PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

VOL. IV. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1861. NO. 22.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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The Worth of Man.

Who shall judge a man from his manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something else;
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May be clothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feeling—
Satin vests could do no more.
There are springs of crystal nectar
Hidden, crushed, and overgrown:
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While He values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters—rulers—lords—remember
That your meanest kinds are men!
Men of labor, men of feeling,
Men by thought and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights by sunshine,
There are foam-embroidered oceans
In a man's ennobling name;
There are little weed-clad rills,
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills:
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth and fame;
Titled laziness is pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same,
By the sweat of other foreheads,
Living only to rejoice,
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vainly lifted up his voice.
Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light;
Secret wrongs shall never prosper
While there is a sunny right.
God, whose world-heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles in the sea.

The Silver Hair.

Amid her tresses raven black,
One silver hair a beauty found;
And to her eye there sprang a tear,
And from her heart a sigh profound;
The bloom of youth, she said, is gone,
And winter bleak is coming on.

Her mirror found some comfort gave,
No wrinkle on her brow is seen;
And smiles and dimples chase the thought,
She's lovely as she e'er has been.
Ah! yet, says she, the summer's gone,
I know that winter's coming on.

No more on fleeting charms I lean,
Good nature, truth, grow never old;
To those affection still doth cling,
When charms are withered, passion cold;
No more regret for summer gone,
Love stays though winter's rolling on.

A correspondent of a Nashville paper tells a story about a person who was going to Chattanooga on the railroad. When the train entered the tunnel in total darkness, said person asked a stranger how long it would be going through. Stranger was a bit of a wag, and replied, "two hours." Person thought he would avail himself of the opportunity to don a clean shirt, and about the time he had "shucked himself," the train dashed out into daylight, exposing his person to the astonished gazes of some hundred pairs of male and female eyes belonging to passengers. He had on no linen, and about as much other clothes as the Apollo Belvidere—and no chance to run.

"Mother," said a little girl, "I gave a poor beggar child a drink of water and a slice of bread, and she said 'thank you' to me so beautifully, and it made me so glad, I shall never forgot it." Now children can do a great many things worth a 'thank you.' Kind offices are everywhere and at all times needed; for there are always sick ones, poor ones, besides dear ones, to make happy by kindness; and it goes further towards making home happy than almost anything else. Kind offices are within everybody's reach, like air and sunshine; and if anybody feels fretful, and wants a medicine to cure it, we would say, do a "thank you's" worth of kind offices every hour you live, and you will be cured. It is a wonderful sweetener of life.

Every editor knows the truth of the following, from a New York journal: It is one of the hardships of our profession, that its working wheels, drains, and hearts, are not allowed to lag for sickness or trouble, or stop for calamity or sorrow. The judge may adjourn his court, the school and the workshop may close shutters, the mourner may veil features and turn friend and stranger from the door—but the journalist must forget to-day before to-morrow, must write gaily and freshly as a newsmonger, on the trifles of the hour, whatever burden has been laid on, that same hour, his heart and brain as a man.

The first and chief element of success is decision of character. Without this, and the kindred traits that are always found in its company, such as resolution, courage and hope, there is little chance of success. With it there is no such word as fail, and seldom any such thing as a failure. To such a spirit even difficulties afford a stimulus and dangers a spur; for a resolute mind, it has forcibly been said, "is omnipotent."

Give a man the necessities of life, and he wants the conveniences. Give him the conveniences, and he craves the luxuries. Give him the luxuries, and he sighs for the elegancies. Give him the elegancies, and he yearns for the follies. Give him altogether, and he complains that he has been cheated both in price and quality of the articles.

The following is an exact copy of a printed notice which is at present posted in a Jersey stage: "Lost—a calf red. He had a white spot on one of his behind legs. He was a she calf. I will give three dollars to everybody who will bring him home."

Paddy's description of a fiddle cannot be beat: "It was the shape of a turkey and size of a goose; he turned it over on its back and rubbed its belly with a stick, and och, by St. Patrick! how it did *squale!*"

The chief secret of happiness lies in not suffering trifles to vex one, and in prudently cultivating an undergrowth of small pleasures, since very few great ones are let on long leases.

The young lady who burst into tears has been put together again, and is now wearing hoops to prevent the recurrence of the accident.

Model wives formerly took a stitch in time, but now, by the help of a sewing machine, they take one in no time.

This life's contradictions are many: salt water gives us fresh fish, and hot words produce a coolness.

The miser lives poor to die rich, and is the jailer of his house and the turnkey of his wealth.

A horse is called the most miserable of animals, because his thoughts are always on the rack.

The oldest piece of furniture in the world is the multiplication table.

The Widow's Beau.

Services had commenced in the neat little sanctuary which the inhabitants of Fairmount had consecrated to the service of God. The minister had reached the psalm and scripture lesson, and the first line of the opening hymn. The eyes of the people were fixed intently upon him, for he was not only a good, sound, eloquent preacher, but he was a fine-looking one, too, and thus enchained not only the attention of the true, but of the false worshippers. The house was very still—the clear melodious tones of the speaker were the only sounds that throbbed on the balmy, golden air, which the mid-summer Sabbath morn had breathed in that holy place.

The first syllable of the second line was trembling on his lips, when a rustle at the door, and the entrace of two persons, a lady and a gentleman, dissolved the charm. In a second every eye was turned from the pulpit to the broad aisle, and watched with more than ordinary eagerness the progress of the couple. A most searching ordeal were they subjected to; and when quietly seated in the front pew, immediately in front of the pulpit, what a nudging of elbows there was—aye, how many whispers, too.

In vain the sound, the good, the eloquent Mr. D—— sought again to steal the attention of his hearers. They had no thoughts or eyes for anybody else but the widow, and the widow E——'s young, genteel, and dashing looking attendant.

How she had cheated them! Hadn't she said she didn't feel as though she could wear anything but mourning? And in spite of these protestations, hadn't she come out all at once dressed in white, and walked into the church in broad daylight, leaning on the arm of a young gentleman!

Yes, indeed, she had. She would plead guilty to all these charges, grave ones as they were; and on the last two, how many witnesses had been subpœnaed! She was actually dressed in white; a beautiful robe of India mull, tucked to the waist with an open corsage, displaying the elaborately wrought *chemisette*, drapery-trimmed sleeves, trimmed with the richest Mechlin lace, undersleeves of the same expensive material, a white crape shawl, a white lace hat, with orange bud flowers, white kid gloves and light gaiters—such was the description every lady had on her tongue's end to repeat over as soon as the service was ended.

And the gentleman—he was dressed in style. Don't he wear white pants of the latest pattern, and a white vest, and a coat of "satin finish," and white kids, too, and don't he sport a massive chain, and didn't he gaze often and lovingly on the fair creatdre beside him?

Yes, he did so, and there is no further room to doubt. Widow E—— had cheated them. She had won a beau, laid aside her mourning, put on her bridal attire, and was going to be married in church. Who the beau was, or whence he came, was more difficult to solve.

Service proceeded. The choir sung, and the minister prayed and preached—the people wondered when the ceremony took place.

To their utter astonishment they were left to wonder.

For when the benediction was pronounced, widow E—— and the strange gentleman walked with the rest of the congregation quietly out of the church. When they reached the pavement he offered his arm very gracefully, and she placed her hand very confidingly on the beautiful soft coat sleeve as they passed on.

What a morning was that in Fairmount! What a world of conjectures, surmises, inquiries and doubts rolled over and over in the brain not only of gossiping ladies, but sober, matter-of-fact. The like of such a thing had never occurred in the village. There was something new under the sun; a lady had a beau, and nobody knew it.

O, widow E——, didn't your ears burn all that day?

We wonder they didn't drop off. Surely they must have been crisp and crimson.

The Rev. Mr. D—— preached to a crowded house that afternoon; no compliments to him, though. Every one was sure the wedding would take place then; but everybody again was disappointed, and if tongues had run at railway speed before, they traveled then on the electric wires. The minister might have preached in Greek that day, and his sermon would have been quite as edifying. One subject alone occupied the village mind—the widow's beau.

It actually seemed, too, as though the lady tried to make as much talk as she could. After tea, arm-in-arm with the strange gentleman, she walked the whole length of the village, and away into the cemetery, and never returned till the moon was high.

Look out, widow! your character is on the carpet.

If she knew it, apparently she didn't care, for the next day she went a calling with her beau, and the next day with him rambled off to the mountains, and the next with him off in a carriage to the station-house, and there not only wept as she parted from him, but actually embraced and kissed him.

"What, in broad daylight?" exclaimed grandma W——. "Well, if I ever heard or see the like on't."

Little Nell, the old lad's youngest grandchild, wondered to herself whether it really was any worse in broad daylight than any other time. Perhaps you will wonder, too. We do, at least.

There was large attendance that afternoon at the weekly meeting of the sewing society. Everybody went that could possibly leave home. And what a chattering there was when the bustle of assemblage was over. There was but one topic; but that was all-sufficient, all-engrossing—the widow's beau—for he must be her beau, or ought to be.

Everybody had something to tell, something to wonder about. But suddenly every magpie tongue was hushed, an universal stroke of dumb palsy seemed to have fallen on the group, as looking up, they perceived the very lady about whom they were conversing so eagerly, standing in the doorway. "Good afternoon, ladies," said she, in her usual quiet way. "I am glad to see so large and happy a gathering. It is a beautiful day for our meeting."

And then she proceeded to the table, and helped herself to a block of patchwork, inquired for the sewing-silk, which having received, she sat down in the only vacant chair, and commenced hemming a very red bird with a yellow wing on a very green twig, which latter had already been hemmed on to a square piece of cloth, and the whole when completed was designed to form the twentieth part of a bedquilt. She seemed all engrossed with the bird's bill, and spoke to no one. Everybody wondered if she had heard what they were saying when she came in—but her pleasant countenance raised the most fearful, and every one longed to commence a personal attack. Old grandma W—— was the first to commence. She meant to "do up the matter" very delicately, and in so roundabout a way, that the lady should not suspect her of curiosity. So she began by praising Mrs. E——'s dress.

"Why, it is really beautiful. Where did you get it?"

"I bought it," was the quick reply.

"Here?"

"No."

"Where, then?"

"In New York, last Spring."

"O, you did, did you? but I thought you were never going to wear anything but black again?"

Every eye scrutinized the lady's face in search of a blush, but it continued as pale as usual, as she answered—

"I did say so once, but I have finally changed my mind."

"You have, ha; what made you?"

"The gentleman who was with me on Sunday last," was the reply.

"He didn't stay very long did he?"

"Not so long as I wished he had," was the emphatic answer.

And how the ladies looked at each other. It was as good as a confession.

"When did he come?"

"Saturday evening."

"Was you looking for him?"

"I had been expecting him for a fortnight or more."

"Why, du tell if you had then, and you never told on't neither. Had he any business in the place?"

"He had."

"What was it?"

This was rather more direct and blunt than the old lady had meant to put, and she forthwith apologized by saying:

"I didn't mean that—I—I—I only thought—

"O, I have good reasons."

Here the hearers and lookers on winked and blinked, and looked very expressively at each other.

"But you did not spoil your beautiful white dress on Sunday night, wearing it up to the burying ground?"

"I did not wear it."

Here was a damper to the old lady. She had such a long lecture to read on extravagance, and she was determined to read it, too, when, unfortunately for her eloquent strain, Mrs. E——'s dress had hung up in her wardrobe all the time, and she had worn an old black silk.

