PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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Odds and Ends.

The feeble child can eclipse the sun with a wink.

A mere grammarian is not a noun substantive, but a noun unsubstantial.

He whom God has gifted with a love of retirement possesses, as it were, an extra sense.

For life in general there is but one degree: youth is a blunder; manhood a struggle; old age a regret.

Advantages of situation are, in prospect, great blessings to be enjoyed; in retrospect, great pledges to be redeemed.

As riches and prosperity forsake a man, we discover him to be a fool; but nobody can find it out in his prosperity.

A man's plan of warfare is always in correspondence with his own nature. Filth is the natural weapon of the man who flings it.

No doubt it is a common prayer of lovers about to go down at sea, that they may drown in each other's arms, and be eaten by the same fish.

There is no funeral so sad to follow as that of our own youth, which we have been pampering with fond desires, ambitious hopes, and all the bright berries that hang in poisonous clusters over the path of life.

A philosopher says that the accumulation of ice at the south pole will eventually tip up the earth, bring new continents to light, and deluge the old. He announces that this unfortunate event will take place five thousand years hence.

The proverb, "Dead as a herring," may be traced to the fact that the herring is a delicate fish. When it is taken out of the water, even though it seems to have received no hurt, it gives a squeak and immediately expires; and, though it be instantly thrown back into the water, it never recovers.

Two speakers from London, while enjoying themselves among the heathen in Argyleshire, last autumn, came upon a decent-looking shepherd, reading on the top of a hill. They accosted him by remarking,—"You have a fine view here; you will see a great way."

"Ou aye, ou aye, a ferry great way."

"Ah! you will see America here?"

"Farrer than that," said Donald.

"Ah! how's that?"

"Ou, just wait till the nixt gangs awa, an you'll see the mune."

A lawyer built himself an office in the form of a hexagon, or six square. The novelty of the structure attracted the attention of some Irishmen who were passing by; they made a full stop and viewed the building very critically. The lawyer, somewhat disgusted at their curiosity, lifted up the window, put his head out, and thus addressed them:

"Why do you stand there like a pack of blackguards, gazing at my office? Do you take it for a church?"

"Faix," answered one of them, "I was thinking so till I saw the old devil poke his head out of the windy."

Burns paid little deference to an artificial distinction of society. On his way to Leith one morning, he met a man in holden gray—a west country farmer; he shook him heartily by the hand and stopped and conversed with him. All this was seen by a young Edinburgh blood, who took the poet roundly to task for his defect of taste.

"Why, you fantastic gomeril," said Burns, "it was no great coat, the coarse bonnet, and the Sanquahr boot-hose I spoke to, but the man that was in them; and the man, sir, for truth and worth, would weigh you and me, and ten more such, any day."

Invocation.

Anthem of Liberty,
Solemn and grand,
Wake in thy loftiness,
Sweep through the land!
Light in each breast anew
Patriot fires,
Pledge the old flag again—
Flag of our sires!
Flying all thy folds abroad,
Banner of light!
Wave, wave, forever,
Flag of our might!
God for our banner,
Freedom and Right!
Amen! Amen!

Spirit of Unity,
Potent, divine,
Come in thy kindliness,
All hearts entwine!
Prove to our enemies
Ever a rock,
And to each traitor-scheme
Ruinous shock!
Wake the old banner word!
Shout it amain!
Union forever!
Once and again!
Union forever!
God it maintain!
Amen! Amen!

Come kindly trinity,
Noblest and best,
"Faith, Hope and Charity"
Rule in each breast!
Faith in our Fatherland,
Hope in our Lord,
Charity still to all
Blindly who've err'd!
God save the government!
Long it defend!
Thine is the kingdom,
Father and Friend!
Thine be the glory,
World without end!
Amen! Amen!

Harvest Hymn.

The Lord hath bless'd thee, farmer,
In basket and in store,
Then with thy heart's glad praises
His bounteous love adore.
While His good gifts so freely
Are all about thee poured,
Let all thy fields re-echo
Thanksgiving to the Lord.

And while the golden harvest
Comes from hill and lea,
While smiles the ripened fruitage
From every bending tree;
While daily ills rich blessing
Swells high the garnered board,
Give, like His ancient people,
Thy first fruits to the Lord.

'Twas by His watch care nourished
The plenteous harvest grew;
He gave the genial sunshine,
The clear rain and the dew;
Lo! for thy patient labor
How gen'rous the reward!
'Tis meet that thou should offer
Thy first fruits to the Lord.

Pumpkin Pies.

The near approach of Autumn months,
When thins along pantry dies,
Brings near unto our longing lips
The time for pumpkin pies;

The time, to us, of all most dear,
When warm before our eyes,
The matron brings, with willing hands,
The wished-for pumpkin pies.

Remembereest thou, my brother John,
The happy hours gone by,
When you and I enjoyed so well
Our mother's pumpkin pie?

I'm dwelling now 'neath other suns,
And bright are other skies,
Yet memory oft brings back again
The thoughts of pumpkin pies;

And although now my hair is gray,
And death unto me nigh,
I relish still, as long ago,
A piece of pumpkin pie.

Don't locate yourself on the back of a wild horse, unless you want to be dis-located.

A drummer is the fastest man in the world, because time beats all men, but the drummer beats time.

The Chinese picture of ambition is "a Mandarin trying to catch a comet by putting salt on his tail."

"I've risen from the bar to the bench," said a lawyer on quitting the profession and taking up shoemaking.

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

A man recently got married one day and hung himself the next. No doubt he wanted to try all kinds of nooses, to see which he liked best.

A preacher, in a funeral sermon on a lady, after summing up all her good qualities, added that "she always reached her husband his hat without muttering."

A merchant, having sunk his shop floor a couple of feet, announced that, "in consequence of recent improvements, goods will be sold considerably lower than formerly."

"How do you and your wife get along?"

"Oh, rather badly; she gave me her hand a year ago, and I thanked her; but she gives it to me now every time I dare to speak."

"Have you any traveling inkstands?" asked a lady of a young stationer.

"No, ma'am; we have them with feet and legs, but they are not old enough to travel yet."

"Father," said a four year old, "I think you're wrong."

"Why, my child?"

"'Cause you brought that baby here when mother was sick."

"Does the razor take hold well?" inquired a darkey who was shaving a gentleman from the country.

"Yes," replied the customer, with tears in his eyes; "it takes hold first rate, but don't let go worth a cent."

A cavalier lately tried to put down his opponent with this question:

"If Noah did send out a dove that never returned, where did it go to?"

"Why," retorted his antagonist, "I suppose somebody shot it."

The following notice was recently posted up at a Massachusetts railway station:

"Travelers should be careful to deliver their baggage to proper persons, as a gentleman, a few days since, entrusted his wife to a stranger, and has not heard of her since."

"Does my son William, that's in the army, get plenty to eat?" asked an old lady of a recruiting sergeant.

"He eats plenty," was the laconic reply.

"Bless his heart, then, I know he'll fatte it if he can see it; he always would at home."

John Randolph met a personal enemy in the street one day, who refused to give him half the sidewalk, saying that he never turned out for a rascal

"I do," said Randolph, stepping aside and politely raising his hat; "pass on, sir—pass on."

Letter of Robert Dale Owen.

To the President of the United States: Sir—In days when the public safety is imminently threatened, and the fate of a nation may hang upon a single act, we owe frank speech, above all other men, to him who is highest in authority. I shall speak to you as man to man.

Harsh opinions have been formed of you; even honest men doubting the probity of your intentions. I do not share their doubts. I believe you to be upright, single-hearted in your desire to rescue the country in the hour of her utmost need, without afterthought of the personal consequences to yourself.

If, amid the multitude of contending counsel, you have hesitated and doubted; if, when a great measure suggested itself, you have shrunk from the vast responsibility, afraid to go forward lest you should go wrong, what wonder? How few, since the foundation of the world, have found themselves in a position environed with public perils so numerous, oppressed with responsibilities so high and solemn as yourself!

No man ever escaped from such—so reads the lesson of history—without a bold heart and a high faith. Wisdom, prudence, forethought, these are essential. But not second to these is that noble courage which adventures the right, and leaves the consequences to God.

Men ever follow willingly a daring leader; most willingly of all in great emergencies. Boldness and decision command, often even in evil, the respect and concurrence of mankind. How much more in good.

There is a measure needing courage to adopt and enhance it, which I believe to be of virtue sufficient to redeem the nation in its darkest hour; one only; I know of no other to which we may rationally trust for relief from impending dangers without and within.

The dangers which threaten us are twofold: First, from the Confederate forces, composed of men whose earnest convictions and reckless bravery it is idle to deny. Secondly, from ourselves, compelled to make use of a military power of proportions so gigantic that no nation ever permitted the existence of such without more or less risk to the people who employed it. If we think lightly of this latter danger, we slight the teachings of all past time.

As to the first: Have you not had your moments of doubt whether we are to succeed at all?—whether the Union, once so glorious, will ever be reunited?—whether peace, which we used to enjoy with as little gratitude as we do the sun or the air we breathe, will ever again settle down over our distracted country?

If I have doubts of all this, it is only because I do not know what your action will be. We have at our disposal the means of certain success; but I cannot tell whether, while there is yet time, you will decide to employ them.

Our enemies, like the Grecian hero, have one vulnerable point. You have not touched it yet. What should have been their element of weakness has been suffered to remain an element of strength.

They have nearly a million of able-bodied men of fit age for war or for labor. Holding these men in bondage and employing them to till the soil, they are enabled to send to the battle field almost their entire white adult population, yet preserve their commissariat sufficiently supplied.

It has always been a great wrong that these men and their families should be held in bondage. We of the North have hitherto acquiesced in it, lest, in the endeavor to redress it in violation of the Constitution, greater evils might ensue.

