PUGET SOUND HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

VOL. V.

STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1862.

PUGET SOUND HERALD. CHARLES PROSCH, Editor and Proprietor.

Rates of Advertisings

ers. ess Cards, \$25 a-year; no advertisement, howeve serted at a less rate than \$25 per annum. For Legal advertisements of every description must be and for before insertion. There will be no variation from his rule in any event.

-The published rates of advertising govern in all case of where special contracts have been made previous to

JOB PRINTING

PUGET SOUND

HERALD

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

BOOKS,

PAMPHLETS,

BILL-HEADS,

The Child Asleep.

the I true portrait of thy father's face

A scolding wife is gengrally a high-toned wo

A man's money soldo as fast as his love of it.

Why is an egg like a colt? Because tor use until it is broken.

Some men are like gardens enclosed by rough stone walls—unsightly without, but beautiful

If you should go into a tavern for dinner only see one beet on the table, what would naturally exclaim? "That beats all!"

A 68-pounder shell burst near an Irishman in one of the trenches. Pat cooly surveyed the usins the fragments had made, and exclaimed, Be jalvers! thism's the fellows to soften the wax in a man's car!"

A gentleman of Alabama was lying in bed friend stapped in and said:

King Henry VIII. was going to hang the dayor of Boulogne for not firing a royal salute is he approached that municipality. His honor aid he had twenty-four reasons for not doing it, he first of which was, he had no powder.

e upon a time there lived near the fort of burg. in Prussis, a farmer of the name of He had two daughters—charming girls, two daughters were in love, and engaged arried to two soldiers—one each, of course.

These two daughters were in love, and engaged to be married to two soldiers—one each, of course. Brothers they were, and as strapping feillows as ever fireat Frederick could wish to see. It was expected that the regiment in which the brothers served would soon be at the neighboring fortress; and then the marriages were to take place.

Charlotte, the younger sister, was sitting, on the day in question, builty employed in knitting, while watching her father's goats, when an old gentleman, of noble and majestic carriage, stopped before her. He held a cane in his hands, and wore a military hat and boots, and a great-coat with a large caps.

The young shepherdess had never seen this gentleman before, and his presence—she knew not why inspired her with a feeling of awe. After regarding her for some minutes with an arch smile, he thus addressed her:

"Mat is your name, my pretty girl?"

"Charlotte Reiwel, at your service?" answered she.

"At my service! Well, I may, perhaps, re-

"What is your name, my pretty girl?"
Charlotte Reiwel, at your service?" answered
she.

"At my service! Well, I may, perhaps, require you. How old are you?"
"Eighteen at Candlethas."
"What is your occupation?"
"I am shepherdees to my parents, who are
farmers is the valley."
"You are not married?"
"You are not married?"
"You see, your lordship."
"Have you a dowry?"
"I do not know."
"Well, here is something towards one, if you
will serve me, as you promised to do just now,"
aid he, placing in her hand a purse containing
two hundred gold florins.
So strange did this proceeding appear to the
simple and timid shepherdees, that she was quitaiarmed; and, believing the line gentleman to be
a soccerer, his gold seemed to hurn her fingers.
In the meantime, the stranger, taking a notebook from his pocket, wrote a few words upon a
sheet of paper which he carefully sealed. Then

have courage. If you like to go in my stead," added she, "I will make over the two hundred florins to you."
"I will accept half," replied Catherine, quickly; "we shall thus both have a dowry, and—who knows?—perhaps be married to-metrow."

Letter in hand, Catherine soon reached the fortress, the gates of which were opened to her at the sight of the mysterious seal. She was much pleased with the deference which was paid her, and made up her mind that the stranger must have been some great personage, and that the letter contained something important. She examined it over and over again, burning with curiosity to know the contents. She endeavored to peep into the entelope, but in vain. "If I should, without knowing it, cause a coup deut, or a revolution!" sclaimed she. "But, after all, what are the secrets of peace and war to use? The great thing is to ancertain if Ludwig and Albert aire here."

The commander, a crabbted-looking old soldier, who had grown grey it the service of his king and a service of the king and an extended the service of his king and an extended the se

the letter; "of that there is no mention in this order."

Saying these words, he rang the bell, and said so the soldier who answered his summons:
"An order from the king for the chaplain. A marriage to be solemnised in half an hour."
"In half an hour!" cried Catherine. "It is impossible! It is a wilful injury."
"When I say helf an hour, perhaps a quarter will suffice. The time to measure eight or ten grenadiers, and to choose one among them of the right proportions," said he, measuring Catherine again with his eye. "About five feet four or six inches. A fair complexion to form a contrast. Mademoiselle," continued he, with a military salute, "I shall be at your service in a few minutes."

for the cliap'ain, as the law requires the consent of the parties."

Catherine, recovering from her dejection, exclaimed: "Consent! Ah! I understand you, then, at last. Ah! this paper has to be signed? You must have my name? Well, major, I will allow myself to be cut into pieces rather than sign that paper!" added she, standing in an attitude of determination before Major Reller.

"Really, you would make an admirable greadier," said he. He then read aloud the promise of marriage, as follows: "We, the undersigned, (you will add your name) and Sergeant Hosten, of the third regiment of the Grenndier..."

Hearing the name Hosten, Catherine changed countenance.

"Major, do you wish to enrol me in the king's arms ?" exclaimed she.
"It is already done, my darling. I have but to choose the corps, and I think you will belong to the Grenadiers."

"To the Grenadiers."

"To the Grenadiers! Ah, well! What does it matter? You are Joking, commander!"

"Joking—with this letter! Stay, there is no longer any mystery; you may read it yourselt."
Catherine took the letter from Major Keller's hand, and read as follows:
"Urder to Major Keller to choose one of the handsomest men in the regiment, and to marry him to the young girl—the bearer of this dispatch. (Signed) "Kine Fardeneck II"

"The king! It was the king! Good heavens:
"The king, himself. Are you not delighted to have made his acquaintance?"
Catherine was stapefled, and exclaimed—"To marry me! I will never give my consent!"
"Your consent!" replied Keller, showing her be letter; "of that there is no mention in this order."

Saying these words, he rang the bell, and said to the soldier who answered his summons:

"Poor Charlotte! When our parents beforthed us, who would have imagined that such a misfortuse was windered his summons:

"And I would rather be buried than become your wife!" exclaimed Catherine, weeping.

"Poor Charlotte! When our parents betrothed us, who would have imagined that such a misfortune would separate us?"

"And acparate us?"

"And acparate us?"

"And acparate us?"

"And acparate us?"

"But it is not yet done! It is impossible, if we neither of us sign."

"Do you know what I fear, Albert? That they will dispense with our signatures, and marry us in spile of ourselves."

"In spile of ourselves."

"In spile of ourselves!" cried Albert, in a paroxysm of anger. "I would sooner tear the hair from your bead, my good Catherine. That is the least I owe to Charlotte."

"I would sooter exertibe not your eges, my dear Albert," exclaimed Catherine, is an ecstacy of grief.

"Ladwig may depend upon me for that."

At this moment Major Keller entered, followed by two soldiers. Albert and Catherine, separating saddenly, looked anxiously toward! him.

"All in good time," exclaimed the Major. "You have agreed at last. I expected as much.—I know the fair sex." Then, turning to Albert, he said, in a low voice: "In case of any besitation on, your part, my fine fellow, I have brought you two comparises from the reinforcement, charged to take you before the court-marriial. If you have not signife at the fourth beat of the drum. There is the first," added he as as the drum was heard outside. Albert started at the sound. "You know the disciplion," continued the major; "disobedience to the king—peculty of death—shot immediately! Come, ser-geant," added he, pointing to the table, "take the pen. Now for the conjugat flourish!" Catherine, suddenly expaning her self-possession, exclaimed: "He vill not sign, major; he does not wish to sign, major; he does not week to sign, major; he does not week to sign.—entered the late of the design of the self-possession, exclaimed: "He vill not sign, major; he does not week to sign.—entered to the company to the disciplion, in the company to the disciplion of the conjugat flourish!"

some and the major; "A count the disciplines, continued the major is disobedience to the hing, event, and ded the, pointing to the table, "take the pean," said the pointing to the table, "take the pean," said the pointing to the table, "take the pean," said the pointing to the table, "take the pean," said the pointing to the table, "take the pean," said the pean of with to sign, major; he does not with to sign, major; he does not with to sign, major, he does not with to sign, major; he does not with to sign, major, he does not with to sign, major, he does not with to sign, major, he does not had be coursely." "A large the same story! I will not stand it as you have the orders: that is enough." The two was, obelient to the commander, Charlotte, her sister, and you can will an I can will be sallient in a low tone: "Large your courts and the state in a low tone: "Large your courts and the said of the said out the land—if, at the footh, you do not both wigh, it is evident that you would rather marry a sort of bullets, and they shall be served to you bet."