After a while the old lady took a fresh start. She would not be so baffled again. She intended and would find out all about her beau before she went home, that she would. So she began by saying:

"Your company went away this morning, didn't ——"

"O, I'd as lief you'd know as not; he came to see me."

O, widow E——, how did your name go down, then! Be careful what you say, or you will only have a remnant of character to go home with—and remnants go very cheap.

"He did, did he? and he didn't come for anything else, then? But was you glad to see him?"

"Indeed I was. It was one of the happiest moments of my existence."

"Well, well," said the old lady, hardly knowing how to frame the next question;—"well—well, he is a real good-looking man, any way."

"I think so, too; and he is not only good-looking, but he is good-hearted—one of the best men I ever knew."

"You don't say so! but is he rich?"

"Worth a thousand or so," said the lady carelessly.

"Why, du tell if he is! why, you will live like a lady, won't you? But what is his name?"

"Henry Macon."

"Macon—Macon! Why that was your name before you were married!"

"It was."

"Then he is a connection, is he?"

"He is."

"Du tell if he is, then. Not a cousin I hope; never did think much of marriages between cousins."

"Henry is not my cousin."

"He isn't! Not your cousin! But what connection is he, du tell, now?"

"He is my youngest brother."

If ever there was a rapid progress made in sewing and knitting by any circle of ladies, it was those composing this society for the next fifteen minutes. Not a word was uttered, not an eye was raised. Had the latter been done, the roguish and expressive glances which passed between Mrs. E—— and the minister, who, unobserved, had stood upon the threshold a silent spectator and a curious hearer, perhaps, (mind you, we only say perhaps) they might have guessed more correctly the name, character, standing and profession of the widow's beau.

In a French medical journal for February, 1858, it is stated that a man was bitten at Panama by a coral snake, the most poisonous species on the Isthmus. During the few seconds that it took him to take the cedron from his bag, he was seized with violent pains at the heart and throat; but he had scarcely chewed and swallowed a piece of the nut about the size of a small bean, when the pains ceased as if by magic. He chewed a little more and applied it externally to the wound, when the pains disappeared and were followed by a copious vomiting of a substance like curdled milk. Many other cases are mentioned where the cedron proved an antidote.

Cheerfulness in a family is a positive duty. Thousands of people are every day made miserable by bad temper, uselessly manifested, without any ulterior benefit. The frame of mind which is ever ready to take offense, to imagine a slight, to revenge one, and to be sulky, is, alas! a punishment not alone to itself, but to others. Such a temper should at all costs be repressed. It can easily be cured, if we but have the will. It is, to say the best of it, conceited and mean. It is the bane of life. Nothing is really troublesome that we do willingly.

Rev. Mr. Stiggins said: "I am a charitable man, and think every one entitled to his opinion, and never cherish malice against my foes, not even against Mr. Mulberry, who has indirectly called me a sinner; but still, if the Lord has a thunderbolt to spare, I think it would be well bestowed on brother Mulberry's head."

As they who, for every slight sickness, take physic to repair their health, do rather impair it, so they who for every trifle are eager to vindicate their character, do rather weaken it.

Generosity consists not in the sum given, but in the manner and the occasion of its being bestowed.

Battle of the Pyramids.

Cairo is on the eastern bank of the Nile. Mourad Bey had there assembled the greater part of the Mamelukes, nearly ten thousand in number, for a decisive battle. The proud and powerful horsemen were supported by twenty-four thousand foot soldiers, strongly entrenched. Napoleon was marching along the western shore. On the 21st of July, Napoleon, conscious that he was near the city, set his army in motion before the break of day. Just as the sun was rising in those cloudless skies, the soldiers beheld the lofty minarets of the city upon the left, gilded by its rays, and upon the right, upon the borders of the desert, the gigantic pyramids rising like mountains upon an apparently boundless plain. The whole army instinctively halted, and gazed awe-stricken upon those monuments of antiquity.

The face of Napoleon beamed with enthusiasm. "Soldiers!" he exclaimed, as he rode along the ranks, "from these summits forty centuries contemplate your actions." The ardor of the soldiers was aroused to the highest pitch. Animated by the clangor of martial bands and the gleam of flaunting banners, they advanced with impetuous steps to meet their foes. The whole plain before them, at the base of the pyramids, was filled with armed men. The glittering weapons of ten thousand horsemen, in the utmost splendor of barbaric chivalry, brilliant plumes, and arms of burnished steel and gold, presented an array equally imposing. Undismayed, the French troops, marshalled into five invincible squares, marched on. There was apparently no alternative.

Napoleon must march upon these entrenchments, behind which twenty-four thousand men were stationed with their artillery and musketry to sweep his ranks, and a formidable body of ten thousand horsemen, on fleet and powerful Arabian steeds, awaiting the onset, and ready to seize upon the slightest indication of confusion, to plunge with all the fury which fatalism can inspire upon his mingled and bleeding squares. It must have been a moment of intense anxiety. But as Napoleon sat upon his horse in the centre of one of the squares, and carefully examined with his telescope the disposition of the enemy, no one could discern the slightest trace of uneasiness. His grave gaze was long and intense.

The keenness of his scrutiny detected that the enemy's guns were not mounted upon carriages, and they could not, therefore, be turned from the direction in which they were placed. No other officer, though many of them had equally good glasses, made this important discovery. He immediately, by a lateral movement, guided his army to the right, towards the pyramids, that his squares might be out of the range of the guns and that he might attack the enemy in the flank. The moment Mourad Bey perceived this movement he divined its object, and with great military sagacity, resolved instantly to charge.

"You shall now see us," said the proud Bey, "cut up these dogs like gourds."

It was indeed a fearful spectacle. Ten thousand horsemen, magnificently dressed, with the fleetest steeds in the world, urging their horses with bloody spurs to the onset, rending the heavens with their cries, and causing the earth to tremble beneath the thunder of iron feet, came down upon the adamantine host. Nothing was ever seen in war more furious than this charge. Ten thousand horsemen in an enormous mass. Those longest inured to danger felt that it was an awful moment. It seemed impossible to resist such an avalanche. The most profound silence reigned through the ranks, interrupted only by the word of command. The nerves of excitement being roused to the highest tension, every order was executed with the most marvellous rapidity and precision. The soldiers held their breath, and with bristling bayonets stood shoulder to shoulder to receive the charge.

The moment the Mamelukes arrived within gunshot, the artillery of the angles plowed their ranks, and platoons of musketry, volley after volley, in a perfect uninterrupted flow, swept into their faces a pitiless tempest of destruction. Horses and riders, struck by balls, rolled over each other by hundreds in the sand, and were trampled and crushed by the iron hoofs of thousands of frantic steeds, enveloped in dust and smoke, composing the impetuous column. But the squares stood as firm as the pyramids at whose base they fought. Not one was broken—not one wavered—the daring Mamelukes, in the frenzy of their rage and disappointment, threw away their lives with the utmost recklessness.

They wheeled their horses round, and reined them back upon the ranks, that they might kick their way into that terrible fortress of living men. Rendered furious by their inability to break their ranks, they hurled their pistols and carabines at the heads of the French. The wounded crawled along the ground, and cut at the legs of their indomitable foes. They displayed superhuman bravery, the only virtue which the Mamelukes possessed.

But an incessant and merciless fire from Napoleon's well trained battalions continually thinned their ranks, and at length the Mamelukes, in the wildest disorder, broke and fled. The infantry in the intrenched camp, witnessing the utter discomfiture of the mounted troops, whom they had considered invincible, caught the panic and joined in the flight. Napoleon now, in his turn, charged with the utmost impetuosity. A scene of indescribable horror and confusion ensued.

The extended plain was crowded with fugitives—footmen and horsemen, bewildered with terror, seeking to escape from their terrible foes. Thousands plunged into the river and endeavored to escape by swimming to the opposite shore. But a shower of bullets, like hailstones, fell upon them, and the waves of the Nile were crimsoned with blood. Others fled to the desert, a wild rabble rout. The victors with their accustomed celerity pursued, pitilessly pouring into the dense masses of their flying foes the most terrible discharges of artillery and musketry. The rout was complete, the carnage awful. The sun had hardly reached the meridian, before the whole embattled host had disappeared, and the plain, as far as the eye could extend, was strewn with the dead and dying.

The camp, with all its Oriental wealth, fell into the hands of the victors, and the soldiers enriched themselves with its profusion of splendid shawls, magnificent weapons, Arabian horses, and purses filled with gold. The Mamelukes were accustomed to lavish great wealth in the decoration of their persons, and to carry with them large sums of money. The gold and trappings found upon each Mameluke were worth from $1200 to $2000. For many days the soldiers employed themselves in fishing up the rich booty from those horsemen who were drowned in the Nile, and the French camp was filled to abundance.

This most sanguinary battle cost the French scarcely one hundred men in killed and wounded. More than ten thousand of the enemy perished. Napoleon gazed with admiration upon the bravery which these proud horsemen displayed. "Could I have united the Mameluke horsemen to the French infantry," said he, "I should have reckoned myself master of the world."

After the battle, Napoleon, now undisturbed conqueror of Egypt, quartered himself for the night in the country palace of Mourad Bey. The apartments of this voluptuous abode were embellished with all the appurtenances of Oriental luxury. The officers were struck with surprise in view of the multitudes of cushions and divans, covered with the finest damasks and silks, and ornamented with golden fringe. Egypt was beggared to administer to the sensual indulgence of these haughty despots. Much of the night was passed in exploring the singular mansion. The garden was extensive and magnificent in the extreme. Innumerable vines were laden with the richest grapes.

The vintage was soon gathered by the thousands of soldiers who filled the alleys and loitered in the arbors. Pots of preserves, of confectionery, and of sweetmeats of every kind, were quickly devoured by an army of mouths. The thousands of little elegancies which Europe, Asia and Africa had contributed to administer to the voluptuous splendor of the regal mansion were speedily transferred to the knapsacks of the soldiers.

The "Battle of the Pyramids," as Napoleon characteristically designated it, sent a thrill of terror far and wide into the interior of Asia and Africa. These proud, merciless oppressors were execrated by the timid Egyptians, but they were deemed invincible. In one hour they had vanished like mist before the genius of Napoleon.

The caravans which came to Cairo circulated through the vast regions of the interior, with all the embellishment of Oriental exaggeration, most glowing accounts of the destruction of these terrible squadrons which had so long tyrannized over Egypt, and the fame of whose military prowess had caused the most distant tribes to tremble. The name of Napoleon became suddenly as terrible, in Asia and Africa, as it had previously become in Europe.

But twenty-one days had elapsed since he placed his foot upon the sands of Alexandria, and he was sovereign of Egypt. The Egyptians also welcomed him as a friend and a liberator. The sheets of flame which incessantly burst from the French ranks, so deeply impressed their imaginations, that they gave to Napoleon, the Oriental appellation of Sultan Kibir, or King of Fire.

A Kiss for Charity's Sake.

At a race course in Normandy, some Englishmen were admiring the historic costume of the women of the country. Several of these gentlemen-jockeys, slightly excited by the impressions of their *dejeuner*, were gathered together in a knot admiring not only the costume, but the captivating faces of the women of Normandy, whose beauty was heightened by the piquant originality of their lofty lace head-gear. These sportsmen were uttering their comments on the passers-by in a loud tone of voice, when their attention was arrested by the extraordinary beauty of a young woman evidently just married, who at that moment passed by. She was walking in the midst of a group of country lads and lasses in their silk dresses and long-tailed, short-waisted black coats, and in the company might be seen the black cassock of the vicar of the parish.