But the time has come when it is constitutional to redress it. The rebellion has made it so. Property in man, always morally unjust, has become nationally dangerous. Property that endangers the safety of a nation should not be suffered to remain in the hands of its citizens. A Chief Magistrate who permits it so to remain becomes responsible for the consequences. For he has the right, under the law and the Constitution, to take private property, with just compensation offered, for public use, whenever it is apparent that any public exigency demands such appropriation.

Forgive what may seem curt speech if I say that, in my judgment, a President with a just sense of duty has no option in such a case.

In the due exercise of our official power, in strictest accordance with law and the Constitution, you can deprive the enemy of that which, above all else, has given and still gives him aid and comfort; you can declare emancipated his slaves, the suppliers of his commissariat. Gradually, you can deprive him of these; and for every hundred thousand productive laborers he loses, you may have a hundred thousand soldiers. With their aid you can reach the rest. What then remains for him? He must thin his ranks to cultivate his plantations. He must labor for his own food, or must perish for the lack of it.

The people are forbidden to give aid and comfort to rebels. What of a Government that has power to cut off from aid and comfort all the rebels of the South, and fails to exercise it?

We ought to do that which is right, even if the recompense be distant and uncertain; but we add folly to injustice if we neglect a great act of beneficence that is to be rewarded, even now, by our own preservation.

Yet again. Can you look forward to the future of our country, and imagine any state of things in which, with slavery still existing, we should be assured of permanent peace? I cannot. We can constitutionally extirpate slavery at this time. But if we fail to do this, then, unless we intend hereafter to violate the Constitution, we shall have a fugitive slave law in operation whenever the war is over. Shall the North have sacrificed a hundred thousand lives and two hundred millions treasure to come to that at last? Not even a guarantee of peace purchased at so enormous a cost? After voluntary exertions on the part of our people to which the history of the world furnishes no parallel, is the old root of bitterness still to remain in the ground to sprout and bear fruit in the future as it has borne fruit in the past?

The questions are addressed to you. For upon you and upon your action more than any other one thing does the answer depend. You have, at this time, more power than any other constitutional monarch in the world. The English Government always acts according to the policy approved by the constitutional advisers of the Crown. You would violate usage only if you should act without the advice, or even contrary to the opinions of your constitutional advisers. I do not mean that you could continue to do this with propriety, or even with safety; I merely assert that the power is, in point of fact, in your hands. And for such a power what a responsibility to God and man!

It is within your power, at this very moment, not only to consummate an act of enlightened statesmanship, but, as the instrument of the Almighty, to restore to freedom a race of men. If you are tempted by an imperishable name, it is within your reach. We may look through ancient and modern history, yet scarce find a sovereign to whom God offered the privilege of bestowing on humanity a boon so vast.

Such an offer comes to no human being twice. It is made to you to-day. How long it will remain open—whether in three months or in one month from now, it will be at your option to accept it—God, who reads the hearts of men, alone knows.

And this brings me to speak of another class of dangers—those which may arise here in the North—among ourselves.

Do you read the daily newspaper press, that wonderful and instructive modern index of the passing opinions of the times? If so, have you not recently seen there signs that startled you—advice, audaciously given in certain quarters, that it is time the army should take the power into its own hands and demand the dismissal from your Cabinet of the best men in it? Have you no facts in your own experience going to prove that such audacity has not shown its head without power and numbers that render it formidable? I do not fear it; not now; if it is strangled at its birth. But he tempts Providence who suffers that spirit of anarchy to grow and gather strength before striking a blow for its destruction.

You cannot be ignorant of the design of these men. He that runs may read it. They see that we are drifting towards emancipation. They see that the demand from the masses of our people for this great measure is becoming, day by day, more importunate. They know that a majority of your Cabinet favor it. They feel assured, as to yourself, that if the option remain with you, it is but a question of time and of form when and how a proclamation of emancipation will be issued. They perceive but one power that has any chance successfully to arrest this stream and coerce your action. Openly they appeal to it. Openly they declare that Cabinet Ministers must be imposed upon you by military dictation. No other course is left them to effect their great object, namely, to perpetuate among us that slavery which the nation, with a determination which increases from day to day, is resolved to uproot.

One blow may be dealt by you against these men that will crush forever their treasonable cabals. It is the same that lays the foundation of peace and assures, beyond possible peradventure, the downfall of the rebellion. They know their danger. They read emancipation in all the signs of the times. It is to them the handwriting on the wall, foreshadowing their political fate. What wonder that they resort to desperate means to arrest its advent?

Shall they be allowed time, by insidious argument, to entice the unwary into the ranks of sedition? By prompt action alone can you prevent it. It is idle to await unanimity. Men acquiesce in a thousand things, once righteously and boldly done, to which, if proposed to them in advance, they might find endless objection.

Do you hesitate? Will you delay the blow? See to it, that when, at last, your resolution is taken, the power may not have already passed away from your hands.

The 23d of September approaches—the date when the sixty days' notice you have given to the rebels will expire—expire without other reply to your warning than the invasion of Maryland and a menace to Pennsylvania. Is it to rest there? Patiently we have waited the time. Is nothing to follow? Are our enemies to boast that we speak brave words—and there an end of it?

What a day, if you but will it, may that 23d of September become. A day to the rebels of despair, to every loyal heart of exultant rejoicing. A day of which the anniversary will be celebrated with jubilee while the American Union endures. A day to be remembered not in our land alone, but wherever humanity mourns over the wrongs of the slave, or rejoices in his liberation.

You are the first President to whom the opportunity was ever offered constitutionally to inaugurate such a day. If you fail us now, you may be the last. Lift, then, the weight from the heart of this people. Let them breathe free once more. Extirpate the blighting curse, a living threat throughout long years past, that has smitten at last with desolation a land to which God had granted everything but wisdom and justice. Give back to the nation its hope and faith in a future of peace and undisturbed prosperity. Fulfil—you can far more than fulfil—the brightest anticipations of those who, in the name of human freedom, and in the face of threats that have ripened into terrible realities since, fought that battle which placed you where you now stand.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

New York, September 17, 1862.

Every country town has its fool, who is the author of all the town jokes, either actually, or so attributed. The town of Wiscasset, Me., in the early part of the present century, possessed such an one in the person of David Bennett, a half-idiot. David was a frequenter of the kitchen of General W., a prominent citizen. He one day learned that a great gentleman from Boston, who was in town, would dine with the General, and as the hour approached for his arrival, David loitered about the front gateway to get a sight of the stranger. Now it happened that the latter was gifted with an immense nose; and as he descended from the carriage, in company with his host, David perceived this characteristic of the gentleman's countenance, and he immediately shouted:

"What a nose! Oh, L-o-r-d-y! what a nose! what a nose!"

General W. sharply rebuked the idiot, and bade him go away, as he had offended his guest. David being much alarmed at having given offense, determined to apologize in the only way he knew how. Accordingly he watched for the departure of the gentleman, and when he saw him approach the door, shouted as loudly as before:

"No nose at all! no nose at all!"

As Sir Walter Scott was leaning on Purdey's arm, in one of his walks, Tom said,

"Them are fine novels of yours, Sir Walter, they are just invaluable to me."

"I am glad to hear it, Tom."

"Yes, sir; for when I have been out all day, hard at work, and come home very tired, if I sit down with a pot of porter by the fireside, and take up one of your novels, I'm asleep directly."

An Irishman went to live in Scotland for a short time, and didn't like the country. "I was sick all the time I was there, and if I had lived there to this time I'd been dead a year ago."

Dethronement of Charles X.

One Monday morning of July, 1830, an article appeared in the *Moniteur*, the organ of the government of France, by order of Charles X., declaring that the freedom of the press was no longer to be permitted in the kingdom. There had been for some time bitter murmurings against the despotism of the king. Upon the appearance of this ordinance, excitement flamed like a conflagration through every lane and alley of the city. All the thoroughfares leading to the Tuileries and the Palais Royal were thronged with the roused masses. Readers, mounted on doorsteps and barrels, read the ordinance to the excited multitude. During the whole day the commotion increased in its menace of violence. As night came, the tumult multiplied in the darkened streets.

The royal dragoons swept the thoroughfares to disperse the crowd. At one point the people, to protect themselves from the rush of the troops, overturned an omnibus, and throwing around it such material as was at hand, formed a barricade which the cavalry could not force. The hint was instantly adopted, and in all the leading streets barricades were formed, pavements torn up, and the people behind them defended themselves with pistols, guns and stones. Thus passed the night.

When the morning dawned, these formidable barricades were everywhere seen, and instead of the unarmed mobs who, on the preceding day, had fled before the dragoons, large masses of well armed citizens presented themselves in military array, many of them led by veteran generals of the revolutionary armies. Lafayette had come from his retreat to aid the people in their new struggle against despotism. From the towers of Notre Dame the tri-color floated defiantly. Tri-colored cockades were on every hat. The exciting tones of the tocsin and the drum rallied the multitude for war. Paris was a military camp. The king had at his immediate command eighteen thousand highly disciplined troops. To encounter them in serious war was no child's play. They were all assembled in the garden of the Tuileries. With the rising sun, in solid phalanx, artillery, infantry and cavalry, they marched forth to sweep the streets of the insurgent city. A terrible conflict immediately ensued. Ball and grape shot mowed down the reckless masses. Shells demolished houses where the people sought covert. It is not easy to conceive the horrors of such a conflict, in the crowded streets of a city. One lady, in terror, buried herself beneath the clothes of her bed. A cannon ball pierced the house, passed through her bed, and scattering her mangled limbs over the room, continued its path of carnage.

Eight gentlemen were taking their lunch at a table. A large ball swept over it, brushing it clean of its contents and buried itself in the side of the house, injuring no one. That ball was afterward gilded and suspended in front of the dwelling, with this inscription: "An orange from Charles X.; the last token of his paternal love."

