but what has that to do with the story of the widow and her son?

Patience, good reader, and you shall hear Associated with the army of Prince Perdinand, there was a large body of British horse under Lord George Sackville; and these shared in the dangers and glory of the victory. On the evening of the day on which the battle was fought, a party of these dragoons were assembled in a tavern, where they were bossting bouldy, in their cups, of the feats they had performed, when one of them, striking that able fercely with his clenched fist, swore that, when he was in Scotland, he had done a more meritorious thing than any of them.

"Why, starving an old witch in Nithselac, to be sure," replied the follow. "We first, you see—for there was a party of us—att up all she had, and then I paid the reckoming by shooting her cow and riding down her greens."

"And don't you repent it?" exclaimed a young soldier, suddenly rising from his seat at the upper end of the apartment and approaching the speaker, sie be put the question. "Don't you repent it?"

"Repent such a matter as that? No, I glory is possible the such as matter as that? No, I glory is possible the such as matter as that? No, I glory is possible to such the such as matter as that? No, I glory is possible to such the such as matter as that? No, I glory is possible the such as matter as that? No, I glory is possible to such a matter as that? No, I glory is possible to such a matter as that? No, I glory is possible to such a matter as that? No, I glory is possible to such a matter as that? No, I glory is possible to such a matter as that? No, I glory is possible to such a matter as that? No, I glory is possible to such a matter as that? No, I glory is possible to such a matter as that? No, I glory is possible to such a matter as that? No, I glory is possible to such a ma

A person abusing another to Charles Russell, said he was so insufferably dull that if you said a good thing he did not understand it. "Pray, sir," said Russell, "did you ever try him?"

Reading One's Own Obituary.

Reading One's Own Obituary.

The tenure of the Major Generalship of Massachusetts, like that of a good many officers in that ancient Commonwealth, is for life or during good behavior. The Boston Transcript says that one of them lived death gave, as a sentiment at a public dinner. "The memory of our late-Major General—may he be eternally rewarded in Heaven for his everlasting services on earth." Judge of the surprise of the author of this toast, on learning, the next day, that the report was false, and the veteran officer still alive.

This reminds us of an occurrence that took place in the same State some years ago. In the days of old Mycall, the publisher of the Newburyport Herald a journal still alive and flourishing,) the shariff, of old Essex, Philip Bagley, had been, asked several times to pay up his arrears of subscription. At last he one day told Mycall that he would certainly "hand over" the next morning, as sure as he lived. "You don't get your money to-morrow, you may be sure I sin dead," said he.

"The morrow came and passed, but, no money. Judge of the sheriff's feelings when, on the morning of the day after; he opened his Herald, and saw announced the lamented decease of Philip Bagley; Essex; with an obituary notice attached, giving the deceased credit for a good many excellent traits of character, but adding that he had one fault very much to be deplored: he was not punctual in paying the printer. Bagley, without waiting for breakfast, started for the Herald office. On the way it struck him as singular that none of had many friends and acquaintances he insecued to be surprised to see him. They much have read their morning paper. Was it possible they cared so little about him as it passible they cared so little about him as it have forgotten that he was no more? Full of perturbation, he entered the printing office, to deny that he was no more? Full of perturbation, he entered the facestous colors." It hought you were defunct."

"Certainly I do. What is there strange shout it?"

"Ah; nothing, I suppose; only one would think there must have been considerable negro equality practiced by the white people of the South, as well as those of the North."

The Lords of the Admiralty have published a warning to the English sailors sering in the Alabama and other English pirates, that their course will involve the loss of pay and the claim for pension.

try him?"

A young man named Neck has recently been married to Miss Heels. They are now, therefore, literally tied neck and heels together.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Enggest Circulation.

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without delay, should be handed in our or before Wednesday of each week.

We shall be uleased to furnish masters of vessels and others autward bound, with files of the Henalm, on application

L. P. FISHER.

of the PUGET SOUND HERALD are ope obusts of the Front Sourch Heralds are open titions on all questions of public policy and in-e advocacy of all sides of every question shall rd; but such communications as are not of a

Legal Tender Notes received at par for

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T. Thursday Evening, June 4, 1868.

ast week, we received from Mr. A. P. Delin, of Seattle, a famous washing machine, styled the May Queen. We had been for some weeks exg it, and indulged the flattering anticipation on it came to hand, we should be able to take in washing, and open a laundry in oppo-sition to the Chinaman round the corner. But we have been sadly disappointed in its performance, after a trial, and have concluded to let ation in peace. From the attering encomiums we had seen in the "lying manuring oncomment we use uses in the yield newspapers, we supposed it was only necessary to poke a dirty shirt in a hole somewhere about the enachine, turn a wheel, and prestol out it would pop, ready washed, starched, froned and aired, to be laid away in the drawer or instantly arred, to be laid away in the drawer or instantly adorn the person of its owner. But no; it don't do any such thing. It is necessary first to seak and seap the clothes, then put a bashel of them, more or less, into the place assigned for them, and, after stirring them up vigorously for awhile with a wooden shovel into which a number of holes are hered, and which teams than a miner of holes are bored, and which tosses them against al parallel wooden rollers, they are reto the receptacle termed the wringer. Here they zed with a screw, who to be hung out to dry. But we didn't intend to describe it. Those who want them-and we heartily recommend them to such bachelors as rarely indulge in the luxury of a clean shirt mend them to such bachelors ain all needful information from A. P. Dolin, at Seattle.

MORALS OF THE NOBILITY. - Biographies of the the outry of Great Britain and Ireland are not lacking in scenes that would be deemed dis-graceful to the most obscure families of the United States. The third son of the late Earl of Dundonald has been for years trying to establish the illegitimacy of his two elder brothers,—or, in other words, trying to prove his own mother a prostuste—in order to secure to himself the Eardon. This high-minded aspirant to titled honors in a captain in the Royal Navy. The reputation of his mother is nothing to him. For eathing a suspicion of a mother's or a sister's hastity, many a man has paid the forfeit of his life in this country; in Great Britain the easy virtue of the higher classes is a common topic for vulgar tongues.

THE 5-20 LOAN. -The 5 20 government bonds are so called from the fact that the Government has the right to redeem them in gold in five years, or it may let them run twenty years. The to of interest on them is six per cent. payable pons and registered, at the option of the pur-

NACHESS HOTEL -This hotel, after being cle for some months, has been again opened. Dur-ing the past few days it has undergone a cleansing and renovation that were much needed, and travelers and sojourners may now be assured that they will find cleanliness, comfort, and pal-atable and wholesome food in abundance awaitassor and woncesome root in acundance awar-ing them there. Its reopening has been urgently demanded for some time, and it is now leased by one who will richly merit the patronage of the public. We commend the Nachess Hotel and its new lessee to the public generally.

Paris correspondent of the New York Times that there is a general belief in Paris that the Em-peroy fiels that he has made a mistake in America in proposing mediation. The writer acros tion were, as recent developments have amply confirmed, based upon the supposed invitation of the Democratic party of the North." The deconservative leaders," of whom Lord Lyons speaks, have been completely foiled in their trea-aonable designs.

been held for members of Congress, the political complexion of the next U. S. House of Repreocrais, 74; giving an Administration majority of 12. To this must be added 3 from Vermont; 3 from West Virginia; 3 from California; and 1 from Notell's (deceased) district in Missourier in the modell's (deceased) district in Missourier in the model. land are true to themselves, the next Con-will be all right.

