PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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THE HUMAN BODY.—When we have gained some slight knowledge of the wondrous mechanism we name the body, how multitudinous its combined action, how easily the disturbance of one will affect the healthy action of the rest, and how recklessly we disregard the plainest rules of health, and wonder at a few men having succeeded in the course of an intensely intellectual life, ceases at once, and a new wonder emerges—wonder that any man can live this life and retain his faculties in healthful activity. The very predominance of the nervous system implies a predominant activity, and that is liable to be stimulated to excess by two potent tempters; ambition, eager to jostle its way through energetic crowds; and the fascination which lies in intellectual labor, the brooding scourge of creation, the passionate persistence of research. These tempters hurry men into excess. Men who live much by the brain, have seldom the wisdom to be patient. In vain the significant words of warning become louder and louder; in vain the head feels hot, the ears are full of noises, the heart fluttering and thumping, the nights sleepless, the digestion miserably imperfect, the temper irritable; these are nature's warnings to desist, but they are disregarded; the object of ambition lures the victim on, the seduction of artistic creation, or of a truth seen dancing like a will-o'-wisp, incessantly solicits him; he will not pause—at length he cannot pause, the excitement has become a fever, the flame that warms destroys him; madness arrives. Sad this is, and would be infinitely sad if there were no help for it; if the very glory and splendor of the intellect were necessarily allied to its infirmity and ruin. But it is not so. Men cannot transgress nature's laws without incurring nature's penalties.

"A ROLLING STONE GATHERS NO MOSS.—Well, what of that? Who wants to be a mossy old stone, away in some damp corner of a pasture, where sunshine and fresh air never come, for the cows to rub themselves against, and for snails and bugs to crawl over, and for toads to squat under among poisonous weeds.

It is far better to be a smooth and polished stone, rolling along in the brawling stream of human life, wearing off the rough corners and bringing out the firm crystalline structure of the granite, or the delicate veins of the agate, or the chalcedony.

It is this perpetual chafing and rubbing in the whirling contact that shows what sort of grit a man is made of, and what use is he good for. The sandstone and soapstone are soon ground down to sand and mud, but the firm rock is selected for the towering fortress, and the diamond is cut and polished for the monarch's crown.

CURIOUS PROPERTY OF IRON.—In 1850, Mr. Marsh, an able chemist of the royal arsenal, England, discovered that it is invariable with iron, which has remained a considerable time under water, when reduced to small grains or an impalpable powder, to become red-hot, and ignite any substance with which it comes in contact. This he found by scraping some corroded metal from a gun, which ignited the paper containing it, and burnt a hole in his pocket. The knowledge of this fact is of immense importance, as it may account for many spontaneous fires and explosions, the origin of which has not been traced. A piece of rusty iron, brought in contact with a bale of cotton in a warehouse or on shipboard, may occasion extensive conflagration and the loss of many lives. The tendency of moistened particles of iron to ignite was discovered by the French chemist, Lemary, as far back as 1670.

A female recruit in Rochester was detected by trying to put on her pants over her head.

What Makes a Hero.

What makes a Hero? Not success, not fame,
Inebriate merchants and the loud acclaim
Of glutted avarice—caps tossed up in air,
Or pen of journalist, with flourish fair,
Bells pealed, stars, ribands, and a titular name—
These, though his rightful tribute, he can spare;
His rightful tribute, not his end or aim,
Or true reward; for never yet did these
Refresh the soul, or set the heart at ease.

What makes a Hero? A heroic mind
Expressed in action, in endurance proved;
And if there be pre-eminence of right
Derived through pain well suffered, to the height
Of rank heroic, 'tis to bear unmoved,
Not toil, not risk, not rage of sea or wind,
Not the brute fury of barbarians blind,
But worse—ingratitude and poisonous darts
Launched by the country he had served and loved;
This with a free unclouded spirit pure,
This in the strength of silence to endure,
A dignity to noble deeds imparts
Beyond the gauds and trappings of renown;
This is the hero's complement and crown:
This missed, one struggle had been wanting still—
One glorious triumph of the heroic will,
One self-approval in his heart of hearts.

The Northern Mother.

They are all in the army,
My three brave, gallant boys;
They've changed the peace of home life
For martial pomp and joys.
It tore my heart strings sadly
To see them march away;
But when their country called them,
I could not say them nay.

There's one that grasps a true sword,
Commissioned to command;
There's one with the ranks found
With musket in his hand:
There's one, and he my youngest,
Whose stirring drum doth beat
The faultless martial measure
For proudly-stepping feet.

Their father fought before them
On many a bloody plain—
At Erie and at Chippewa,
At York and Bundy's Lane.
Oh, may his spirit nerve them
When in the battle's brunt;
For should they fail, I'd know them—
They'd bear their wounds in front.

God shield my three brave darlings
Throughout these crimson wars!
God help them in defending
Our good old Stripes and Stars!
God send them on their mission
To quell the rebel foe,
With strength, that each arch traitor
May need no second blow.

And when my youngest boy beats
The load long roll at night,
That tells of foes approaching,
And bids them arm for fight,
God give unto my other boys,
Amid the battle's flame—
To one a dashing soul to lead,
To one unerring aim.

The list of slain and wounded
I'll read with trembling breath,
To see how many darling sons
Have met untimely death;
And should mine be among them,
And fell they there like braves,
I would not wish them holier death,
Nor ask them prouder graves.

Every one has admired Parthenia's definition of Love to Ingomar:

"What love is; if thou would be taught,
Thy heart must teach alone—
Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one!"

Some profane cynic, having no fear of Cupid before his eyes, perpetrates the following villainous parody:

"Love is a nightmare with one foot,
Two children with one bun,
Two turnips with a single root,
Two cabbage-heads as one!"

A store in Newark, N. J., advertises "Ladies ruffled bottoms for sale."

Why is it vulgar to send a telegram? Because it is making use of flash language.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun, and the two are never very far apart.

An Irishman's description of making a cannon: "Take a long hole and pour brass around it."

A good old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarns of a storekeeper as long as her patience would allow, said to him, "Friend, what a pity it is a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary to thy business!"

God rules in the market, as he does on the mountain; He has provided eternal laws for society, as He has for the stars or the seas; and it is just as impossible to escape Him or His ways in Wall street or State street, as it is anywhere else.

A green Vermonter enlisted in the naval service, and upon his first visit to his ship, espying the marine in the gangway pacing back and forth with his musket, he accosted him with—

"Hello, Captain, out a shootin' loons this morning, hey?"

There is positive news from Paris that contraction is to be the next move in the world of fashion, and the ladies are coming out without hoops, bustle, wadding, or anything else of the sort. Good bye, hoop! Wadding will be cheap, presently.

How many sickly ones wish they were healthy; how many beggarmen wish they were wealthy; how many ugly ones wish they were pretty; how many stupid ones wish they were witty; how many bachelors wish they were married; how many Benedicts wish they had tarried! Single or double, life's full of trouble—riches are stubble, pleasure's a bubble.

A sailor just off a spree, joined the Sons of temperance in Philadelphia, the other day, and at the same time was indebted to a rum-seller one shilling. Soon after, he went to pay off the score, but, determined not to enter the house in which he was robbed, he got a long pole, attached the money to the end of it, and standing at the outside of the door, reached it to the astonished publican.

The dogs in a family are a study. We cannot help comparing their conduct with that of human beings—thinking of them as such, in fact, unconsciously, if not loving them as well. With open doors and gates to go away if they please, they stay with us and take what treatment we choose to give them—invited indoors or left in the cold—fed with what is left of our table, or perhaps, carelessly forgotten—worked or played with—noticed in return for an expression of joy, or perhaps beaten back and neglected. They watch us by night, give us a bountiful welcome when we return after absence, are happy at being let stay with us without talking to, and are delighted to go and come with us, asking no questions, and following whither we please—faithful to death, we are perfectly sure, as if that were a mere matter of course! Ah me! It is a world of more or less love, to us, as Fate pleases—but man throws away friends who has no dogs.

Royal Bengal Tiger Fight.

There was a famous tiger—a monster of a tiger—named Kagra, who had triumphed at Lucknow on several occasions. He was certainly one of the largest I have ever seen; and beautifully streaked was his glossy coat, as i moved freely over his muscular limbs and long back. The connoisseurs in sport had despaired of finding a fitting adversary for Kagra, when news arrived that a tiger of enormous size and strength had been taken uninjured in the Terai, the long strip of jungle-land between Oude and Nepaul, just at the foot of the Himalayas. It was anticipated that there would be glorious sport when this monster was brought face to face with the redoubtable Kagra.

The stranger—the Terai-Wallah, as he was called was taken especial care of; and it was on the occasion of the visit of the Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian army to the King of Oude that the contest was to take place. More than ordinary pains were taken to render the spectacle imposing. The court-yard in which the battle was to be fought was richly decorated with leaves and flowers, with all the brilliancy of coloring and taste in its distribution for which the natives of India were so deservedly famous. The gallery to receive the king and his court, the commander-in-chief and his staff, was elaborately ornamented with gilding and flags. The royal canopy—umbrella-shaped—of crimson and gold tissue, was raised above the State chair, while similar seats of honor were prepared on either hand for the commander-in chief and resident.