As the king's troops struggled through the streets, impeded by barricades, they were assailed from the windows, roofs, and every available point with a storm of bullets, and all the missiles of destruction which fury could grasp. For three days the conflict continued unabated. The streets were red with blood. More than one thousand of the royal troops were killed in the first of the three days. New troops were, however, continually brought in from a distance, while at the same time, through every avenue, multitudes of enraged countrymen were continually gathering to swell the powers of resistance. During the three days, eight thousand persons were killed and wounded.

The king now became thoroughly alarmed. His troops, defeated, were all driven in upon their headquarters at the Tuileries and the Palais Royal, and from the assailants became the assailed. Charles X., astonished at the fury which he had excited, recalled the ordinance and dismissed the ministry. But it was too late for compromise. The king, with his family, had fled from the perilous tumult of the city to St. Cloud. There, with his spy glass, he watched the national flag, the emblem of Bourbon power, floating from the turrets of the Tuileries. Suddenly he saw it fall, and in a moment after the *tri-color* rose upon the same flag-staff. The king turned pale as death, and exclaiming "All is lost!" staggered to a chair. The triumphant people had, like an inundation, swept into the Louvre and the Tuileries, and the exhausted royal troops were before them like rubbish on the flood.

St. Cloud is but six miles from Paris. The royal family, in the utmost terror, anticipating an attack from the insurgent populace, fled to one of the royal hunting seats at Rambouillet, thirty miles from Paris. Scarcely had the king arrived at his hunting seat ere the alarm couriers, from their foaming steeds, rushed into the presence of the royal family to tell them that the whole populace of Paris seemed to be on the move to attack them. Men, women and children, on horseback, in hacks and in omnibuses, in carts and on foot, a motley throng of uncounted thousands, were on their way to pay their fallen monarch a very unwelcome visit.

Charles X. had not forgotten the scenes which the French monarchy had so frequently witnessed. His own brother, Louis XVI., but a few years before, had been torn from his throne and his palace, and dragged on a cart to the guillotine. Thus admonished, the king sought safety in flight and exile. It was the third time he had been compelled to escape from France. The peril was so great that the royal family could not wait for the dawn of the morning. It was indeed a night of terror and of tears, when Charles and his family, in midnight gloom, entered their carriages, accompanied by a few adherents, and fled from their foes. The shouts of the approaching multitude, and the crackle of musketry, filled the night air, as the Bourbons commenced their midnight journey, from regal magnificence to ignominy and exile.

When the morning sun rose over the hills of France, this funeral procession of departed power was seen wending its way through the distant provinces of the empire, to find, in foreign lands, a refuge and a grave. The alarm bells of the nation tolled the knell of departed royalty; while now and then was heard the distant thunders of the insurrection gun. The tri-colored flag, floating from every castle and turret, proclaimed that the Bourbons had gone down into a grave, from whence there was no resurrection. Charles and his son and grandson, three generations of kings, with the sobbing females of their household, were crushed by grief not easily imagined. They darkened the windows of their carriages, that they might conceal from the popular gaze their countenances, wan with sleeplessness and despair.

Trembling, in constant fear of arrest, they hardly ventured to alight for refreshment or repose, in their flight from the splendors of the Tuileries and Versailles, to comparative poverty and obscurity. A few hundred of the defeated body-guard of the king followed in the train of the Bourbon hearts. When they reached the shore, they were taken into two American ships, and conveyed to England. Death rapidly diminished their numbers, and the survivors, with their descendants, are now widely dispersed.

A young lady, says a friend, married recently, and the mother of her husband being in very poor health, she was taken immediately home by her liege lord to nurse and take care of the "old folks." In the course of a few months the mother was removed by death. The dutiful and sympathizing daughter-in-law thus expressed her grief at this event, to a company of her neighbors, who called in to take tea with her on an afternoon soon after her bereavement: "Oh, dear!" said she, "how much I miss my poor, dear mother! Why, it seems to me I can see her now, just as she used to sit at the breakfast table, reaching out her fork after the best potato."

This reminds us of "a man without a tear;" a Missouri husband at the grave of his wife: "I have lost cows," he said to a neighbor, as the coffin was being lowered into the grave; "I've lost sheep; and I've lost horses, and lost calves; but this is the wust of the whole lot!"

Douglas, Duke of Hamilton, who died about the close of the last century, was a great patron of pugilism, and took pains in instructing the young men in Hamilton in the art, if so disposed. But he soon found that there was no need of any patronage of his to promote that branch of science. He brought down from London Mendoza, a celebrated bruiser of his day, who challenged any one in the county to the conflict. The challenge was accepted by a young tenant of his Grace's, James Buchan (Buchanan?) of Clydesmill. At the first onslaught, James knocked in all his antagonist's guards, broke two of his ribs, and having thus summarily settled the matter, he turned to the Duke and asked, "Has your Grace ony mair o' thae Mendona bodies?"

Charles XII., King of Sweden, was once riding near Leipsic, when a peasant came and knelt before him to request justice from a grenadier who had carried away his family's dinner. The king ordered the soldier to appear.

"Is it true," said he, with a stern countenance, "that you have robbed this man?"

"Sire," said the soldier, "I have not done him so much injustice as your majesty has done his master: you have taken from him a kingdom, and I have taken only a turkey from this fellow."

The king gave the peasant ten ducats, and pardoned the soldier for the boldness of his witty retort, saying to him,

"Remember, if I have dispossessed Augustus of a kingdom, I have kept nothing for myself."

A man had migrated from church to church, breaking up each as he passed. At length he found himself in the Presbyterian church, where he was making great progress. The preacher, in deep distress, said to one of his elders:

"What shall we do with him?"

"Oh," replied the elder, "I have been praying the Lord to send him to hell."

"Oh, brother, what do you mean?"

"Mean what I say; I hope he will get to hell; he would do good there; he would break up the establishment in six weeks."

A lad was called to the witness stand whose tender years raised doubts as to his competency as a witness, by not understanding the nature and obligations of an oath. The first question put was—

"Are you a son of the plaintiff?"

The little fellow crossed his legs, and, deliberately putting about half a paper of tobacco into his mouth, replied with the utmost coolness,

"Well, so it's reported."

He testified.

"My friend," said a hotel keeper to an over voracious boarder, "you eat so much, I shall charge you an extra half dollar."

The boarder replied, with a countenance the very picture of pain:

"For goodness sake, don't do that! I'm almost dead now, eating three dollars' worth; and if you put on an extra half dollar, I shall burst—I shall."

A young man, rather verdant and very sentimental, while making himself agreeable to a young lady, by quoting from the poets, to other choice and rare extracts he added:

"There's no place like home."

"Do you really think so?" said the young lady.

"Oh, yes!" was the reply.

"Then," said calico, "why don't you stay there?"

A laughable blunder was committed in Richmond by a negro servant, who had been sent by his mistress to borrow the last *Blackwood* from a neighbor. He delivered his message as follows:

"Missis compliments, and says, will you please send her the July number of the *black tombstone?*"

At a trial before a Squire, the following queer colloquy occurred:

Counsel—Didn't you tell P. to go to the devil?

Witness—I rather think I did.

Counsel—Well, did he go?

Witness—I guess not; but if he did, he made a quick trip of it, for I met him the next day.

"May it please your honor," said a lawyer, addressing a city judge, "I brought the prisoner from jail on a habeas corpus."

"Well," said a fellow, in an undertone, who stood in the rear of the Court, "these lawyers will say anything; I saw the man get out of a cab at the Court door."

A man by the name of Hobson kept a stable, and his rule was that his customers should take the first horse they would come to after entering the stable, or he would not let them have any. Hence, "Hobson's choice," or none.

A waiter once complimented a salmon in the following manner, "Faith, it's not two hours since that fish was walking about his estate with his hands in his pockets, never dreaming what a pretty invitation he'd have to join you gentlemen at dinner."

"May I be married, ma?" said a lovely girl of fifteen to her mother the other morning.

"Married! what put such an idea into your head?"

"Little Emily, here, has never seen a wedding, and I'd like to amuse the child," replied the charming sister, with fascinating simplicity.

There is an essential difference between saying our prayers and praying. Bad persons may say their prayers; none but good can pray.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD
Is the Oldest and Largest Newspaper published in Washington Territory, and has the Largest Circulation.

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

☞ Legal Tender Notes received at par for Subscriptions and Advertisements.

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

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Morning, Dec. 11, 1862.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—The late Sheriff of this county having entered the service of Uncle Sam, as one of the bulwarks of liberty, a vacancy is created in this office, to be filled by a special election. Capt. Tucker, the late incumbent, is conceded by everybody to have been the best Sheriff, in all respects, Pierce County ever had, and it is consequently with no small degree of reluctance that our citizens are compelled to substitute another for him. Just before handing in his resignation, Sheriff Tucker appointed as his deputy E. A. Light, Esq., who will discharge the duties of Sheriff until the vacancy is filled by election. Mr. Light, we understand, will be a candidate for the office for the unexpired term. There is probably no man in the county better qualified to succeed Capt. Tucker, and we would rejoice to see him elected. The office requires a man of sterling integrity, with at least a good common school education. Mr. Light is well known to possess these qualities, and is therefore a very suitable man for the place. It is of the first importance that we should have a man every way competent for the office, and we hope our people will see that such an one gets it.

A HIGH-HANDED ACT.—By private letters from Victoria, we learn that Victor Smith has committed another act in keeping with his character. It seems that, taking offence at the conduct of the officers of the *Shubrick*, who failed to recognize in him the important personage that he represented himself to be, he summarily dismissed all except Lieut. Selden and Mr. Winship, the engineer; leaving them ashore at Victoria while the vessel proceeded to the Columbia River. By what authority he does this, we shall probably learn at some future time; but we are slow to believe that Victor Smith, subject himself to removal at any moment at the caprice of the Administration, is entrusted with the power to remove old life-commissioned officers such as Capt. Pease and Lieut. Wilson, gentlemen whose services and experience entitle them to a consideration which he can never merit. We are informed that the machinery of the steamer was first condemned, and that by this trick he accomplished his purpose of petty spite. Of course, as he is a right hand man with Secretary Chase, and stands a good chance of election as Delegate, (in a horn) to which position he says he aspires, any little outrage of this nature will be overlooked by the Department. We don't doubt it.