THE FLYING MIST.—This favorite schooner re-

s, and adjourned; a third Convention is called for Monday next, 8th inst., at Tumwater The Union Convention, on the second day of its sitting, the 26th olt., nominated Mr. J. O. Ray-

nor for Delegate on the eighth ballot. The Den peratic Convention met on the 28th, and, after nominating Mr. George E. Cole, completed their labors and adjourned on the following day. The first named nominee, we are told, is a Methodist preacher, who, becoming tired of his religiou calling, has taken up politics for a livelihood; the second is known as a storekeeper at Walla Walla and a pliant tool of the enemies of the Govern ment. Beyond the narrow compass of a few of residence, both are unknown; indeed, we believe it would be difficult, if not impossible, to select two men for this position so obscure, or rhose antecedents are so little known. Were that the object of the Conventions, as we are lieve it was, they have succeeded to a charm. The nominees have left no tracks in the ourney of life, thus far; therefore we canno pronounce them good, bad, or indifferent. Per haps this may be deemed an advantage likely to naps this may be deemed an advantage harry or insure success; we shall see. En passant, we may remark that the Oregonian, which has better opportunities of knowing these men than we have, first endorses Mr. Cole as a sound Union man, and, two days later, charges him with having changed his sentiments to suit the views of the Copperheads and Secessionists of Columbia River. Of course, in canvassing the Territory, Mr. Cole will have different sentiments for differ-

ent localities, if our contemporary speaks truly Columbia Lancaster has taken upon himself the task of showman, and will be here in a few days to exhibit and expatiate upon the characte Now, that we have serious objections to both of these candidates, it were vain for us to attempt to disguise. We have been disappointed in the choice of both Conventions The magnitude of the interests of Puget Sound demand at least that a man acquainted with those interests, and sensible of the wants of our citizens, should be chosen to represent them in Congress. Both of these men are unknown and strangers to our interests and our people. None here know them; none here know their qualifications or merits. That they are equally ignorant, we cannot doubt.
Unless some man takes the field who is known to and stands well with our people, we feel warranted in an ing that one half the vote of Puget Sound

will not be drawn out in the coming election This being the case, we look forward with much anxiety for the resu t of the Tumwater Convention. Should that body make no nomine it is thought it will not, there will be a good chance for an independent candidate, with a fair prospect of defeating both of the above nominees. If the Tumwater Convention nominate a popular man, one well known on Puget Sound, and Mr. Raynor could be induced to withdraw, we should entertain no doubt of his triumph over Mr. Cole. We might name several men of unquestioned loyalty, who possess not only the highest mental qualifications, but who enjoy in an eminent de-gree the confidence and esteem of our citizens, whose success in such an event-would be certain. Without some change of this character, we fear that Mr. Cole, notwithstanding his very objec-tionable sentiments and lack of qualifications,

FORTUNES MADE AND LOST .- The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following instances of the hazard of mercantile transa during war times: An invoice of 600 bales cotton was consigned to this market, on English secount. It was sold at 98 cents per pound, and the seller at once engaged his exchange for re-mittance. Before the transactions were comcluded, the turn came, and both cotton and exchange came down. The buyer of the cotton by drafts on banking houses. The gold in which the interests on these bonds is paid is derived from receipts for customs, revenues, the sale of stamps, etc., which is much in excess of the interest on the funded dahe. was not able to take it, but the buyer of the exebrated manufacturer bought of a very clever speculator 800 bales cotton for forward delivery at a high price, say 88 cents. Cotton went down. down, down, every day, and the manufacturer warms into a panic. So he settles his contract by paying over to the fortunate operator a check

will be elected.

THE MILITARY FORCE OF CANADA.—The result of the outburst of martial order and patriotism in Canada at the time of the Trent affair, when war with the United States was apprehended, and all loyal Canadians capable of doing military duty were called upon to organize for the defense of their homes, is the addition of 13,070 volunteers with the carried to the control of the

service of his country-no matter what that life

WELCOME IN SEATTLE. -Col. Wallace, our late THE FLYING MIST.—This favorite schooner re-turned to Stellacoom vesterday, after an absence of some weeks. We anderstand that upwards of six hundred head of cattle are awaiting ship.

Seattle. On Friday evening they entertained him wish a ball, which proved one of the most agreesable "hoe downs" he ever participated in. It is "Chronicle states that this steamer has returned to San Francisco. No influention is given of the Scattle frier da with reluctance. of six hundred near of cettle are awaring sup-ment by her from this place. She will load this evening for Whatcon, whence she will return immediately for another load, Capt. Thompson has his summer, a work leid out for him,

EMIGRANTS COMING:

From various sources we have had informa on of the coming of emigrants to Puget Sound this year, and we cannot doubt that this county will receive a fair share of them. Last fall we received a letter from Illinois, stating that intending emigrants were then busily employed constructing wagons with which to cross the

Plains this year; and since then, we have been informed from time to time of their progress.

A few days since, we received a letter from an intelligent acquaintance, dated Rockford, Ill., ne thirty others, would leave that place about the 1st of May, "to seek a more peaceful home on the Pacific slope of our once peerless country; leaving civil discord, disorganization of trade and commerce, &c., far behind in the dim dis-tance of two thousand milea." Speaking of the weather in Illinois, the writer says: "there is nothing but a rapid succession of fierce winds, frosty, stormy nights, and foul, disagreeable days;" enough, we should suppose, to make one like him, who has had a taste of our delightful climate, sigh to return to it. In a postcript he adds: "We expect a welcome when we reach you, for there will be a number of matchless unyou, for there will be a number of matchiess un-matched girls in the company." If they do not meet with a welcome, then there is no gallantry in bachelors. But this will be good news for some of our bachelor friends, who should not fail to profit by it. The least they can do will be to cross the mountains, about the end of Au-gust next, and escort the fair strangers to the end of their long and wearisome journey. We trust this duty will not be neglected. The writer above alluded to is known to many

ot our citizens. Last summer he made a pede trian tour through California and Oregon, traversing upwards of nine hundred miles of cour try, and, on his return to this county, he announced that he preferred this locality to any he had visited. Shortly afterwards he departed for had valted. Shortly alterwards he departed for his home in Illinois, as he said, to bring out his family. This he is now doing. Being a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and having made olf acquainted by travel and observation the climate, soil, &c., of this coast, he will sless exert an influence with the emigrants that will induce many to join his party. Let people, then, be prepared to welcome them,

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

By the mail of Monday last we received from By the man of monoay has we received from the energetic news agent, J. Stratman, of San Francisco, Harper's Weekly of April 25th; Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of April 25th and May 2d; New York Illustrated News of April 25th; Forney's War Press of April 18th; New 20th; Forney's war Frees of April 18th; New York, Tribunes and Hersdal of April 18th; N.Y. Caucasian of April 18th; Missouri Republican of April 14th; Baltimore Weekly Sun of April 18th; Baston Weekly Journal of April 18th; and the Irish American of April 18th and 25th. See the remainder of Stratman's list in the advertisement on the last page.