"What a beauty!" exclaimed one of the sportsmen. "On my honor, I'd give two sovereigns for a Kiss of Her rosy cheek."

"Hallo! Lere's a biftek who says he'll give two sovereigns to kiss our Louise," said a bumpkin in black velvet vest and hob-nailed shoes.

"Ah! ah!" cried several of the girls together; "how generous! Two louis are not Peru."

"Well, then, I'll give three," said the Englishman.

The young woman to whom the provocation was addressed looked toward the Englishman, and, smiling, said:

"It would give you a great deal of pleasure, then, monsieur?"

"Oh, an immense deal!"

"Well, in that case," continued she, after a little hesitation, "give five louis, and here's my cheek."

Thus challenged, his liberality would not have backed out had it cost him twenty guineas. The five golden pieces were drawn from his purse and placed in the young woman's hands, who honestly performed her part of the contract, and received a brace of kisses.

"What a windfall!" cried she, gaily, as she turned away. "Here, M. le Cure, are five gold pieces for the poor of our parish."

As she finished, acclamations rose on all sides.

"Oh! if that is to be the use of the money, a guinea more for the poor," said the sportsman, and the acclamations were louder than ever.

As a drayman was furiously beating his lank, half-starved mule, near Government Square, Havana, he was astounded to hear the animal exclaim:

"Enough! you brute!"

The drayman looked aghast, and searched under his dray and around the mule to find the origin of this sepulchral voice, when again he was horrified to hear from the animal, to all appearance:

"You are a brute!"

The drayman was dumbfounded, and trembled like an aspen leaf, and dropped his whip as if stung by an adder. He blessed himself, and was about falling on his knees when he again heard:

"I was your mother, once upon a time."

This capped the climax, and a gentleman in the crowd that had gathered around endeavored to explain to the terror-stricken drayman that sometimes disembodied spirits return to this world in the form of animals. Just at this moment, Signor Blitz, the magician and ventriloquist, accompanied by two friends, who had been looking on the strange scene and enjoying the fun, adjourned to the Union Coffee House, on the neighboring corner, and left the crowd endeavoring to induce the animal to speak again, and the drayman embracing the mule in the most filial manner.

"Job Printing!" exclaimed old dame Partington, the other day, as she peeped over her spectacles at the advertising page of a country paper. "Poor Job! they've kept him printing, week after week, ever since I larnt to read; and if he wasn't the patientest man that ever was, he never could have stood it so long, no how."

An old author wisely says: "In borrowing money, be precious of your word; for he that lends care of keeping days of payment is lord of another man's purse."

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

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

L. P. FISHER,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Morning, Oct. 17, 1861.

☞ NOTICE.—We find it necessary to repeat our assurance of last week, that in future we shall not mail the HERALD to any person until the subscription money has first been remitted to us, which may always be done through the post-office. Two letters ordering the paper were received by the last mail from below, but as they did not contain the money, we will not forward the paper. It is only by adhering strictly to this rule that we can have any certainty of being remunerated for our labor. We have no agents in the Territory, and neither desire nor need any. Persons wishing the paper sent to them have but to enclose to us the money, and they may rely on its being mailed regularly to them.

AN IRISH BRIGADE.—The project of raising an Irish brigade has excited much enthusiasm among Irishmen in all the large cities North. Captain Meagher is in daily receipt of hundreds of letters from these cities, tendering him companies, and entire regiments, even, for the brigade. Lieut. Col. Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth, has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has had interviews on the subject with a number of sterling and gallant Irishmen. Philadelphia will furnish one regiment, Boston another, and New York will furnish two. Lieut. Col. Nugent is raising one of them. Many of the best men of the Sixty-ninth have promised to join the regiment, which will be known as the First Regiment of the Irish Brigade. Capt. Meagher has undertaken to raise the second regiment of the New York contingent. His company of Zouaves, which did such gallant service with the Sixty-ninth in Virginia, will to a man unite once more under their favorite young leader, and form the nucleus of the regiment to be raised by him.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About two o'clock yesterday morning, says the Portland *Daily Advertiser* of the 12th inst., "Capt. Geo. W. Staples, of the steamer *Pacific*, was shot, and, it is feared, mortally wounded, by a man named Frederick Patterson, at the Pioneer Hotel. The origin of the fracas we are not acquainted with, and do not wish to prejudice the public mind by publishing all or any of the versions which we have heard. For a time the prisoner's life was in danger from the crowd which had collected at the ringing of the fire bells, but owing to the determination and energy of Sheriff Starr and his deputies, our city was saved the disgrace which such an unlawful act would have entailed upon it." We have since learned that Capt. Staples died on the following day.

UNITED STATES DEBT.—The public debt of the United States is as follows: Loans, $70,217,048 50; Treasury notes, $55,950,500; total, $126,167,548 50. The total interest on this amounts to $9,742,213 84. The foregoing figures are derived from a semi-official memorandum read by the Secretary of the Treasury at a meeting of the bankers and other capitalists of Philadelphia. Mr. Chase stated fully and frankly the purposes and prospects of the Administration, and pointed with much confidence to the resources of the country in connection with the will and ability of the Government to speedily and successfully end the present rebellion.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS.—Recent orders from the East require the immediate withdrawal of all the United States troops on this coast to New York. From the Portland Daily *Advertiser* we learn that the force in the military department of the Pacific amounts to some twenty-five hundred rank and file, comprising the 4th, 6th and 9th regiments of Infantry, eight companies of the first Cavalry, and six companies of the 3d Artillery. It is said that the troops in this district are to be relieved by volunteers from California.

MONTEZEMO P. O.—A complaint comes to us from this post-office, in Chehalis county, that our paper does not reach subscribers there when due. The blame is not ours. The *Herald* is mailed regularly to Montezeno, as well as to every other post-office at which we have a subscriber; and if it does not reach its destination, the fault is to be found in the intermediate post-offices, for we believe it has never failed to be forwarded from the Steilacoom office. We hope the Olympia postmaster will look to and rectify this.

OREGON STATE FAIR.—This, the first Agricultural State Fair of Oregon, closed on the 4th inst. We learn that it was successful beyond the hopes of the most sanguine of its friends. The directors have our thanks for a complimentary ticket. We hope the time is not very distant when the farmers of Puget Sound will move in the same direction, and get up a fair to exhibit the products of this region in.

THANKS.—Capt. J. R. Fleming, of the *Eliza Anderson*, has our thanks for Victoria papers last week, as usual. E. A. Light, Esq., also has our thanks for papers.

THE GRAND FINAL MOVEMENT.

It was stated in the news received a week ago that in about thirty days, or about the middle of October, the necessary preparations being then completed, a forward movement of the Federal forces would take place. The Administration is keeping its plans entirely secret, having learned the mischief of publicity; but enough leaks out, or is guessed at by subordinates in command, to indicate that the original plan for this movement is adhered to and will be carried out. The grand army is being thoroughly prepared, under the supervision of McClellan, who seems to be everywhere and everything, and second in popularity with the troops and people only to Lincoln himself. While reviewing the troops on the Virginia side of the Potomac, recently, he assured them they would very soon have a chance to retrieve the Bull Run disaster, and uttered this short speech: "Soldiers, we have had our last retreat; we have seen our last defeat. You stand by me, and I will stand by you, and henceforth victory will crown our efforts." Gen. Butler lately made a speech of more significance yet. He said:

Upon one occasion a panic overtook our troops, but I do not hesitate to say that until some man shall show me troops who have never been overtaken by a panic, I shall not believe that the fact is evidence of a want of courage; and hereafter, with our troops backed by the navy and our faithful ally of the North, Jack Frost, who shall come and clear away the malaria of the South, we shall march southward, as I said here not many weeks ago, from this place, and there shall be no footsteps backward until this rebellion is crushed out of this Union, and every man at the South shall have that which the Declaration of Independence says, and which the Secessionists quote, "The right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

It would thus seem that at least one cause of the delay in moving South was the season. This exhibits a humane regard for life, as well as makes doubly certain the success of the Federal arms in the land of fevers and epidemics. The wisdom of the delay, if for this cause alone, will be apparent to every one. If the Federal forces had moved in midsummer to the heart of the South, where the rebels no doubt desired to decoy them, the destruction of life by the climate would have been greater than by the sword. We may soon expect, therefore, to hear of an army marching into the South which shall overwhelm every force opposed to it, and speedily crush out the last vestige of rebellion.

MODEL RESOLUTIONS.

Previous to the recent election in Maine, the anti-coercion Democrats, who are called Disunionists there and elsewhere, held a feeble caucus at Bangor, on the same day appointed for a Union mass meeting. A bit of a row was anticipated, but happily did not occur. The Republicans and Union Democrats, who, like sensible men, are not ashamed to call one another brethren, as they are in other quarters, held a big meeting, and among other resolutions passed the following:

Resolved, That we will stand by the Union, and maintain the Union, and not a grain of sand belonging to the Union shall ever be surrendered to foes abroad or rebels at home, and the union of Union men for the sake of the Union is the unchangeable will of the Democrats and Republicans of Penobscot.

Resolved, That the Republicans and Democrats of Penobscot are a band of brothers in this terrible crisis of the country's history, and politicians of every hue and dye are requested to dry up until the stars and stripes float again in security over every portion of the Union.

A GOOD MAN GONE.—Among the recent deaths in Boston is that of Hon. Moses Grant, for many years known as a leading philanthropist of that city, and as connected with a number of benevolent and useful associations. He died at a very advanced age. Mr. Wm. G. Grant, well known on the Sound as late engineer of the steamer *Ranger*, we understand, is a nephew of the deceased. Hon. Moses Grant had long been connected with the paper houses of Grant, Daniel & Co. and Grant, Warren & Co., and personally and as a business man he had many friends. This journal is printed on paper from the last named house. He leaves a large property. He had a porch attached to his residence, which was each morning crowded with mendicants, whom he in turn supplied with shoes, bread, money, or such articles as their several cases required. He did much good, and his memory will be long revered by many whom he helped into positions of usefulness and profit. Several of the best business men of Boston were brought up under his fostering care.

THE WILSON G. HUNT.—For a year past, says the *British Colonist* of the 9th inst., this fine steamer has been idly swinging to her anchor in James Bay. By the *Pacific*, day before yesterday, Capt. Walsh, one of her owners, arrived, who designs placing her on the Columbia River route immediately. She will leave for Portland on Friday or Saturday.

THE BIBLE ON THE BLOCKADE.—The Marysville *Appeal* says the Bible is a singular book, and texts may be found in it for all occasions. Thus, for instance, an appropriate text for a patriotic discourse may be found in the ninetieth verse of the thirteenth chapter of Jeremiah: "The cities of the South shall be shut up, and none shall open them."

A GOOD MOVE.—From the Port Townsend *Northwest* we learn that the U. S. Marine Hospital has been removed to the late hospital building at the Fort. The property and patients were taken on board the revenue cutter *Jeff. Davis*, and transferred thence to the new quarters.

CONDITION OF ST. LOUIS.—A St. Louis correspondent states that 70,000 people have been frightened from St. Louis since the war commenced. Real estate has depreciated from 25 to 60 per cent., and business is correspondingly dull.

LARGE SHIPMENT.—The steamer *Pacific* received at Victoria, on the 8th inst., $150,000 for shipment to San Francisco. This is supposed to be the largest shipment of gold ever made by one steamer from Victoria.