PUGET SOUND MAIL CONTRACT.—By intelligence which came to hand on Friday last, we were gratified to learn that the contract for carrying the mails on Puget Sound has been awarded to Philip Keach, Esq., of Steilacoom. The contract is for a weekly service at $11,994 per annum; it commences on the first of January next, and is limited to three years from that date. There were bids below as well as above that of Mr. Keach; those below were not deemed sufficiently responsible, while those above were too high. We congratulate Mr. Keach on his success in obtaining this contract; it is justly due to his energy and enterprise, in which qualities he has few rivals on Puget Sound. That he will do well with it, we cannot doubt. We look for him daily with a new steamer from San Francisco, whither he went some weeks since on business connected with the contract.

DEATH OF CAPT. LAFAYETTE BALCH.—By a letter addressed to the Masonic fraternity of this place, received last week, we learn that Capt. Layfayette Balch is dead. When or how he died, we have not learned; but he had been ill during the whole summer just passed, with trifling momentary changes for the better, which led to the hope that he would ultimately recover. The deceased was well known on the Sound as the original proprietor of the Steilacoom town site, which he first settled upon, we believe, in 1852. Engaging at an early period in the lumber trade, in connection with Dr. J. B. Webber, he soon became favorably known in San Francisco as well as here. A man of generous qualities, he won many warm friends, whose confidence and esteem he enjoyed through life. His death will be learned with deep regret by all who knew him.

A SYNAGOGUE.—The Jewish congregation of Victoria have voted the sum of $10,000 for the erection of a synagogue; in addition to this, the sum of $8,000 has been collected from the public for the purpose. The lot having been previously purchased and paid for, the whole of this money, and probably more, will be applied to the building.

ORDERED TO REPORT HIMSELF.—Capt. Tucker's company having been mustered in, he has been ordered to report himself to Lieut. Col. English for duty. He will take up his quarters in a day or two at Fort Steilacoom.

OLYMPIA CORRESPONDENCE.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 10th, 1862.

The wire-pulling having been most carefully attended to, all last week, on Saturday Thomas M. Reed was elected Speaker. Then there arose a question as to whether the members had been legally qualified; they having been sworn in by Mr. Turney. The question that perplexed these law-makers was whether Turney is or is not Secretary; Mr. Evans, the new appointee, not having yet filed his bonds, has not, of course, entered upon his duties. The question as to the legality of the swearing in was duly presented to Chief Justice Hewitt upon the street, who declined to answer then and there. Then Judge Wyche was sent for to swear them over; but he being *non est*, Squire Head came to the rescue, and swore in the officers and one or two members that Turney had not sworn. It seems these legislators like swearing—they must be used to it.

Doubtless the election of Mr. Reed will be used to get up capital in favor of removing the Capital. Mr. Reed is of this place. He has been elected Speaker. Now it will be easy for those so disposed to draw a conclusion from these facts as a premises prejudicial to Olympia. It shows a weak cause when arguments so weak are used; but I imagine the matter will be carried pretty easily through the House. In the Council, it is but fair to infer that the measure will be supported by Cochran, Moore and Simms; but who the others will be, it is not now easy to guess.

[The above is to Monday morning last, when our correspondent promised to continue his notice of Legislative doings; but from some cause we have failed to receive anything further. His next letter will review the proceedings down to Wednesday of next week. We learn that the Council had not yet organized on Tuesday evening.—ED. HERALD.]

HERE AND THERE.

You will remember that Capt. Chase advertised in the HERALD, early last autumn, a line of packets from Olympia to San Francisco. The Captain put on but two vessels at first—the *Ann Perry* and *Iwanona*. The last named of these vessels sailed last week. The *Ann Perry* sailed ten days before. Capt. Chase, who has been here since the middle of the summer perfecting the arrangements for this enterprise, left last Monday for San Francisco. He informs me that it is his intention to purchase another vessel, as he finds two vessels inadequate to his constantly increasing business. The Captain has great confidence in the future of this region, and expresses himself highly pleased with business prospects here.

Capt. Chase advertised, a few weeks since, for some one practically acquainted with the tar and turpentine business. But as yet no person has presented himself. The Captain says that upon his return he shall commence himself, if he cannot get some suitable person to take charge of it for him.

You will remember that I intimated, a few weeks since, that Mr. Eagan would be appointed the Governor's private secretary. Well, it seems that this position has been reserved from the first for an individual pretty nearly related to the worthy Governor. His son, who recently arrived here, now receipts for the monthly stipends allowed for the said secretary.

CHURCH MATTERS.

Four denominations hold forth here at present. Methodists and Episcopalians have service every Sabbath. The Presbyterians, who occupy the school house, alternate with the Campbellites. The Presbyterians will have their church completed in a short time. During the coming holidays a Fair will be held to raise money for that purpose.

The Episcopalians are a small body, not able to support a pastor; but being too good churchmen to worship with those who believe a little more or a little less than the prescribed standard, they have placed themselves under the pastoral care of Major Goldsborough. The Major conducts the services in a solemn and impressive manner. He generally selects a good sermon to read for the edification of his hearers.

PICKAX.

"ASSOCIATED PRESS."—This term sometimes occurs in the Eastern news. It applies to the leading journals of New York city, seven in number. On the first employment of telegraphic wires to transmit news, it was found that the additional expense it entailed upon the press of that city was greater than they could afford; amounting annually to about $20,000 each. To reduce this expense without curtailing the news, they formed an association, entered into a contract with the telegraph companies, and thenceforth received each the same intelligence simultaneously, written with a manifold writer on tissue paper. This plan enabled them to obtain the same amount of matter by the agency of the wires at a reduction of some 60 or 70 per cent. Hence the term, which originated in a necessity for retrenchment. Evening papers have nothing to do with the Association; they appropriate the news from the morning papers without paying for it.

LYNCH LAW AT AUBURN.—A correspondent of the *Oregonian* gives a lengthy account of the lynching and hanging of the Spaniard who killed two Americans, as briefly noticed in our last issue. A second Spaniard was killed during the excitement attending the lynching of the murderer; thus making the total casualties in this affair four men killed and three wounded. Three men were wounded in the scuffle consequent upon the taking of the Spaniard from the custody of the Sheriff, who resisted to the utmost the seizure of his prisoner. There were several hundred people present at this scene, and the excitement is described as intense.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—We acknowledge the receipt of the Report of T. D. Judah, Chief Engineer of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, on the preliminary survey, cost of construction, and estimated revenue of said road. The Report occupies 56 pages, and contains some interesting statistics.

LETTER FROM COL. MULLIGAN.

Col. Mulligan will be remembered as the gallant Irishman who made the desperate fight at Lexington, nearly a year ago, against overwhelming odds. It would seem that he understands the use of the pen as well as the sword. From his post in Virginia he lately addressed the following letter to Rev. D. Dunne, of Chicago, who has left his religious calling to take up arms in defence of the Union. The letter is worthy of its source:

My Dear Father Dunne:—By the Chicago papers of to-day, I notice your promotion to the Colonelcy of the "Dunne Legion." I bid you welcome to the new vocation. I hail your conversion from the breviary to the bayonet; from the canon law to the law of cannons; from "taking heaven by violence" to taking towns by storm. It is meet and just. Your biography will need a stirring chapter. Your history is too full of this "vale of tears;" this martyrdom of parishes; this lean look of Lent; how splendidly will a chapter read with the caption, "*Arma Virumque Cano.*"

I need not tell you, Father Dunne, how intimately, in all ecclesiastical history, St. Peter and saltpetre are blended, shedding lustre upon many a mitre. The real orthodoxy of the time is not "Gahan's Sermons," but Hardee's Tactics. Men are saved nowadays by the doctrines of St. James, "by fire," and are brought to that state of grace by the "apostolic blows and knocks" of Hudibras. To be a priest according to the Order of Melchisedeck is a great thing, but to be a colonel according to the act of Congress, is, speaking mildly, "bully."

But, joking aside, I have only a moment before going on dress parade. I seriously hope our good and patriotic efforts to rouse our countrymen to their duty may be crowned with immediate success. Destroy this Government, and what safety remains for our homes, what honors in our history? In the past is the memory of greatness, in the future, anarchy, self-contempt, and foreign scorn. Rather *dare all now*, preserve the Government, vindicate its strength, and the republic, passed through this crisis, will stand with such assured dignity and firmness, through all the coming centuries, that no foe without, no Judas within, shall ever dare raise an armed hand against her. And history shall place some of this grand balance to the account of you and your Legion.

How little, dear father, did we dream in our student days, as we sat under your professorship in the dear old halls of St. Mary, that these things should come upon us. Then we *read* of revolutions, now we *fight* them. I think of those times often amid the duties of camps and the labors and dangers of the march, with a relish that lightens the toil. Good bye. Success to the "Dunne Legion." The Irish Brigade of Mulligan, from the fields of Virginia, bids it God speed. I recognize among the officers many of my friends; give them my best regards. Your pupil and friend.

JAS. A. MULLIGAN.