At these works ABert handlers in the said the said

NO. 17.

Majesty."
"How is that, sire?"

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

The O'Gest Township of the Manhington Territory, and has the Largest Circulation.

shitted every TAURSDAY MORNING, at 57 per annument streams; if pad within six Bonth, \$41, after the expiration of six menths, \$5; \$5 for six months, it and evance; sightly copies, 12 ye cents. Advertisements, it is invertisement without fields, which is the six of the six months and or before Weinessign of each week.

L. P. FISHER.

ms of the Proor Sores Heanth are opser use concuss or the FOUR BOYS HEALTS are one communications on all questions of poblic policy and it sets, and the advecacy of all sides of every question that fewly heard; but such communications as are not of spiral pitches nature, or are intended fadiths furtherance tribulat onds. will be charged as advertisements. This rel ill no coast be departed from.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., Thursday Morning, Oct. 2, 1862.

dred and fifty young women, we learn by allusions in the Victoria papers at hand, have arrived at that place from England within the last two or three weeks. The first arrival numbered only about fifty, we are informed, and bered only about may, we are were disposed of as house-maids at various rates to defray the expense of their passage. We have no paper containing an account of their arrival and disposition. It affords us pleasure to chrenicle the coming of these women, for we to chromose the coming of these women, for we believe their presence will be productive of very good results. The "first families of Virginia" teliginated from like unportations, and why should not a "superior race" spring from these? Though we cannot but hope that the oflapring of these will prove more loyal subjects than those of their prototypes. However, let us hope that the morals of our northern neighbors will not suffer by this desirable addition to their popula

PISCATORIAL.—For some weeks past, angling has been all the rage with a large portion of our citizens. On Sunday last, we counted no less has been all the rage with a large portion of our citizens. On Sanday last, we counted no less than fourteen men at one time on Kench a wharf, in every possible posture, but most of them lying flat on their bellies, engaged in this exciting aport; while on the planking of the wharf were seen sources of rock flah and perch, deed and floundering in the agonies of death. Several: of these angiers we have noticed on the wharf day after day, following the pursuit with a patience worthy of true fishermen, and never failing to leave it with about as many flah as they could leave it with about as many fish as they could well carry home. Some, we should judge, were om of "laying ap" winter store of this food; for we have seen them take away much more than they could possibly use immediately without the help of their neigh-bors. These fish apparently subsist upon the which destroy the piles of our wharves; large numbers of the finny tribe being visible at all times around the piles, evidently attracted

Barress PRESODUCALS. - Blackwood, and the

Westminster and Edinburgh Reviews for July nave been received from the American publishonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold st., New Their pages exhibit the usual variety of sutertaining and instructive matter; much of that especially in the two last named being valreference to the literary student. Some of the articles we would like to transfer to our nn, and shall probably do so in part; but cosumms, and man processly do so in part; out they are generally too long for that purpose, and few of them admit of condensing without spoi-ing. "Weber's Gleanings from German Ar-chives," for example, in the Edinburgh Review, tertaining an article, even to a lover of ading, as can be found in any of the magazines of the day. It gives an insight into inequation of the cay. It gree an insight into the character of the German rolers, and particu-larly of Frederick the Great, which we do not obtain from cotemporaneous histories or bio-graphics. But these periodicals must be read to

act of Congress, we have now the rank of Admiral in the American navy, to rank with Major-Generals. The same act provides that a Com-modore shall rank with a Brigadier, a naval Cap-tain with a Colonel, Commanders with Licut Colonels, Licut. Commanders with Majors, Licumants with Captains, Masters with First and insigns with Second-Licutements. The President has appointed Commodores Stewart, Read, Shubrick, Smith, Stover, Gregory, Lavalette, Stringham, and Paulding, Admirals on the retired list; and Farragut, Geldsborough, Dupont and

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE -By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the valuable mill property of Judge Chambers, on Stellacoom Creek, is offered for sale, For manufacturing purposes there is no more desira-ble property in this Territory; the locality being

Puyallup valley, left at our office, yesterday, considerable of a best, upon seeing which our devil exclaimed: "That beats all!" having just put to tree an exclamation in those words. It measures 19 inches in length, 17 inches in circum-ference, and weighs 12 pounds. The Eastern da. The Eastern States can't best that beet, if the Pacific can.

THE EQUINOXIAL STORM.—This annual viester end in, on Monday last, by occasional puffi of strong wind, accompanied by slight showers of rain. With short intervals of sun-

To those who are looking around, with a view of locating farms or claims in this T-rritory, we commend the region of country which forms the

Gray's Harbor was discovered on the 7th of May, 1792, by Capt. Robert Gray, of Boston, the renowned discoverer of the Columbia River, who named it Bulfinch Harbor, in honor of one of the owners of his vessel, the Columbia. In October of the same year it was surveyed by Lieut, Whidbey, of Vancouver's expedition, who gave it the name of Gray's Harbor, in compliment o the American navigator. There are two cupes or points at the entrance of the harbor; the orthern being Point Brown, and the so Chehalis Point, upon which the town of Chehalis City is situate. Inside of these Points, the harreads out into a large heart-shaped ing on the east side, at the mouth of the Chehalis River, having the base of the cone to-wards the entrance from the ocean. A bank extends across the entrance, having an opening or passage, about three-fourths of a mile in om five to eleven fathoms of water. ide of the bank is another narrow bar, with only some three fathoms of water. From this point the depth increases towards the east; the

eepest water being between the points of en-

The bay is surrounded by mud flats, which are bare at low water. The mouth of the Che-halis is pretty near due east from the entrance, at a distance of twelve miles from Point Brown The greatest width north and south is some fif the greatest width north and south is some in teen miles; the ares of the bay being about one hundred and fifty square miles. Gray's Harbor has been pronounced by competent judges to equal the harbor of Boston. The Umtalah, Ho-kium, and several other small streams, empty directly into Gray's Harbor. The largest river emptying into it is the Chehalis, which takes its rise in the Cascade Range, near the Columbia River, flows north a considerable distance, thence ost due west. It possesses many tributaries, the principal of which are the Satsop, Wynoo-chee, Westican, John's, Black, Skookum Chuck and Newaweum. This valley is the richest and most extensive of the river valleys west of the Cascade Mountains; varying in breadth from Cascade Mountains; varying in breadth from tifteen or twenty to fifty miles. In fact, we may Sifteen or twenty to fifty miles. In fact, we may say that the whole of the country from the Che halis to the bess of the Sound and the head of Hood's Canal is admirably adapted to farming purpases. Fine prairie land, to the extent of 50,000 acres, well suited for grazing, lies in the vicinity of Gray's Harbor; and the rich river bottoms of the Chehalis and its tributaries, now covered with as undergrowth of alder, maple, &c., assally cleared, would furnish first rate farms for thousands of people. Populate these valleys, and a mart or emporium of trade would of necessity surice up on Gray's Marbox, or at the musity spring up on Gray's Harbor, or at the nouth of the Chebalis, with easy outlet to the cean. Remote ess from market should not deter settlers from occupying these rich tracts. Such an extensive body of fertile back country, so capable of subsisting a large population, will soon find an outlet—a market for its produce. A road is feasible from the mouth of the Satsop river to the head of the Sound, not to exceed in distance thirty miles. And even now, by the ordinarily traveled route, the distance from Chehalis City to Olympia is but ninety miles. Such difficulties are not insurmountable—hardly to be considered in a new country. Where was be considered in a new country. It new was the market for any of the settlements on Puget Sound, only a few, years ago? With the appear-ance of population, and its necessities, all such obstacles at once vanish. To the pioneer making

obstacles at once vanish. To the pioneer maning a new State they amount to nothing.