From Capt. John Mullan, U. S. A., we have eccived the American Railroad Journal of March 28th, containing a communication from Capt. Mullan on the subject of the Walla Walla Railroad, for which he solicits subscriptions. He Railroad, for which he solicits subscriptions. He gives a rosy description of the Walla Walla region, and speaks encouragingly of the contem-lated road. The act of incorporation is also

We have received the speech of E. J. C. Kewen, late member of the California Legisla-

Koweh, late memoer of the Camorina acquesiture, on the war and its issues.

To Capt. Finch, of the Anderson, we are indebted for Victoria and California papers; and to Capt. E. H. Tucker for a slip containing the gratifying intelligence of the capture of Vicksourg. Both have our thanks

OLD LEATHER.—A patent has lately been taken out in England for the manufacture of a new ar-ticle to be used for belting, the uppers of shoes, and various other purposes for which pure leather

The source of these statements is such as to throw doubt on their accuracy.

may have been—should have a Christian burial.

If no chaplain, or friend, can be found to read the burial service at the grave of a soldier, the General commanding will perform that sad duty bimself."

A MANYLAND PATHIOL.—The pay roll of Co. B. Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers, as returned to the Treasury Department, has the following declaration set opposite the name of James Kennedy: "Will not receive pay for his services, having joined for the good of the cause and not for pay." Against which declaration the paymaster had noted "never paid." Three times three for Kennedy.

cause of her departure,

MRS. SMITH ON THE PASHIONS. By Aunt Mary.
[WRITTEN FOR THE PURIT SOUND HERALD.]

Dear me! these fashions will be the death of me yet. It's jest worry, worry, all the time, to keep up with 'em. I wish, sometimes, that I and if they didn't git a piece of my mind, ther

my name's not Jerusha Smith.

Now that's my darter, July Ann, wouldn't give me a moment's peace till she got a hoop onto me. It took me a monstrous while to come to it, but at last I bought a skiliton, and now I go sailin' round, lookin' about five times bigger'n I it, but at last I bought a skiliton, and now I go sailin' round, lookin' about five times bigger'n I ever did in my life afore. I'm bligged to go round narrer places, whar I used to go through; I burn my dress, or teir it, every time I come nigh the stove, in the kitchen; but then I'm fashlonable, and what's the diff-rence? I'm expectin' every day, though, to see hoops go out of fashlon, and then away goes by two-and-a-half, that I paid for hat skiliton. It's allers the way; jest when a body is a thinkin' that they're a gittin' to the top notch of fashlon, it charges; stift they find theirselves clare behind the times. But thar's one thing consolin' about hoops; the I dies hang to 'em powerfully. The men try to raise a breezo about them goin' out of fashlon, but it don't effect nothin', and they drop it. My daffer, July Ann, accordin' to my notions, is a leetle too bad in sich matters. I hat gal, I do believe, keeps Josiah (that's her par) a poor man, jist a buyin' of her fine things. Now, when I was a gal, and after Josiah and me was married, if I could jist sticaliker truck enough for one Sanday dress, and linsey for an every day one, I felt sai I was as well fixed as a queen, for a year, at least. But now, Is sakes! gals turn up their noses at caliker and linsey, or an every day one, I felt sai If was as well fixed as a queen, for a year, at least. But now, Is sakes! gals turn up their noses at caliker and linsey, and my July Ann wouldn't be ketched with sich a dress on as her mother wore on her weddin' day, no more'n nothin'.

I'll tell you what that gal done not long ago. You see, she'd, bin wantin' what she called a

with sich a dress on as her mother wore on her weddin' day, no more'n nothin'.

I'll tell you what that gal done not long ago. You see, she'd bin wantin' what she called a Zouare jacket, (I axed her how to spell the name) and I heerd her ax her par to buy the cloth for her, but Josiah jest spunked up and told her he wouldn't do it. Sex he, "It's jest buy, buy, till I kin tell you ther's precious little to buy with, and I'm agoin' to put a stop to it." July Ann looked a leetle suiky, and I felt kinder riled myself, for I knowed the gal had sot her heart on havin' it. But I seed she brightened up drectly, and purty soon went and shet herself up in her bedroom. I didn't find out what she was at till the next day, I went into her room for sumthin'. and purty soon went and shet herself up in her bedroom. I didn't find out what she was at till the next day; I went into her room for sumthin' and what do you think she'd done? Wal, if that gal hadn't gone and naterally riddled a fire cloak I had bought for her, not six months ago, and out of the hull piece she'd contrived to git a leetle diminetive puckered up concern, that she said was a Zonave jacket. I was so und I couldn't say a word for a minit, but I concluded twant no use cryin' for spilt milk, so all I said was that I thought she'd better give the thing to her brother Bill for a roundabout, and tak myself out of the room. But 'pears to me that nothin' can put a damper on that gal, for next day down she cum with that bouniable monkey jacket (that she'd ruined her fine cloak to make) on, over sumthin' white, that looked to me jest like one of Je sish's Sunday shirts. You see, the thing wasn't fastened in front, and I jest got a glimpse of a starched buzum, and without waitin' to see what 'twas, I giv a screech, and catchin' hold of it, nigh about pulled it off of her; and sez I, "July Ann Smith' is it possible 'that you have gone and got on one of your par's best shirits! I declare tow goodness! If you hadn't orter be assumed of yourgoit. She stopped me show, and sez she, as cool as a cucumber, "Why, ha len! mar, it ain't par's shirt at II; it's the kind of of buzums that all the ladies wear with their Zonave pickets; and I wish you'd be a leetle keerful about tearin' it off of me next time you

of buzums that all the ladies wear with their Zouace jackets; and I wish you'd be a leetle keerful about tearin' it off of me next time you want to inspect it."

And off she walked, leavin' me completely nomplust, as our schoolmarm says. But thinks I to myself, mebbe she'll take a rest on't now, seein' she's ruinated her cloak; but, ef you'll blieve me, 'twant a week till she was a teasin' me for one of them herrible ugly top-knot honets, that everybo'y is a gittin' to wear, nowadays; but that raised my spaink right away, and I sea to her, sea I: "You jist bring one of them things into the house, and I'll burn it; now you mind that. I'd restire siec you wearin' a califer sunbonnet to meetin' than one of them things, a standin' up about a foot above the top of your bead."

bead."

July Ann kinder turned up her nose at that, and I'm jest spectin' every day to find her a tryin to stretch her last winter's boinet out sose it'll stabil up nice and skeery lookin' on top. This makin' over is about as buyin' new for her in the fong run, and I just look for Josish to have to git her a new bonnit, for all the hard times.

and various other purposes for which pure leather has been hitherto employed. The inventor first takes old boots and shoes, bolts, &c., cuts them is small pieces, washes them thoroughly in water, and reduces them to a soft pulpy condition by soaking. After this he rolls them out between rollers, dries and mixes them with minute quantities of hemp or flax fibre. They are now intimately united together with a strong solution of glue or gutta percha, then rolled out into bands for belts, or pressed into moulds for the uppers of shoes or other articles designed to be manufactured from it.