THE LATE COURT.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

I deem it my duty, as a Grand Juror and a citizen of Pierce County, W. T., to set before the public the proceedings of the Court during our last session. In the first place, I will give you my opinion of the officers of said Court, 1st Judge Hewitt. I neither consider him qualified for the position he now occupies, nor do I think he has an interest in executing the laws of our territory. My opinion is that his whole interest is confined to dollars and cents; this is plain, for each day while the Court was in session it scarcely held in long enough for the Grand Jury to present themselves before said Court when the news would come to the Jury the Court has adjourned either for dinner or for the day. I believe the regular hour to meet and to adjourn during the session was A.M. meet at 10 o'clock and adjourn at 11; P.M. meet at 2 o'clock, adjourn at 3. At one time the Grand Jury had some very important business to present before the Court, when we learned that Court had adjourned for the day, it being 11 o'clock, and the Bailiff was requested to inform the Court of the business that was about ready to be laid before them by the Grand Jury. The Court returned to the Court-house and waited impatiently, the business being ready (with the exception of one case in which the Grand Jury wanted advice from the Judge) we presented ourselves before the Court with what business we had ready, handed it to the Judge, and informed him that we had one case which we thought proper to have advice on. The reason for this was that we did not consider our prosecuting attorney competent to give advice on any case—he did not feel disposed to hear anything about the matter, but discharged the Jury at once, and a more crestfallen set of men never was yet seen than that same Grand Jury was composed of, that being the last day of the Court. 2d, in relation to the prosecuting attorney it is hardly necessary to say that I do not consider him qualified for the office, for that is the opinion of the public, and that is not the worst feature in the case, it is feared that his friends (when found guilty by the Grand Jury and a true bill is found) is sure to go unpunished. The Grand Jury is sworn not to make any distinction between the rich and the poor or the high and low. But let us look at the matter for one moment, if the Grand Jury find a bill against a poor man or a man in low standing, he is indicted and the indictment is bound to stick, but if the same is found against a rich man or a man in high standing, there is an excuse made by the prosecuting attorney that such an indictment will not stick, and if it is requested or demanded that such an indictment should be made out, there will be a clause omitted which is necessary to be in, and sure enough it does not stick.

I think our citizens are imposed upon, and sincerely hope that hereafter these matters will be taken into consideration, and such officers as do not do their duty will be superseded by those that will attend to it, and if an officer wilfully neglects to attend to his duty, the public good requires that he shall be punished for such offence, besides losing his office.

GRAND JUROR.

GONE TO COLUMBIA RIVER.—The U. S. steam cutter *Shubrick*, Lieut. J. M. Selden commanding, sailed last week for Columbia River, with Special Agent Brown on board. It is said that her machinery was condemned previous to sailing, but that don't seem to have deterred her from making another sea voyage.

THE WEATHER.—If mild rains are indicative of approaching winter, then winter is surely at hand; for during the past few days warm showers of rain have alternated with bright sunny skies. Beyond these rains we have yet had no sign of winter.

NEW SURGEON.—Dr. Steinberger, brother of the Colonel, arrived at this place on Monday last, to take charge of the Fort Steilacoom hospital.

ICE.—From our Oregon exchanges we learn that ice has made its appearance in Columbia River.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The debt so far incurred by the war is less than seven hundred millions.

The internal revenue and tariff on imports will amount to nearly $300,000,000 per annum.

Some 5000 colliers in the Pennsylvania mines have organized to resist the draft, and Gov. Curtin was preparing to enforce the law with arms.

The boots and shoes produced in the United States in 1860 are valued at nearly ninety millions of dollars.

According to rebel authority, there are now 320,000 confederate troops in Virginia.

Washington letters say the President looks very much careworn and very much troubled. He is anxious for the army to move on, but he does not, after what has occurred in the past, desire to force his generals to fight before they say they are ready.

The armament of some of the new *Monitors* will be composed of smooth bore guns of 15-inch caliber, throwing balls of 450 lbs., and rifled guns of 12 inch caliber, carrying balls of 500 lbs., and many of them steel-pointed, at that.

President Lincoln, although specially exempted by law from having his salary taxed under the Revenue Act, has ordered the same deduction to be made as if a tax were imposed. By this voluntary act the President pays a tax of $1,220 per year out of his salary.

A movement is on foot for dispatching two or three ship loads of provisions to England for the relief of the starving operatives in Lancashire. Eminent shipping men and merchants have taken the matter in hand. It is proposed to subscribe a sufficient amount and send one vessel immediately.

It is stated that the military force in Canada, is about to be increased by some batteries of artillery, and a brigade of infantry. Large additions have recently been made to the stores of arms, ammunition and material in military depots, which are now equal to equipping and maintaining in the field a force of 250,000.

Fifty-one business firms of Lafayette, Ind., publish a card pledging themselves not to receive or countenance individual shinplasters, as they "open the door for the most vexatious frauds."

Complete official lists of the Federal casualties at the battle of Corinth show a total of 2,359: 315 killed, 1,812 wounded, 215 missing, and 17 prisoners.

An order has been issued from the Internal Revenue Department, at Washington, to the effect that a ten cent stamp must be placed on all marriage certificates.

Sam High, a notorious and dangerous guerrilla chief in Western Virginia, was recently killed and his band dispersed. He belonged to Imboden's guerrilla army.

The Seventy-third Illinois regiment contains 25 Methodist clergymen, among whom are included the Colonel and seven of the Captains.

Hon. Elisha M. Huntington, Judge of the United States District Court of Indiana, died in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 25th ult., aged fifty-six years.

There are at the present time 10,500 men at work in the different ship yards in and about New York, 5,500 of which are working on iron-clad steamers.

A burglar was once frightened out of his scheme of robbery by the sweet simplicity of a solitary spinster, who, putting her night-capped head out of the window, exclaimed, "Go away! ain't you ashamed!"

The cotton crop of Illinois this year will amount to twenty thousand bales of upland quality.

The exports from the port of Baltimore, during the month of October, amounted in value to the sum of $1,391,174.

Hon. Henry M. Rice, Democratic U. S. Senator from Minnesota, has been appointed to the command of the Military Department of the North-west, with the rank of Major-General.

An Irish maiden, of Dubuque, Iowa, while engaged in the useful and healthful exercise of washing, recently, fell into a cistern. A bachelor fellow being near, plunged in and rescued her. They are to be married.

A letter from Norfolk, dated Oct. 29, says: A rebel mail carrier named Nash, has just been arrested. He proved to a regular spy, having a pass from Gen. Winder, and upon his person was found a complete description of the position and strength of our forces. He deserves hanging.

In the St. Louis Mo., district, Frank Blair, Republican, was beaten for Congress by Samuel Knox, an out and out emancipationist, while the Democratic candidate was nowhere. This Knox is a lawyer of fine reputation, and was formerly of Springfield, Mass. The "Abolitionists," as Beauregard and the rebel press now call those who are fighting for the Union, are getting at the top of the heap in the border slave States.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Universal patronage.—Let all sufferers from general or local disease take heart, and follow in the wake of thousands who ascribe their restoration of health to the use of these noble remedies. Rheumatism in the muscles or joints, gouty pains, neuralgic tortures, cramps and spasmodic twitches depart under the appropriate employment of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Bad legs, all kinds of ulcers, sores, burns, wounds, pimples, cutaneous inflammations, and dropsical swellings, are best met and quickly conquered by this Ointment, which happily combines harmlessness with efficacy. The reputation Holloway's Ointment and Pills have acquired throughout the habitable globe should induce every afflicted person to give them a trial before despairing of relief or abandoning hope.

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.—A firm in Marysville, says the *Appeal*, are engaged in the manufacture of these articles. They have 8000 pine trees in the foot hills, and are now employed in tapping them. They calculate on having an average yield of 300 gallons of turpentine and 80 barrels of rosin per week. It is to be deeply regretted that nothing has yet been attempted in this business on Puget Sound, where such excellent facilities for it exist. For abundance of the raw material, favorable nature of climate, and convenience of shipping, this section is without a rival; and we trust the time is not distant when capitalists will see and appreciate these advantages. There is untold wealth in our dense forests, waiting development by capital and a little energy.

WAGES.—A New York paper says that, taking the difference as an example between gold and paper and the prices of produce, the mechanic who earned two dollars a year ago, at present really receives but one dollar and twenty-four cents per day, or instead of twelve dollars for six working days, he receives $7.44—the difference between the paper he receives and the price of gold. Gold never circulated to any extent in New York, and we therefore cannot see why there should be such a change as is here stated. The circulating medium has hitherto been almost exclusively paper of the New York banks, and gold was an article which existed only in the imagination of the mechanic and the laborer. We take the above with a large grain of allowance.

EMANCIPATION IN LOUISIANA.—A French paper, styled *L'Union*, has just been started in New Orleans, and advocates emancipation. In the first number it has the following: "You all who aspire to the universal establishment of a republican system without spot, of a democracy without fetters, come and contribute your mite to the construction of the Temple of Liberty. Come, all of you, friends of progress. The hour has sounded for the war of the great humanitarian principles of progress against a vile and sordid interest which engenders pride, ambition, hypocrisy, falsehood, and silences the voice of conscience, this heavenly voice, which cries incessantly to man: 'Thou art born of liberty and happiness! Do not deceive thyself in this, and do not deceive thy brother.'"

SUTLER.—Capt. J. M. Bachelder has been reinstated as sutler of Fort Steilacoom.

THANKS to Purser Finch for the usual supply of Victoria papers, last week.

Steerage fare in the San Francisco steamers for the East is down to $75.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been appointed by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., Administrator of the Estate of LAFAYETTE BALCH, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present the same, with the necessary vouchers, at his office, in Steilacoom, within one year from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred.
J. B. WEBBER, Adm'r.
Steilacoom, W. T., Dec. 9th, 1862. 27:4

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

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by the Probate Court of King County, W. T., at its last regular term, Administrator of the Estate of JOHN A. KIDD, late of King County, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present the same, with the necessary vouchers, properly certified according to law, within one year from the date of this notice, or said claims will be forever barred.
SAMUEL F. COOMBS,
Administrator of Estate of John A. Kidd, deceased.
Auditor's Office, Seattle, W. T., Nov. 21st, 1862. 25:4

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
VIEW STREET,
BETWEEN BROAD AND DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

THIS ELEGANT BRICK HOTEL IS NOW open for the reception of the public.
The proprietor having engaged the services of a superior French Cook, the Culinary department cannot be surpassed.
Breakfast from 7 A.M. to 12 M.
Table d'Hote from 5 to 7 P.M.
Suites of Rooms or Single Rooms, on reasonable terms.
An excellent Bar attached to the House. 32:3

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

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Elk-Horn Market.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A MARKET adjoining Keach's store for the purpose of supplying the community at large with all kinds of choice
MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,
At the lowest market prices for cash. Mills, Logging Camps, Hotels and Steamers can get their supplies at short notice, and have them put up in high-toned style.
N.B.—Cash will be paid for choice Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Butter, &c, on delivery.
5-19:tf H. D. MONTGOMERY.