At all seasons and stages of water, the Chehalis is navigable, for vessels of light draft, to the Wynoochee, and at high stages of water to the mouth of the Satsop. With some improvements to the channel, for eight months in the ments to the commer, now upon mounts in the year small steamers of proper construction could come to Skookun Chuck, or even higher up the Chehalia. There is a good wagon road from Olympia to the block house on the Chehalia, some twenty miles above the mouth of the Satsop; the property of the state of the children, share and share all the providing to be a sixty of the state of the father, providing to be a

The waters all abound in salmon, trout, and merous varieties of edible fish; and game, th large and small, are plentiful in the woods and prairies. Coal has been discovered on the north bank of the Chehalis.

matton rotal remarks person, with it. We have no interest in over-drawing a picture of any section; but if all, or near all, that is said be true, we doubt not the Chehalis valley will soon furnish homes for a large and thriving population.

the property is convenient of access and the power adequate for sulls of any capacity. It is an inviting field for capital, and should not be suffered long to remain an occupied.

We sharman, of the state of the s of the party had \$1500 in dust, and the others seemed to be well supplied with it.

> this steamer to one of the Wrights, who are said not heard what success he met with; but we to be sanguine of obtaining the ocean and Sound mail contracts, and in that event will use her to connect with their ocean steamers at Cherbourg. rested with the fair sex alone, She still carries the mails on the Sound.

complete success in every respect.

GRAY'S HARBOR, AND THE VALLEY OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WASHING
TOX TERRITORY—Seedon 1962-63.

Contenes at Olympia on Monday, December 1st, 1862, and may continue for sixty days, and consists of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council cannot exceed nine members, one-third of whom are elected each year.

cil for the next session, with the expiration of their respective terms of office:

Inferon and Califon—Paul K. Hubbs, of Jefferson, 1862-63.
King and Kitsep—John Webster, of Kitsap, 1862-63.

1863-64.
Thurston, Leteis and Chehalis—Obadiah B.
McFadded, of Lewis, 1864-65.
Clarke, Oucletz, Wakiakum and Pacific—Hiram
Cochran, of Clarke, 1864-65.
Skumania, Klikitat, Walla Walla and Spokane
—John A. Simms, of Walla Walla, 1862-63.
"Walla Walla, Musoula and Shoshone—J. M.
Wayne of Shoshone—J. M.

Moore, of Shoshone, 1863-64.

Idaho and Nez Perce—Ralph Bledsoe, of Idaho,

The House of Representatives cannot exceed thirty members, elected annually, and is as fol-

Whatcom—Paul K. Hubbs, Jr. Island and Snohomish, Joint Member—Morris H. Frost, of Snohomish.

Clallam and Jefferson, Joint Member—John D. Bagley, of Clallam. Jefferson—Albert Briggs, contested by L. B. ad Jefferson, Joint Member-John D.

Hastings.

Kits1p—Benj. R. Stone and Walter T. Weed.

King—Joseph Foster.

Pierce—Charles Eagan and Autonio B. Rab-

Thurston-William McLean. Thomas Hunt and ngmire.
ish and Chehalis, Joint Member—E. W.

Coulitz and Wakiakum, Joint Member—James

Iuntington, of Cowlitz.
Pacific—Miles S. Griswold.
Clarke—Jay D. Potter, Thomas J. Fletch
d William Ranke. id William Ranke.
Klikitat and Skamania, Joint Member-J. Lec

Ferguson.

Walla Walla—N. Northrop, Henry M. Chase
S. D. Shith. Smith.
 Shothone—S. J. Slater, A. B. Andrews, James

Sconone—S. J. Sater, A. B. Al Orr.

Maho—Thomas M. Read.

Nez Peres—Wm. Deuniston.

Missoula—L. F. Blake.

Spekane—Charles P. Campfield.

DRAFING-WHO IS EXEMPT !- By the laws of the United States the following persons are ex-empted from enrollment: Officers, judicial and executive, of the Government, the members of both Houses of Congress and their respective officers, Custom House officers, and their clerks. Inspectors of exports, pilots, mariners employed the United States, Postmasters, Assistant Post-masters and their clerks, Post officers, Post riders and stage drivers in the care and con-veyance of the mails of the United States, ferrymen employed at any ferry on the post road. and the artificers and workmen in the United States armories and arsenals. A volunteer receives the full bounty-\$27 advance be ceives the tuil county—gar advance aount one month's pay (\$13), in advance, and \$75 the end of his time of service, together witho usual 160 acres of bounty land. Besides this, his family receives pecuniary assistanduring his absence. The drafted militia received during his absence. The fratted militia receive but \$11 per month, and no money bounty. They can be beld to service out of the State for three months, by order of the Governor. Let no one, however, deceive himself with the idea that drafted soldiers will sorve only three months, for after the splittia are drafted, Congress can very easily bold them to serve during the war.

To whom it MAY CONCERN.—As there are som Act, we give for their benefit its substan Said act appropriates five millions of dollars to the payment of the bounty to widows, children, fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters of such volunteers as may have died or been killed, or may die or be killed, in service, and provides that such bounty shall be paid in the following order, viz. : First, to the widow, if there be one. from thence, Indians and canoes are always in it no children, to the father, providing be be a clitzen of the United States; or, if he shall not be living, or has abandoned the support of his the river.

Chehalis City, Cosmopolis and Montezano—the two latter on Chebalis river—already claim to exist as towns. The vast forests of magnificent trees of the very best kinds, so accessible to of the decisased soldier, resident as accessible to of the decisased soldier. trees of the very best kinds, so accessible to of the deceased soldier, resident as aforemid. In a superior the same provisions are extended to those persists on present lembering facilities hardly surpassed eren upon Paget Sound. regular forces during the year 1862.

UNION SOLDIERS FROM SLAVE STATUS. - Accordod prairies. Coal has been discovered on the state are contributing troops to the defence of the Union under the last requisition for 300,000: Delsware, Virginia, Maryland, Miscotion of our Territory, but we have one large ection of our Territory, but we have our infor- so tri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, (1,000 hattalian) Lonicie regiments) and North Carolina. Besides these, the District of Columbia has put two new regiments in the field. When the President issued his first requisition for 75,000 men, only Delaware and Maryland responded among all the Slave States, and now there are only five Slave States
—South Caroline Georgia, Florida, Mississippi

WANTS A WIFE - A friend informs us that the bachelor editor of the Overland Press, B. F. Kendall, Esq., visited Victoria last week with THE ELIZA ANDERSON.—We are informed that Cept. Fleming has disposed of his interest in

shine, the styrus continued throughout Tuesday and Wednesday, though not with the usual severity of former years. At the bour of going to press, there is no sign of its life being spent.

TEXEMPLES.—The vacant tenements of Stellamon Wednesday, though not with the usual severity of former years. At the bour of going to press, there is no sign of its life being spent. TEXAMENTS. -- The vacant tenements of Stellaat least uncouraging.

THE HUMAN SYSTEM

The delicate structure and intricate combina-tions of the human system are well calculated to impress the mind with the wonderful mechan-ism of our physical organization. Like a truly complicated and delicate machine, we are indeed "fearfully and wonderfully made." Who does not wonder at the extended duration of human life, even under the next favorable circum. nethird of whom are elected each year.

The following is a list of members of the Countifor the next session, with the expiration of their spective terms of office:

Whattom, Island and Soomash—B. F. Shaw, Jefferson and Clallan—Paul K. Hubbs, of Jefferson and Clallan—Paul K. Hubbs, of Jefferson and Kitsap—John Webster, of Kitsap, 1862-63.

Pierce and Susamish—Frank Clark, of Pierce, 863-64.

Thursdon, Lexis and Chehalis—Obadiah B. the Clark of Lewis, 1864-65.

carious existence under a complication of diseases that, too often, render life a curse rather than a blessing to its possessor.

Millions are thus afflicted, and drag out a miserable existence through ignorance of their condition and the want of a proper remedy and skillful treatment to remove the cause and restore them to health, vigor and happiness. Whoever is enabled to provide a safe and speedy remedy is entitled to the fond appellation of being the benefactor of his race, and should have a monument erected in commemoration of his large benevolence.