A Good WAY.—An Indianapolis letter says hereafter all persons in that State who may obserfor the Scuthern Confederacy, utter treasonable sentiments or print disloyal papers, are to be sent to Gen. Resecrans, and thence across into the schel lines. This is the right way to serve all who entertain treasonable sentiments, but who takes to stand up for my rights and wear what suits in a first controller of my prights and wear what suits in a, fair Am set that it was the mount of the controller of t

were called upon to organize for the defense of the results of the second streaments. We learn from the Paris correspondent of the New York Times that there is a general belief in Paris that the Empirery fiels that he has made a mistake in America in proposing mediation. The writer adds that "both His Majesty's attempts at intervention were, as recent developments have amply confirmed, based upon the supposed invitation of the Democratic party of the North." The conservative leaders," of whom Lord Lyons peaks, have been completely foiled in their treasonable designs.

The Naxy House.—So far as elections have seen held for members of Congress, the political complexion of the next U. S. House of Representatives is as follows: Republicans, 85; Democratic party of the North." The conservative leaders," of whom Lord Lyons peaks, have been completely foiled in their treasonable designs.

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All the first defense of the first decision in the rebody links and the productive will the decision of the suspicion. The conservative leaders, "of the North." The conservative leaders, "of whom Lord Lyons peaks, have been completely foiled in their treasonable designs.

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The Naxy House.—So far as elections have seen held for members of Congress, the political complexity

HOLLOWAY'S ONTHERT AND PILLS.—Universal patronage.—Let all sufferers from general or local disease take heart, and follow in the wake of thousands who ascribe their restoration of health to the use of these noble remedies. Rhounds health to the use of these noble remedies. Rheu-matism in the muscles or joints, gouty pinn, neuralgic tortures, cramps and spannodic twitches depart under the appropriate employ-ment of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Bad-legs, all kinds of ulcers; sores, burns, wounds, pimples, cutaneous inflammations, and dropsical swellings, are best-siet and quickly conquered by this Ointment, which happily combines harm-lessness with efficacy. The reputation Hollo-way's Ointment and Pills have acquired through-out the habitable globe should induce every af-filted person to give them a trial before dessairdicted person to give them a trial bef

The friends of HENRY M. McGill hav the pleasure of announcing his name as Delegate to Congress, on the platform of "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

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

At the residence of the bride's father, on Coal Bank Prairie, horston County, W. T., May 25th, 1965, by Rev. Chas. Byles, dr. Jonn F. Damon to Miss Mart L. Yants.

Mr. Jonn F. Damos to Miss Mart L. Yarris.

[Accompanying the above we received a bottle of wine and
a piece of cake from the newly wedded pair, who have our
incere thanks for their kind remembrance, and our best
rishes for their happiness. Now that you have gone and
tone it, friend John, we hope you will never have cause to
versel it 1. egret it.]

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

ARMY NOTICE.

SWALED PROPOSALS WILL. BE RECFIVED by me at this office until 19 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 20th day of June, 1883, for the supply of FRESH filter to the United States Troops stationed at Fort Stellacoom, W.T.

to the United States Troops statement as your accommendation.

The Beef to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such times and days (ordinarily three times each week) as may be required by the A. C. S.

The amount required at present is about Two Siundred pounds per week; this amount to be increased or diminished according to the number of Troops at the pest.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Presh Reef."

Two responsible manks as sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.

The A. C. S. reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should be think the interests of the service require it.

At Lieft. 1st W. T. Inf.

Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

2d Lieut. 1st W. T. Inf., Acting Commissary of Subsistence Acting Commissary of Subsistence Office, Fort Stellace W. T., May 28th, 1863.

ARMY NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE A. O. S., CAMP PICKETT, I SAN JUAN ISIAN, 1861 (SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECTIVED At the office of the A. O. S., at this Camp, with WEDNES DAT, June 10th, 1863, at 10 o'clock AM., for forty Head of STEERS for the subsistence of the A. O. S.

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE, SEATTLE, W. T.,

A. P. DeLIN, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE MOST business part of Seattle, convenient to the steamboa anding, and has accommodations suitable for all classes o

Single Meals and Lodgings

Terms as reasonable as any on Puget Sound. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERRIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed, by the Hos. Probate Court of Pierce County, W.,
Administrator of the Entate of JOHN VAN BUSKIEK, decased, all persons indebted to said Entate are requested to
sake immediate payment, and all persons having claims
gainst said Bistate will present the same, with the necessary
content, within one year from the date bereof, otherwise

be forever barred. WARREN GOVE, JOEL MYSERS, JOHN MYSERS, Om, W. T., May 12th, 1868.

NOTICE.

ESSONS ARE SEREBY PORRID penalty of prosecution, from cutting firewo ny description on my claim, adjoining the to from this date. ellacoom, W. T., Peb. 20th, 1863. LEMUEL BILLS. ST.2m

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! Plowering Plants and Shrubbery IN GREAT VARIETY!

New Goods! NEW GOODS! THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JEST RECEIVED.

MAN. a v GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

outliting of nearly every variety of staple goods auted the market. I shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand PROVISIONS, ETC.,

ill of which will be sold chesp for each. NO CREDIT P. REACH.

OBERIAMONER! OCURET, February Terming 1984.—Pet. 4th —ORDERED by the Coort, That the Anditic cause notice to be published in the "Puge Stoud, Herade" to the effect that up tills or accounts will be allowed, or contened padis, by the Board of County Commissioners, unless all such tills or accounts are slied in the office of the County and the County Commissioners and in the tills of the County Commissioners and in the tills of the County Commissioners and in the tills of the County County

J. A. McCREA

AUGTON AND COMMISSION NEDGRANT. Fire-Proof Brick Store,

WHARF ST., VICTORIA, V. I. CASH ADVANCES HAJE OF CORNECT-cions, deels problem of the consumer of the con

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

at No. sight (8) in Bioca monators of the sight of the comment of

Doard at its April term, 1963, in favor of P. J. MOOREY an against J. B. WEBBER, Administrator of the Essate of La ayetic Balch, deceased, and J. B. Webber, STEPHEN JUBSON, STEPHEN JUBSON, Dated at Stellacoom, April 18th, 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

Jents, and interest from the 26th day of February, A.D. i until paid, together with costs and increased levets, rend by the aforesald Court in favor of M. L. HEFRON and ag I. C. NEWELL.

STEPHEN JUDSON,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.
Dated at Stefaccom. May 2nh. 1863.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

D'S VIGTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE 184D STEED out of the District Court of Firer County, W. Y., on the 14th day of April, 1850, and to me directed and delivered. I have levied upon, se led, and taken into execution, and win edj. agordning to law, at the Court House. In Swell-and with edj. agordning to law, at the Court House. In Swell-Court Court of the Cour

'éclock A.M. of said ony, the vouce or verseaux de la control of the term of Sectionom, in Pierce County Rashington Territory, that is known and deverbid on he vecorded plat of said town as L. t. No. Siz (6) in Block No. Siz (6) in Countrol of the control of th

ne to be sold to satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of calling for the sum of Two Hundred and Ninetz five WEBER, Administrator leceased, and J. B. Webber, leceased, and J. B. Webber, Dated at Stellacoom, May 4th, 1863. STEPHEN JUDGON, Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.