T. F. MEAGHER AND THE UNION.

The names of the leaders in the last attempted revolution in Ireland are as familiar to most Americans as they are to Irishmen. McManus, O'Brien, Mitchell, D'Arcy McGee, Meagher, and others of the leading spirits in the vain effort to sever the link which binds their country to that of England, will long continue to occupy a place in the hearts and thoughts of their countrymen second only to that of the ill-fated and still lamented Emmet. Though the youngest of the last exiled Irish patriots, Thos. Francis Meagher is perhaps the most distinguished, by reason of a highly cultivated intellect. Possessing scholastic attainments of the very highest order, united with unusual natural gifts, it was foreseen by his friends, when he first landed in America, that he could not long occupy an obscure position. Soon after his arrival in New York city, he commenced delivering a course of lectures, which drew together such multitudes as were never before assembled on like occasions. The largest halls in the metropolis were incapable of accommodating the eager crowds that thronged to listen to the gifted young orator and scholar, and night after night did the same people congregate to hear him. In other cities he was equally successful. Americans vied with Irishmen in manifesting their appreciation of his talents, and in welcoming him as a guest.

For some time previous to the breaking out of the present rebellion, Mr. Meagher lived in retirement; having meanwhile married a daughter of S. P. Townsend, of Sarsaparilla notoriety, and one of the most wealthy men of New York. From this retirement and this affluence he was one of the first to emerge at the call of his adopted country. A captain in the brave 69th (Col. Corcoran's) regiment, he has since shared with his countrymen in all the arduous duties of the camp and the glories of the field through which that gallant regiment has passed.

A few weeks since, in Jones's Wood, New York city, a festival was gotten up for the benefit of the families of the soldiers of the 69th, and a small fee charged for admission. It is estimated that not less than seventy thousand people were present at the festival. Mr. Meagher was chosen orator for the occasion. From the San Francisco *Monitor*, in which paper we find his speech published in full, we copy the following portion of it. After paying a fitting tribute to the memory of Capt. Haggerty and others who fell in the 69th, and speaking in terms of admiration and devotion to the Federal cause, he said:—

Will the Irishmen of New York stand by this cause—(cries of "We will," "We will!") —resolutely, heartily, with inexorable fidelity, despite all the sacrifices it may cost, despite of all the dangers into which it may compel them, despite of the bereavement and abiding gloom it may bring upon such homes as this day miss the industry and love of the dead soldiers of the 69th, but in some measure to console and succor which the festivities of this day have taken place? (Cries of "Yes, yes.") For my part, I ask no Irishman to do that which I myself am not prepared to do. (Cheers.) My heart, my arm, my life is pledged to the national cause, and to the last it will be my highest pride, as I conceive it to be my holiest duty and obligation, to share its fortunes. (Loud and continued applause.) I care not to what party the Chief Magistrate of the Republic has belonged. (Hear, hear.) I care not upon what plank or platform he may have been elected. The platform disappears before the Constitution, under the injunction of the oath he took on the steps of the Capitol the day of his inauguration. (Loud cheers.) The party disappears in the presence of the nation—(applause)—and as the chief magistrate, duly elected and duly sworn, is bound to protect and administer the national property for the benefit of the nation, so should every citizen concur with him in loyal and patriotic action, discarding the mean persuasions and maxims of the local politicians—(hear, hear, hear,)—and substituting the national interests, the national efficiency, the national honor, for the selfishness, the huckstering or the vengeance of a party. (Enthusiastic cheering.) To me, at all events, the potency of the National Government, the honor and glory of the national flag, are of infinitely higher value than the Regency at Albany, the Tammany Wigwam, Mozart Hall or the Pewter Mug. (Cheering and laughter.) Nor shall outcries on behalf of the liberty of the press or the liberty and immunities of the citizen, restrain me in the active allegiance I owe the nation and its Executive, now that the rights and authority of both are jeopardized.

CHINESE MINERS.—Having first encouraged the coming of Chinamen to work their mines, in Australia, they now seem to have tolerated them as long as they intend to. John has received notice to quit in a summary manner, as we learn by late advices from that quarter. At Lamb Flat, New South Wales, on the 28th of June, a mob of 1,000 men, armed with bludgeons, pick-handles, etc., made an attack upon the Chinese, whom they maltreated shamefully, cutting off their pig-tails, destroying their camps, etc. During the disturbances, the white mob increased to between 2,000 and 3,000 men. Some of the Chinese, on the approach of the rioters, gathered up what they could and fled. They were pursued and overtaken by men on horseback, who forced them to relinquish their property, which was destroyed. After burning and destroying all they could, they retired. The property destroyed was worth some $25,000. One man was observed with eight pig-tails attached to a flag, glorying in the work that had been done.

FROM SACRAMENTO TO POINTS EAST.—A correspondent of the *Alta California*, who recently made the trip overland, gives some interesting particulars concerning the route, as follows: The distance from Sacramento to Salt Lake City is 741 miles, and thence to St. Joseph 1186 miles; making a total of 1917 miles. The time consumed in the journey is 17 days 15 hours—averaging over four-and-a-half miles per hour. The fare from Sacramento to St. Joseph is $155; to which must be added the expense of about $2 per day for meals. From St. Joseph to New York, the fare through is $40. Thus it will be seen that the outlay required for an overland journey from San Francisco to New York is, in round figures, $250. It is stated that more thorough explorations will reduce the length of the route some four hundred miles between St. Joseph and Sacramento, which will shorten the period of transit to twelve days.

A RAMBLING LETTER.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

"Down drops the sails against the mast,
'Tis sad as sad can be;
We do speak only to break
The silence of the sea."

What is more tedious or more uncomfortable than to be subject to the full blast of a "bloody sun at noon," without breath nor motion? "Like some fond traveler, when at eve southward straightly going," we left Victoria, for we were outward bound. We proceeded a Sabbath day journey, when the wind left us to muse on the beauties of September, and "then she lay all the day in the Straits of Fuca John." San Juan sleeps solitary and alone, careless of the past and indifferent to its future destiny; and taking into consideration its position, signs, and fertile prairies, it is certainly worth battling for. In the distance, Mount Baker, clad in eternal snows, peers head and shoulders above the Cascades. "Monarch of all he surveys," he reigns in silent grandeur. Far in the distance looms Whidby's Island, apparently forming the connecting link in the grand chain that unites us with the disorderly and broken fragments of the coast range, whose "irregular irregularities" strangely contrast with the level and picturesque valley of Dungeness, all forming the most beautiful scenery imaginable, and inspiring us with renewed admiration of our great Republic,—greater, if possible, in her darker hours—stirring up a pride in us which stimulated the classic Webster, in the ardor of his great soul, to exclaim: "Thank God, I, too, am an American!"

"For far as the valleys green or mountain snows,
We survey our country and behold our home."

The sun appears exceedingly lazy, and slowly pursues the noiseless tenor of its way to "where the setting west merges into the rising east," withdrawing its beneficent rays, leaving to sinful man the sad inheritance of darkness,

"And leaves the cold world to solitude and me."

Here, then, we rest. The sun has gone down, and a dark, dreary night closes around the mariner's way.

"Oh! ever thus, from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay."

Night draws her sable mantle around me, and leaves me in outer darkness, an unwilling listener to the voices of the night, surrounded by all the gloomy terrors that ever make night hideous—really

"An ill-destined sloop that steers
In silence through the gate of tears."

"Hark the music, mariners! the wind is piping loud." It fills the rustling sail and bends the gallant mast. She feels the breeze, and moves like a thing of life. "She makes a path to shine after her; one would think the deep to be hoary." Thus contesting the supremacy of the sea with whales and smaller fish, which appear to be abundant, we gain the hospitable shores of Protection Island, and, unlike St. Paul, who cast his anchor over the stern, or Capt. Noah, who beached his scow, (Oh! what sailors!) we cast our anchor within the vale of the sand-spit, ship-shape and Bristol fashion. Conscious of avoiding the disagreeable eight hours in the lee scuppers, or the grave-yard trick at the helm, we consign ourselves to a sweet captivity, dragged out, tired, and "weary as that bird of Thrace whose pinions find no resting place." "Oh! Billy, let us thank the Lord that you and I are sailors." So we accost and greet the ancient mariners of St. Paul, who, like myself, wished for the day. Encouraged at length by the "blest powers of sunshine, whose genial ray joy and gladness everywhere display," we cut loose from the island, and, with a light breeze and a tide taken at the flood, we made our way toward Point Wilson, where we got into the horse latitudes. The wind left us, and it became so excessively hot that the "very deep did rot," and we lay "majestic as a painted sloop upon a painted sea." "Time and tide wait for no man," proved no exception in our case, as, instead of taking us to our desired haven, we were without any apology swept at railroad speed across to Whidby's Island. Hungry and thirsty we cast longing eyes on the Canaan of our hopes, and in the anguish of our bitter soul we hung our harp on the bowsprit, thoroughly convinced that Jordan is a hard road to travel. After battling the elements for three mortal hours, we, with the earnest of our white ash and a profusion of Scotch navigation, succeeded in gaining the wharf, and, like the discontented pendulum, "think, says I, I'll stop."

Now safely moored in this modern "Cowes and a market," we take a retrospective view of Port Townsend. The bay is a spacious sheet of water, much after the shape of Paddy's blanket, as broad as it is long, say four miles square. The scenery is made up of broken hills and rugged mountains, interspersed with bleak valleys, manifesting little or no proof that the star of empire has got thus far as yet. The town (so called) is situated on the north shore of the bay, near the entrance, and, like Edinburgh in one particular, has its upper and lower town. The upper is situated on a high romantic green bluff, bearing some resemblance to your own dear heights of the City of Curches—Brooklyn. The lower is situated between the bluff and the bay, on a low, muddy, brackish swamp, very similar to the peat bogs of my native sod. The water here is brackish and considered valuable, as every well is guarded by a padlock. So you see that

"In vain with lavish kindness the gifts of God are strewn," for here it seems locked up on speculation, and I speak from practical experience when I say that I find it difficult to obtain a small supply of water, though here "its darkness might put to shame the darkey's wool." The agricultural products of the Port are less than those of the Snohomish river, though the latter is hardly ever heard of. The roadstead is very much like the jockey's horse, which had but two faults—he was hard to be caught, and was good for nothing after he was caught. So this harbor is hard to be gained on account of eddy tides, and it is unsafe after it is gained. Without wasting any words, we will cite some proof. The schooner *Potter*, (a Chesapeake pilot boat) well and favorably known as an uncommon smart vessel, and owned and managed by one of the most practical men of this place, has on more than one occasion left her footprints on the sands of the beach. The *Lalla Rookh*, also commanded and manned by superior men, kissed the beach and gladdened the people with her presence during the last season; and others might be added to prove that this harbor is not fit to be trusted. Placed as this bay is, at the foot of Hood's Canal and Admiralty Inlet, where the whole force of our southeast and southwest winds exhaust their fury, it cannot be wondered at that such a vast bay, especially its lee shore, is altogether unfit to be the depot of lives and property. Here in this bay, destitute of shelter, water, commerce or trade, is now located the only custom-house on Puget Sound, and this "rotten borough" has for years been the recipient of more government pap than all other towns on the Sound combined. Here, too, is found the only Marine Hospital on the Sound, and here the lame and the crazy are provided for. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, it is due to the gentlemanly and obliging Deputy Collector, Mr. Taylor, to say that he has softened the asperity of things in his department much. The classic Dr. O'Brien has done much to ameliorate his department; and though differing from those gentlemen in politics, I wish them success in life. The people of Port Townsend generally have proved themselves agreeable and obliging, and we are not quarreling with men, but with systems. In our next we shall propose some modifications in the Marine Hospital and Custom-House.