The cages of Kagra and Terai-wallah were brought to opposite sides of the court yard, both commanded by our position in the gallery. We could see the long shining backs of the tigers as they roamed round in their cages in great excitement; occasionally there was a snarl and a display of teeth alarming to witness, as some attendant approached the cages. It was intended that the animals should become aware of the presence of each other, and hence the previous delay; for, ferocious as the tiger is, he is a cowardly animal; and if brought unexpectedly into the presence of danger, may cower and retreat from the contest. I have seen two of them, properly prepared, that is, both hungry and thirsty, when bounding into the inclosure, each ignorant that another tiger was in the vicinity, do their utmost to get back into their cages, and, failing of that, slink away to a corner, crouch down there upon their bellies, and watch each other intently, indisposed to hostility.

It was evident that Kagra and the Terai wallah were soon aware of each other's vicinity; for as they prowled round, they would growl and show their teeth in the opposite cage in an eminently tiger like manner. The commander-in-chief and the resident had inspected both of them previously.

"On which of them will your excellency bet?" asked the king as he saw the commander-in-chief watching them intently.

"Your majesty perhaps pardons me," said the general, so the commander-in chief would not bet with him.

"A hundred gold mohurs on Kagra," said the king, turning to the resident.

"Done, your majesty; I think the Terai-wallah is the more likely to succeed," was the resident's answer.

The king rubbed his hands with glee. He was now beginning to enjoy the situation.

"Will you bet on the Terai-wallah?" he asked his prime minister eagerly, in the Hindoostanee.

"My lord, the resident is always right; I will, sire," was the prime minister's reply—prime minister by name only, it must be remembered, but a man of great wealth. The European barber, then standing among the king's suite, was the real prime minister.

"A hundred gold mohurs, then, on Kagra," said his majesty.

The prime minister accepted the bet, and took out a very elegant little tablet from his belted cashmere shawl to make a note of the transactions. Not that he intended to remind his majesty of it, had his majesty chosen to forget; but in case his majesty should say he had bet on Kagra, he would be able to show the entry made at the time, and express timidly a doubt whether "the refuse of the world" might not be correct, and he wrong. Aye, and he would pay his hundred gold mohurs, too, if "the refuge of the world" insisted that he had bet on the Terai-wallah; pay it smilingly, and then repay himself by squeezing a little harder than usual—only a little—the next rich delinquent that passed through his hands.

The signal was given, the bamboo railing in front of the cages rose simultaneously on either side, the doors of the cages opened. Terai-wallah sprang with a single bound out of his cage, opening his huge jaws widely, and shaking from side to side his tail in an excited way. Kagra advanced more leisurely into the arena, but with similar demonstrations. They might have been fifty feet apart, as they stood surveying each other, open-mouthed, the tails playing all the time.

At length Kagra advanced a few paces; his adversary laid himself down forthwith upon the court-yard just where he stood, facing him with his feet well under him, not extended, evidently quite prepared for a spring. Kagra watched his feet intently, and still advanced slowly and cautiously, but not in a straight line, rather toward the side, describing an arc of a circle as he drew near.

The Terai-wallah soon rose to his feet, and likewise advanced, describing a similar arc on the opposite side, both gradually approaching each other, however. It was a moment of breathless suspense in the gallery. Every eye was fixed on the two combatants as they thus tried to circumvent each other; it was enough to arrest the attention, for the tigers were unusually large; both were in beautiful condition, plump and muscular; the color of the Terai-wallah was somewhat lighter than that of Kagra, a more yellowish hue shone between the back-stripes. Both were very courageous, and very formidable.

At length, as they thus advanced, step by step, very slowly, Kagra made a spring. His former victories had probably made him a little self confident. He sprang, not as if it were a voluntary effort of his own, but as if he were suddenly impelled aloft by some uncontrolable galvanic force which he could not resist. The spring was so sudden, so impetuous, that it had quite the appearance of being involuntary. The Terai-wallah was not unprepared. As rapidly as Kagra hurled himself up into the air, so rapidly did he jump aside; both movements seemed to be simultaneous, so admirably were they executed. Kagra alighted, foiled; but before he could recover himself, before he could well have assured himself that he was foiled, the Terai-wallah was upon him. The claws of his adversary were fixed firmly in his neck, and the horrid jaws were already grating near the throat. It was the work of a moment. We could scarcely see that the Terai-wallah had gained the advantage—we could scarcely distinguish his huge forepaws grasping the neck, and his open mouth plunged at the throat—when Kagra made another spring, a bound in which he evidently concentrated all his energy. The Terai-wallah was dragged with him for a little; the claws that had been dug into his neck were torn gratingly through; the open mouth snapped fiercely but harmlessly at the advancing shoulder, which bore bloody traces of the injury he had received; and no sooner did he feel that he had got rid of his assailant than he turned with greater fierceness than ever to assail his foe.

"Shavash! Kagra—bravo! I'll make it two hundred gold mohurs," said the King, turning to his prime minister.

"The asylum of the world commands it—two hundred let it be," replied Coosun, as he took out his tablets anew.

But the interest of the contest in the arena was too intense to admit of our attention being withdrawn from it. It was but for an instant that the two tigers stood surveying each other, open-mouthed, after Kagra had shaken off the grip of his antagonist. With distended jaws, the ample mouths opened to their utmost limit, their beautifully-streaked skins startling from their forms in excitement, their eyes distended as they watched each other, the ends of the tails moving once or twice as if with convulsive twitches, they stood. Kagra was the first to attack again. This time his opponent was too near to try his former stratagem of slipping to one side. He met him boldly. They stood at that moment near the center of the arena; and as the sharp claws moved incessantly, and the huge mouth tried to grasp the neck on either side, it was impossible to distinguish the attack from the defense; all was so rapid.

Dawing gradually nearer as they thus fought with claws and mouths, ferociously uttering fierce snarls as they did so, each seemed to have succeeded in gripping his antagonist. With their mouths buried in each other's throats, and their claws dug deeply into the neck, they rose at length to the contest on their legs—straining and tugging, and wrestling, as it were, with each other, each with his utmost force and skill. It was a spectacle of startling interest, that; and however you may turn away, good madame, and exclaim horrible! or savage! believe me there were many elements of the sublime in that contest; and doubtless such contests often take place in the jungle.

They stood more than six feet high as they thus grappled each other, elevated on their hind legs, in a sort of death struggle; their round heads and glaring eyes surmounting the muscular pillars of their long bodies beautifully. It was wonderful to see how firmly the claws were fixed into the neck on both sides. There was no shifting of position, no further grasping, either with claw or mouth. It was now a contest of life or death. Both were bleeding freely, and it would chiefly depend upon strength as to which should be thrown under the other, and thereby, probably, lose his hold.

These things take long to describe, but they occurred very rapidly. There was a deep silence in the arena and in the gallery, as the two wild beasts stood confronting each other on their hind legs—deep silence and earnest gazing on all sides and from all quarters; even the very breathing was suspended in many as they watched the contest. Not for long, however, as I have said. Kagra, more skilful or more impetuous than his antagonist, overthrew him at length, and the two rolled over on the arena; the Terai-wallah on his back beneath, Kagra above.

"Shavash, Kagra!" uttered the king again, well pleased.

"Kagra has the advantage," muttered more than one voice in English.

But the advantage was only momentary. The hind claws of Kagra were being plunged into the belly of his foe, when the Terai wallah, who never let go his hold for a moment with his mouth, struck one of his fore paws over the face of his antagonist. His claw evidently pierced Kagra's eyes; one of them was torn from its socket; and uttering a howl of pain or despair, the mutilated beast relinquished his grip, and would have torn himself from his antagonist. This, however, he was not permitted to do. Terai-wallah clung pertinaciously to his throat. His teeth were deeply infixed. He was dragged for a few paces over the arena by Kagra, who tried to release himself in vain; and then, all at once leaped from his prostrate position. The Terai-wallah hurled himself on the top of his assailant.

The contest was virtually at an end. Kagra, now fallen beneath his foe, was fast losing blood, and incapable of regaining the advantage he had lost. The Terai-wallah, thrusting one paw under his lower jaw, forced back the head further until he infixed his teeth still more deeply into his throat. Kagra did battle ineffectually with his paws, tearing the skin of his antagonist here and there; but he had lost the hold he had obtained with his mouth, and was evidently fast sinking under the victor's grasp and bite.

"Kagra is beaten," was uttered in Hindoostan and English in the gallery above.

"He is," said the king, as he gave orders to the servants below to open Kagra's cage, and drive off the Terai-wallah.