Fresh Meat!

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that I have and will keep on hand a constant supply of Fresh
BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON;
which I propose to sell at the lowest possible rates. Also, constantly on hand,
Corned Beef, Corned Pork, Bacon, &c., &c.
ALSO,
MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.
Shop at the old stand of E. Meeker, Balch street, Steilacoom, W. T.
5-6:tf J. V. MEEKER.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,
Having just commenced an
IMPORTING AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that the have on hand and will continue to receive a general assortment of
GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Sugar, Beans,
Syrup, Rice,
Tea, Dried Apples,
Green Coffee, Dried Peaches,
Ground do., Dried Currants,
Corn Meal, Raisins,
Lard, Assorted Spices,
Cheese, Mace,
Saleratus, Corn Starch,
Mustard, Colgate's do.,
Vermicelli, Salt,
Tapioca, Candles,
Flavoring Exts., Coal Oil,
Pails, Linseed Oil,
Brooms, White Lead,
Matches, Paints,
Tobacco, Sal Soda,
Cigars, Soap,
Pipes, Spikes,
Redington's superior Yeast Powders,
Vinegar,
Fish-Hooks and Lines, &c.
ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of
COAL OIL LAMPS.
Also, a large assortment of
Stationery,
School Books, Gift
Books, Prayer Books, Law
Books, Song Books, Hymn Books,
Account Books, Pass Books, Singing Books,
Novels, Diaries, Drafting Paper,
Wall Paper, Vases,
Violins,
And a variety of articles too numerous to mention.
ALSO,
By the arrival of every steamer, the latest Eastern and California PAPERS, which we offer at the very lowest rates for cash; though Butter and Eggs, at the market prices, will not be refused.
Call and examine our stock, at the Post Office building, foot of Balch st, Steilacoom.
5:2 J. H. MUNSON & CO.

WANTED—10,000 lbs. Tallow or Clear Grease, at the Union Soap Works,
4-44:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

SOFT SOAP—25 cents per gallon. Try it.
39:tf J. V. MEEKER.

UNION CLOTHING STORE.
PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHING,
DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS,
SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.
By recent arrivals, per ship Massachusetts, barque Orb, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—
HATS,
CAPS,
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,
CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND
PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
OF EVERY KIND
Those who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict attention being paid to their wants. All orders promptly attended to.
Quick sales and small profits is the rule we have adopted in our business.
☞ Call and examine our stock.
PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
5-31 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR SALE.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE MY DOUBLE SAW-MILL, together with 320 acres of Land, lying adjoining the town of Steilacoom, W. T., and immediately on the tide-water of Puget Sound. The Mill is in good order, and ready for immediate use.
The property includes one of the best water powers in Washington Territory, and must soon become immensely valuable. In addition to driving the mill already erected, the power is ample for a Woolen Factory, Tannery, or machinery of any kind.
On the premises are two dwellings and several outbuildings, all in good condition.
TERMS—One-third or one-fourth cash; the balance on time at moderate interest, secured by mortgage of the property.
If this property is not disposed of before the first of January next, it will be leased on reasonable terms for a series of years.
THOMAS M. CHAMBERS.
Steilacoom, October 2d, 1862. 17:tf

UNION SOAP WORKS,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
J. V. MEEKER,
MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale,
CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP,
No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP,
And varieties of
TOILET SOAP,
In any quantity, and at prices below the cost of the same articles when imported. 4-24:tf

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Morning, Dec. 11, 1862.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

The *Roanoke*, with dates from New Orleans to the 15th and Havana to the 20th, has arrived.

The military Governor, Shipley, had issued a proclamation at New Orleans calling upon the loyal electors first; and second, upon the Congressional districts of Louisiana to choose representatives to Congress, and appointing December 3d as the day for holding an election.

Gen. Butler had seized and closed all the Banks of New Orleans, for sending nearly $500,000 specie to the rebel government.

A cavalry reconnoissance had captured two cannon within four miles of Baton Rouge.

Gen. Butler has issued orders that the property within the district recently possessed by our forces under Weitzel, to be known as the Lafourch District, be sequestered. All sales and transfers of it are forbidden. This district comprises all the territory of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi, except Plaquemines, Jefferson Parish, and a commission is appointed to take possession of the district. The plantations are to be worked by them, where they are not worked by the owners. All property belonging to disloyal persons will be invariably sold for the benefit of the Government, under the confiscation Act.

Another order by Gen. Butler suppresses distilleries and other manufactories of strong drinks.

Another order announces that any officers found drinking intoxicating liquors in any of the public places will be recommended to the President for dismissal from service.

Among the property confiscated as above noted is Gen. Bragg's plantation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

Two released Massachusetts officers say that the present aspect of the people of Richmond indicates that they consider the place in danger.

GRAND JUNCTION, Nov. 25.

The rebels have taken possession of the railroad between Corinth and Jackson, and are reported to be now occupying Henderson and Pinsol, tearing up the the rails and carting them away. Their forces are not known; but this is thought to be the prelude for an attack upon Corinth. No fears are entertained for its safety. The enemy is also reported to be tearing up the track at Collierville, on this side of Moscow.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.

Late New York and New Orleans papers contain the speech of the rebel Gen. Pemberton in taking command of Van Dorn's army. He says: "If England interferes in this private quarrel, she will find us a united people, and will have to meet armies South as well as North."

The new iron-clad *Passaic* left New York today on active service. The *Montauk* will soon follow.

Advices from Havana state that the French in Mexico have occupied Jalapa without resistance.

The U. S. ship *Shepherd Knapp*, from St. Helena Sound, arrived about ten days since. The expedition, composed of her boats, completely routed the rebels on Tenwick Island, Edisto river.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.

The several reports of the heads of Departments are nearly completed, with the exception of the Treasury, which is delayed in part by the War Department and other data in that connection, involving an extraordinary amount of labor.

President Lincoln's Message will probably be transmitted to Congress on the first day of the session. No copies will be sent out in advance; it will therefore be telegraphed to the press as soon as its reading has commenced. The object of this course is understood to be to prevent the premature disclosure of its contents, and to enable the President to avail himself of the latest official intelligence that may come to hand.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.

Large shipments of troops, Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, are being made down the river.

The main body of the rebels in the southwest are reported to have retreated from the interior of Arkansas.

CAIRO, Nov. 26.

An order has been issued by the Confederates in Arkansas that all cotton, both old and new, east of the White River, must be burned. The work of destruction is now going on.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.

The New York papers say that Gen. Banks and staff are working industriously, night and day, fitting out and organizing a great expedition which will sail in a few days to strike a telling blow on the southern coast. If all the troops which are now quartered at New York city and encamped at Long Island, as well as several regiments which are expected to arrive soon, are to join the expedition, it will be far more formidable than any which the Government has yet sent out.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 27.

The city of Fredericksburg is not occupied by the enemy. There is a force merely of a picket guard there. Business is totally suspended. The only flag visible is a British one floating from a private residence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

The *Times* Washington dispatch says, the current talk yesterday, in military circles, was in regard to the expediency of the army of the Potomac going into winter quarters. Late events seem to have strengthened the probabilities of such a policy being adopted, and inferences to the same effect are drawn from the President's visit to Acquia Creek.

Reports, to-day, in regard to the movements of Stonewall Jackson, are as contradictory as ever.

A surgeon of the army, who has been at Fredericksburg all summer, has arrived at Washington. He confirms the report that Gen. Lee is there, and that his army is certainly concentrating in the vicinity of Fredericksburg; he also declares the rebels are determined to dispute the passage of the river by our army.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, writing from on board the transport *Baltic*, in the Hampton Roads, under date of Nov. 20, states that the vessel was under sealed orders. He says that steamers are taking on board supplies and coal. The expedition is to be a large one, commanded either by Banks or Hunter. Fortress Monroe will be the starting point, and in less than a week the expedition will be under way.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.

Of the three steamers which were recently built for the rebels on the river Clyde, one was lost on her trial trip, and the second was wrecked near Havana; the third is supposed by the Charleston papers to be lost.

The Falmouth correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated 26th, says the presumption is that in a very few days we will have a battle in this vicinity that will eclipse all others of the war.

There is not the slightest doubt but the enemy is in great force on the other side of the river. They are equal if not superior to our own in point of numbers. It is believed their army will not fall short of 125,000. Their camp fires are visible ten miles along the river, and at least five back into the country.

CAIRO, Nov. 28.

Incendiaries are trying to burn the city of Memphis. Sunday night there were ten different fires, and on Monday night fourteen, showing there was a concerted movement to destroy the city. Great alarm exists in consequence.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

The *Times* Falmouth correspondent says a reconnoisance, which left on the 26th, went a portion of the way, and returned, having acquired valuable information.

Refugees represent the rebel army as very large, and say Gen. Bragg has, without doubt, united his army with that of Lee; they also state Gen. Jackson will remain in the rear, and continue to menace Washington during the winter.

More entrenchments on Fredericksburg Heights are being brought to light to-day by the Signal Corps; they now number nearly fifty, many of them, however, are quite small and protected by only one gun.