JOE LANE, M.D.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 20th, 1861.

A PATRIOT INDEED.—It is said that Gen. Lyon's will gives all his property, some $30,000, to the Government. His labor, his possessions, and his life, have all been laid upon the altar of the country which he loved. No man can do more; and his name and memory are henceforth embalmed among the most precious of the national treasures. He was a patriot indeed, and not a patriot in need, such as have latterly so sorely cursed our country.

PANNING OUT RICH.—The latest news from the Cariboo mines states that a prospect of $200 to the pan was obtained on a creek seventy miles from Antler creek. Several claims on another creek are yielding 200 ounces per day each. At this rate the miner can soon make his pile.

NEGRO MILITARY.—A company of negro riflemen has been formed in Victoria, and is said to be acquiring a creditable proficiency in drill.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Boils and Carbuncles.—These indications of impure blood, or inward disease, should never be neglected. Even when not dangerous, they are usually painful, and always unsightly. But danger frequently lurks beneath an angry or obstinate boil,—a danger which the practised eye and educated touch of the scientific surgeon often fails to trace. It is not always possible to predict with certainty whether the rising evil will end in a boil or a carbuncle, or what may be the ultimate effect upon the constitution. Holloway's Ointment saves the patient from all pain or danger, and the Doctor from all trouble. It gives immediate relief, and, acting first on the surface, then penetrates the system, and effects a cure.

BIRTHS.

In Steilacoom, on Monday night, Oct. 7th, the wife of Mr. J. V. Meeker, of a Daughter.

In Seattle, on Friday, Oct. 11th, the wife of Mr. Harry E. Hitchcock, of a Daughter.

New Advertisements.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—In compliance with Sec. 5, p. 306, Statutes of Washington Territory, 1859–60, I hereby give notice that I will be at my office in Steilacoom on the third Friday and Saturday in November next, "for the purpose of making any alterations desired in districts, and for the purpose of examining teachers."

WM. H. WOOD,
Superintendent Public Schools
Pierce County, W. T.

County Superintendent's Office,
Steilacoom, W. T., Oct. 16th, 1861. 22-6

NACHESS HOTEL,

At the head of Keach's Wharf, Steilacoom.

RECENTLY NEWLY FITTED UP AND REPAIRED.

Board without lodging $4 50
Board with lodging 5 50
Single meals, at all hours of the day and night, 50 cents each

22:1m Mrs. ANNA CARNEY, Proprietor.

FOR VICTORIA, V. I.,

TOUCHING AT

SEATTLE & PORT TOWNSEND,

The Steamer
ELIZA ANDERSON,
JOHN R. FLEMING, Commander.

The above favorite Steamer will leave Steilacoom every TUESDAY for Victoria, touching at Seattle and Port Townsend. Returning, she will leave Victoria every WEDNESDAY for Olympia and intermediate ports.

Particular attention will be given to the shipment of Stock. By arrangement, Stock will be taken to New Westminster and Bellingham Bay.

For Freight or Passage apply on board. 22:tf

SELECT SCHOOL.

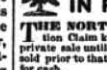
NOTICE—The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Steilacoom and vicinity that on MONDAY, Oct. 14th, 1861, he will open a SELECT SCHOOL in the building owned by Mr. E. A. Light, in the town of Steilacoom.

The following branches will be taught, viz:—Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Double Entry Book-keeping, and the rudiments of Vocal Music.

A limited number of pupils can be accommodated with board. The lessons in Music will be given on Tuesday evening of each week.

Terms—Tuition, $8 per scholar for the term of sixteen weeks. Tuition and board, $45 for the term.

21:tf J. V. MEEKER.



FARM FOR SALE
IN PIERCE CO., W.T.

THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE DONATION Claim known as the Tollentire Claim is offered at private sale until the 31st day of October, instant, and if not sold prior to that day, will then be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

This half of said claim, under the donation act, belongs to the undersigned, who will give title. The whole of it (160 acres) is enclosed, and contains a comfortable dwelling and out houses.

20:4 AGNES M. TOLLENTIRE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON SATURDAY, the second day of November, between the hours of 10 o'clock and the setting of the sun, the Donation Claim of Milton P. Ciult, deceased, situated in Pierce County, W. T., and lying east of S. McCaw's farm, containing 160 acres. Conditions of sale: 10 per cent. at time of sale, and half when sale is confirmed by Probate Court and deed executed, and the other half payable in six months, secured by note and mortgage.

20:3 S. McCAW, Administrator.

M. J. WEST

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC GENERALLY that he has constantly on hand and for sale the very best assorted lot of

IRON AND STEEL

Foreign and Domestic,

At prices to suit the hard times.

ALSO,

CHAINS

Of all sizes, made of the best Norway Iron.

48:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

Sewing Machines
FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER,
AND ONE NEW SINGER

SEWING MACHINE,

For sale cheap. Apply at this office.

NOTICE DOWN SOUND—The undersigned is prepared to supply Hotels, Mill, Ship or Steamboat owners with Beef, Mutton, or Pork, by the carcass, of the best quality. Oxen, fresh Milk Cows, and Stock Cattle always on hand, and for sale at prices according to quality.

Beef packed to order; quality warranted.

Sight drafts on San Francisco will be taken at par.

5-16tf P. MIZNER.

Special Notices.

The Medical and Surgical Institute

OF DR. L. J. CZAPKAY is already secured in a position which places it, as its proprietor, far above the assaults of envy and professional malice. In the schools of France, the highest prizes are often awarded to practitioners in this department of medical science, and they occupy with others an equally lofty position in the profession. Ricord is an illustrious example, a shining light among the philosophical stars of his age in Europe, and Dr. Czapkay has fully equaled him in this country; as a proof of which, the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, and the honorary *of medicine* degree. Selecting this as his field of operation, although qualified as a graduate of the University of Pesth, and the late Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Revolutionary army, for more extended labors. Dr. L. J. Czapkay has bent his earnest attention to the cure of chronic and private diseases, in which he has become so great an expert that he is now regarded as the leader in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to their readers in the most exclusive journals. The Doctor's offices are at his Medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff, nearly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

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

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

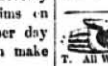
☞ Persons not wishing to lose time in correspondence, please enclose $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases.

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,
11:3m San Francisco, Cal.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of K., meet in Steilacoom every Monday evening. All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

JOHN LATHAM, W. S.



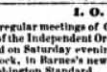
Independent Order of Knighthood—Vancouver Camp No. 2, I. O. of K., meets every THURSDAY Evening, in Vancouver, W. T. All Worthy Companions are invited to attend.

J. H. NEYCE, C. R.
C. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

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

F. G.
G. G. Q., Sec'y.
Steilacoom, June 14th, 1861.

I. O. of O. F.

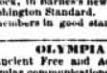


THE regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are held on Saturday evening of each week, at 6½ o'clock, in Barnes's new Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.

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

BARW CALLAGHAN, R. S.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1,



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

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

T. F. McELROY, W. M.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PHILIP KEACH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

Liquors, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

ALSO,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
HOSIERY,
GROCERIES,
COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

☞ No credit will be given. 4-3-tf

W. BEDINGTON

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that, Balch & Webber having relinquished the Retail part of their business, he has taken to it, and will continue to to carry it on at the old stand, where he solicits a share of its patronage.

He intends to keep up a general supply of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

Which he proposes to sell on the most reasonable terms.

3-40:tf

UNION CLOTHING STORE

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

PINKUS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STORE TO TIDD'S building, several doors below their former location, where they will continue to keep on hand everything in their line of business.

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

HATS,
CAPS,
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,
CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND
PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND

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

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

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINKUS & CO.,
5-31 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as

Pork, Bacon, Hams, Salmon, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Beans, Rice, Peas, Potatoes, Salt, fine, Salt, coarse, Tobacco, Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar, Oils, Glass, Axes, Buckets, Brooms, White Lead, Oil, Turpentine, Lamp Oil, Olive Oil, Coffee, Tea,
Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Soap, Starch, Sugar, Crushed do, Adamantine Candles, Saleratus, Pepper, Allspice, Cloves, Mustard, Capers, Table Sauce, Cayenne, Can Lobsters, Can Chickens, Can Beef, Can Peaches, Bottled Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Can Apples, Can Strawberries, Can Pie Fruits, Bottled Pie Fruits, Rx. Lemon, Rx. Vanilla, Rx. Orange, Rx. Rose, and other articles added to the wants of the community.

Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Morning, Oct. 17, 1861.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

[From the Portland Daily Advertiser.]

YREKA, Oct. 6th.

The Pony arrived at Ruby Valley at 10 o'clock yesterday, with dates from St. Joseph to Sept. 27.

Great activity is reported as going on in Southwest Missouri in military movements, preparatory to an attack on the rebels at Lexington. A decisive blow will be struck within a week.

McCullough and Price are said to be in a trap.

It is thought that the rebels will not be able to hold Lexington long.

A rebel scout was captured near Jefferson City, and was to be shot, Sept. 25th.

McCullough was reported to be marching rapidly, to effect a junction with Price. He is near Lexington with a force reported at 28,000 men.

The loss on Mulligan's side was 150. On the rebel side, 300.

Intercepted letters by secession members of the Maryland Legislature show that the traitor members of that body found a scheme for the passage of a secession ordinance, and an attempt to inaugurate rebellion in that State against the Government. Sumnary measures for repressing it alone saved the State from the horrors of civil war.

Gen. Patterson's campaign in Virginia cost the government $10,000,000. The result was only the capture of twenty fugitive slaves, all of whom were returned to their masters.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 24th.

Gen. Lane's command surprised a superior force of rebels at Pippinsville, Missouri. He routed them, taking all their tents and 100 prisoners.

A force from Fort Scott defeated a body of rebels, killing their commander, Matthew on whose person was found an order from Ben McCullough for the enrollment of Indians.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22d.

It is expected a movement upon Washington would soon be made at several points simultaneously.

Russell, in another letter to the London *Times*, says that Gen. McClellan is fast improving, and is now thoroughly master of his position.

It is rumored that Garibaldi has accepted a command in the U. S. army.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 24.

The Legislature passed a bill authorizing the military department to borrow $1,000,000 in addition to the million authorized May 24th, for the defense of the State.

The Federals made an advance towards Romney, and drove the enemy, 500 strong, out of Mechanicsburg, on the 24th, advancing on and storming the town, causing the enemy, 1400 strong, infantry and cavalry, to retreat to the mountain. Our loss is three killed and ten wounded.

POINT OF ROCKS, Sept. 24.

A portion of Col. Geary's force had an action to-day with 500 rebels on the Virginia side of the Potomac. They were sheltered on a high point on the Catooch, in the mountains, and in houses a the base. They were driven away by the rebels, and the battery of Col. Geary and the houses burned. Several of the rebels were killed and wounded. None of the Federal troops were hurt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

In response to the spirit of Gen. McClellan's order, the rebel Generals are endeavoring to stop their pickets from firing upon ours. They have two men now under arrest for disobedience of late orders to that effect.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

Dr. Wilson, surgeon in the U. S. army, taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run by the rebels, was released on parole, and arrived from Richmond to-day. He says there is great dissatisfaction in the rebel capital. All the hotels are fitted up as hospitals, and are filled with the sick and wounded. There are 400 men of one of the Florida regiments in the hospitals. Medicines of all kinds are scarce; quinine sells at $8 an ounce, and very scarce. All the necessaries of life are dear. Confederate currency is depreciating.