Red-hot bars were thrust through the bars of the inclosure, and the successful tiger was cruelly burnt before he would relinquish his hold. It was the most barbarous part of the exhibition; and yet it was the only way to save the life of Kagra. At length the Terai wallah was driven off, his jaws dropping blood as he went. Kagra's cage was opened and he made for it immediately with all the marks of the conquered about him; he left his track on the arena in blood-stains, while his tail hung flacidly between his legs; yet, though he was flying, he fled stealthily, as it were, not vigorously and upright as a horse would have fled, but with stealthy, creeping, cat-like agility. The red-hot rods were held before the Terai-wallah to prevent him from pursuing. He still faced toward and glared after his beaten foe; and ere Kagra had reached his cage, he sprang high above to attack the flying tiger once more. He fell short of his victim, however. Kagra quickened his steps, reached the cage, and buried himself in its furthest corner, cowering like a whipped cur.

As for the Terai-wallah, he watched his defeated antagonist steadily to the last, never once taking his eyes off him; and then shaking himself two or three times, he licked his paws, rose majestically from his crouching posture, and walked deliberately toward his own cage, which was open to receive him; his torn shoulders and the large drops of blood which fell from him, as he walked, proclaiming how dearly he had won his victory.

The Detected Traitor.

The proud and wealthy James Agmoor, silk and velvet merchant in Broadway, New York, was just entering his superb bazaar as one of his clerks respectfully saluted him, and started to pass out.

"Mr. Clair, I shall desire your presence in my office ere long," said the merchant. "Do not leave the store until I have spoken with you."

There was an ominous sternness in his tone that attracted the quick ear of Thornton Clair, and as he gazed after his pompous chief, who strode on with unusual haste, his eye caught that of Hiram Mould, the cashier, peering with unconcealed malice through the mahogany bars of his desk.

Thornton Clair had arrived in New York four months before, from some city of the far West, and, upon applying to James Agmoor, his manly and intelligent face had so pleased that gentleman that his services were immediately accepted, and he was given the responsible post of collector. This was by no means agreeable to the envious Mould, nor did his vexation diminish as he saw that James Agmoor daily grew more and more attached to the youth.

While Clair stood awaiting the expected summons, and as Mr. Agmoor entered his private office, the cashier moved from his seat, and, following his principal, carefully closed the green baize door after him.

It was strange to see the proud and pompous air of the lordly merchant change to one of ill-concealed fear and disgust as the cashier bade him good day and seated himself near him, facing him, and having the office table between them.

"You have considered my propositions, James Agmoor," said he in a smooth, soft voice, sleek and silly as the precious fabrics that were about him.

James Agmoor buried his face in his hands for a moment, and then sweeping back his snow-white hair, said, huskily:

"I have! Hiram Mould, I have!" and his face, pale and red by turns, again sought the covert of his trembling hands. "I have told my daughter that you demand her for a wife. She told me to tell you that she would rather be a beggar in the streets than the wife of Hiram Mould. I told her all. I told her that Hiram Mould was the master of her father; that ere she was born I had committed a crime—a crime whose ever-present guilt has blanched my hair before I have numbered my forty-fifth year."

"And then she relented?"

"She asked me to tell her of that crime," replied Agmoor, and as he spoke his eyes grew bright and looked Hiram Mould full in the face. "I told her. She said the deed was not a crime—that the blow was dealt in self-defence that killed Charles Harper. And so it was, Hiram Mould; you know it was."

"Were we in court, I, the only witness of the act, James Agmoor, I would swear that it was—premeditated murder."

James Agmoor's eyes closed with a shudder, and again the trembling hands hid the pallid face.

"I would swear," resumed Hiram Mould, as his sharp white teeth bristled from his sneering lips, "and the jury would believe every word, that one summer's evening, some twenty years ago, I saw James Agmoor, who had refused to fight in fair and open combat with Charles Harper, crouching amid the bushes that bordered the highway through Jersey woods; and as Charles Harper was riding unsuspectingly by, I saw James Agmoor spring from his covert and strike him to the earth with a club. I would swear that James Agmoor then and there murdered Charles Harper, and buried the body where I could find the bones, aye, and the watch that should identify the body."

"All false!" cried the merchant, arousing himself for a moment. "'Twas James Agmoor who was dragged from his horse by Charles Harper! 'Twas Hiram Mould who prompted the assault for purposes of his own—because he hated each with a deadly hate. You, Hiram Mould, first made us, who were till then bosom friends, bitter enemies. He struck me; I returned the blow; he drew his knife and stabbed me, but before I fell senseless, I wrested the weapon from him and dealt him a fatal thrust that prostrated him also. We fell together—alike unconscious—I in a swoon, he dead. When sense and feeling returned to me, I was in your house. You, Hiram Mould, hid the body where you can find its remains to convict me. The public believed that Charles Harper was murdered; you created that belief; but, to use me all my life, you took successful care that the finger of suspicion should not point at me, lest the law might kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

While the tortured man was saying all this, far more incoherently than we have written it, the unmoved conspirator had rapidly sketched a picture of a gibbeted felon, and, as the merchant concluded, Hiram Mould placed the significant sketch before him.

"Such shall be your fate if Rachel Agmoor refuses to become my wife," said he, pointing at the hideous picture with his long lean forefinger.

Again did the merchant yield before this terrible threat, and his head sank upon his bosom.

"Now call in Thornton Clair and dismiss him at once," said Hiram, sternly. "He loves your daughter—she perhaps loves him. You have foolishly allowed him to visit at your house. It shall be my care that Thornton Clair shall not find another employer in this city."

"I am in your power," groaned the unhappy man, rising and opening the door; but as he did so, his daughter Rachel stepped quickly from the side of Thornton Clair, with whom she had been eagerly conversing, and said:

"I wish to see Hiram Mould immediately, dear father," and, gliding by her astonished parent, she entered the private office.

The merchant closed the door, and turned to address his child. Tall and queenly in person, a lovely brunette of eighteen summers, with large black eyes, usually full of softness, as became her amiable and affectionate nature, but then flashing scornful fires as her red lips curled with scathing contempt, Rachel Agmoor motioned to her father to pause for a moment, and bent her gaze upon Hiram Mould. He seemed ill at ease as those superb eyes slowly scanned him from head to foot, bathing him, as it were, in wordless scorn. He rose to his feet, and, recovering his natural coolness, said:

"I am happy to see that Miss Rachel Agmoor considers so humble a person as Hiram Mould worthy of so continued a gaze."

"This is the thing that dares to hope to call me—wife!" said Rachel, and though the words were cutting, the tone and manner penetrated to the marrow of the rascal's bones, and flashed bitter words to his white lips:

"The THING is honored in being so called, my haughty damsel. You are proud now, Rachel Agmoor, but the time shall come when you shall be as humble before me as the trembling man near you."

"If I reject and defy you, you will attack the life and reputation of my father," said Rachel.

"You must be very confident of your power to send such a message to the woman whom you wish to make your wife."

"I am conscious of my strength. Do you desire to see a proof of it?" sneered Hiram. Rachel bent her head contemptuously. Hiram Mould was at a loss to comprehend this unexpected defiance; but, sure of his ground, he said:

"There is a young man in your father's employ, whom he loves as his own son. Rather than harm a hair of that young man's head, James Agmoor would gladly lop off his right hand, I verily believe, if the sacrifice could avail either. Mr. Agmoor, call in Thornton Clair."

He looked to see Rachel pale and trembling. But she was calm and collected.

The timid father—timid before the cashier alone—obeyed, and Thornton Clair stood with the party; but his blue eyes were blazing with a menace so profound and deadly that Rachel laid her soft hand upon the strong right arm that was swelling as if for a sudden blow to be dealt at the serpent-like eyes of the sneering cashier, and whispered—

"Wait! for my sake."

"Mr. Agmoor," said Hiram, but recoiling somewhat from the reach of that arm, "as this young man has dared to make love to one so immensely above him as your daughter, and I propose myself as her husband, his presence in our establishment is an insult. Discharge him at once!"

The wretched merchant paused in torturing suspense, and the cashier pointed at the sketch that laid upon the table.

"Mr. Thornton Clair"— began the father.

"My true name is not Clair," said the young man, quickly, unwilling to see the father of his Rachel so humiliated. "I am the son of Charles Harper, who lives in Oregon, and who assumed the name of Clair because he believed that he had slain James Agmoor. My name is, in fact, Thornton Harper."

"Young man," cried James Agmoor, almost gasping, "do not deceive a most wretched man: Does Charles Harper, who married my cousin, Helen Agmoor, still live? was he not killed?"

"On my honor, Mr. Agmoor," said Thornton, "that Charles Harper is alive, and still thinks that he killed James Agmoor. Until this morning I was of the same belief; for my father, who, since that unfortunate combat, has concealed himself under an assumed name, in the wilds of the West, where my mother followed him, has often told me sorrowfully of all that transpired. But he never told me the name of the man he deemed he had slain, nor that of the man who, when he rose after a moment of unconsciousness, pointed at your bleeding body, said you were dead, and prevailed upon him to seek safety in instant flight upon the very horse you had ridden. Your daughter related to me what you told her last night, a few minutes ago, and we immediately concluded upon the truth."

"Out of my sight! Hiram Mould!" cried the enraged merchant. "Double traitor, begone! or I shall make myself what you have forced me for years to think myself—a murderer!"