REVENUE STAMPS. FOR SALE AT THE POST OFFICE, REVENUE STAMPS delif

Elk-Horn Market.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A MARKET

adjoining Keach's store for the purpose of supplying the
community at large with all kinds of choice

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

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

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

5-19:1f

H. D. MONTGOMERY. & BLACKSMITHING.

HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP WITH

harges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Shop at Peter Rinquest's old establishment, in Commercial t, Stellacoom, b-17:tf DUNLAP & RINQUEST. DUNLAP & RINQUEST.

Fresh Meat!

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

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

rhich I propose to sell at the lowest possible rates. Also, onstantly on hand, Corned Beef, Corned Pork, Bacon, &c., &c

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN. Shop at the old stand of E. Meeker, Baich street, Stella-coon, W. T.

J. V. MEEKER. MILL AND WATER POWER FOR LEASE.

NOW OFFER TO LEASE BY DOUBLE AND ANY DOUBLE ANY DOUBLE AND ANY DOU

power is ample for a Woolen Factory. Tannery, w. members are two dwellings and several outbuildings.

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Union Sosp Works, STEILAGOOM, W. T. 6-66:17 NOAF-on white per gallon. Try it. 3. V. MEEKER.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STAILACOOM, W. T., Thursday Evening, June 4, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

The official report of Col. Davis, commanding a po tion of Gen. Stoneman's expedition, was two commanding officers and 33 enlisted men killed and wounded. We brought with us 100 mules and 15 horses, captured from the enamy. We captured in the course of our march a much larger number which we could not bring. The property destroyed is estimated at \$1,000,000.

A Washington special dispatch says Senstor ilson, who is now here, and who drew up the onscription bill, is understood to differ entirely mudecisions of the War Department ignoring \$300 exemption clause. The section relat-CHICAGO, May 19. the \$300 exemption clause. The section relating to it is nearly a verbatim copy of the Frencial, which is executed as the present law wa

NEW YORK, May 19.
The Times' special says: The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th says: Trains from the White House on York River Railroad have been making regular trips to the interior. In speaking of the resolutions of the rebel congress relative to officers of negro regiments, it says the Yankees will in turn hang rebel officers, and it seems to be in grief about the matter. New YORK, May 19.

Gen. Stahl is impressing all horses, of rebels and Unionists, which he can find—this being necessary to prevent their being seized by guerrillas.

Two negro regiments were mustered into the prvice to-day. Contrabands have commenced orking on ahandoned farms on the opposite do of the Potomac.

A letter of the 16th says a severe fight be-tween infantry took place near Suffolk, Va., on the morning of the 15th. The rebels were re-pulsed, and our troops now occupy a strong po-sition in and around Cawaville.

A steamer from Port Royal reports that off Charleston she heard heavy firing from 2 to 5 P.M. in the harbor. It is supposed our iron-clads were attacking batteries on Morris Island.

P.M.: In the catalogic batteries on Morris island clads were attacking batteries on Morris island. Col. Thorp, from Gen. Banks' department, states that Gen. Ullinan's negro brigade is more than filled, and the country just opened will furnish two or three divisions of negrees in response to Banks' call for a corps d'Afrique. There is no doubt that the rebels are engaged in raising negro regiments, as it is only from such material that they can in the extreme Southern States recruit their ranks. The negroes are not backward in adopting a uniform which is their deathern of the state of the state of the state.

CINCINNATI, May 18. A late letter from Russelville, Kentucky, states that on Wednesday the 18th a party of sixty guerrillas fired on a train near South Union; guard on the train returned the fire and routed the rebels are collecting a large force north of Cumberland, Kentucky, and a large force orth of Cumberland, Kentucky, and a large force of infantry in fast Tennessee.

in East Tennessee.

May 19.—A general order was issued yester-day announcing the finding of the court martial in Vallandighom's case. The court finds him guilty of the charges and specifications, and sen-tenced him to be closely confined in some for-treas during the war. Gen. Burnaide approved the sentence and has selected rort Warren as the place of imprisonment.

LOUINVILLE, May 19.

A rebel force is in Wayne and Clinton counties, Kentucky, said to number 17,000, with 44 jeces of artillery. Four regiments of infantry passed through damestown on the 16th. More regiments are at Morristown, East Ennessee. Buckner is said to be at Clinton; the rebel pickets are asld to be on the Cumberland at every available point. A letter from Richmond, Ky., says the rebels have crossed the Cumberland and are advancing on that place. It is unquestionable that another invasion of Kentucky is contemplated, to flank Rosserans and compeliant to leave his strong position at Murfreesboro.

MEMPILS, MAY 17.

A paper from Vickshurg reports that Gen-Grant defeated Gregg's brigade at Baymond, on Taesday, May 12. The robel loss is admitted in the paper to have been 700. The next day Gen. Gregg was reinforced by Gen. Walker, when he was attacked at Mississippi Springs, and driven towards Jackson. A telegram dated Thursday, from Canton, Miss., says the Nation-als had taken Jackson from the east, probably by a everly movement. Gen. Joe Johnson ar-tifud at Jackson May 13th, and went out to-wards Vicksburg with three brigades; he must have been west of Jackson when the capture was made by our forces.

CHICAGO, May 18. Circano, May 18.

The latest dates from Grant's army through fational channels are to the 11th, and stated hat at that time Logan and Osterhaus were marching towards Jackson, driving Bowen before them, while Grant was marching up the lack river expecting to engage Pemberton near he bridge over that stream. Women and child ren vith all valuable morables have been to oved from lackson. All the men had been forced into the chel ranks. It is further stated that Osterhaus ad made large captures of men, ammunition, rulllely and commissary stores, a few rollse from laymond.

600 horses.

New Youx, May 21.

A letter from Moble, dated May 7th, states that the British rebel eftener Eugene was captured on the night previous by the gunbeats Caylor and Ransurka. It is said that a rebel General was among the passengers for Havana.

A Key West letter mentions that there were 40 captured crafts now at that point.

Falmouth, to protect the passage of medical and other supplies for rebel use. They accomplished their purposes without interruption, and captured eight prisoners belonging to a scouting party of our eswalry.

Fortness Monnos, May 24.

Fortness Moniok, May 24.

The Richmond dispatches of the 23d contain the following: Mobile, May 21.—In the flight of Saturday, 16th, at Banker's Creek, the rebels lost 21 pieces of artillery, which were spiked and abandoned. On Sunday the Federals advanced to take the Big Black Bridge, but were repulsed; they then crossed higher the find look us in the rear, when the bridge was burned and the works abandoned. Our loss is heavy. Vicksburg is clearly beseiged, and the enemy are closing in the use on all sides.

New York, May 24.

New York, May 24.

New York, May 24.

The Herald's Washington special says, advices from Grant have been received by the President to night, with details of his proceedings up to the 20th. He had fought five battles, captured 64 guns, and taken 0,400 prisoners.

The Montgottlery Advertiser of the 18th says, in relation to the light at Jackson:—Our triops, commanded by Johnson, were finally driven back to Jackson, and fought the enemy through the streets, till overpowered by greatly superior numbers they were compelled to evacuate the city. The enemy's lore amounted to 20,000 or 30,000, ours were only 9,000. Johnson then retreated to Canton. The enemy's cavalry was at Brandon yesterday, on the southert road 20 miles this side of Jackson, where they had a force to protect the road. force to protect the road.