Such a remedy has been found, and is now doing its work in the restoration to health of millions of Invalids in all parts of the world. The unrivalled Pills and Ointment produced by the celebrated Thomas Holloway are above all competition in the cure of diseases incident to all climates, and more especially those peculiar to the changeable and billous climates of this and many other parts of the world. The Fevers of the low lands as well as the coughs, colds, consumption, rheumatisms, diptheries, sore throats and asthmatical affections of the high lands, and many other diseases pseuliar to both, all yield to their influence, and give way before them as the coughs, and give way before them as the coughs. throats and asthmatical affections of the high-lands, and many other diseases peculiar to both, all yield to their influence, and give way before them, as by the power of enchantment. Such is the testimony of all who have been blessed by the use of those extraordinary medicines, and their admiration of Professor Holloways is un-bounded. He has "a monument more durable than brass," erected in the hearts of the count-less millions who have shared the benefits of his extensive munificence. None, therefore, need suffer, who will apply the unfailing remedy everywhere to be found within their reach.— Annapolic Record.

GEN. PRICE'S ARMY .- A correspondent of the Charleston Courier gives the annexed descrip-tion of Gen. Price's Rebel army: "The army of Gen. Price is made up of the extremes. It is a a heterogeneous mixture of all human com-pounds, and represents in its various elements pound, and represents in its various elements every condition of Western life. There are the old and the young, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the grave and the gay, the planter and the laborer, the farmer and clerk, planter and the laborer, the farmer and clerk, bunter and boatman, merchant and woodmanment, too, who have come from every State and been bronzed in every latitude, from the mountains of the Northwest to the pampas of Mexico. Some are in black—full citizen's dress, with beaver hats and frock coats; some in homespun drab; some in gray, thus and streaked; some in nothing but red shirts, pants, and big top-boots; some attempt a display with the old-fashioned militis uniforms of their forefathers; some have banners floating from the "outer walls" in the rear; some would pass for our friend the Georgia major, who used to wear nothing but his shirt-collar and a pair of apurs."

Yeast Powders—Every housekeeper knows boots; so fashion

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

column.

Hotzoway's Osstrany and Priza.—Rheumstic and nervous patra.—The chilly mornings and evenings will provoke these tortures in constitutious susceptibles of such maladies. Nothing affords so much relief as Holloway's Ointment, wen robbed upon the skin, after repeated warm fomentations. Thousands of testimonials bear witness to the wonderful confort obtained from this safe and simple treatment, which all can witness to the wonderful confort obtained from this safe and simple treatment, which all can adopt. Holloway's Ointment, assisted by a judi-cious use of his Pills, are especially serviceable in assuaging the sufferfigs from cramps and other muscular pains, whether they be noute, chronic, external or interval. It is esreasily re-commended that avery sufferer from such pains should give to Holloway's remedies a few day's trial, which will fully convince the invalid that a cure will be the reward of continued persever-ance.

New Advertisements.

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR SALE.

OW OFFER POR SALE MY DOUBLE W-MILL, together with 80° acres of Land, tying ad-give town of findiaceous, W. T., and immediately on a-water of Puges Spand. The Mill is in good order, sady for immediate use. property legislate one of the best water powers in

power is ampen see of any kind.
On the premises are two dwellings and several outbuildings, all in good condition.
TERRIS-Con-third or one-tourth each; the balance on territorial interest, accord by mortgage of the pre-

Stellacoom, October 26, 1562. THOMAS M. CHAMBERS. GRIST-MILL NOTICE.

NOTICE TO WHEAT-ROLDERS—In quence of the prevalence of musi, last season, compelled to refuse to grind wheat for toll. As the same this season, I have again resumed the custom of ing for toll. Stellacoom Mills, Oct. 2d, 1862.

BLACKSMITHING.

II AVING FORMED A PARTNERSEIP WITH

II. the view of carrying on the above business, die undersigned take this undered of inf-roting the public that they are increased with the method of inf-roting the public that they are increased with Backmidtens, which was the state of the public that they are increased by the public that they are

DE ALED PROFOS ALS WILL HE RECEIVED BY

In the undersigned at Britisheson until SATUEDAY, Oct. 11 h

'868, he the supply and delivery of Tujun line or 2000 banks of
good merchanish OARS, in excita or without most; the Oast
good merchanish OARS, in excita or without most; the Oast
good merchanish OARS, in excita or without most; the Oast
Edia will be eventhered for the full amount, or in quantities
of 000 banks and were, but the whole-samous from one contractor is preferred. The Oast to be delivered in Bicilianous.
Torous of payment is a follown—One-fourth the amount of
provided the second of the order of the order of the
holding of the order of the order of the order of
the of order of the order of the order of
the outer of the responsible persons as survised for the
hidden performance of the contract will be progulared, and
angle asserting for the payment will be given.

at the contract is filled.

The hawnes of two responsible persons as surveites for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and ample accurity for the payment will be given. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at the Post Office in Refinement city, W. T. Stellacoom, Sept. 24, 1862. WINSOR & LAMAN

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

White Hary concern to the undersigned, cor-tors of the Paget Sound and Columbia River Railroad upany, hereby give notice that a meeting of the charter where, who, by the Act of Incorporation, are made Con-sidences to transact certain business, will be held at the held Hall, in STELLACIOM, on SATURDAY, the 11th day brokes 1500, at the hour of Divelock A.M., for the trans-

Dated August 27th, 1882. FETER J. MOOREY, J. B. WEBBER, P. KEACH, LAFAYETTE BALCH, THOS. M. CHAMBERS, THOS, M. CHAMBI S. McCAW, FR. NK CLARK, E. S. FOWLER, CYRUS WALKER,

W. W. MILLER,
H. Z. WHEELER,
JAS. BILSS,
A. DENNY,
AND EW J. CHAMBERS,
H. L. YESLER,
CHAS. PLUMMER,
PAUL K. HUBBS,
WM. M. MORROW.

DISSOLUTION.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Parinership hereidors existing between J. V. and H. B. Montgomery, known as Meeker & Co., is is asolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by J. V. Meeker. hetween J. V. Meeke

J. V. Meeker. J. V. MEFKER. H. D. MONTGO

NOTICE

J. A. McCREA, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHART.

Fire-Proof Brick Store,

WHARF ST., VICTORIA, V. I. MASH ADVANCE + MADE ON CUNSIGN-ments, Goods purchased and shipted on countrision, formation as to prices of macricanding gven. N.H.-Particular attention given to the Posts and the Countries of the Posts of the Po

Elk-Horn Market.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A MARKET adjusting his store for the purpose of supplying the community at large with all kinds of choice

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

At the lowest market prices for each, Mills, Logging Camps, libritis and Steamers can get their supplies at short notice, and have them put up in high-inned edyle. Supplies at short notice, and have them put by in high-inned edyle. Fork, Button, Fork, Butten, and an inner and put of the part o P. REACH.

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

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON, hich we propose to sell at the lowest possible rates. Also

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

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN. Shop at the old stand of E. Mesker, Rajoh street, Stella-to-on, W. T.

J. V. MEEKER.

ATTENTION, VOLUETRES!

LURST W. T. INFASTRY, U. S. VOLUNTERS the first will be for "three years or during the war," over yielder extering this Replacett and honorably dis good in the real Compress, notified to Stephene, notified utilized heavy, and at Peri Tobbered. Address County, V. T. Erither St. Three County, V. T. WILLIAM THE TECHER, Capitalia, at the county of the stephene County, and at the county of the stephene County, v. T. Erither St. Three County, v. T. WILLIAM ARCH, in Lieuterman, it was a stephene to the county of the stephene to the county of the stephene to the stephene to

H. G. WILLIAMSON, LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

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

WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS, GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

BACON,
HAMS,
LARL,
TOPACCO,
CANDLES,
CAN FRUITS,
HONEY,
OYSTERS,

BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,
All of which will be sold cheap for cash. d cheap for cash.
H. G. WELLIAMSON.

SOPT SOAR-35 cents per gallon. Try it. UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINCUS & PACKSCHER.

WHOLESALS AND REVAIL DEALERS IN HEAVY AND FINE

CLOTHING, DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,

BOYS' CLOTHING. YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS,

SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c. BY OUR F. CLAND LARGED, CCC., CCC.