All the physicians of the city agree that there are at least 2,000 of the citizens of Richmond opposed to rebellion.

The knowing ones at Richmond do not believe that an attack will be made on Washington.

LEAVENWORTH, Mo., Sept. 26.

Gen. Lane has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Western Missouri, in which, after saying for what purpose he is there, and urging those in arms against the Government to disperse and come to him for protection in person and property, he uses the following language:

Should you, however, disregard my advice, stern visitations of war will be meted out to rebels and their allies. I shall then be convinced that your arming for protection is a sham; and rest assured that traitors, when caught, shall receive traitor's doom. The cup of mercy has been exhausted. Treason, hereafter, will be treated as treason. The massacre of innocent women and children by black-hearted traitors, lately, in burning the bridges on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, satisfies us that a traitor will perpetrate crimes which devils would shudder to commit. They shall be blotted from existence, and sent to that hell which yawns for their reception. The two roads are open to you, people of Western Missouri. Choose ye between them; the one leads you to peace and plenty, the other to destruction.

ST. JOSEPH, Sept. 27.

The news of the fall of Lexington gives the rebels great aid and comfort.

An outbreak occurred at the Penitentiary in Jefferson City, on the 25th. The convicts were fired on and some killed; four escaped.

The Governor of Iowa telegraphed to the War Department for instructions whether to resort to drafting in his State. Mr. Cameron replied: "No, we must rely upon the patriotism of the people."

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 24.

A special telegram to the Missouri *Democrat* says, the arrivals of troops from St. Louis, on Friday, were very large, and those so far landed here have been by the Pacific railroad to Sedalia and Syracuse.

ST. JOSEPH, September 28th.

Gen. Fremont made a requisition on the War Department for $500,000 for purchases in St. Louis of ordnance and ordnance stores, to be paid immediately. The Ordnance Bureau say that vouchers sent by Fremont for many articles are exorbitant. Fremont has replied to the accusations of extravagance in a statement which has not been made public yet.

Advices from Washington say that no immediate action will be taken by Government on the case of Gen. Frémont. He will be allowed a full opportunity to carry out his plan, by attacking the rebel force under Price and McCullough before there will be any interference with his command.

The State Department has made satisfactory explanations to Lord Lyons, with reference to the new passport system. The omission to inform him of the adoption of the new plan was merely accidental.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

A letter from Paris, received to-day, says that the French Government has respectfully declined to inform the Mexican Minister of the object of the fleet to be sent to Mexico; that the Government of Mexico will be duly apprised of it through the French Minister. So far as appears from the letter, the movement of France and England is not necessarily hostile.

Spain is to join in the Anglo-Franco expedition against Mexico.

Nearly $34,000,000 are already subscribed for the 7 3-10 per cent loan.

FRANKFORT, Ky., September 23.

It is said that John C. Breckinridge and William Preston escaped from here through Montgomery county on Friday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

About 10 o'clock last night, the police discovered that large rocks had been placed on the rails of the Hudson River Railroad, from 102d to 118th streets, a distance of sixteen blocks. At this point there is a very high embankment, and as the express train from Albany was due at 12 o'clock, they would have caused a fearful loss of life.

The *Journal of Commerce* says: "Secretary Chase has prepared an exposition of the law relating both to confiscation of Southern balances and the prohibition of commercial intercourse with the insurgents. It gives positive assurance that money on deposit in banks and elsewhere, in loyal States will not be disturbed, unless there is sufficient reason to believe that it is to be used to aid the rebellion. The matter of fact that it belongs to a resident of the States declared to be in a state of insurrection, is not to be considered a reason for its arrest, and it may remain on deposit as undisturbed as if it were owned in this city."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.

The ship *Mathon*, with a cargo of salt, was seized here, being owned in New Orleans.

Three persons were sent to Fort Lafayette, charged with furnishing goods to the rebels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

It is estimated that 200 slaves belonging to rebel Virginians have been made free men here, and are now at work on entrenchments, or are at liberty.

A Committee of Mechanics appointed by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, to examine into and report on the cause of the late accident of the Ohio and Missouri railroad, after careful examination, report that the accident was not caused by any insufficiency of timbers or iron work.

Ex-President Fillmore, through the Buffalo *Courier*, contradicts the statement made by the St. Louis correspondent of the *Tribune*, saying that he approved of Fremont's Emancipation Proclamation. He does not approve of it, but cordially endorses the President's position.

The Postmaster-General has issued orders that no newspapers or printed matter can be admitted to the letter pouches destined for the Pacific coast. They are for letters exclusively of all printed matter.

The Federal disaster at Lexington is the subject of discussion in the Cabinet. The opponents of Gen. Fremont charge that he could have prevented the necessity of Col. Mulligan's surrender by sending reinforcements to Lexington.

Fremont's friends state that he had no troops to spare, and that it was impossible for him to strengthen Mulligan's position. The liveliest discussion of the matter is going on at Washington, and indeed in all quarters.

The subscriptions to the National loan at Philadelphia, on the 24th of September, amounted to $84,000.

CAIRO, Sept. 26th.

Capt. Stewart, with 75 Cavalry, to-day, encountered 40 rebel Cavalry at Lucas's Bend, whom they pursued into Jeff. Thompson's camp at Belmont. Four rebels were killed, five captured, and many wounded. The remainder escaped. No Fede als were injured.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Sept. 26.

A special dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat* says, Gen. Sigel arrived early this morning, and has gone forward by Railroad with his forces.

The information is now, that McCullough has formed a junction with Price, between Warrensburg and Georgetown. Their forces are now 40,000 men.

The rebels have not got the money from the Lexington Bank, as reported. It was safely secured before the fight.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26th.

The advance movement, yesterday, is regarded by the highest military authorities as one of considerable importance.

Our army is supplied with excellent forage.

The 29th N. Y. went into Centreville, and occupied a position within 250 feet of where the rebel batteries were stationed. The Highlanders behaved with great gallantry. Griffin's battery was worked with great effect, and it is believed caused great disaster in the enemy's camp.

The Fast was observed with great propriety, to-day.

A New Yorker, who deserted from the rebels at Freestone, says, the enemy is 10,000 strong, and 30,000 between here and Manassas, and a large number along the shore to Matthew's. They have plenty of cannon and food.

Yesterday, a Lieutenant from one of our regiments deserted and went over to the rebels, giving them, it is supposed, full information.

The President says, no drafting for the army will be resorted to until the Eastern States furnish their full quota of 500,000 men.

A special from Washington says, the rebels appeared in force on the Potomac, opposite Great Fall, to day, and opened fire with a battery of six pieces, on McClellan's divison. Both sides have been reinforced. Our batteries opened and the rebels were dispersed.

The rebels took possession of Lewiston this afternoon. They retreated after a skirmish.

FARTHER POINT, October 1st.

The *Great Eastern* has arrived. The gale encountered was a fearful one. Over twenty-five passengers sustained fractures by the tremendous rolling of the ship. The accident is mainly attributed to the breaking of the rudder.

WASHINGTON, October 2d. The *Herald's* dispatch says, upon charges made by Colonel Blair, General Fremont is ordered to report himself for trial by Court Martial.

Gen. Wool, of Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to supersede Gen. Fremont in the Department of the West.

Gen. Mansfield left for Fortress Monroe to supersede Gen. Wool.

Capt. Drake Decay accompanied Gen. Mansfield, and will continue an aid.

Gen. Fremont will proceed to this city at his earliest convenience, leaving his forces in command of another, who is deemed competent to meet any foe that Gen. Fremont has been marching against.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says the number of volunteers now entering the service from loyal States is 5,000 per week.

WASHINGTON, October 3.

Upon rumors being prevalent involving military charges, it is ascertained upon inquiridg at the War Department that no order had been issued to General Fremont to report for trial by Court Martial.

It is true that Mansfield has been appointed to command at Fortress Monroe, but Gen. Wool, whom he supersedes, has been assigned to no other duty.

NEW YORK, October 3.

It is stated here that the rebels intend an immediate advance on Paducah.

SACRAMENTO, Oct. 9th.

The Forest Theatre, which was burned to a shell, some ten days ago, was blown down by a storm yesterday. Several persons were injured and two killed.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—The London *Economist* calculates upon England receiving her supplies of cotton from vessels lying in wait in Southern ports for storms and fogs to run the blockade. It expects the ports of Cuba will receive many vessels laden with cotton, that have taken advantage of storms blowing off the blockading force, when the article may be reloaded, and shipped to Europe with safety. Cotton selling at six cents in Southern ports, and bringing twelve cents in Liverpool, it is claimed that the adventurous merchant may lose nearly every other cargo in running the gauntlet through the blockading squadron, and still wax rich.

IMPORTANT TO CATTLE OWNERS.—The California *Farmer* states that cattle attacked with blindness may be cured by cleansing the eye with water and soap, and taking burnt alum between the finger and thumb and throwing it in the eyes of the animal. This course, repeated several days, will effect a cure, as an animal upon which this was tried was restored to sight after being blind two weeks.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
EX BARQUE N. S. PERKINS.

Just Received,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold cheap for cash.
The stock consists in part of Oregon and Eastern Bacon, Hams, Lard, Pork, Cheese, Sugars,—China, Batavia, Crushed and Powdered—Coffee, reen and ground, Rice, Brooms, Axes, Grindstones, Scythes and Snaths, Pitchforks, &c, &c.
Call and examine the stock.
3-46:tf E. MEEKER.

Bank Exchange.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROprietor of the
BANK EXCHANGE SALOON.
It has been thoroughly refitted by him, and the bar supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars that the market affords. The Billiard and Reading Rooms have been fitted up in a superior style. Two as fine tables as can be found in San Francisco are kept in good order in the one, and files of all the late papers and publications in the other.
If unremitting attention to my business will do it, I promise my friends and patrons to make the BANK EXCHANGE an attractive and pleasant place of amusement for them. May they be numerous. It maketh John glad to see them at the Bank Exchange.
17:tf JOHN C. NEWELL, *Proprietor.*

NOTICE! NOTICE!
I TAKE THIS METHOD TO INFORM THE public generally that in future I will not endorse for any one, and hope to escape further annoyance.
44:tf PHILIP KEACH.

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,
HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.
Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
5-1y Commercial st., Steilacoom.

STEILACOOM LIVERY STABLE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABlished himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.
Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.
Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.
STABLING furnished at moderate rates.
1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

NOTICE—SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their widows or orphan children) who served in any wars or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington attended to.
R. R. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 47:tf

Shipping Advertisements.

BALCH & WEBBER'S
REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
Puget Sound
AND
San Francisco
Is composed of the following first class vessels;
Barque ORK, 300 Tons,
A. Y. TRASK, Commander;
Ship MASSACHUSETTS, 500 Tons,
FREEMAN TRASK, Commander;
And other vessels as the trade requires.
The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers.
Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.
Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.
BALCH & WEBBER, Pier 2, Brannan street, San Francisco. | BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T. 1:tf

NOTICE.
The undersigned will sell on SATURDAY, Oct. 19th, 1861, at the store, foot of Balch street, Steilacoom, the balance of the goods now on hand belonging to the late firm of O. & E. MEEKER.
Also, various other articles, consisting in part of a large
Safe,
Platform Scales,
Desks,
Stoves,
&c., &c.
ALSO,
ONE IRON AXLE WAGON.
Invoice can be seen by applying to the undersigned, at the store.
TERMS CASH. Sale positive.
E. MEEKER.
Surviving partner of the late firm of O. & E. Meeker.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Puget Sound DRUG STORE!
STEILACOOM, W. T.
NOW OPEN
WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESsary for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.
No charge made except for price of the medicines.
Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.
25:tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

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

STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND Provision Markets.
HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET AT Port Townsend, in connection with the old stand in Steilacoom, the undersigned is now prepared to supply the communities of both towns with a superior quality of
FRESH MEATS
On reasonable terms.
Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Stores supplied at short notice, and of best quality.
VEGETABLES of all kinds kept in their season.
MILK COWS and WORK CATTLE always on hand for sale
N.B.—No meat will be sold after 8 o'clock A.M. on Sundays.
E. MEEKER,
Balch st, Steilacoom, and
8-46:tf Water st, Port Townsend.