While Thornton was speaking, the guilty cashier had sunk into a chair and rested his head upon the table, hiding his face, as he for years delighted in torturing his victim to do; but when James Agmoor, no longer a crime-bound serf, thus addressed him, he staggered to his feet, groped blindly for the door, tottered feebly through the bazaar to his desk, where he had so long ruled with the will of a heartless despot, and, pressing his hands to his head, groaned, reeled, caught himself erect; opened his private drawer, placed a pistol to his temple, and fell dead ere his finger could press the trigger, smitten—said the Coroner that day—by the Almighty hand of God.

Elisha Williams, formerly of Columbia County, N. Y., was somewhat noted for his eloquence and power of moving a jury. On one occasion he made a plea which produced a marked effect both upon the jury and upon the Court. His legal opponent was a mere pettifogger, but shrewd, and, as it so happened on the occasion, succeeded in laying out the eminent counsellor. When Mr. Williams had closed his eloquent appeal, the pettifogger rose and replied as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Jury and your Honors. I should despair of the triumph of my client in this case, after the eloquent appeal of the learned counsel, but for the fact that common law is common sense. No man could like better the piece which the learned gentleman has spoke than what I like the piece. He spoke it good. I've heered him give it four times afore—once at Schodack, in a burglary case; once at Kisk, on a suspicion of stealing; once at Poughkeepsie, in a murder case; and the next time at Kakiak, about the man who was catched a counterfeiting. Well, he always spoke it good, but this time he's really beat himself. But what does it all amount to, gentlemen of the jury? That is the question, and you can answer it as well as I kin, and better tew!"

And so they did, and quickly; by a verdict for the pettifogger's client.

When the brave Admiral Kempenfeldt, unhappily lost in the *Royal George*, was coming into port to have his ship paid off, a sailor eyed a gold-laced velvet waistcoat, which his commander wore, with great earnestness, and in his best sea-fashion begged to know who made it. The Admiral, perceiving his drift, gave him the necessary information, and Jack went on shore. He forthwith applied to the Admiral's tailor, who went with him to buy the materials, and finally asked—

"What will you have the back made of?"

"Made of?" said Jack, "the same as the front; to be sure."

The tailor remonstrated, but in vain; so the waistcoat was made and put on, with an old greasy jacket over it. Shortly after, the Admiral met his man in this curious dress, which occasioned him to laugh heartily; and this merry fit was not a little increased when Jack, going up to him, lifted the hind part of his jacket, showed his gold-laced back, and exclaimed,

"See here, my old boy; no false colors—stem and stern alike."

It is related of two members of Congress that in a social moment, each boasted over the other of his early advantages; and especially of his religious education, when one staked a hundred dollars that the other could not accurately repeat the Lord's Prayer. The bet was taken and the money put up, and he who was to recite, commenced—

"Now I lay me down to sleep;
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
If I should die"—

"Stop, stop," said the other, "you need not go through; I give up the money. I had no idea you knew it."

An Irishman, who lives with a Grahamite, writes to a friend that if he wants to know what filligunt living is, he must come to his house, where the breakfast consists of nothing, and the supper of what was left at breakfast.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is the Oldest and Largest Newspaper published in Washington Territory, and has the Largest Circulation.

It is published every THURSDAY MORNING, at $5 per annum, in advance: for six months, $3; three months, $2; single copies, 25 cents.

Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Wednesday of each week.

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

L. P. FISHER,

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, Jan. 15, 1863.

THE WEATHER.—At present writing, the weather is of a character decidedly spring-like. For some days warm rains and sunshine alternately have prevailed, the effect of which has been to infuse new life into vegetation, and to clothe the earth with a mantle of the most beautiful green. Thus far our winter has been very mild, with but three or four nights of frost, one day of snow, and no ice. Some of our neighbors seem to regard the present as an unusually mild winter, when it is only so by comparison with the last. The three winters preceding the last (which is as far as our personal experience extends) were not colder, we think, than the present has been; thus showing that very cold weather is not common here in winter. The Columbia River has been frozen, year after year, when there has been no ice visible in the immediate vicinity of Puget Sound.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.—There is evidently a call for a schoolmaster in the office of the Lewiston *Golden Age*. Editors and printers alike, if we may judge from the original matter in that paper, are wofully deficient in knowledge of orthography, grammar, and punctuation; indeed, we do not remember to have seen evidence of this quite so palpable before this new light appeared, and we have seen not a few specimens of journals got up in odd styles. The little word "too" is ignored in toto; "to" being used instead, in one issue, a score or more of times. We might cite a number of like cases, were the game worth the powder. This won't do, John; you must mend your ways, or you will bring journalism into bad repute.

VEXATIOUS WINDS.—A more serious annoyance to the sailor than light baffling winds can hardly be conceived. The first object that has attracted our attention, each morning of the past week, as our vision extended across the Sound toward the snow capped coast range, was an unfortunate barque vainly endeavoring to reach Olympia. In the absence of wind, she was at the mercy of the ever-changing tides; thus she would make one or two miles one day only to lose three or four the next. Her appearance day after day in the same locality brought to mind the phantom ship *Flying Dutchman*; and we could not but experience a feeling of sympathy for the sorely-tried master and crew, who, almost in sight of their destined harbor, yet seemed forbidden to reach it. But Christians must have trials, and why not sailors?

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN.—Somebody, without the fear of poets or editors before his eyes, had the hardihood to purloin from our table an elaborate "poem," written by our old (we for some time thought defunct) friend, Wm. G. Grant, on the soul inspiring subject of "My Mary Ann." As we desire to publish said "poem," for the gratification of the author and his friends, we hope the conscience of the thief will give him no peace until he restores it. The times being too hard to offer a reward, we can only appeal to the generosity (if he has any) of the miscreant.

NEW GOODS.—During the past week Mr Keach has opened a very varied and attractive assortment of goods. Having cleaned out his old stock, everything in his store now has an appearance of freshness that it is good to look upon. No time should be lost in visiting and selecting from the new goods, as they are going off like hot cakes, notwithstanding the hard times.

THE NEWS.—By the arrival of the *Sierra Nevada* at Portland, on Monday last, 12th inst., we are in receipt of news from the East to the 8th inst. For a copy of the only paper at hand containing the news, we are indebted to the politeness of Mr. F. C. Seaman, for which he has our sincere thanks. See the news in the usual columns.

THE MAILS.—So no three or four weeks have elapsed since we last had a full mail from California. Papers and letters come straggling along out of time and out of date, usually destitute of interest when they reach us, owing to the length of time on the way. We should like much to have the old regularity in mails restored.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The days for carrying the mail between Olympia and Steilacoom, under the new contract, have been changed to Tuesday and Friday, instead of Wednesday and Friday, as formerly. Our citizens generally, we believe, prefer the old to the new days, and we hope there will be no permanent change.

OCEAN MAIL STEAMERS.—The steamers *Sierra Nevada* and *Pacific* are advertised to leave San Francisco on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of January and February. Every alternate trip is made to Victoria direct; the others are via Portland. The steamer of the 17th inst. comes direct to Victoria.

THE LECTURE.—The lecture of Mr. Chas. J. Fitzgerald, on Monday evening last, was well attended, and listened to with marked attention.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The eagerly looked for Emancipation Proclamation, for which the public mind was prepared one hundred days in advance, is before us. We are glad to have this evidence of the President's firm adherence to the grand and righteous scheme of confiscating the slaves of the rebels. Below we publish the important document. Though it does not destroy the institution of slavery, we indulge the hope that it will inflict upon it a blow ultimately resulting in its extinction. The Proclamation was issued on the 1st instant, and is as follows:

By the President of the United States, etc.:

WHEREAS, On the 22d day of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit: That on the first day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall henceforth and forever be free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any effort they may make for their actual freedom; and that the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, issue a proclamation designating the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people therein respectively shall be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in Congress by members chosen thereto by a majority of qualified voters in such States shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State or the people thereof are not in rebellion against the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy in time of actual rebellion against the Government of the United States, as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, 1863, and in accordance with my purpose to publish my proclamation after a period of 100 days from the date of the first abovementioned order, designate the States and parts of States therein, the people whereof respectively are at this day in rebellion against the United States, to be the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (excepting the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and New Orleans, including the city of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, (except 48 counties, designated as 'Western Virginia,' and the other counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth) which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for purposes aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within these designated States and parts of States are and henceforth shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States, to garrison the forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts, in said service.

Upon this, which is sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington on the 1st day of January, A.D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 87th year.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE ARIEL AND ALABAMA.

A private letter has been received in San Francisco, from somebody on board the U. S. Ship *Lancaster*, at Panama, containing a few additional items concerning the *Ariel* and *Alabama*. We give them for what they are worth:

"We have twenty of the captured marines on this ship. There were three cases of muskets for this ship on board the *Ariel*, which escaped the pirate's notice and have arrived safely on board here, and if the "290" wants them very bad, she can have them by applying on board.

"Shortly after the *Alabama* left the *Ariel*, (in the night) two steamers passed close to the latter and stood in her direction. About daylight those on the *Ariel* heard heavy firing, and could see the flashes of the guns, but what it was none of them knew. The day before a brig reported the U. S. S. *San Jacinto* and *Iroquois* at Kingston, Jamaica, and possibly it might have been them that passed the *Ariel* in the night.