Washington, May 24th.

The following official details of the battle of Black river have been received:

Black river have been received:

Nicksburg, May 20.

Decisive victory over the rebels under Pemberton, on the Jackson and Vicksburg road, Banker's Creek, Saturday 16th. Pemberton had a most admirable position on a wooded hill, over which the road passes. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began at 11 o'clock A. M., and was gained at 4 P. M. The brunt of the battle was fought by Harney's division, McPherson's corps, and also by Logan's and Crocker's divisions. McPherson's and Harney's corps attacked the hill. They held Grant's part of it until 2 o'clock P. M., when, having lost 1,600 men, they were succeeded by Booner and Holmes' brigade of Crocker's division, by which the confict was ended in that part of the field. Booner lost 500 men. Logan operated on the right of the enemy's direct retreat, so he was compelled to escape by his right flank through the woods. Logan lost 400 killed and wounded. We took about 2,000 prisoners. On the 17th, advancing to Big Black, we fought Pemberton again on the bridge, where we captured 3,000 prisoners more. He fought in rifle pits, prote ted by a difficult bayou, full of abatis. Lawyer's brigade, of McLeonard's corps, charged the rifle-pits magnificently, and took more prisoners than their, own number. Pemberton burned his bridge and retreated to Vicksburg: If some happy conduct be not made by the forces under Pemberton and Joha-on, the heroic city may p seibly fall.

New York, May 24th.

A Port Royal letter reports the capture of the Secon and Rotterdays, laden with cotton, of VICKSBURG, May 20.

A Port Royal letter reports the capture of the Secesh and Rotterdam, laden with cotton, off Charleston on the night of the 16th.

The Savannah Republican, of the 18th, expresses apprehension of another invasion of Georgia. It says our dispatches announce the marching of 7,000 or 8,000 Yankees upon R. me, in this State. No particulars are given of their where abouts, and the fully assurance was that preparation was being made to repel them.

Gen. Banks, in a private letter, expresses the expectation that Louisiana will soon be ready tenter the Union again, but this time as a fre

enter the Union again, but this time as a free State.

The New Orleans correspondent of the World, writing on the 12th, says Port Hudson is to be attacked this week, and during the late attack, had men been landed, we might have taken the place. No doubt it is or will be evacuated. It is expected that by to-morrow Banks will reach Bayou Sara from Alexandria. Gen. Dudley is ready to march from Baton Rouge. Porter and Farragut's fleets are above and below Port Huds n. The Herald states that a -match for a prize fight has been agreed on between Tom Hyer and Joe Coburn, for \$10,000, to come off within six months. The forfeit money has been deposited, and will be put up on Monday.

Gen. Grant arrived in front of Vicksburg on

and will be put up on Monday.

Gen. Grant arrived in front of Vicksburg on the evening of the 18th, and holds it closely invested. He had opened lines of supplies via Chicksaw, having cut the town off from Haines' Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy. There was sharp shooting throughout yesterday. Steele

Batteries.

Sherman's corps lost yesterday, 500 killed and wounded. McPherson, who holds the center, suffered but a small loss, as did McLeonard, who holds the left. The gunback kept the enemy on the alert all night. Probably the town will be carried to day. There were from 15,000 to 20,000 of the enemy at Vicksburg.

At 11 o'clock A. M. to-day the President received the following telegraphic dispatch announcing that Vicksburg.

CLEVELAND, May 24th.

CLEVELAND, May 24th.

A dispatch from Fuller, manager of the tele-gram at Memphis, says that the stars and stripes float over Vicksburg. The victory is complete. I have held back to get confirmation, but the line has been interrupted, and I now give it to you.

incomplete the continuation of the continuatio

captured a stand of colors.

The Time's special telegram from Memphis the 23d, in Cairo, May 24th, says: As soon as it was known that Jackson was taken, a morement was made on Haines's and Chickasaw Buffs, the Federals being under the command of Gro. Sherman. The rebels were theroughly enterented, and determined to dispute the occupation of the Bluffs to the last. Gen. Sherman made his attack in a most brilliant manner, and after a swere fight, with heavy loss, he occupied the field, capturing 8000 prisoners, 100 heavy guns, 1000 animals, all the camp equipments, ammunition and a large quantity of stares. The

loss of the rebels in killed and wounded is awful. The prisoners paroled are sent across the Yazoo river. On Sunday, Gen. Grant directed an attack to be made on the upper batteries of Vicksburg, be made on the upper batteries of Vich and simultaneously the gunboats commence arding the water batteries of that place.

It is stated by a gentleman who was at De Sota, a point immediately opposite Vicksburg that on Tuesday the 19th, Grant took the rebe guns on the hill and turned them on the rebel guns on the hill and turned them on the rebels who were at the water batteries. One hundred and fifty prisoners came over to the Point with a flag of truce that day, they being sent from Vicksburg. They state that Gen. Grant had possession of the entire line of fortifications surrounding Vicksburg, and that rebel officers told them it was impossible, since the capture of Hainca's Bluff, for them to excape. The wildest confusion existed in the town; even soldiers were hurrying from point to point, officers being unable to keep them in line of battle. Speeches were made by the officers, assuring the soldiers were nurrying rom point to point, omcers ocing unable to keep them in line of battle. Speeches were made by the officers, assuring the soldlers that they would receive large reinforcements and Grant would be attacked in the rear. They refused to hear anything, and swore they had been sold by their commanding general. The rebel force at Vicksburg is estimated at 80,000. It is stated that Gen. Joe Johnson had started to Vicksburg with 10,000 men, but had been cut off and driven back. When the Empress arrived at Milliken's Bend, on Wednesday, the firing at Vicksburg and up the Yazoo had entirely ceased, which leaves no doubt of the occupation of the entire fortifications of Vicksburg, as well as the surrounding points, by Gen. Grant.

cupation of the entire fortifications of Vicksburg, as well as the surrounding points, by Gen. Grant. On Tuesday, a large number of transports and a few gunboats were sent up the Yazoo river, for the purpose, it is supposed, of bringing down the wounded prisoners. Gen. Frank P. Blair sent down to the point for quartermaster's stores and a few hard crackers, stating that his division rested on the Chicksaaw Blaif. We are informed that the 72d Wisconsin regiment came out of the engagement with only 84 fluthing men.

on the Chickasaw Biolf. We are mornes un-the 72d Wisconsin regiment came out of the en-gagement with only 84 fighting men. New York, May 25.

A Washington special telegram to the Times says the War Department has issued orders re-quiring all abandoned rebel farms within Gen. Heintzelman's district to be put under cultiva-tion by contrabands.

Heintselman's district to be put under cultivation by contrabands.