By recent arrivals, per ribly Mensenheusett, harque Ork, and other venets, they have made large additions to their mock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale closup:— HATS

CAPS.
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILD DREN'S CLOTHU

BOOTS AND SHOES,

DAVIS A JONEY SHIFTS,
CLOTH, HAIR, SHOR, STOVE AND
PARTY BUSINES, SHIFTS DUSTERS, &e, &e,
BRIGN AND BOSESTIC LUCOUS. CIGARS AND TOBACCO

who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict to being paid to their wants. All orders promptly at-June attention being paid to their wants. As remained to the feel to the role we have adopted in corrections.

LEF Call and examine my circle.

PENCUS & PACKEDGERS,

Ant Communication, Rediscoun, W. T.

DR L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and S to is an Sacramenta street, below Montgomery ing to lose time in correspo r letters, and they will get in

L. J. CEAPKAY, M.D., San Francisco, Cal

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

P. KEACH

egs LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC generally that he has just received, ex barques W. B aton and N. B. Perkins, a good and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, SHOES,

CLOTHING, . HATS, CAPS, HARD

AND GLASSWARE. WINES, LIQUORS,

CIGARS. PIPES GROCERIES, CORDAGE

BROOMS WALL PAPER. PERFUMERY, POCKET CUTLERY, &c., &c.

WOODEN

CROCKERY

These goods were selected by myself in person, and are of be very best quality. Fereston wishing to purchase goods for sals will do well to call, and examine my stock. FLOUIL SUTTERS, FORK and RACON will be taken to a compare to the property of the property of the property of the house for goods, but must be delivered before any goods are Stellscoom, Peb. lat, 1869. P. KEACH.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,

IMPORTING AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC

GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS, CONSISTING OF

Vinegar,
Fish-Hooks and Lin
Also—Just received, a handsome assertment of COAL OIL LAMPS.

a large assertment of
Hattlenery,
School Books, Gift
Books, Prayer Books, Law
Books, Prayer Books, Law
Books, Song Books, Hyzan Books,
cutnit Books, Pass Books, Singing Books
Novels, Diartes, Drafting Paper,
Wall Paper, Vaces,
Yiolius,
rariety of articles to numerous to meriton.

ALSO,

e our stock, at the Post Office building, feet

J, H. MUNSON & CO. UNION

SOAP WORKS,

STEILACOOM, W. T. J. V. MEEKER.

MANUPACTURED AND CONSTANTLY OR CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP, No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP,

TOILET SOAP,
In any quantity, and at prices below the cost of the same articles when imported.

4-44-17

Sewing Machines FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER.

BEWING MACHINE, Apply at this office.

STEILACOON LIVERY STABLE THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ROTAL-

Inheal Minself in the above trustoness in this proces, — force in the sincention enthaltwhy to conducting it in a proper rad estimated processing the second continuous pro-cessing the second processing the second-modation of the public.

Also, a time spring BCGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country. 27A.BLING furnished at moderate rates.

1-1y CHARLESS STEWART.

STAGE

A70 LIVERY STA STEILACOOM, W. T.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 2, 1862. LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

The Times Washington dispatch says a special dispatch states that an armed reconnoisance to Leesburg resulted in finding one regiment of Rebel infantry and a battalino of cavairy there. After a short-engagement the Reb is were driven out with considerable loss.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 17.
This has been an eventful day in the history of the rebellion. At daylight the battle was renewed on coutre and right by Hooker and Summer, who, sike a sizery contest of two hours, drove the enemy a mile back. They railied shortly, and with terrible loss re-took most of the lost ground. Hooker received a shot in the ankle, and was carried from the field. The command devolved upon Summer, who re-to k the lost ground, and drove the R-bels a quarter of a mile beyond, with terrible slaughter.

Gen. Mandi-id was shot through the lungs

of a mile beyond, with terrible slaughter.

Uen. Mansfield was shot through the lungs and died soon after. At 5 o'ciack all the enemy's positions were exerted on the right. This duty was assigned to Burnside; his artillery beened and his infantry advanced—the point was carried at charge bayonets, but he was forced to retreat before superior numbers; the Rebels knowing that if they lost this ridge a complete rout of their army would be the result.

The Robels fought with great desperation. Darkness now fell-upon the two armies and hostilities ceased by mutual consent.

The battle continued from 5 o'clock a.m. to 7 P.M., without a moment cessation. The conduct of our troops was excellent.

r.x., without a moment cessation.
of our troops was excellent. It is almost impossible to form a correct idea of the loss on either side, but ours probably is 10,000; the enemy's must exceed it. Our wounded were immediately carried from the field. When Hooker fell, McClellan passed im-nucleately to the right and added much to our success.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. An official dispatch from McClellan, six velocities a.m., saya: But little occurred yesterday except skirminking. Last night, the Rebels abandoned their position, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. We are again in pursuit.

Adjustate, dated helfcont 10 asys Pleasanton

wounded on the field. We are again in pursuit. A dispatch, dated half-past 10, says Pleasanton is driving the enemy across the river. Our victory is complete. The enemy has been driven back into Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe. In the battle of Wednesday, Gen.'s Bodman, Hartstug, Duryea, Sedgwick, Richardson and Dana, were wounded, and Gen. Meagher was killed.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19. Baltimore, Sept. 19.

A gentleman who left the battle-field at 9 o'clock Wednesday night, says our forces occupy positions chosen by the enemy at the commencement of the battle, and the Rebels were driven back a mile and a ha'f at all points except the extreme right, which they still held at the close of the day. McClellan regarded the result as a glorious victory, though not as a final one. The final result would depend on who got reinforcements first. Our informant says nothing had been heard on the field of the capture of Long-street, which was rumored. It was probably untrue.

Twenty thousand remforcements were expect

CHICAGO, Sept. 19. Chrcaso, Sept. 19.

A frightful explosion of the Alieghany Arsenal
becurred on Wednesday afternoon. About 175
hoys and girls were in the building, of whom
80 or 90 were killed.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 19. Heavy cannonading on the Potomac was heard Hagerstown to-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19. A cavalry reconnoissance from Heintzleman's headquarters yesterday went within three niles of Thoroughfare Usip, performing the 80 miles in less than 20 hours. Near the Gap they discovered a small Rebel force and captured 30 of them, among them several officers. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

Following just received from McCletlan's ar

my:
Early last night the enemy commenced crossing at Sheppardtown bridge, and forded above
ard below. During the night McClician ad
vanced a battery and shelled them. The dead
and wounded found this morning evinced the
ability of our officers in directing fire of our

guns.

Gen, Pleusanton was dispatched this morning with two batteries and two regiments of infantry to Thoroughfare tiap, and succeeded in cutting off a large amount of their aumunition, supplies, &c., besides a small portion of South Carolina Brigade.

Pleusanton shelled the enemy with effect as they passedsthrough the Gap. The last seen of them they were flying in the direction of Winchester, and it is supposed they would retreat precipitately to Richmond.

Our entire army has crossed Antisem Creek.

Our entire army has crossed Antisem Creek, and was massed between there and the Potomac

one was massed octween there and the Potomac opposite Sheppardtown.

There is every evidence that McClellan would cross the river; the loss in Generals and field officers in our army is so large as to be unac-countable. Rebel deserters represent the loss of their officers as equally severe.

It is understood Burnside crossed into Virginia via Harper's Ferry and is moving on the enemy somewhere.

Deserters assert recent movement of Rebels escaping into Virginia, was solely directed by Stonewall Jackson. Gen's Lee and Longstreet were sither wounded or too fatigued to be effi-

Навизвино, Sept. 19. A feeling of security prevails in official circles. Quite a number of wounded have arrived here and at other points in the Cumberland Valley. Rebels took advantage of the cessation of hostilities yesterday to make arrangements for their retreat. Their main body crossed the river, some accounts say, at Harper's Ferry and others at Dam No. 4.

at Dam No. 4.

New York, Sept. 20.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says information is received that rebels destroyed new bridge at Harper's Ferry, blew up the piers and destroyed everything possible at the ferry, and along the line of the road to Martinsburg, including the aplendid bridge at the point.

LOUISTILE, Sept. 20.

At surrender of Martinsburg, Washington, Sept. 20.

At surrender of Muniardaville, Wednesday morning, the Rebels took 4000 prisoners, who are reported as being subsequently paroled. In Sunday's fight at that point the Rebels attacked us with 11 regiments. Tuesday there were 11 hours skirmishing, the Rebels endeavoring to gain the north bank of the river. Böckner's division was added to the attacking force, and fight renowed. Wednesday it continued until Foderal's ammunition gave out—a surrender followed.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 20.