Port Royal advices give an account of an expedition, by a colored regiment, to Derby Sound. The negroes are said to have behaved very commendably. The expedition brought back 200,000 feet of lumber. It was rumored at Port Royal that Beauregard had pronounced Charleston indefensible, and that the inhabitants were removing their property from that city.

Quite a spirited but brief engagement took place at Zune, on Blackwater, between two battalions mounted rifles, under Col. Dodge, and the rebels. Dodge drove them back from the river, but having no orders to cross, could not pursue the advantage. They had no artillery, and our grape and canister troubled them considerably. They lost several men.

Washington telegrams say Secretary Seward looks upon the proposed mediation of the French Government as an act of a friendly power, simply to secure an interview between the belligerents, without prejudice to what they do afterwards. That to prevent the continuance of the war, or to exercise the least pressure upon either party, directly or indirectly, is in no manner expressed or hinted at in this document

The army correspondent of the Philadelphia *Enquirer* says, "Daily, hourly, and in fact momentarily, we expect to hear the first gun fired that will inaugurate the grand battle of this campaign.

Steamer *Cambria*, from New Orleans, the 20th, has arrived. There were still a few cases of yellow fever at Houston, Texas, but the disease was not epidemic. Gen. Butler is about to place overseers on the confiscated plantations to save the cotton and sugar. A large number of river boats have been armed, as guerrillas infest the river banks below the city; one naval vessel had been fired into by them. No vessels, unless well armed, now leave the city.

CAIRO, Nov. 29.

The Grand Army of the West is in motion. Gen. Sherman, with his forces, left Memphis Wednesday. Gen. Grant's army struck their last tents yesterday and started off on the Holly Springs road; seven days rations were prepared, and only one tent to twenty men, one to the officers of each company, with but six wagons to a regiment.

Prisoners taken confess to the utter hopelessness of their cause in the West.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

A dispatch from Sigel's headquarters says Jackson has passed through Salem, White Plains and Warrenton, probably on his way to join Gen. Lee. Burnside arrived at Washington, and spent this morning in consultation with the President and Halleck. He returned to headquarters this evening. Early yesterday, some rebel cavalry crossed the river some distance from here, evading our pickets, and made a descent on two companies of the 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, capturing nearly all of them.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

A Harper's Ferry dispatch states, Jackson moved owards Thoroughfare Gap on Thursday.

New Orleans advices give glowing accounts of a Union meeting held there, Nov. 15th. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Butler's rule and sustaining Lincoln's administration, and expressing hope of speedy opening of the Mississippi.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.

A train of 47 wagons, containing commissary stores, was attacked by a party of rebels on its way from Rolla to Hartville. Five of the escort were killed and some wounded, but not without a spirited defense. The escort brought off 25 wagons; the balance were burned by the assailing party.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL : : : : : : : $1,000,000

D. N. BARNEY, President. | T. M. JANES, Treasurer.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE
IN SUMS TO SUIT
ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA; UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.
Advance on Gold Dust consigned for assay, and receive deposits, general and special.

EXPRESS FORWARDERS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure under our own open policies held with the best English Companies, viz:
Indemnity Mutual Marine; | Royal Exchange Insurance;
Marine Insurance; | London Assurance.

Forward Freight and Parcels

To all parts of the United States and Canadas, and, through the American and European Express and Exchange Company, to all parts of Europe; execute commissions, make collections and purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

Forward Daily Expresses,

In charge of experienced and faithful messengers, to all the towns and mining camps in California.

Semi-monthly Express

To Oregon and intermediate points on the Northern coast Port Townsend, Steilacoom and Olympia, San Diego and intermediate points on the Southern coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

☞ For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territory are furnished with appointments or commissions, specifying their powers as our agents. Such appointment they are requested to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.

Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st., corner of Balch.
9:tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The most sudden change of base recorded in this war is that of a party of Maine soldiers who made a frying pan of what was supposed to be an empty bombshell, and were surprised by an explosion which scattered the provender, but fortunately injured no one.

When the cold wind blows, take care of your nose, that it don't get froze, and wrap up your toes in warm woolen hose.

The above, we suppose, was written in prose, by some one who knows the effect of cold snows.

Gen. McClernand is entrusted with the important duty of opening the way from Vicksburg to Montgomery. Gen. Wallace will be assigned to a division under him.

The Louisville *Journal* supposes that the "fortunes of war" we hear so much about are the fortunes made by the army contractors.

After the war, we are to have "the Union as it was," with a difference; and as the pious deacon said at prayer-meeting, on hearing a brother speaking of the difference between man and woman, "thank God for the difference!" It will be the Union with the "kink" out of it, and without kinky politics and politicians.

Having completed his plan of the campaign, and the Government approved it, it is thought Gen. Halleck will take the field in person at the head of the corps of Heintzleman, Sigel and Sickles.

A young lady being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him that the only objection she had to a union with him was the probability of his dying before her and leaving her to the sorrows of widowhood. To which he made the apt and delicately complimentary reply,

"Blessed is the man who hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The commodious and fast-sailing schooner
FLYING MIST,
130 Tons Capacity,
Capt. WM. THOMPSON,

Is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia.

The FLYING MIST is well adapted to carrying Live Stock, for which trade she was originally designed, and is amply provided with fixtures to ensure the safety of cattle in the roughest weather. She is suitable for all kinds of freight. Her cabin accommodations are not surpassed by those of any vessel on the Sound. Freight will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other vessel.

For Charter, Freight, or Passage, apply to PHILIP KEACH or H. W. BERRY, in Steilacoom, or to the CAPTAIN, on board. 42:ly

Crockery.
Glassware,
French China.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ABOVE GOODS constantly in store and for sale at lowest rates.

CLOCKS
OF THE
NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO.'S
manufacture, (formerly the JEROME Company) for which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
A complete assortment always on hand.
HAYNES & LAWTON,
516 Sansome st., corner of Merchant, 516,
4-51:3m San Francisco.

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-ly CHARLES STEWART.

☞ **$100 REWARD!** ☜
For any case of Syphilis, in any stage, which DR. LE RICHEAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM fails to cure. No comment is necessary upon this medicine; it stands entirely upon its own unequaled merits.

It has cured thousands who have wasted handsome fortunes, and will cure thousands more. Golden Balsam No. 1 for first and second stages, such as sores upon the legs or other parts of the body, sore eyes, etc., etc. Golden Balsam No. 2, for Tertiary, Mercurial and Syphilitic Rheumatism. Price, $5 per bottle; upon receipt of this sum we will ship to any part of the coast. NOTICE.—We have no agents for this medicine, and are sole proprietors and manufacturers. All orders must be directed to us to obtain the genuine. Observe well the manufacturer's name upon each inside label. We guarantee a perfect and lasting cure.

RICHARDS & WHITFIELD,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner of Clay and Sansome streets, San Francisco.
Also—Sole Agents for the celebrated SPANISH ANTIDOTE, a preparation never known to fail, for the cure of Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary derangements.
None genuine without our circular of Golden Balsam wrapped around the bottle.
5 19:3m

NOTICE.—SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their widows or orphan children) who served in any wars of 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. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20 1859. 47:tf

POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS.

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

"Life Illustrated."

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

"The Water-Cure Journal and Herald of Reforms."

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

"The American Phrenological Journal."

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.

Business Cards.

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

J. V. MEEKER,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 3-39:tf

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

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

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

H. H. BANCROFT. A. L. BANCROFT
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.
One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Books in every department of literature, and staple and fancy Stationery, in the United States.
No. 609 Montgomery street,
San Francisco.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
3-41:ly SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
132 Sansome st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Agents for James Conner & Sons'
U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
And dealers in all kinds of
PRINTING MATERIALS.
Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 3-8:ly

Sewing Machines
FOR SALE CHEAP.
ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER,
AND ONE NEW SINGER
SEWING MACHINE,
For sale cheap. Apply at this office.

ADVICE GRATIS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

TO Purify the Blood.

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

Female Complaints.

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

Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

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

DROPSY.

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

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels.

Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver. If billous 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.

Puffy—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
Billious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago	Tic Douloureux
Bowel Compl'ts	Fevers of all kinds	Piles	Tumors
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine	Venereal affections
Consumption	Headache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Worms, all kinds
Debility	Indigestion		Weakness, from whatever cause, &c, &c, &c.

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT,
329 Montgomery st.,
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5-14:tf

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LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
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SEWING MACHINES
Are unequaled by any for beauty, simplicity of construction and efficiency in working, and are in every way
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These superior Machines can be found at the Warerooms of the undersigned, who are General Agents for the Pacific States and West Coast of Mexico.
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5-14:3m **Send for a Circular.**

DR. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM
CURES ALL DISEASES OF
THE LUNGS AND THROAT!

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, Decline, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wasting of Flesh, Night Sweats, Spitting Blood, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Phthisic, Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the Lungs, it is unequaled.

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

There is no medicine within our knowledge that has acquired so great and wide-spread popularity, in so short a space of time, as Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Its balsamic and healing properties are magical. It is highly expectorant and tonic. It contains not a grain of opium or morphine, the narcotic and astringent properties which have created so much prejudice against similar preparations.

We believe that a medicine possessing real merits will effect cures whenever it is used, at home or abroad. Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is no paragoric preparation, but one which, if used in season, will save the lives of thousands. The most distressing cough is frequently relieved by a single dose, and broken up in a few hours' time. The afflicted do not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whether this remedy will give relief or not.

Hear what Physicians say of Dr. Hall's Balsam. Says one: "I, with confidence, recommend the Balsam as superior to any other preparation." Says another: "I have used it with uniform success, and can confidently recommend it for all those complaints for which it is offered as a remedy." Still another writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe, convenient, and efficacious medicine."

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and ask for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, which is warranted to cure, and take no other.

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General Agents for the Pacific coast,
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WE HAVE ORDERS TO PURCHASE, FOR EUROPEAN account, at the highest rate, all species of

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Trappers and dealers sending us skins from the country may depend upon full rates and immediate remittances.