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
Breastpins and Earrings,
(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)
Finger-Rings,
(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)
CALIFORNIA BUCKLES!
For Ladies or Gentlemen,
Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,
LOCKETS,
(OF ALL SIZES)
GOLD AND SILVER
Pens and Pencils,
PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES
In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames,
Striking and Alarm
CLOCKS,
Eight Day and Thirty Hour,
Of the most approved patterns and best manufacture, in metallic cases for ships, &c.
ALSO,
A fine assortment of superior
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
AND
FISHING TACKLE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
JUST RECEIVED AND KEPT CONstantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business.
Repairs thorough and warranted.
☞ Work from the adjoining towns received and remitted free of express charges.
JAS. E. D. JESTER,
Practical Watchmaker,
Commercial st., near Balch, Steilacoom.
P.S.—The standard time of Washington Territory kept constantly on hand for the benefit of the public. 26:tf

H. G. WILLIAMSON,
LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT THE old stand of H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO., all the finest brands of
WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
ALSO,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
BACON,
HAMS,
LARD,
TOBACCO,
CANDLES,
CAN FRUITS,
HONEY,
OYSTERS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,
All of which will be sold cheap for cash.
50:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

EDWARD A. MORSE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, WINDOWS, AND BLINDS.
WOULD INFORM THE TRADE IN OREGON and Washington Territory that they have opened a new establishment for the sale of
DOORS, WINDOWS, & BLINDS
of every description.
One of the partners residing in Boston, who has shipped the above goods to this market since 1849, enables us to keep a most thorough and extensive assortment of the same, which we shall sell at as low prices as any in this city. Parties sending for goods by letter can rely on having the same at as low prices and of as good quality as if ordered in person.
Orders by letter or otherwise will be promptly and faithfully filled.
We also attend to the buying and selling of other merchandise.
EDWARD A. MORSE & CO.,
11 and 13 California st, and 114 and 116 Market st,
San Francisco,
And JOHN HALL,
4:19:3m 177 Blackstone st, Boston.

YE THAT SUFFER,

READ! READ! READ!
AND BE ASSURED THAT
DR. PAREIRA'S GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY,
Now known and approved by use for over
FIFTY YEARS!
Still remains triumphant over all the multifarious medicines for the cure of PRIVATE DISEASES, no matter how long standing, without any injurious effects to the system. This remedy is
PURELY VEGETABLE,
quick in effect, and certain in cure, acting as it does immediately on the organs themselves, giving them energy and vigor, and removing inflammation in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold by
D. BARRAGE,
General Agent, 78 Davis st, San Francisco,
And by Druggist's throughout this State and Oregon.
SINCLAIR & MOODY, Agents,
4:13-3m Bellingham Bay.

WIRE ROPE
IS 40 PER CENT. LIGHTER, LESS THAN one half the diameter, and six times as durable as Manila or Hemp Rope of equal strength, and is unaffected by change of weather.
It is more particularly adapted for Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, and for hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes. Mining companies or ferry owners, &c., who use Rope for winding, hoisting, or standing purposes, will effect an immense saving by ordering Wire Rope through our agents.
Circulars, with scales of weights, sizes, strengths and list of prices annexed, will be forwarded to those interested, who can then compare the cost of Wire and Hemp Rope.
Address the manufacturers,
A. S. HALLIDE & CO.,
Patent Wire Rope
AND
SUSPENSION BRIDGE BUILDERS,
12:3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO
No. 47 Montgomery street,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.
I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE, to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines, that
SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,
On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done
WITH GREATER EASE
and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
Plain, at $50
Cabinets 75
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, ... 90
Do not allow yourself to purchase a Chain Stitch machine, either double or single thread, ALL OF which will rapid. All chain stitch machines have a cord on the under side of the fabric, and the work soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.
J. H. DUNNELL,
47 Montgomery street,
12:tf San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERchandise and articles of every description are collected by the undersigned.
A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.
All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.
Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are REFERRED TO
Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co. "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co. "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co. "
J. Anthony & Co. Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.
N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent judges.
L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st, up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

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

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVE THE PLEASURE OF AN-nouncing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a
FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THEIR
UNRIVALLED AXLE-GREASE!
Also, that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their
FIRST CLASS PREMIUM
for the same. But, however gratifying to the advertisers to have their
HOME MANUFACTURE
thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East assuming their title) the demand for the
New Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease
has more than doubled during the present season.
And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to
CALIFORNIA PRODUCE
who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired, of being the
Best and Cheapest Lubricating Medium for Carriage-Wheels, etc.,
EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
3:50-3m Natoma street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
Machine Shop
SAN FRANCISCO.
(First street.)
WE CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE, AT the above well-known establishment,
STEAM ENGINES,
Quartz, Flour
AND
SAW-MILLS.
And other Machinery of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.
From the long experience we have had, and the superior tools and machinery and the very large collection of patterns at our command, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best style of work with dispatch, and at the lowest rates, are not surpassed on the Pacific coast.
Russia Iron Screws, for Quartz Mills, made at the shortest notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.
GODDARD, HANCOCK & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.,
3-5:6m First st, San Francisco.

Agriculture.

Advantages of Soiling.

Among the proceedings of the Farmers' Club at Belleville, N. Y., we find that the following report on the practice of soiling was unanimously approved:

"Let five acres be appropriated to pasturing ten cows during six months, commencing with the first of May. One-half acre may be sown to winter barley or rye, which can be commenced being used for feed by the first of June. This, at one and a half tons per acre, will supply the cows ten pounds a day, which is all they will eat in addition to what they get from the pasture, and will last to June 15th. One acre of clover, which will be amply large to commence feeding by the time the rye is gone, at two tons per acre, will last 30 days, or until June 15th. One-half acre of oats and barley will supply the demand from this date until Aug. 1. One acre of corn, which has been sown earlier, will by this time be ready to feed, which, at a yield of 4 tons per acre, at 20 pounds per day, will last forty days more, or until Sept. 10th, and according to previous allowance, will last until Oct. 1st, from which time until the first of November, when the cows should go into winter quarters, a half acre of corn fodder is an ample provision, and a large part of it will be left for winter use.

Now for the winter keeping. In the first place, they should have good, warm, well-ventilated and well-littered stables, plenty of good water, and be regularly fed. Three-fourths acre of carrots, at 700 bushels per acre, would yield 525 bushels; also three-fourths acre of beets at the same rate, 525 bushels. If the carrots should be fed from November 1st, at the rate of one bushel per day for each cow, they would last until February 10th, from which time the beets may be fed till June 1st, which is the time the green food is to be used. Two acres planted to corn at a yield of 40 bushels, and three acres sown to oats, peas and barley, at the same rate, would yield a total of 200 bushels, which would be sufficient to give each cow three quarts per day during the six months of winter feeding. The pumpkins raised with the corn could be fed during the month of October. Five acres of grass at two tons per acre, together with the straw and cornstalks, would supply sufficient fodder for the cows, together with feed enough for a team to do all the work to be done on the land. The manure made by these ten cows, if they were stabled nights, as they should be, during the summer, and all the time during the winter, would be 10 loads each, or 100 loads in all, which, at 20 loads per acre, would give you a thorough manuring once in four years. To this add a top-dressing of plaster, and enough nutriment is given to the soil to warrant the above estimates.

Ten good cows, with such keeping, produce a yearly average of butter and cheese worth at least $400, and the soil, instead of being impoverished, as it certainly must be by a continued system of grain raising, will be constantly increasing in fertility.

Management of Calves.

The report of the committee of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, on "Cattle Husbandry," contains the views of men of longest experience and extensive observation. We give below their views of rearing calves, and it will be seen that they doubt the wisdom of the "forcing" system unless it is to be continued through the life of the animal, and that life hastened to its end.

It is thought by some that the best mode of treating a calf the first year is the one most in accordance with his natural habits, and that is to allow him to run with the cow six months; then wean, and feed the next six months upon hay or grass, with roots, oatmeal or gruel made of oil-cake, meal and water, or some other rich and suitable food. By this treatment, we get at one year of age a large thrifty calf, but unless full feed is continued, the animal at the end of three years will be slightly if any larger, and will cost more in proportion to value, than if a more economical course of feeding had been pursued. And even if full feed is provided until three years old, there may be a reasonable doubt whether the cost of the animal at that age will not bear a larger proportion to its value than if less expensive treatment had been adopted; in other words, whether an animal fed at all times to its utmost capacity, will return so great a profit on cost as one fed more moderately, but at all times kept in good condition until the time arrives for fattening.

Milk is more valuable for other purposes than for feeding to calves, and few of our farmers can afford to allow the calves they rear for a supply of stock, either to suck or drink full milk for more than three weeks; nor indeed is it necessary. A calf at birth, or better at three or four days of age, can easily be taught to drink; and if supplied from that time until four weeks old, the first twenty days with warm milk from the cow, and for the next ten days with cold full milk diluted with a little warm water and mixed with a quantity, at first, of rye, or oil-cake meal, he will thrive well, and after four weeks will do well upon warm skimmed milk, with oats or oatmeal and a little hay. Gruel made of linseed oil-cake, steeped in a little warm water, bears a close chemical resemblance to milk, and makes an excellent drink for calves at this age.

Milk being the natural food of the calf, he does not require that complicated arrangement of stomachs, which become necessary for the proper division and preparation of his food when older. We accordingly find the passage to the first and second stomach closed, and the folds of the third adhering closely, leaving only a narrow tube for the passage of the fourth stomach, the true seat of digestion. This arrangement shows that the food of a young calf should be liquid. The time of change from liquid to dry or solid food with a calf is always critical, and weaning should take place gradually.

The Garden.

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

Liquid manure for growing vegetable crops may be given twice each week; and for developing flowers, as soon as the calyx or flower cup begins to burst, it should be applied but once a week. A cloudy atmosphere is the best condition for giving water, and early in the evening the best period in summer months. The liquid which soaks from common farm and poultry yards, with some soot added, is the cheapest, but where such is not procurable, add one pound guano to thirty gallons of water, and about a spade full of soot, the latter tied up in a coarse cloth or bag to prevent it from swimming on the surface of the water. This mixture will make a liquid manure fit for all the ornamental gross feeding plants, as Pelargoniums, Salvias, Fuchsias, &c., &c. To prevent drawing off or using the water in a turbid state, drain it off as clear as possible. The soot is an essential ingredient as a manure, and as an antidote to insects.

Where rain or soft water is not procurable for watering plants, it should be known that caustic lime is a useful element in reducing its hardness. The proportions are, one of lime water to five of common water, which reduces the hardness of water to the same degree as that of water after being boiled; or 1 pound of chalk calcined will produce 9 ounces of caustic lime, which will make 40 gallons of lime water, and be sufficient to mix with 550 gallons of ordinary water.