"I wish you could have been here to hear our old Admiral talk to the officers. There were on the *Ariel* a captain and a lieutenant coming out to join this squadron; they gave up swords to the pirates and took the oath. The Admiral called them 'd——d cowards,' and told them to go home again. They asked him what they could have done; he answered, go with Semmes as prisoners of war, and take their chances, the same as hundreds of brave men have done."

WRECKED.—The clipper ship *Noonday*, 139 days from Boston, was wrecked while nearing the Heads, San Francisco, eight miles east of the Farallone Islands, on the 5th inst. She struck on a sunken rock, and a few hours afterwards went down in forty fathoms of water. The ship and cargo were valued at $600,000. She had 537 bundles of telegraph wire on board, a portion of which was ordered by J. E. Strong, for the line between Portland an Yreka.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—A correspondent, writing to the San Francisco *Bulletin* from New York, says that the new iron-clad gunboat for the defense of San Francisco will be shipped during the present month. Her consort, the *Wehawken*, is claimed to be a perfect success.

SLEIGHING.—Lieut. Silas Hoadley, 1st W. T. Infantry, was in Portland, on Monday last, from Fort Colville, *en route*, for San Francisco. He left Colville on the 23d of December. He states they had good sleighing for six weeks before he left.

DEFERRED.—In the absence of news from the East up to last night, we had prepared a variety of articles for this issue, all of which have been summarily thrown aside.

DEATH OF B. F. KENDALL.

The following sketch, published in the *Overland Press* of last week, contains information respecting the deceased of which we were ignorant, and we therefore transfer it entire to our columns:

B. E. Kendall, Esq., the proprietor of this paper, was on Wednesday last, while in his office in this city, killed by Horace Howe, Jr. He was shot with a small Derringer pistol, carrying a ball a trifle smaller than Colt's Navy Revolver. The ball lodged in the heart. The only words spoken after the infliction of the wound were to Mr. Chittenden, a young gentleman who was in the front room of the office at the time of the occurrence; he said, "I am shot." He fell, and shortly after expired.

Few residents of this country have been more generally known than he whose death is recorded above. An early immigrant to the Territory, long a resident lawyer, identified with all its past history, filling a high position as a government official, and latterly giving some of his attention to the editing of this paper, he has filled no small space in the community, and left no feeble record behind him.

His life, though short, was full of events marked with early struggles and severe labor and arduous duty. The talents God gave him he suffered not to rust, but early and late he toiled on, until the poor boy ripened into the successful man; and now, when his harvest was coming on, the work of years was being gathered in, the shock came and all was over. From this loss let us who mourn his death gather the rich fruits of example, imitating what of him was good, honoring that in him that was noble, forgetting his errors; for he who has them not is not of man's but of other nature.

B. F. Kendall was born in the small town of Bethel, in Maine, where his parents and some members of his family now reside. Like all boys matured on the farms of New England, he labored in his earlier years on his father's place, and received the usual common school education. With this he was not satisfied. At that early period of his life his mark was placed high; he determined on an education and obtained it. To secure it he taught the district schools of the neighborhood in the summer, and with the small gains thus obtained and saved he paid the amount required for his own tuition, at an academy in the winter. Thus alternating as teacher and pupil, he worked along until he was prepared to enter college, which he boldly did, relying on the same means which had brought him thus far to carry him onward to the prize he sought. Boudoin college, where he entered, proved no ungrateful mother, and the student who taught the academy during vacations, to earn his tuition fees, kept his place in his class, and at the end of the four years graduated with honor. But the struggle for support, the hard labor of years had told upon him. The mortifications incident to want of means, the precariousness of teaching, the fear of being unable to get through his college career and graduate, had gone far to sour and harden his proud and sensitive nature, and they who in later years have called this man of tender and charitable heart severe and harsh, have never known how early and strongly he bore the weight of trouble, and how deeply he was crushed by it.

After leaving college he went to Washington, and remained there a short time as clerk in one of the departments. Not being satisfied with the quiet position of clerk and the small prospect of advancement, he sought and obtained a position in the expedition organized by the late Governor Stevens to survey a Northern Pacific Railroad. With this expedition he came to this Territory, was here admitted to practice law, and elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Central District, became Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives for two successive sessions, and Librarian of the Territorial Library. In every post of duty he gave to his friends and the public proofs of a high order of intellect, a well regulated and balanced mind, honesty that admitted of no suspicion, and an energy that counted nothing as an obstacle that man could overcome. Thus he lived among us for some time, and during a portion of it became involved in the exciting questions of the day, and by the bold and decided stand he took on these questions, often in defiance of public sentiment, he made enemies, both public and private. As a consequence, when, in spite of opposition, he bore away from all competition the lucrative and important position of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he had hardly put on the robes of office when his opponents were upon his track, and gave him little rest in the responsible position he was filling. In it he evinced, as he had done before, energy, honesty of purpose and a fixed determination to carry out his views of a proper administration of his office. He shunned no responsibility, evaded no duty, spurned no labor: and, had he continued longer in office, would have left the stamp of his administrative genius on that department of service. After leaving that office, he resumed the practice of law, and occasionally prepared articles for this paper, evincing in them a facility of composition and a terseness and power of expression which would cause him to rank high as an author.

his is the history of him who a few short days ago was among us in the full pride of his strength, with powers unimpaired, ready to push forward in the path of honorable distinction. To him that path is closed forever; and the man of genius, the classical scholar, the able lawyer, he who had the rare combination of intellectual and bodily power of will and mind conjoined, fitting him for the high places of earth, has gone before his day had reached a bright and glorious noon.

Yet he had not lived in vain as a lawyer; painstaking, vigilant, and fearless, clear in his deductions from the law, prompt in seizing on the mistakes of his adversary; of an eloquence fiery and energetic, learned in his profession, he joined to those the humbler and useful faculties of order and method in business, and regularity and dispatch in the transaction of it. As a scholar and student his tastes were severe and correct, well imbued with the spirit of the classics, he preferred to refresh his mind with the writers of the past, and those of the present who most resembled them. As a public officer he gave his whole soul to his duties, and bestowed on the affairs of the public the same care that he gave to his own. But it is not as the public man, the lawyer or the scholar, that the memory of the deceased will live the longest in the hearts of those that mourn him dead; they will prize him the most as that kind and generous friend who veiled his better nature under an apparent rudeness and severity of bearing, but from whose deep feelings poured out at times acts of generosity that told of the soul within, as the man who cherished all who had befriended him, who loved the face of a friend, and who to the last hour of his life honored and treasured, and repaid the debt he owed to the father that raised and the mother that bore him; these will cherish his memory, and when the feelings engendered by personal animosities and political disputes have passed away, when the grave has covered alike the man and his failings, all will recognize that there was here among us one who has left his "footsteps on the sands of time;"

"Footsteps that perhaps another
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother
Seeing, may take heart again."

Resolutions of respect were adopted unanimously by the Legislature.

REPLY TO GRAND JUROR.

The following communication has been unavoidably crowded out of several issues:

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

FORT STEILACOOM, Dec. 10, 1862.

In the last issue of your paper I noticed an article headed "The late Court," and signed by "Grand Juror," which, if treated with the silent contempt it so richly merits, the public might presume the censure to be just, and thus an irreparable injury inflicted on a worthy gentleman who holds about the highest and most responsible position known in our Territory. I mean the Hon. Chief Justice Hewitt.

"The late Court" is a document which most conclusively proves its author a "nocent nincompoop;" a man who is coward enough to attack another, and endeavor to blast his reputation by publishing in a public journal the basest insinuations, and cover himself in the disguise of a "Grand Juror," afraid and ashamed to give his name, is not any too good to drive the assassin's knife into the heart of a human being at midnight. The midnight assassin is to be dreaded, but much more the dastardly assassin who would aim a blow at the good reputation of a fellow being by the meanest and basest calumnies—who would try to blast his character without a cause, without a provocation, without any foundation whatever.

The entire article written by Grand Juror is one mass of malicious falsehoods, from beginning to end. I pronounce the insinuations, charges, or whatever else they may be called, LIES, each and all. In the first place, Judge Hewitt, a gentleman long and favorably known on the Sound as one of the most irreproachable character, (which Grand Juror may not be able to say for himself)—Chief Justice Hewitt presided at our late term of Court in this county, and in all his official acts he evinced a sincere desire to expedite the public business as far as honor, honesty and justice would permit. His Honor was sadly vexed at the delay of business caused by the Grand Jury, who were empanneled on the first day of Court, (Tuesday) and never came into Court from that time until Thursday, when they presented one indictment. They then returned to their room, and did not appear in Court again until the afternoon on Saturday, the last day of the term, when the Court, heartily disgusted at the tedious working or seeming idleness of the Grand Jury, ordered the Sheriff to inform them that the Court would adjourn on that evening by limitation, and that if they did not return to Court by a certain hour, he would wait no longer for them, and would adjourn Court at that time. The Grand Jury came into Court, returned their indictments, and were discharged.