The President to day visited the several hospitals, meeting with an antaniaatic reception
from the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Tribune's telegram from Washington, the
24th, says tata Dr. Fritz, surgeon of the 30th
New York regiment, arrived yesterday from
Fredericksburg, where he was detained to attend the wounded—Gen. Lee having given orders
that so long as one of our wounded remained,
some physician attached to his corps should sty
to attend to him. Although our wounded were all
over the river three than a week ago, Dr. Fritz
was unable to return until yesterday. He says
the prices of provisions in Fredericksburg are fabulous. Dr. Fritz says the robels killed and wounded on the field where Sedgwick's corps Sught
outnumbered ours three to one. Additional fortifications are building behind Fredericksburg, as
if the robels expected another attack like those of
Burnside and Sedgwick. The most stringent orders are issued forbidding our pickets from conversing, or exchanging papers, or holding any
communication whatever with the rebels over the
river, on pain of being shot. Nevertheless, the
practice continues.

practice continues.

Washinoton, May 26.

Dispatches received from Admiral Porter detailing the operations of the fleet since Gen.
Grant commenced his movement to the rear of Vicksburg say: "So soon as the capture of Haines. Blost was known to me, I directed the fishes that was known to me, I directed the gunboats from below to open fire on the hill batteries, which fire was kept up for two or three hours. At midnight they moved up to the town and opened on it for an lour; and dentinued at intervals during the night to annoy the garrison. On the 19th, I placed 6 mortars in position on the works, with orders to fire night and day."

At Haines' Bluff, the most formidable kind of works covered many access of groundestie for At Haines Bluff, the most formidable kind of works covered many acres of ground—the fortifications and rifle pits proper extending about a mile and a quarter. The rebels were a year in constructing them; and all, says Porter's dispatch, were rendered useless in an hour. The gun-carriages were burnt, the magazines were blown up, and the works generally destroyed. The rebels had ammunition enough there to last a long seige. The Admiral speaks in warm terms of Grant's successes thus far. He says that the fall of Vicksburg is a mere question of a few hours.

Carso. May 95.—Midnight

The steamer which let the mouth of the Yanoo at noon of the 21st, says that all the ateamers at Milliken's Bend had been sent up the Yazoo, in order to be prepared for every possible contingency. The battle still raged, and the forces in rear of the gunboats below and the mortar boats above, were all engaged. It was asserted that Gen, Grant had taken the batteries on Walnut Hills. The rebel force at Haines' Bluff had evacuated it, and fallen back inside of the fortifications at Vicksburg before our forces came up. Johnson had evidently intended to do the same thing, but he was prevented by Grant's rapid movements, who got between him and the fortifications; and Johnson was left out in the cold. It is possible that the rebels may hold us at bay for several days, or even a week.

New York, May 26.

The World's special Washington dispatch say that private letters from substantial citizens i Louisiana mention that that State will willing re enter the Union so soon as the armed hord of the Confederacy are driven from her borden

The Prince of Wales has a clear capital of three millions of dollars, and a regular income of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to begin married life with. He can afford to set

up honsekeeping.

A platter, disguised as a negro, (having his face and hands blacked) was lately discovered attending church at Hitton Head, by one of his former slaves, who informed the guard and he was arrested. It is thought there are many such uples about the camp.

Business Cards.

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Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island; and British Colum is up for Fregnes with a second process and British Columbia. The FLYING MIST is well adapted to carrying Live Slock on which trade she was originally designed, and is amply provided with axtures to ensure the safety of cettifs in the roughest weather. She is suitable for all kinds of freight and the safety of the safety o r cabin accommodations are not sufficiently by those of any sel on the Sound. Freight will be taken at as feasonable

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San Francisco 17. S. & CO. HAVE JUST ISSUED A List, for 1868, of the principal Ngwskapers and with the prices per annum, postage pale, supplie establishment, of which the following comprise th

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York Independent, Henry Ward Be

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WITH GREATER EASE and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Saying Machine, Singer's Machines at \$100 are cheaper than any other kind at \$00. I am now sellin

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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

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EWING MACHINES

PANILY SEVING MACHINES

The Jarmer's Corner.

Harvesting Roots.

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

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

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

Turnips may remain in the field till late; as they are not so much injured by frost and lo

The benefits of irrigation, or conducting a stream of water over meadow or other land, are sot, as some have supposed, confined to locations subject to drouth. It is not so much the water that the land needs, fined to locations subject to drouth. It is not so much the water that the land needs, as what the water contains. Streams are not only fed by springs, but they receive much surface water, specially during violent showers, and long continued rains. In its passage over the soil the water takes up, both mechanically and chemically, a large portion of valuable fortilizing matter. This can readily be seen when the stream is turbid from recent storms. The best proof, however, of the presence of large amounts of such matter in running streams is found in the rich deposits of mack where the current of the stream is very sluggish, which allows much of the suspended matter to fall to the bottom. The accumulations in such places frequently become so great as to change the channel of the stream, as is seen where deltas are formed at the mouths of rivers. Now if the water of a stream is made to rest a while upon a meadow, a large part of its impurities will be left just where they are wanted, to fertilize the growing grass. This is the theory of irrigation as needed in most pairs of the country. The manner of effecting it will depend upon the position of the stream and fields. Hundreds of brooks that are now idling through the field, yielding nothing but an occasional drink to the action, night be made to opstribute largely towards enriching the farm.

Not many years ago, a Polish lady, of ebelan birth, but of exceedingly great plebeian birth, but of exceedingly great beauty, and highly accomplished, won the affections of a young nobleman, who, having her coment, solicited her from her father in narriage, and was refused, to his great

"Am I not," asked he, " of sufficient rank -Am I not," maked he," of sufficient rank to aspire to your daughter's hand!"
"You are, undoubtedly, of the best blood of Paland," was the father's reply.
"And my fortune and reputation—are they not—"

"Nor estate is magnificent," continued the father, "and your conduct is irreproachable."
"Then, having your daughter's consent, should I expect a refusal?"
"This, sit," and the father, "is vary only shild, and her happiness is the chief concern

ief concern of my life. All the possessions of fortune are

of my life. All the possessions of fortune are precarious; what fortune gives, at her caprice she takes sway. I see no exently of independence and comfortable living for a wife but one; in a word, I am resolved that no one shall be the husband of my daughter who is not at the same time master of a trade."

The nobleman bowed, and silently retired. A year afterwards the father was sitting at his door, when he saw approaching his house, wagons laden with buskets, and at the head of the caralicide a person in the dress of a basilect-maker. And who do you suppose it was? The former suitor of his daughter—the nobleman had turned, basketmaker. He was now master of a trade, and daughter—the nobleman had turned maker. He was now master of a trade, and brought the wares made by his hands for inspection, and a certificate from his employer in restmony of his skill. The condition being fulfilled, no further obstacle was opposed to

fulfilled, no further obstacle was opposed to the marriage of the couple, But the story is not yet done. The rev-clution came—furtunes were plundered, and and lords were scattered as chaff before the four winds of heaven. Kings became beg-gare—some of them teachers; but the noble gars—some of them teachers; but the house Pole supported his wife and her father in the infirmities of his age by his basket-mak-

Useful Receipts.

Useful Receipts.

How To Preserve Boots.—A writer in the Mechanic's Mogazine says:—"I have had three pairs of boots for the last six years—and I think I shall not require any more for the next six years to come. The reason is that I treat them in the following manner:—I put a pound of rosin in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, I warm the boots and apply it hot with a painter's brush until neither the sole nor the upper leather will soak in any more. If it is de sired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of wax in a tea.

Miscellaneous Itends.