Bone dust mixed with dry sifted loam or soil, and sown thickly broadcast, (with after rollings) forms an excellent ingredient in restoring and quickening the verdure of decaying grass plats in gardens and pleasure grounds, &c. Mixing a small portion of pure bone dust in the soil in which various plants have been grown, has proved very beneficial, and caused them to produce stronger and more healthy growth. The effect is particularly noticed in plants of a slender, delicate habit. Cleanliness from all weeds and rubbish should be considered as essential among growing vegetable crops in the kitchen garden, as among the more fragile products of the flower garden. In both cases, every green leaf of a weed or intruding plant is abstracting the "lifeblood" of the soil, both from the present and following crop. Directly after the crops are off, trench and ridge the ground well up. Turn over all spare ground to the action of the air.

ADVICE GRATIS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

TO Purify the Blood.

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

Female Complaints.

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

Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

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

DROPSY.

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

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels.

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

Puff,—Shortness of Breath with Weakness.

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

Complaints incident to Children.

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

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

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throats
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice	Stone and Gravel
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Bites and Stings	Female Irregularities	Lumbago	Tic Douloureux
Blotches on the Skin	Fevers of all kinds	Piles	Tumors
Bowel Complaints	Fits	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Colics	Gout	Retention of Urine	Venereal affections
Costiveness	Headache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Worms, all kinds
Consumption	Indigestion		Weakness, from whatever cause, &c, &c.
Debility			

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

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

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

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists, Victoria, V. I., Agents for Holloway.

Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s

REPRINT OF THE

BRITISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following BRITISH PERIODICALS, viz:

1. **The London Quarterly.** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review.** (Whig.)
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These Periodicals ably represent the great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical; but politics form only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion they stand as they have ever stood unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class, they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world than can possibly be obtained from any other source.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

For any one of the Four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, " "	5 00
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For Blackwood's Magazine, " "	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review, " "	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, " "	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, " "	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, " "	10 00

☞ Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

Postage.

☞ In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered *FREE OF POSTAGE*. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but **24 cents** a year for "Blackwood," and but **14 cents** a year for each of the Reviews.

N.B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture,

By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is confessedly the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

$5 for the Two Volumes!

When sent by mail [post paid] to California, Oregon and Washington, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, [post paid] $6.

☞ This is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 Gold street, New York.

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FOWLER AND WELLS, NEW YORK, PUBlish the following Popular and Scientific Serials, which afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the public all subjects of general interest.

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A first class Weekly Pictorial newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. Its columns contain original Essays, historical, biographical and descriptive. Sketches of travel and adventure, poetry, painting, music, sculpture, etc.; articles on science, agriculture, horticulture physiology, education, and every topic which is of importance or interest, all combining to render it one of the best Family Newspapers in the world. Published weekly, at two dollars a year, in advance.

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A Repository of science, literature, and general intelligence, devoted to phrenology, education magnetism, psychology, mechanism, architecture, and to all those progressive measures which are calculated to reform, elevate and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful quarto, suitable for binding. Published monthly, at one dollar a-year, in advance. FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

For Three Dollars, a copy of each of the above-named Journals will be sent one year.

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

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

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

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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STEILACOOM, W. T.,

CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

HAVING ON HAND, AND BEING CONstantly in the receipt of large assortments of Book, Card, and other Job Printing material, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job work with neatness and dispatch.

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Will be executed promptly and at reasonable prices. Terms—Cash must accompany the order in every case.

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC merchandise in the United States!—Pianos from five different manufacturers, of every variety of style: from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No house in the Union can come in competition for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our county.—Thomas A. Latham, Campbleton, Ga.

We are very much obliged to you for having sent such a fine instrument for $250, and we shall take pains to recommend it.—Brane, Held & Co., Buffalo Democrat.

The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best; we are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.—New York Evangelist.

We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality.—Christian Intelligencer.

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Horace Waters Pianos.—Churchman.

Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country.—Home Journal.

Horace Waters' Pianofortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—New York Musical Review.

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give them a call whenever they go to New York.—Graham's Magazine.

Warerooms No. 333 Broadway, New York.

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GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING.

HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF PERmanently in Steilacoom, the undersigned takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general that he will devote his time exclusively to the above branch of business, embracing

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER HANGING, &c.,

And respectfully solicits orders from those desiring work in his line. A long experience in painting, glazing and paper-hanging enables him to guarantee entire satisfaction with all work entrusted to him.

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San Francisco Advertisements.

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FIRST PREMIUM

NOISELESS FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
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Over 20 per cent. Discount.
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The great success attending the introduction of our NEW STYLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINES in the State of California (as in all others) has prompted certain unprincipled and unreliable parties to endeavor to force upon the public certain inferior and so called

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which, either by legal injunctions or from their own inherent defects, have long since died out in the Eastern States.

IT IS OUR DETERMINATION

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Good Machine

AT A LOW PRICE,

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THEIR UNDENIABLE SUPERIORITY,

Is the best evidence we can adduce of their merits.

The highest efforts of inventive genius, the most perfect application of mechanical skill, and the best practical results of an undivided aim to

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Are combined in the

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That this pre-eminence has been attained is incontrovertibly evidenced in their unprecedented and increasing sale, and the

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS

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Where, against the most powerful and unremitting opposition of rival Machines, they have in every instance received the

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OVER

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And all other Shuttle Machines.

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J. F. BARSS, Placerville;
D. E. GORDON, Weaverville;
T. A. SPRINGER, Jackson. 12-tf

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute,

Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco.

Established in 1854,

For the permanent Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and the suppression of Quackery.

Attendant and Resident Physician, L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D., late in the Hungarian Revolutionary war; chief physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, chief surgeon to the military hospital of Pesth, Hungary, late Lecturer on Diseases of women and children, and honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Particular attention paid to the treatment of Diseases peculiar to women and children.

☞ Office hours—From 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Communications strictly confidential.

☞ Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise, free. ☞

Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.

A TRIBUTE OF MERITED WORTH.

The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is so often met with in life, that testimonials, prompted by the finer feelings of the heart, are cases in the life of those who sacrifice their best days in philanthropic devotion to the alleviation of the ills of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing pæans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanism. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to "shuffle off his mortal coil;" who looked forward to his dissolution with that pleasure which only those weighed down by the heavy hand of disease can. Contrary to hope, the ability of a skilful physician has restored him to his former health. Relieved from his terrible situation, and impelled by gratitude, he makes known his case and his restoration; and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperatively command its publicity, and it is given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician of whom scores of like cases can be cited.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

The almost miraculous cure that has been effected in my case prompts me to impart to those of my fellow creatures who may be suffering from like affliction the source of relief, with a short description of my case. Several years ago, my health began to fail. I was attacked by general weakness and debility, which reduced me to the mere shadow of my former self. At that stage I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fell destroyer, Consumption, had already seized upon my vitals. I was daily drawing closer to the tomb; my physicians held out no hope of recovery; my strength had wasted, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was informed by my physicians that they could do nothing for me except to smooth my path to the grave, which, most fortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, and am now a well and perfectly sound man. It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude I experience when realizing the immeasurable service I have received at the hands of Dr. Czapkay, and I feel rejoiced that it is at least in my power to tender this feeble recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for whatever may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. "There is a balm in Gilead, and there is a physician there."

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, A.D. 1859. City and county of San Francisco, in the State of California.

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

The undersigned is personally acquainted with Henry Wessling, and knows that the circumstances related in the foregoing certificate are true. He saw Henry Wessling during his illness, and bears willing testimony to the fact of his remarkable cure by Dr. L. J. Czapkay.

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of October, A.D. 1859. City and county of San Francisco, in the State of California.

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

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

☞ The following letter, which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine to the editors of the "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal," San Francisco, for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

GENTLEMEN—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M.D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these the degree was granted. The ad eundem degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives us new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on

Yours, very respectfully,
H. RAND,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

Below we publish the certificates of three of the sufferers from the pangs of disease, who, having recovered their former health, and impelled by gratitude, make known their cases and remedial agent, and their statements are authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command their publication, and we commend their perusal to the attention of all afflicted.

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE—CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most sincere gratitude to Dr. L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practices of uncontollable passion in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed by the daily avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance; but, alas, after a few weeks, and in several instances, months, of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that, instead of relief, my symptoms became more alarming in their torture; and being told by one that my disease being principally confined to the brain, medicine would be of little consequence, I despaired of ever regaining my health, strength and energy; and, as a last resort, and with but a faint hope, I called upon Dr. Czapkay, who, after examining my case, prescribed some medicine, which almost instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in my head. Encouraged by the result, I resolved to place myself under his care, and by a strict obedience to all his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pain in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous reaction of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the nightmare and evil foreboding, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study, and want of resolution, the frightful, exciting, and at times pleasurable dreams by night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and, in fact, in two months after having consulted the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life—that life which, a short time ago, I contemplated to end with my own hand.

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snares of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merits and skill of Dr. Czapkay, and recommend him to all who may stand in need of medical advice, being assured by my own experience that once under his care, a radical and permanent cure will be effected.

[L. S.] B. F. PILMORE.

State of California, County of San Francisco, Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April, A.D. 1856. (Signed) JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub.

CARD.

Prompted by an honest desire of my heart, I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves a commendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but that of humanity also. About two years ago, I suddenly, and from causes unknown to me, was seized with a fit of epilepsy, which, owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, soon became such (as I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of any physician. I was frequently, while in pursuit of my calling, thrown down to the ground without the slightest warning; and although insensible to the agonies, I yet despised the miseries of my life, and soon learned to look upon those who would render assistance or shelter me from danger as enemies who sought to prolong the existence of my miseries. While in this state, and having, previous to my affliction, tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to attempt seeking aid of a physician, and, by recommendation, called upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay. I told him of my circumstances, and of my inability to reward him for his services, regardless of which, however, he at once undertook my case, and, with the blessing of God, I was once more restored to perfect health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I enjoy at present, and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I consider it due to myself and all afflicted to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed.

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

State of California, County of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of August, A.D. 1856.

[L. S.] GILBERT A. GRANT, Notary Pub.

A CARD.

I, the undersigned, having been under the treatment of Dr. L. J. Czapkay, although unsolicited, feel called upon to give publicity to the efficacy of his treatment, hoping that by doing so I may be instrumental in preventing others from the fearful suffering and misery which I experienced, and which so often result from the pernicious practice of pretenders. My disease has been that of physical and mental debility, which follows in consequence of indiscretions in youth. The agonies which I endured are perhaps unnecessary for me to detail; they are known to those who have experienced them. Suffice it to say, that having called the services of Dr. L. J. Czapkay into requisition, all the expectations which I may have formed of him were more than realized. I would therefore recommend Dr. Czapkay to all who may find themselves afflicted with that dreadful malady; my object in so doing being sympathy for suffering humanity, and a heartfelt desire of relieving them.

D. J. DAHLEE, Pilsner.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco: On this 21st day of July, A.D. 1856, before me, Wm. C. Jewett, Notary Public, personally appeared D. J. Dahlee, known to me, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the card herewith signed by him are true.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

[L. S.] WM. C. JEWETT, Notary Public.

Spermatorrhœa,

Or local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and inability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, love of solitude, timidity, self distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples on the face, sexual or other infirmities in man, are cured by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new, (unknown to others) and hence the great success. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D., San Francisco.