I would here state that there were no criminal cases for trial, and the cases on the civil docket were but few in number, and speedily disposed of. If our addle-pated Grand Juror received his just deserts, he would be presented with a new coat of tar and feathers, and politely invited to take a ride on a rail, and emigrate to a more congenial clime, where his talents (God save the mark) would be acknowledged and appreciated; for if he remains with us much longer, he will give us essays and lectures on Navigation, and just as sure as he attempts to assume this position, and try to run the Territory off "to parts unknown," he will "run us on the rocks at Cape Flattery," like a good many other ignorant fools, who, presuming themselves born to be and were the best and most competent sea-captains, wrecked their vessels "on them ar rocks."

Respectfully, WM. H. WOOD.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Ground was broken, on the 8th inst., at Sacramento city, California, on the line of the Pacific Railroad.

A salute of 100 guns was fired, in San Francisco, in honor of President Lincoln's freedom proclamation.

Resolutions endorsing the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln passed the Senate of the California Legislature, January 6th, by a vote of 21 to 8.

The California cavalry company arrived in Boston on the 5th inst. Governor Andrews says their splendid appearance is an honor to both California and Massachusetts.

The Baltimore *Clipper* says that the person who was engaged to assassinate the President on his way to Washington through the city, last year, is now walking about in their midst without any fear of a halter.

It is ascertained from a New Granadian official source, that the Government has interposed no objection to free black emigration to that Republic, the policy being to encourage the settlement of the country by those qualified to develop her agricultural and mineral resources.

A correspondent in Nassau, Bahamas, writing on the 20th of October, states that the sergeant major of the 2d (British) West India regiment had deserted to the Rebel army in the South, from the guard-room in which he was confined after his arrest for a former attempt to join the Davis forces.

Gen. Lee has written a letter to Gen. Halleck, threatening retaliation for Lincoln's proclamation of freedom, and employing good Democratic argument to sustain his views. But how will he retaliate? By proclaiming the Northern Democracy emancipated from their slavish subserviency to the arch rebels of the South?

The Philadelphia papers boast that their city is prospering notwithstanding the war, and new buildings are going up in all directions. Trade is brisk, employment plenty, and the wages to mechanics are high. Although 35,000 of the population have gone to the war, the vote at the late election was up to the former average of 70,000.

The commission of General Rosecrans, as Major General, has been dated back to the 21st of March, 1862, the time when he ceased to command the Department of Western Virginia. This has been done partly as a reward of the gallantry and success of that officer, and partly to enable him to outrank the Major Generals who will have to serve under him in his new department.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Self Preservation—How many thousands irrevocably lose their health through neglect of early derangements and carelessness of the first symptoms of disordered action? Had Holloway's Pills been taken, all would have been rectified, all morbid humors would have been expelled and everything obnoxious to the system removed. For cleansing the entire body, and preserving the health, no drug or combination of drugs, equals in potency Holloway's Pills. All who have tried them, have united in bestowing unqualified praises upon them for the ease, cheerfulness, and vigor they beget. The excellence of these Pills has been asserted and confirmed by people in all parts of the globe; their wonderful efficacy in preventing or curing diseases is universally admitted.

LIBRARY MEETING.

STEILACOOM, Jan. 5th, 1863.

The regular monthly meeting of the Steilacoom Library Association convened at the Post Office building at the usual time. The meeting was called to order by President Gallagher.

The roll being called, the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Gallagher, Hughes, Judson, Light, E. Meeker, McCaw, J. V. Meeker and Rogers.

The minutes of last meeting were read, corrected and approved.

Reports being in order, the Treasurer offered his annual report, showing a balance in his hands of $17 80. The report was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Librarian asked and was granted further time to report.

The special committee appointed to settle with Wm. H. Wood, former Secretary of the Association, reports as follows:

To the President and members of the Steilacoom Library Association assembled: We the undersigned, a special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Wm. H. Wood, late Recording Secretary of the Association, relative to his indebtedness, would respectfully report that, upon application to him in the first instance, he promised to hand in a statement with a view to an early settlement; that upon a second interview he stated that he had handed in the statement required; but that more recently we have been informed that there has been no such report or statement received from Mr. Wood. Your committee would therefore most respectfully recommend that the Executive Committee be empowered to enforce an adjustment of the matter.

(Signed) E. R. ROGERS, Ch'n,
E. MEEKER,
C. J. FITZGERALD.

On motion, the report was adopted and the committee discharged.

On motion of S. McCaw, Esq., it was resolved and ordered, that the Executive Committee be fully empowered to adopt such measures as in their judgment may seem most advisable to obtain or force from Wm. H. Wood a settlement of his account with the Association.

On motion of Mr. E. Meeker, the Secretary was requested to furnish the Editor of the *Puget Sound Herald* for publication the proceedings of each meeting.

Mr. J. V. Meeker moved to appoint a committee to revise the constitution and report to the Association. After a lengthy discussion, the motion was lost.

On motion, the Association proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows: E. Meeker, President; Geo. Gallagher, Vice President; J. V. Meeker, Rec. Sec'y; E. R. Rogers, Cor. Sec'y; S. McCaw, Treasurer; E. A. Light, Librarian.

Committee on Lectures and Debates—George Gallagher, P. H. Hughes, J. V. Meeker.

Committee on Library—J. R. Meeker, E. R. Rogers, S. Judson.

Executive Committee—E. Meeker, S. Judson, P. H. Hughes.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the officers for their services during the past year.

On motion, it was resolved that when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet next Monday evening. On motion, the Association adjourned.

GEO. GALLAGHER, President.
J. V. MEEKER, Rec. Sec'y.

HORACE HOWE, JR., the murderer of the lamented B. F. Kendall, was last week placed in the Fort Steilacoom guard-house, there to await his trial, in March next, in Olympia.

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.

New Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Steilacoom City Jan. 15th, 1863:

Bird Mr Robert — Patton Miss C E
Billings Russell — Pike Mr Jonas
Loden John — Williams James G
Matheson Mr N S — Yanbuskirk John—2

☞ Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

J. H. MUNSON, Deputy P. M.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Flowering Plants and Shrubbery

IN GREAT VARIETY!

MARTIN JUMEL,

FLORICULTURIST AND VEGETABLE GARDENER, OF STEILACOOM,

Takes pleasure in announcing that he is prepared to supply Vegetable and Flowering Seeds of every variety, and in quantities to suit. Having been carefully gathered during the last season, these seeds are fresh, and may be relied on as good.

ALSO—Cuttings and Roots of the choicest Roses and small Fruits, including a large variety of ornamental and useful Plants. The public is invited to call and examine them, at Mr. Clark's garden, Steilacoom.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A bright red COW, 4 years old, branded D on left jaw, and dulapped, and ram in the forehead, small white stripes on inside of each hind leg on gambrel joint; raised on the range near J. R. Meeker's claim. When last heard of, was in A. F. Byrd's slaughter house close pen.

J. B. BATES.

Steilacoom, W. T., Jan. 1st, 1863. 2?:3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., Administrator of the Estate of A. G. Balch, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them, with the proper vouchers, within one year from date, otherwise they will be forever barred.

JOHN LATHAM,
Administrator of Estate of A. G. Balch, dec'd.

Steilacoom, January 1st, 1863. 29:4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS ORDER OF SALE issued out of the District Court of Pierce County, W. T., on the 9th day of December, 1862, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, in Steilacoom, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of January, A.D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P.M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Pierce County, Washington Territory, being a part of what is known, on the recorded plat of Lafayette Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, as Lot No five (5) in Block No ten, (10) that is surrounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point — feet from the northwest corner of said lot, and on the southwest line thereof, and running thence 55° south of west twenty (20) west; thence 35° east of north sixty (60) feet; thence 55° north of west twenty (20) feet; thence 35° west of south sixty (60) feet back to the point of beginning; the same being the northwestward of said Lot No. five (5) in Block No. ten, (10) together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Dollars and Nineteen Cents, ($252 19) with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month until paid, from the 17th day of March, 1862, and costs of suit taxed at $14 75, and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its March term, 1862, in favor of CHARLES WEIN and against CHARLES J. FITZGERALD and ANN FITZGERALD his wife.

EGBERT H. TUCKER, Sheriff, &c.,
By E. A. LIGHT, Deputy.

Steilacoom, Dec. 9th, 1862. 28:4

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,
Waggon-repairing, &c. &c., done to order.

Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Shop at Peter Ringuet's old establishment, in Commercial st., Steilacoom.

DUNLAP & RINQUEST.

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.

5-12: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 Ork, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—

HATS,
CAPS,

GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,

CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND.

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

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

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
8-31 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 or 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.

4-46:tf

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Morning, Jan. 15, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.

A Falmouth, Va., dispatch of the 3d gives an account of a reconnoissance in force recently made to Morrisville on this side of the Rappahannock; one of the regiments crossed the Rappahannock and penetrated 7 miles into the interior, but found no rebels in force.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Official dispatches give nothing add tional to that already published of the battle of Stone's river of the 1st and 2d. The following has just been received:

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 4.