Wednesday our troops fought vigorously, and so pushed the Rebels that they came at bay. McClellan sent word that they would be allowed four hours in which to surrender the whole army. Believing themselves able to sustain another light, they refused to surrender.

McClellan opehed fire again, dealing death among their ranks. The ground was strewed with each and wounded. The Rebels are completely surrounded, without the possibility of an escape. Here was no light on Thursday, as our army felt sure of its proy.

Friday morning the battle was renewed at Sharpsburg.

Memphis, Sept. 18.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 18.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 18.

New Orlians dates to the 10th inverbeen received. The gunbost Essex had arrived from up river. On her way down she was fired into at Natchez, for which act the city was bombarded for two hours, at the end of which time it surrendered, and the stars and stipes were raised, find she then proceeded to Bayou Sara, which town she also burned. Passing Port Hudson, a rebel battery of 34 guns opened on her a flerce caumonading at a distance of 80 feet, resulting in her silencing the battery, composed of guns of heavy calibre. She received no damage except to smoke pipes and ventilators. Her iron sides were struck in a multitude of places with ten inch and other size ba ls, resulting in a few slight indentations. The balls broke in fragments. It is impossible to ascertain the loss of the enemy.

the enemy.

The crew of the Essex were completely pro-tected, so as to prevent them from seeing ashore, and no casualties occurred on our side.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21. Washington, Sept. 21.

Hooker has been appointed Brigadier General
in the regular army, in consideration of his valuable services; his wound is serious and liable
to superinduce lockjaw. The reported death of
Meagher is incorrect—he was wounded.

Cairo, Sept. 21. Gen. Rosecranz is said to have taken six bat-teries of artillery and 500 prisoners at Inka, Mississippi.

Two hundred Rebel cavairy attacked Hom Guards 150 strong, at Newcastle. The latte surrendered men, horses, and arms without fit-ing a gun.

Ten thousand stand of arms, belonging to the

Ten thousand stand of arms, belonging to the enemy, were found on Antieam battle-field.

Sept. 21.—The 4th Michigan crossed at Shep artflown, to reconnoitre, and brought back four pieves of artillery captured from rebels. The occupation of Virginia shore was again attempted Saturday. Get. Burns, with his own and a portion of Sichles brigade, crossed, and took possession. Shortly after, the enemy approached with a line of infantry a mile long. The troops were soon engaged, when an order was given to retire, which was done in good order, the enemy following closely; when they cane within range, a fire was opened from 20 pieces artillery on Maryland shore, with such effect that they were obliged to retire. Their loss must have been heavy, as our shell were seen to make large gaps in their lines, Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was 150.

New York. Sept. 22.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent of the 21st says, heavy firing was going on all day Saturday. Our troops land crossed the Potomac and were fighting on the other side.

In fighting, so far, we have a decided advantage. The correspondent asserts the testimony of his own eyes that we captured a whole brig ade of Rebels on Saturday. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

The Inquirer PattingErma, Sept. 21st.
The Inquirer has dispatches from Frederick,
20th, which say the rebols crossed their entire
army at Blackfor, three miles east of Sharps
hurg, between 9 o'clock Thursday night and
daylight on Friday. This morning we are shelling the woods on opposite bank preparatory to
crossing.

Washington, Sept. 21st.

A dispatch dated battle field of Auticam says, yesterday our lines were advanced towards the enemy, when it was discovered that the rebels had retreated dusing the night, leaving along their entire line. Those left behind generally surrendered. The rebel reinforcements expected on Thursday and Friday did not arrive. Our cavalry pursued and captured a few hundred stragglers, but beyond this effected little injury to the enemy. Prisoners say Gen. Jos. Johnson died of his wounds at Richmond.

The Heruld's Frederick dispatch of the 20th says: At 6 A.M. a brigade of the enemy opposite Shepherdstown appeared and fired a volley of musketry into our artillery camp. Our batteries opened on them, causing them to disappear. During the morning they sent a flag of truce, asking permission to bury their dead. WARHINGTON, Sept. 21st.
A dispatch dated battle field of Anticam say

GEN. BAKES.-No man in the Federal army has given greater satisfaction to the people at large than Gen. Banks. In the most trying and in the most important positions he has always given a good account of himself. The San Francisco Bulletin very justly says of him: "Few Generals that the present war has developed have so well maintained through thick and thin the confidence of the people as General Banks A civilian until the war broke out, he has o cers who have made military science their study and military art their practice for years. A grad-uate of New England common schools, he has at the age of 46 made a reputation as a machinist. the age of 46 made a reputation as a machinist, a statesman, and a soldier. These are times that try men's souls. Very many 'great men' of two years ago have been found out very small men—some who stood foremost are discovered pretentious humbugs; while others whose greatness was unsuspected before, loom out leaders of most noble quality. Banks ans one of the sort of whom his friends prophesied that the hotter the fire the more his excellent temper would be displayed. He had been in perilous places before, and earned the title of the 'fron man,' as much for his political qualities as for the business in which he first unade himself known to the Massachusetts people."

A Good Service.—The investigations into contractors' accounts with Government, recently made by Messrs. Joseph Holt and Robert Date Owen, have resulted in a saving to the country of seventeen millions of dollars. They are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Gen. McClellan's army before Richmond, as stated by Gen. Howard of Maine, was much less in numbers than has been generally supposed. Gen. Howard was in the battle of Fair Oaks, and lost an arm. He returned to Maine while re lost an arm. He returned to Maine while re covering from his wounds, and recently delivered a speech, in which he gave the number of the army of the Potousse, when it left Yorktown, at eighty thousand, and says that is did not exceed forty thousand when it reached its new position on James river; having been thus seriously sapped by sickness and duath.

A spunky white Chicago driver recently re-fused to let a "colored gentleman" ride in his stage, and had the pluck to throw up the reins and tell the Sheriff, when that functionary placed the negro inside by official authority, that he might also drive, if he were so fond of his colored "man and brother."

A treaty has been consummated between the Government and the Ottawa Indians, in Kansas, by which, at the end of five years, their triba condition ceases, and they become full citizens of the United States.

Between 400 and 500 pris Fort Delaware, took the oath of allegiance on the 31st of July, among them the Louisiana Tigers-Some of their comrades exhibited a disposition to attack the oath takers, but were restrained.

On the 6th ult., near San Pablo, Contra Costa ounty, Cal., a young mad named John McAvoy m the s cut to pieces by the knives.

Demand notes are steadily finding their way to circulation at par, in San Francisco.

Belle Boyd, of Virginia, will figure in many a conantic tale of the border which will be written after this war is over. She is a spy, and has gined a wide reputation by her adroitness, success and devotion to the rebel cause. It is said she has a wonderful way of getting secret infor-mation out of our young officers, and withal has the reputation of being virtuous, too.

Latest advices from Acapulco say everything ndicates that hostilities will commence within twenty four hours. The French war ship Bay-onnaise was there. The authorities of the town refused to supply the Frenchmen with fresh pro

The Tribune's Washington correspondent, un der date of Sept. 8th, says: "Eli Thayer is here urging, with hopes of success, the Governmento adopt a plan for the colonization of rebellic States as a war measure. His pr. ject is to throw Northern and foreign emigration into the insur-rectionary Gulf States, armed and under the auspices of the Government, in such formidable bodies as to defy guerrilas. He wishes to make the initiate experiment in Florida."

In a recent issue the London Times predicts First, that we can never raise 300,000 more volunteers; and, second, that a draft "will only be talked of." It may interest the prophetic Times, says the New York Herald, to know that our 300,000 more volunteers are already raised, and that a draft has already been ordered. Try again.

Company A, of the Home Guard, Tuolumn county, Cal., recently expelled J. D. Patterson sheriff of the county, who was an honorar member, for treasonable language. He publicly drank the health of Jeff. Davis.

A strong impression prevails in France that the Empress Eugenie may shortly expect to pre-sent the Emperer with a supplementary heir to the throne. The mother of the Eupress has left Madrid for Paris. The Prussian General Asboth was serenaded

als lately, and made a speech in which The Jews of Chicago held a meeting and re-solved to raise an Israelite company for the war. Those greent subscribed \$8,000 to help along enlistments. he urged the employment of negroes as soldiers.