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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.

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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.

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NEW STYLE
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IMPROVED
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER
OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

No Leather Pad used on
NEW STYLE MACHINE.

The New Style Hemmer
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Transparent Cloth Presser
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE

PRICES GREATLY
REDUCED!

☞ Send for a Circular.
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☞ The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 4-1:tf

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SEWING MACHINES
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO
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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 ravel. All chain stitch machines have a cord on the under side of the fabric, and the work soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.

J. H. DUNN[illegible]
47 Montgom[illegible]
12:tf San[illegible]

The Farmer's Corner.

Raising Hogs.

We condense the following hints on this subject fron an article contributed to the American Agriculturist by a subscriber in Schuylkill county, Penn.:

In selecting my breeding hogs, I always pick out the best shaped, most thriving boar pig to keep over for a breeder. For a sow I select a healthy shoat, well shaped but thin and lank, in preference to a fat and sleek one; my reasons for this are, that the lean sow will produce more pigs and raise them better than one in high order; the sleek one converts all her food into fat and flesh for her own sides and back, while in the lean one it is converted into food for the young. This rule is applicable to all animals. A cow which shows every rib when in milk will bring forth larger and better calves and give more and better milk than the one which always looks fat enough for the slaughter. My experience fully sustains my theory. My mode of raising hogs which are intended to be kept over is to have them pigged about the latter part of August or first of September, and after allowing them to run with the sow from four to six weeks, confine them in a separate pen. When first taken from the sow they should be fed from six to eight times a day, or else they will fall off in flesh, and it will take them weeks to recruit. Their usual allowance at first should be about a pint of milk to each pig, and in order to facilitate the properly attending them, the milk barrel should be kept standing very near the pen, from which it can be dipped with a pail with very little trouble, being replenished night and morning with fresh skimmed milk from the dairy. The quantity of each pig should be gradually increased each day according to the growth of the pigs, until they have attained to the age of three or four months, when a regular allowance should be made them; and the number of times of feeding may be diminished. At this time in the pig's life a little grain fed night and morning will not be thrown away upon him; a little oats or rye, if the pig is in a healthy condition, followed by about a pint of corn, which may be subsequently increased to a quart. The addition of grain will tell amazingly in the growth of the animal, as well as have a tendency to keep him in such a condition that when "fattening time" arrives, he will be ready for the knife much sooner than a hog fed only on slops without the daily quota of corn, to say nothing of the saving of a good deal more corn than has been used up to this time in the feeding. The milk from the dairy, when weakened by the slops from the kitchen, should occasionally through the week be enriched by the addition of rye bran.

Sty and Bedding.—The pen in which hogs are kept should consist of two apartments, a covered and an uncovered one. An excellent manner in which to construct a pigsty is to erect a two story frame building, having a part of the under story boarded off for a place in which to keep the slop barrel, reserving the rest for a dry pen for the hogs, and have a pen constructed outside, and communicating with this covered one. The feeding trough should be in the outside pen. In this manner, if the pigs are given a sufficiency of rye straw in the inside pen, and the outside one is kept well supplied with the buts of cornstalks, they will not only make an immense amount of manure, but will keep themselves white and clean, thus refuting the assertion of the filthiness which is continually flung at them. In the upper part of this pen should be kept litter for the bedding of the hogs; or a part of it may be partitioned off for a hennery.

I have adopted what I consider a very good as well as economical plan of getting the upper part of my hog building filled with good littering material. It is this: When hauling in my corn fodder, I cut off about two feet of the hard, dry buts, which the cattle cannot eat, and have them bound into small bundles and stowed away in the upper portion of the hog house, to be used as required. These corn buts, when thrown into the outside pen, are so torn and trampled up that they are converted into good lasting manure, which has not its superior on the farm, and which would be almost entirely lost if fed to the cattle in the fields, etc.

Fattening.—When fattening time comes, I generally commence by feeding the "nubbins," and after two or three weeks, follow them with shelled corn. This I always feed boiled, boiling in the morning what is required during the day, and at night what is necessary for the morning. Feeding thus, brings my work nearly all in daylight. In this way I can make my hogs fat enough for all practical purposes, by feeding them from fifteen to twenty bushels of corn, each, and in slaughtering at sixteen months old, they weigh from four to five hundred pounds. I never like them to exceed the latter figure in weight, for I have no fancy for this overgrown and spongy pork of forced hogs.

Poultry Houses.—Properly constructed poultry houses should have a southeast aspect, sheltered by plantations or walls from the north and west, and the yards furnished with sheds and shrubs to shelter them from the mid-day sun or harsh wind; it should be constructed so as to give as much warmth as possible, but ventilation perfectly maintained. The floor should be elevated and perfectly dry; if boarded, so much the better. Walls and roof air-tight; the windows should be placed so as to command a thorough draft in the day-time in hot weather, but one should be closed at night, as a thorough draft when asleep is very injurious to them; these windows should be covered with wire lattice, to prevent the fowls getting in and out at pleasure. A lean-to roof is generally best, and the perches should rise from the floor, the first eighteen inches from the ground and one foot apart, each perch rising a foot above the other; nests are made at each end, built of lime and brick.

Pea Straw.—The pea straw cut somewhat green and cured without rain is excellent fodder for making milk or beef. Cattle eat it eagerly and thrive well on it.

To Cure Kicking Cows.

We find the following in an exchange, without any indication of its paternity:

1. Never allow the slightest degree of heat or passion, or departure from perfect self-control.

2. Never strike the animal but once at a time—no matter what the provocation may be—a single sharp cut with a switch (kept under the left arm) excites fear and alarm—two or more strokes produce a reaction, and cause rage but not fear.

3. Adhere faithfully to the principles of cause and effect, and the animal will quickly understand these principles, if the single alarming stroke always instantaneously follows every attempt to kick.

4. Treat the animal in a firm, soothing, gentle manner at all times—only let the blow come quickly after every kick, whether it be merely an abortive attempt, or the whole pail of milk is upset—the intention of the animal is the same.

I do not wonder that so many fine cows are spoiled, that are treated according to passion and caprice, and not according to principle nor rule. If a cow kicks maliciously, but happens to hit no one, the milker takes no notice of it; if a mere accidental movement of the foot oversets a pail of milk, a shower of furious blows follow, and it becomes impossible for any brute to know, from such irregular practice, what connection there is between the punishment and the offense.

Late Sown Wheat.—A Kentucky farmer writes the *Louisville Courier* that he thinks farmers in his section sow their wheat too early, as early sown wheat is more liable to injury from the Hessian fly. This is true, but with us late sown wheat is more liable to injury from the midge—and so we have to steer between these two evils as much as possible. He states that for the last five years he has sown his wheat after the 15th of October—last year from the 18th to the 28th—and in all these years he has never missed a good crop. While his neighbors were "complaining of fly, freezing out, and rust, he has escaped all, producing from twenty to thirty-five bushels of good bright wheat to the acre." He sows with a drill.

Stability of Things in England.—In one of his lectures Mr. Emerson tells a story to exemplify the stability of things in England. He says that William of Wykeham, about the year 1050, endowed a house in the neighborhood of Winchester, to provide a measure of beer and a sufficiency of bread to every one who asked it forever; and when Mr. Emerson was in England, he was curious to test that good man's credit; and he knocked at the door, preferred his request, and received his measure of beer and quantum of bread, though its owner had been dead 800 years.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

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

Diptheria. Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

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

The Kidneys. Stone and Gravel.

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

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

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

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

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

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Indiscretion of Youth.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all around the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same.

The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighborhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

3:29

REDUCTION IN PRICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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OR SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGA, FOR the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Skin Diseases, and all other Diseases which are caused by an impure state of the Blood!—This Blood and Liver Syrup is warranted to cure all Scrofulous and other Diseases that originate from the Blood or Liver.

Read the statement of MR. M. McWILLIAMS, who is Elder in Rev. Horace Bushnell's church, regarding the cure of his daughter, who was to all appearances crippled for life with the terrible disease, Scrofula:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, 1859.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.:

Dear Sirs:—I feel it my duty to write you, and let you know what your Blood and Liver Syrup has done for my daughter, and that by publishing it others who suffer with the same disease may know of it, and by its use derive great benefit. My daughter Eliza has been sorely afflicted with Scrofula, attended with great pain, for more than two years. She had some five or six running ulcers on one of her feet, one on her hip, and one on her back. At this time, from the high recommendation of your Blood and Liver Syrup in curing such diseases, I was induced to try it. She commenced using it, and, as the medicine acted on the blood, the sores commenced to heal. She is now gaining strength. I have only used three bottles of the medicine, and she can now walk quite well. Your Blood and Liver Syrup has done wonders in restoring her health.

With the greatest respect I remain yours,
M. McWILLIAMS.

Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell, City Missionary and Pastor of the Presbyterian Church:

CINCINNATI, March 2, 1859.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co:

Dear Sirs:—M. McWilliams, Esq., is an Elder in the church in which I am Pastor. I am acquainted with the circumstances of the case of his daughter, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the cure truly wonderful.

HORACE BUSHNELL.

Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup is for sale by all the principal Druggists everywhere.

REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
4-51:6m 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

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FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

IT PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING off. It cures Baldness, and removes all dandruff and scurf from the head. It allays all irritation of the scalp. It cools and refreshes the head, and imparts to the hair a healthy, lively appearance.

P.S.—The properties which remove dandruff and scurf from the head, allay irritation and free the scalp from humors, render this article invaluable as a lotion to all cutaneous affections, such as Itch, Rash, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Ringworms, Shingles, Bites and Stings of Insects, and all eruptions of the skin, especially that caused by Poison Oak.

None genuine but that put up in 16 oz. or pint bottles, and having the signature of N. Mills, the original manufacturer and proprietor.

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Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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Missouri,	Wisconsin,
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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. 4th. 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 good; 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."

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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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.—Brank, 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.

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