To Gen. Halleck—I have to announce that the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night. The river having risen, and the bridge across it between the left wing and the centre being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. The rebels occupied that time until 4 o'clock this morning in their retreat. The announcement of their retreat was made known to me at 7.

Our ammunition train arrived during the night. To-day was occupied in distributing the ammunition, burying the dead and collecting the wounded from the field of battle.

A pursuit has been commenced by the centre; two leading brigades having arrived at the west side of Stone river. This evening we shall occupy the town and push pursuit to-morrow. Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in the hospital at 5,500 and our dead at 1000.

ROSECRANS.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Jan. 4.

To Gen. Halleck—Dispatches from Gen. Sherman and the naval commanders were received at Helena on the 31st December. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. Sherman was inland, 3 miles from Vicksburg, hotly engaged. From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada *Appeal* says that the "Yankees" have possession of Vicksburg. GRANT.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.

Murfreesboro advices represented the Federal victory as complete—the entire rebel army fleeing towards Tullahoma in the greatest disorder. Skirmishing commenced on the evening of the 29th; the rebels falling back, closely followed by our troops until the evening of the 30th. Next morning the enemy attacked us at daybreak, and ever since until the night of the 2d the fight continued, with intermissions, when the enemy retreated. Breckinridge's division was cut to pieces. On Saturday, our skirmishers destroyed a large number of the rebels among our batteries, which opened on them with great slaughter.

The Murfreesboro rebel sheet of the 2d admits their loss to that time to be 5000. Private dispatches say that the rebels in their retreat are burning cotton wherever they find it.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 5.

It rained hard on Saturday. All was quiet until the evening, when the 3d Ohio and 88th Indiana charged and carried the rebel breastworks, [evidently some rebel position near Nashville,] capturing 50 prisoners. They killed many rebels with little loss to themselves.

There was a spirited engagement at Lavergne on the 3d, in which the rebels were defeated; loss 32 killed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

In the House a bill was considered, which annuls all treaties with certain Sioux tribes in Minnota, and to relieve the sufferers by the late outrages. The bill appropriates $1,500,000, and thus extinguishes the trust fund. An Indian reserve of 160 acres will be set apart for each Indian who exerted himself to stay the massacre. The bill passed—78 to 17.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of J. P. Upshur, of Indiana, as Secretary of the Interior. Upshur was Assistant Secretary under Smith.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.

From persons arriving from the battle-field, that on Saturday night, during the storm, the rebels attacked our men in the riffe pits along the whole line. There was heavy fighting in the center. We finally succeeded in driving the rebels across Stone river. The 7th Pennsylvania, 3d Ohio and 8th Indiana, first carried their defences. On Sunday morning Stanley's brigade entered Murfreesboro. Two town is considerably injured by shells.

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, January 5.—To Gen. Halleck.—We nave fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious. Our entire success on the 3 st was prevented by the surprise of our right flank. We have, nevertheless, beaten them after a three day's fight. They fled in great confusion on Saturday night last, and their cavalry column left this morning. Their loss has been very heavy. Generals Rains and Hanson were killed, and Generals Adams, Breckinridge and Cladson wounded. ROSECRANS.

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 5.

The enemy is evacuating. Left no property behind. Gen. Negley pursued them with infantry and cavalry, and is still following to day.

Shier's 1st Tennessee brigade attacked and dispersed their rear guard yesterday. Their loss on Wednesday was 5,000; on Thursday, several hundred; on Friday, over 1,200, and in Saturday night's attack 1000. We have taken many prisoners, including two colonels, and several majors. The famous 1st Louisiana regiment was cut to pieces. Our losses in the engagements were 1,100 killed, 6,000 wounded, and several thousand taken prisoners. One third of the wounded will soon be able to resume duty. The army was considerably depleted by stragglers, including a number of officers. Some have been dismissed in disgrace. A review of the battle-field since the evacuation shows that that the enemy was much more formidably posted than we had developed even by terrific fighting.

WASHINGTON, Janury 6.

Saturday's Richmond papers have dispatch s from Murfreesboro to the 31st, which says that the Confederates destroyed $2,000,000 worth of Yankee property in the rear of their army, last night.

The *Enquirer* editorially says the President's proclamation will be little more than an indecent exposure of Lincoln's rage and fiendishness.

In the House, Mr. Noel of Missouri, from the Select Committee on Emancipation, reported a bill to aid Missouri in securing the abolishment of slavery therein. It provides for the issuance of $10,000,000 in 30 year bonds, payable to loyal owners; the Government pledging itself to the deportation and colonization of the freed men. The bill was displaced for some time, when motion was made to lay it on the table, was disagreed to.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.

Commander Bankhead of the *Monitor* in his official reports expresses the opinion that the *Monitor* sprung aleak in the forward part where her hull joins the armor. She sunk in 42 fathoms of water.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.

Maj. J. N. Cook, Paymaster U. S. A., is a defaulter in the sum of nearly $500,000. The money was gambled away in Cincinnati, Louisville and Cairo. Nearly half of it has been already recovered. It is believed that the whole amount eventually will be recovered by the Government.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*, of the 1st of January, states that a body of 5000 Federal soldiers have destroyed 9 miles of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. They burned important bridges over the Holston and Wantoga rivers, and captured 200 rebel cavalry.

Direct railroad communication between Richmond and Bragg's army is cut off.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

In the House, Noell's Emancipation bill was further considered. An amendment excluding from the benefits of the act all who wilfully refuse to take the oath of allegiance, was adopted, 75 to 20. The prospects of the bill in the Senate seem to be fair.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., Jan. 5.

Bragg's army left without burying their dead; the Union army is now doing it. Search over the battle-field reveals terrible slaughter in their ranks; it is double ours. Rosekrans' army is in splendid spirits, and eager to pursue the enemy. Most of the resident secessionists of this place and their families have fled. Notwithstanding the rain, our troops were engaged on Saturday and part of Sunday in throwing up intrenchments. We were gradually getting nearer the town, cannonading as we approached, until at last we were able to throw shell into the very heart of the place. At 11 P.M. on Sunday Gen. Rosekrans and staff entered Murfreesboro.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.

In the House, the Military Committee favor the proposition of Eli Thayer for raising 20,000 armed emigrants for Florida, and to be in the service of the United States for nine months.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 7.

Advices from headquarters say that orders have been issued for the arrest of a number of deserters of the army at Murfreesboro; their return to be to Nashville, in irons. Dispatches say that some rebel prisoners captured on Thursday, and paroled, had been at Murfreesboro only four hours, having belonged to regiments direct from Richmond.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 6.

Over 600 prisoners, including 19 commissioned officers, arrived to-night. Unofficial reports say that cannonading was heard to-day 10 miles beyond Murfreesboro. Bragg may make a stand at Tullahoma.

Our whole loss will not exceed 10,000. The rebel loss is double ours. A number of the best buildings at Nashville have been taken for hospitals.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.

John B. Henderson was elected U. S. Senator for the short term to day.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Jan. 6. All is quiet on the Rappahannock. A flag of truce crosses daily, the principal business being the exchange of such refugees as are authorized by military authorities on both sides.

CAIRO, Jan. 7.

News is received from Vicksburg to the morning of the 1st inst. The rebels had concentrated all their forces from Granada and Jackson along the line of road to Vicksburg, amounting to 65,000 men. This overwhelming force attacked Sherman on Monday, Dec. 29th, and forced him to fall back to the first line. The rebel entrenchment and fortifications extend back from the city six miles. Sherman's forces had fought their way to within two miles of the city when attacked by this superior force.

The fighting on Sunday, 28th December, is represented to have been desperate in the extreme. The batteries and fortifications were taken and re-taken. Whole regiments and even brigades were fighting hand to hand over the guns and for possession of the defenses. The 4th Iowa, 13th Illinois, and 8th Missouri suffered severely. The first named regiment lost 600 in killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Hovey, with 1,500 men, who had been sent out to execute a special order, had not been heard from. Fears were entertained for his safety.

Nothing was yet heard from the forces below, nor can we learn that the gunboats have taken any part in the action. From movements of the steamers from the Louisiana shore to Vicksburg, it is supposed that they are crossing with reinforcements to the rebels. It is not improbable that Gen. Holmes was there, as the last heard of him was that he was marching in that direction.

There was fighting on Tuesday morning, 30th December, after Sherman had fallen back, but it was thought that he could maintain his position till reinforced. He had not received reinforcements from Grant, as reported.

Gen. Joe Johnston is in command at Vicksburg.

Gen. German is reported to be evacuating Helena, Ark., with the intention of occupying Napoleon, but it is probable that his destination is Vicksburg.

Sherman's loss is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000.

Grant's army is still at Holly Springs.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gibson has sold his colored Cupid to an Englishman for $7,500.

The cost of transportation for a regiment from California is $83,000.

Prentice says our traitors seem to think that the greatest treason is to punish treason.

The Charleston *Mercury* denounces Bragg for not whipping Buell, and for his slowness in fighting and marching.