A monk, who had introduced himself to the beside of a dying nobleman, who was at the beside time in a state of insensibility, continued crying out, "My lord, will you make the grant of such and such a thirg to our moitrattery?" The sick man, unable to speak, nod-mother than the monk turned round to so, who was in the room, "You see, sir, that my lord, your father, gives his consent to my request."

The son immediately exclaimed—"Father, is it your wish that I should kick this monk down stairs?" sired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve an ounce of wax in a tea spoonful of lamp-black. A day or two after the boots have been treated with the tallow and rosin, rub over them this wax in turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow or grease becomes rancid, and rots the stitching and leather; but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality, which preserves the whole. Boots and shoes should be so large as to admit of warning cork wiles. rosin gives it an antiseptic quarity, which preserves the whole. Boots and shoes should be so large as to admit of wearing cork soles. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat that with it in the boots the feet are always warm on the coldest stone floor.

OMBLET OR EGG PUDDING.—Two heaping OMELET OR EGG PUDDING.—Two heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, a little salt, a pinch of soda, four eggs, and good sweet milk enough to make a thin batter. The addition of a spoonful of cream, or a bit of butter, is nice, and a tart apple, pared and sliced very thinly, is an improvement. In frying, use a long handled pan, and when ready, take a table spoon half full of lard, and half of butter; when hot, pour the batter in, enough of it to make a little thicker than common buckwheat cakes. When it is a delicate brown on the under side, alip it into a plate, for, unless very dexterous with the knife, it will break in turning; put a few bits of butter and lard over it, and turn the pan quickly upon it; reverse and place over the fire, taking the plate off, or it would be heavy. If baked in thin cakes, with jelly between, it makes a nice desert for dinner.

How to Cure a Cold.—The Journal of

How to Cure a Cold,-The Journal of Health says, if a man begins to cough, as the effect of a common cold, it is the result the effect of a common cold, it is the result of nature attempting the cure, and she will effect it in her own time, and more effectually than any can do so, if she is lonly let alone, and her instincts cherished. What are those instincts? She abhors food, and craves warmth. Hence, the moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do three things: First, eat not an atom. Second, go to bed and cover up warm in a warm room. Third, drink as much water as he wants, or as much herb tea as he can; and wants, or as much herb tea as he can; and, in three cases out of four, he will be almost entirely well in thirty six hours.

BROTLED STRAKS .- Should be cut from Beoles Straks.—Should be cut from a well-kept rump, and they are generally liked about three quarters of an inch thick. Most cooks beat them well with a rolling-pin for ten initiates, but if the ment is of a good quality, and the rump is well kept, there will be no necessity for this. Just before finishing, rub a lump of butter over, and lightly dredge with perpersum salt. Pickled and scraped horsenadish make a good garnish, and for sance suit your taste.

To Pavear Milk From Tuestes Sous.—
To each quart of milk, add fifteen grains of blearbonate of sods. This addition will not affect the taste of the milk, and it promotes

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Miscellaneous Items.

The usual nod was given, and the youth instantly rewarded the assiduities of the monk by sending him with great precipitation out of the house.

Who has not felt the beauty of a woman's Who has not felt the beauty of a woman's ann—the unspeakable suggestions of tenderness that lie in the dimpled elbow, and all the gently lessening curves down to the delicited wrists with its tiniest, almost imperceptible nicks in the firm softness. A woman's arm touched the soul of a great sculptor 2,000 years ago, so that he wrought an image of it for the Parthenon, which moves us still as it clasps, lovingly, the time-worn marble or a headless trunk.

Our lady readers would doubtless like to know who was the inventor of the hoop petticoat—the Empress Eugenie being ouly the reviver of an old fashion. A celebrated mantua maker named Mrs. Shelby, who died in 1717, is said to have been the author o' this airy machinery, which now surrounds the jersons of all the feunte sex, and occupies the minds of all the male.

pies the minds of all the male.

Rotterdam Judge.—"What is your native language?" Witness.—"I pe no native, ise a Dootchman." J.—"What is your mother tongue?" W.—"O, fader say she be all tongue." J. (in an irritable tone)—"What language did you first learn? what language did you speak in the cradle?" W—"I tid not speak no language in the cradle at all; I only cried in Dutch."

A nelegantly-dressed young lady recently entered a railway carriage in Paris, where there were three or four gentlemen, one of whom was lighting a cigar. Observing her, the Frenchman asked if smoking would incommode her? She replied: "I do not know, sir; no gentleman has ever smoked in thy presence."

A clergyman being much pressed by a lady of his acquaintance to preach a sermon, the first Sunday after her marriage, complied, and chose the following passage in the Psalms for his text: "And there shall be abundance of peace—while the moon en

A fast man, like a fast stream, is usually

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous

Swellings.

If this powerful oliments be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts, not by repression, but reputation. It enters the system is nife uniter unext, and operate not locally outly, but constitutionally untifying the whole system, neart-training all depraved 'unoronis, not disciting a padical relating to the contract of th Swellings.

Diptheria. Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey. The above complaints have for twenty years been reated with Holloway's Olutment and Pills with p-received with Holloway's Olutment and Pills with p-received with Holloway's Olutment and Pills with p-received and numerous, that these often faild diseases are more sally cured by these medicines, than even the common ore throat, if taken in time.

The Lidneys, Stone and Gravel.

In these complaints, the Olutmont and note like a chain, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidners, which it will nemerate and give aiment, immediate relief while the F. Ils should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most ex traordinary cures may be effected by this means.

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

In such cases the Olishusert operates surely and with a rapidity that resum less magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been, formsized with lakewarm water. The purifying and orientive powers of this marvellous unguest have never failed. Any old sore, wound or alors always yields to its infusence, and in cases or bad treasts, or milk tevere, its action is westerful. Chandrage and large may come by reduced by following the printed difficulties.

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

The last anised disease to commonly proceeded by inregular-action of the heart, and difficult respirate action of the heart, and difficult respirate in ;
which symptoms are always everye, and erre go from had
to worse, unless proper means are resorted, to in. Bolloway's mirrialled distincts and Pills the foreigned patters
will ever find encount; the present relief derived from
some common of the state of the state of the state of the
consistency of the wheaty application of this framess (brament, invariably results in a cure. They not with, such
sometyp to the deripulation and shapethest species, that the
droptical fluid vanishes, and the enferer finds all the oppresents expurptions deliy decline, till natural health represents expurptions deliy decline, till natural health re-Cout and Rhenmatism.

May be cored with the greatest cortainty if large quanties of the Ointment be well worked into the complainlig perc, and supercoverage over a some time. It is no use to smear for on the alth edg, it must be got into the system. Take an may risk injustify a will, act two or three times during the 28 hours; sechiew the use of c. 5a, and all situations. When those complaints are leaving the system, the vicinets of the complaint for-leaving the system, the vicinets of the complaint for-

Indiscretion of Youth.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with cartainty be cared, if this Ointment be throughly rubbed all around be complishing parts twice or furfor a day, keeping The Fill Resident and the complishing parts twice or furfor a day, keeping The Fills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, printervance in secondary. From temans motives instance of arise will be answered gratuitonity. To vary carriage, the Fills and Outment should be obtained in the neighborhood of file sufferer, and not from Helleway's Establement.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the

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