According to a statistical article in the Scien-tific American, the number of sewing machines annually manufactured in this country is 70,000. Twelve or fourteen establishments are engaged in he business. The number of machine the business. The number of machines made in 1853 was only twenty-five hundred. Up to the present time (from 1863 to 1863) the aggregate is two bundred thousand; and three hundred and fifty American patents for improvements upon the original design have been taken out within thirteen years.

Dr. Samuel Norris has obtained a judgment of \$13,500 against the Providence Tool Com-

pany for his services in obtaining them a gur contract from the Government, through the influence of Senator Simmons. It came out on the trial that Senator Simmons claimed 20 cents per musket, as a present, and that the company had paid him \$0,000.

A military order has been issued, that all cor A military order has oven issued, that air con-relescent soldiers found at any drinking, concert or gambling saloon, or house of ill-fame, in Washington or Georgstown, will be considered fit for duty, and immediately returned to their retirences.

Ex-Gov. Jim Stewart, of Missouri, is soldier the Union.

The Nevada Transcript favors a law of Conession sympo working in the mines, or enjoying any profits from a mining claim.

The Rebel bells, 418 in number, contributed to make cannon for Beauregard, but captured at New Orleans and sent to Boston, were sold at auction in the latter city, on Aug. 30th. They brought about \$30,000.

The wages of the printers of Paris have just been raised—a circumstance which is regarded as indicative of a speedy advance in the wages of other workmen. Strikes in France are forbidden by law, and the printers got their advance by strong representations to the Government.

A painter without arms, a Mr. Fels, in Belgium, is exciting general admiration by the excellence of his work now at the exhibition of the Brussels Academy. He was born without arms, and paints with his fiet.

Mrs. Seitscholter save that the academic of the properties of the p

paints with his feet.

Mrs. Swisshelm says that the popularity of her paper in Minnesota is due to the fact that people are always expecting she will say something she ought to to.

Prentice says Lot's wife would be worth seventy-five cents a peend in the Southern Confederacy.

Some time since a Catholic servant girl stole a lot of silver spoons from a Protestant preacher, in whose family she was a servant. A corres-pondence something like the following ensued: To the Protestant Printher:
I and your spoons back. If your servant

I send your spoons girl had been a Prote bave got them we got them age

Yours,

To the Catholic Priest:

I thank you for the spoons. If the servant had been a Protestant, ahe never would have stolen them.

Yours,

PROTESTANT PREACHER.

Business Cards.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL, PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,

er and Blank tlook Manufacture 517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts, Between Muntgomery and Sansome, Man Francisco

every description neatly executed; Blank Book and to any deer d pattern. 5-7:1y

LOUS A KORTER,
DEALER IN
and Faue. Dry Goods, Graceries of every
var. sy, Hardware, &c., &c. var. 1y, Hardware, &c., &c.,
ALSO—Bakir z in all its branches, Confectionery, &c.
Any article called for, and not in store, will be ordered anitalned in the shortest possible time, for the accommodation STELLACOOM, W. T.

J. V. MEEKER, SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Stellacoom, W. T.
Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly
stended to. Address through the Post Office at this place
was maderale.

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all such bills or accounts are filed in the office of the County
Auditor Ies days price to the first day of the terms of Count
at which such accounts will be presented for payment.

I hereby certify that the above in a fall, frue and correct
concept of the County County County County
April 17th, 1864.

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JAMES M. BACHELDER. Auditor, &c., Pierce County, W. T. inke the following entered:

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There is no medicine within our knowledge that has nequired, so great and trake pressed populativity in a short a space of time, as Dr. Hall's listance for the Longe. It is because the close, it is contained not a great of coins or norsphiler, the narrotte and satringent properties which have created as the arrotte and satringent properties which have created as We believe that a medicine possessing real merits will effect cures whenever it is used, at home or abrend. Dr. Hall's ladiant for the Lange is no paragretic proparation, but one which if used in a measure, with one this bring the properties, but one which if the shade of the season, will save this tire of the properties of the contained the properties of the contained of the season, will save this tire. The shifted do not have to take bottle after bettle before they flow whether this remody will give relief of tot. take bottle after bettite before they find wiretare has remove will give relief or bott. any find the latents. Bays one; a will give relief or bottle the latent as superior to any other properation. Bays another: I have used it with surface success, and can continue the removable of the surface three complaints for witch it is effered as a function of the another writer. In each continue, the surface of the surface and the properties of the surface of the surface of the Sold by Droughits everywhere. By once and safe for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, which is warranted to cure, and take no other.

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defactorily. ders must be accompanied with the cash or city refer

Ira P. Bankin,
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WITH GREATER WASH nd with fewer interrupitiess; and that in all the important equivalent of a bewing Machine, Single's Machines at gift re changer than stay other that at \$500. I am now come

The Jarmer's Corner.

Securing the Potato crop.

Securing the Potato crop.

It is one of the mooted questions of the day, among farmers, whether the harvesting of potatoes should be performed very late or early in the season. But however individuals may differ in opinion with regard to the time of securing their potato crop, it is presumed that all will agree in respect to the fact that, to have good potatoes, it is essential to secure them in good order. It must be obvious, therefore, that the work of harvesting should not be delayed so long as to expose them to injury, either from wet or frost; and as the general uncertainty of the season must render it, of course, very hazardous to put off for the last moment, we think it a useful "rulo"—if it is necessary that we should work by rule—to take advantage of dry weather while we have it. Generally speaking, the time when potatoes should be dug is indicated by the decay of their tops, for, usually, while these remain greem, it is reasonable to believe that the potato has not completed its growth.

It is all-important that the ground should be dry when dug, to allow of the potatoes being removed to the cellar when it is desired to do so. It is well, however, to per mit them to lay on the gr und, exposed to the drying influences of the sun and wind, till as late as three o'clock r.m. when they

sired to do so. It is well, however, to per mit them to lay on the gr und, exposed to the drying influences of the sun and wind, till as late as three o'clock F.M., when they should be gathered and deposited in the cellar, or pit, as the case may be.

We ought perhaps to observe, here, that if the rot has made its appearance in the field, the tubers should be completely and thoroughly sorted, rejecting every one that

if the rot has made its appearance in the field, the tubers should be completely and thoroughly sorted, rejecting every one that looks to be all affected, and throw all such into the heap of small and unsaleable ones designed for feeding to swine, &c.

The cellar should be dark, dry and cool and a window kept open as long as the weather will permit, to admit a free circulation of air; a layer of straw will obviate any ill effects arising from the admission of light from the window. It is well known that, when fresh potatoes are heaped together in large quantities, a certain degree of fermentation ensues, which, of course, increases the temperature of the mass and awakens vegetation; hence the necessity of allowing these generating gases an opportunity to escape through a window or other opening into the cellar. In cases where cellar room is not plenty, potatoes may be securely buried in the field, if proper pains be only taken at the outset. Unless the soil is naturally thoroughly dry, and the sub-soil sufficient'y porces to readily has off all the seet, the potatoes "should be interested the ground.

and the sub-soil sufficient'y porous to readily pass off all the set, the potatoes should be piled upon the natural surface of the ground, piled upon the natural surface of the ground, always selecting, when practicable, such apot or location as is best sheltered by rising ground from the western or northern winds; over with a few inches of dry straw, and then with twelve linches of dry straw, and in very exposed locations, a second layer of dry straw and soil is advisable; leave small openings at the top for escape of air, and dig a trench around the heap, with a gutter leading off to a lower spot, thus keeping the pile dry. On the approach of winter, the openings previously left should be securely closed.

Pears—The Slimy Slug. One of the worst enemies with which th

One of the worst enemies with which the cultivators of the pear have to contend is the aimy slup." Sciendrie cerus?). They generally make their appearance in vast numbers, locating upon the upper side of the leaf, and eat it until it presents the appearance of a piece of coarse maslin, nothing but the fibres being left. Consequently they cripple the tree and destroy the fruit, if not immediately checked. In appearance they were much resemble the tadpole, are of a deskey brown color, and from an eighth to half are inch in length. Downing, on p. 328 of his "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," and Kenrick, on the 55th page of his "Or chardies," mention this insect, and both recommend about the same means for its ed about the same means for its nued about the same means for investion. Whale-oil soap, applied with rden syringe, is perhaps one of the most study renedies that can be applied to trees insetsed with this enemy; but a ter is a late paper recommends the folwriter in a late paper recommends the fol-owing as the most effectual method of de-

"Take a piece of very coarse cotton cloth, say about twenty inches equare, and tie up the corners of it, incloning one or two quarts of air-slacked lime or unleached ashes. of air-slacked lime or unleached ashe. Make this fast to one end of a long, light pole, and in the morning, while the dev is on, elevate the sack of lime above the top most branches of the tree, striking the lowrend of the pole with a small maller occasionally, and moving the pole or sack about till every leaf is finely dusted over with the lime or sakes. Thus operation need not be errery leaf is finely dusted over with the or ashes. This operation need not be used if ones thoroughly performed. The requisite for a full-grown pear tree is over five minutes."

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President.

DRAW HILLS OF EXCHANGE

It is an excellent plan to scrape the baric of pour se well as apple trees early in the apring, and wash them thoroughly, after scraping, with a mixture of soft cost, ashes and green cow-manure. The wash, however, should not be so thick as to form a cost of the surface, as all obstructions of the porter should be by all means avoided. Like the human skin, the bank of trees has a very important function to perform, and any interruptices of its natural offices will inevitably proves an injury to the tree. If you can procure it, a few quarts of the rubbies from the blacksmith's floor, consisting of the circulum and in which the surface of the conditions and irou mailes will be of great benefit to your pose trees. The soil about the format is a surface of the circular surface will be sufficient to your pose trees. The soil about the format, and in contact with it. Lime is also beneficial.

Street Sales in England.—The sale of Mr. Sandy's "Holme Pierreport" rams book place early in July, and attracted much no lice. The Liceosters offered at this sale had a high reputation, and the rams have hithred to at subminus prices. The lost soid comprised accentry-two in all; 30 abstrings 22 two shears, 22 three shears, 5 four-shears and 3 five-shears, are ranging respectively £34 196. 64, £20 18. 8. 34, £24. 8.

Ells 1a.; 72 for the gross sum of £1,195 15a., of an average for the whole of £36 0a. 4dd. It is an excellent plan to scrape the bark

The Cut-Worm.

We find, in the Germantown Telegraph, says the Weekly Argus, of New York city, a long and exceedingly interesting article respecting the character, habits and means of destroying this formidable enemy of some of our most valuable crops. It is evidently from the pen of a scientific writer who has apparently studied his subject thoroughly, and we follow him through the article with great interest, expecting at the close to find some new suggestion respecting the mode of destroying them or preventing their ravages. In this, however, we are disappointed. It needed not this long and minute detail to inform us that when the Cut-worm actually attacks the corn in the field, just after it appears above ground, there is no remedy except to dig them out and destroy them; nor, in our own case, would the information that this is a tedious process, as well as quite expensive, be necessary, for we have tried it and know all about it. The remedy suggested—the only one which to us appears practical and to promise any hope of relief it and know all about it. The remedy suggested—the only one which to us appears practical and to promise any hope of relief —is fall plowing. Even this is attended with much uncertainty.

To produce the desired result, the destruction of the worms by the frost, the ground must be plowed late; it must be turned up to a depth below the resting place of the worm, and that troublesome pest must be subjected to a severe process of freezing, in order to lay him out thoroughly. Still, we have faith in the efficacy of fall plowing, in this as in many other cases where the soil contains any of the insects, or the eggs or elements of them in any form injurious to vegetation.

There is an additional recommendation in labels of 6 fill plowing on many calls, which

ments of them in any form injurious to vegetation.

There is an additional recommendation in behalf of fall plowing, on many soils, which will encourage farmers to adopt the practice to a greater extent than is generally done. On many soils, the mechanical cultivation of the surface is materially and decidedly improved by the action of the winter frosts. This is particularly the case with stiff and heavy lands, which are thus more easily reduced to a proper condition for receiving the crop than can be done by apring plowing.

HAY CAPS.—We sometimes hear farmers say that they cannot afford this or that on account of the cost. Do they always count the cost on both sides? We will give an instance of what seems to be true economy. Jacob: P. Baswell, of Auburn, purchased 20 caps three years since. He bought the cloth I 1-2 yards wide, and tore it into equares, doubling up the corners for the strings to be sewed on. During the rainy week of the last of June, he had a half acre of fine clover down. It had one day's sun, and was put into 17 stout heaps. The caps were put on, pegged down at the corners, and, after a week's rain of no ordinary kind, the clover came out bright and sweet, and was put into the barn in first rate order. Now every farmer knows that it don't take was put into the barn in first rate order. Now every farmer knows that it don't take a week's rain to spoil clover. Mr. Buswell's caps cost him \$4. They saved him thrice their cost in that one rain. This is what we call true economy. This year cotton cloth costs more than it did three years since, but even now it will pay to buy hay caps. Such things make the firm labor casier; they relieve its hurried and anxious bours, and enable one to feel tolerably easy in the catching rains.

Woot.—The Plint (Michigan) Democratistates that 350,000 lbs. of wool have been purchased in that village at an average price of 46 cents making an aggregate of \$191,

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nto street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mai exmuhip Company's office, Ann Francisco. Established in 1854.

agroculturation and agency measured tupes of all Private and Chronic Dis on, and the suppression of Quackery and Besident Physician, L. J. Charkar, M.D., a Eungarka Beroduktonary war; chief physi-

Dil. L. J. CZAPKAT, dass Francisco.

A STRETTE OF ACCITYED WARTH.

The logarization of cases to his follow man is so often met with in this, that itentimonials, prompted by the fiver feedbase of the beart, as cooses in the first of them who sacrifices their hand days in philambrough devalues to the short as the common of our press with Enaudations and Existing statement of the state the common of our press with Enaudations and Existing statement of the statemen

San Francisco.

I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fell de strayer, Consumption, had already seized upon my vinish. I was daily drawing closer to the tomb; my physicians held out no hope of recovery; my six nagth had wassed, and I was in a state of almost utter prostretion. I was informed by my physicians that they could do nothing for me except to send my part to the grave, when, and the second my part to the grave, when, are not except to send my part to the grave, when, are not except to send my part to the grave, when, are not except to send my part to the grave, when, are not except to send my part to the grave of the second my part to the grave of the second my part to the second m

[L. 8.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

DR L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Secramento street, below Mentgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Streambig Company's effice; Son Francisco. The Dector offers free consultations, and sake necessary the following letter, which emphalically speaks are the following letter, which emphalically speaks function as written by the Denn of the Paculty of the Pacific Medical and Surgicial Jourgal, "San Francisco, for publication; Philipaphysical Jourgal," San Francisco, Tethe Editions, 18, 1911.

Philaderphia tomoga wa "Paricke Hoursal," San Francisc for publication?

PHILADER, A. D., 17th, 1809.

Totals Editores of the Pacific Medical and Surginal Journal 10. N. Takis N.—Wy attent to instever callest to a said to a state of the N. Takis N.—Wy attent to instever callest the artist of Medicine in Dr. I. J., 2 Najaka.

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Caspkay was a regular graduate M.D. of the Universit of Fresh, but several in the Hungarian arm and was a regular parcitioner of medicine. Ou I strength of these the degree was granted. The ad as drived a several carried on gradual regularity, and given on new privileges. Head there beard the properties of the Pacific Conference of Medicine of the Pacific Conference of the Pacific Conference of Medicine of the Pacific Conference of the Pacific Conference of Medicine of the Pacific Conference of Medicine of the Pacific Conference of the Pac

Donn of the Faculty of the Philadelphia Colle

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MADICAL RELIEF. TRANSPOLISIS IN THE INCENTIVE TO CRETIFICATE: The undersigned, desirons in arquin my be suffuturate ensurable.

A.D. 1856. (Signed)

[1. 8] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub CARD.

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A CARD.

is the Humanian Revolutionary war; third physician to the 50th Ragiman of Houreas, other compone to the military houghts of Feeth, Hangary, 18th Lecture on Distances of Whiteston and children, and honouray member of the Philadelphia College of Hedicine.

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Addraw Dill. L. J. (ZAPKA T, rian Francisco. Laddraw Dill. L. J. (ZAPKA T, rian Francisco. The long-strind and order to the sub-side of the treatment of the thirty with A first to the treatment of the tre

removad bim in his former health. Releved from his scrible situation, and impriled by graticules. In which the movement of the