Gen. Tom Thumb has taken the Masonic degree of Master Mason at the lodge at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Mr. Chase was forced to borrow gold at twenty per cent. discount to pay interest to the creditors of the Government.

Twenty Secesh families have been banished from Memphis, as a punishment for the guerrilla outrages on the river.

The very feint comet in the vicinity of the orbit of Mars is only 70,000,000 of leagues from the earth, and 58,000,000 from the Sun.

The Chicago *Times* confirms the rumor that Gen. Buell boxed Gov. Andy Johnson's ears at Nashville, a few weeks since, for calling him a traitor.

The *Roanoke*, the only completely mailed from stem to stern iron-clad man-of-war in the world, is ready for service. She will be the hardest nut to crack afloat.

The loyal citizens of Baltimore have addressed a memorial to the President, asking for the removal of Gen. Wool, on account of his age and consequent incapacity.

The New York *World* refers to Cassius M. Clay as the "shining apostle of the higher law, who draws the salary of a Major General and spends his time in going about the country, abusing those who pay the taxes."

The Rebel General Toombs has arrived at Augusta, Ga., severely wounded.

The New Orleans journals, of the latest date, report not a solitary bale of cotton on hand there.

An Irishman at Virginia City, says the *Enterprise*, knocked a man down for hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

The democratic gains in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, and Maine since 1860, is 197,210.

Gen. Butler has issued another order, forbidding the payment of debts to persons who have not taken the 'oath.'

It is said the government tax on the telegraphic dispatches to the seven daily papers in Boston amounts to $40 per week.

It is stated that 9,309 applications have been made for pensions under the act of July last—9,049 in the army, and 260 in the navy.

Upwards of seven thousand collectors, deputy collectors, assessors are now engaged in the collection of internal revenue in the loyal States.

Union army officers at Alexandria have been doing a brisk trade in stealing pianos from loyal and other people in Alexandria and forwarding them North.

It is said that the Government has a project in hand to lower the price of coal by sending all the able bodied contrabands, unemployed, to labor in the mines at $1 a day.

At this moment it is estimated that nearly fifty thousand dollars per day are being spent in the rations, clothing and overseeing of "contrabands" at various depots.

The London *Saturday Review* complains that Charles Lamb's grave is disgracefully neglected and out of repair, and adorned by an epitah, for writing which a school-boy would be flogged.

The seceded States, previous to the war, received annually from New England upwards of one hundred thousand cases of boots and shoes, or over two millions five hundred thousand pairs.

The Richmond *Examiner* enumerates five men at the North whom it compares to the "five just men in Sodom"—Franklin Pierce, C. L. Vallandingham, Fernando Wood, Thomas and Horatio Seymour.

About one thousand contrabands at Cairo, chiefly women and children, are in a most miserable condition from sickness and want of clothing. They are nearly all sick, and the average of deaths is two or three a day.

It is stated that letters are in existence from Gen. Kearney, written subsequent to his famous communication with Pete Halstead, eulogising the military qualities of the very officers whom he caricatured and abused in the most unaccountable epistle.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The commodious and fast-sailing schooner

FLYING MIST,

120 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. 42:1y

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.

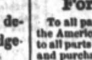
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE

IN SUMS TO SUIT

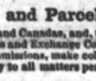
ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

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

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,

318 Sansome st., corner of Merchant, 316,

6-13:3m San Francisco.

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. 5-7:1y

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. 1:1y

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

226 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. 49:1y

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)

8-41:1y 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. 8-8:1y

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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. 22:5

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.

4-38:1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

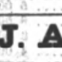
COMMISSIONERS' COURT, February Term, 1862.—Feb 4th—ORDERED by the Court, That the Auditor cause notice to be published in the "Puget Sound Herald" to the effect that no bills or accounts will be allowed, or ordered paid, by the Board of County Commissioners, unless all such bills or accounts are filed 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.



STEILACOOM LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABlished himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.

Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.

Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.

STABLING furnished at moderate rates.

1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

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. 10:3m

☞ $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 or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land Warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington attended to.

R. B. LLOYD & CO.,

Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.

Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.

Washington City, Dec. 27 1862. 2:tf

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.

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

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.

5-14:tf

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.

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.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, 330 Montgomery st., SAN FRANCISCO.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S

IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

Are unequaled by any for beauty, simplicity of construction, and efficiency in working, and are in every way

RELIABLE.

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.

COX, WILLCUTT & CO.,

Leather Dealers,

423 Battery st., San Francisco.

6-14:3m **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.

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, General Agents for the Pacific coast, 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

4-51:3m

FURS! FURS! FURS!

WE HAVE ORDERS TO PURCHASE, FOR EUROPEAN account, at the highest rate, all species of

FURS AND SKINS.

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

H. SHARP & CO.,

Hide and Wool Dealers,

6-4tf No. 118 California st, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT

SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERchandise and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.

A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are REFERRED TO

Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co., "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co., "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co., "
J. Anthony & Co, Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.

N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent judges.

L. P. FISHER,

Commission and Purchasing Agent,

629 Washington st, up stairs,

Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW STYLE

OF

IMPROVED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER

OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

No Leather Pad used on

NEW STYLE MACHINE.

The New Style Hemmer

AND

Transparent Cloth Presser

Are attached to the

IMPROVED MACHINE

PRICES GREATLY

REDUCED!

☞ Send for a Circular.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,

Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,

San Francisco.

☞ The 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

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

No. 47 Montgomery street,

NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.

I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE, to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines, that

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

WILL DO BETTER WORK,

On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done

WITH GREATER EASE

and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Plain, at : : : : : : : : : : : : : : $80
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. DUNNELL,

47 Montgomery street,

19tf San Francisco.

The Farmer's Corner.

The Gift of Good Judgment.

In casting our eyes over the community, we see not only a great variety in human faces and habits, but also an equal variety in the success to which different people arrive in the business of life.

Let two young men engage, either in trade, agriculture, or mechanics, and one will vacillate continually between prosperity and adversity, while the other will steadily advance toward an honorable competency, which of its own accord seems to come forward to meet him. Now why is this?

The chisel of chance does not sculpture so many models of success, neither can the power of mere circumstances prevail in so many instances. I refer it to the gift of judgment.

I know a man who began life without a dollar or a dollar's worth of anything. He rented a farm, went in debt to stock it, and what was the result? He paid his rent and something on the stock the first year. Notwithstanding the fluctuating crops and fluctuating prices, he went ahead, and now, in the prime of middle life, he owns free and clear all the stock and utensils of extensive operation, and although still on a rented farm, he has money enough to buy one when he sees fit.

What is the secret of this man's success? It is not mere hard work. He is an industrious, but not a hardworking man. Being a near neighbor of mine, I know how it is. And I say that the secret of his being able to pay six hundred dollars a year for rent for two hundred acres of land, and get independent at it, is in consequence of his good, thoughtful management.

The evening before, he plans out the work of the next day, and allots to each man his share of it. The eyes of his body and eyes of his mind are intently fixed on his farm, stopping up holes through which sixpences are leaking, and opening up fountains through which dollars are springing.

He has stables for his cattle, and gutters on his buildings. He sows grass-seed like a spend-thrift, and saves manure like a miser. And I must not forget to say that his wife is as good in the house as he is on the farm. She is not only a helpmeet, but also a helpmilk.

I urge farmers and mechanics to do nothing without thinking. There is not one man out of three in any department of life who does as well as he knows how. A habitual calm reflection would suggest an improvement. In the rotation of crops, the preparation of land, the division of fields, selection of seed, and a thousand et ceteras, the farmer has need of the closest reflection.

In certain quarters the idea is somewhat prevalent that agriculture is a dull routine of mere bodily toil. That a farmer should have a head is necessary to support his hat, but whether there be any brains inside, is in some quarters thought to be a quite unimportant matter. Nature must have thought them necessary, or she would not have bestowed them.

Take a farm of one hundred acres, and on it you may find every variety of soil—clay, peat, gravel, loam and sand. Now, each of these soils requires different treatment and different manures. Will any one say there is not room here for the exercise of judgment? There is a world of room! And, what is more, its steady exercise will make a vast difference in the farmer's balance sheet at the end of the year.

Ho! every one that readeth these lines—farmer, merchant, professional or tradesman—stop, think. Do nothing without thinking—take not a step—eat not a morsel—speak not a word—do not a deed—without the exercise of thy best guide and thy richest treasure—good judgment and common sense.

Unnatural Fatting.—A writer in the *American Stock Journal* thinks that entirely too much attention is devoted to the raising of prize cattle oppressed with fat, and says:

When we bring this matter home to our bosoms—or stomach—and our firesides, how is it? Do we prefer oily meat, strongly ordored fat, to speckled trout, quails, and prairie chickens from the North and West, at a given cost, or pound for pound? The preference has so long been the other way, the question need not be asked to elicit an answer, but merely to remind us of a act. Deer, and even selected cuts of the buffalo, will, in circumstances affording a chance, be preferred before fat and even prize beef, especially if stall-fed, as most prize beef is. And not one, not even the foremost advocates of unnatural fatting, but will be found practically repudiating his own theories, by personally and in his own family choosing, and even taking especial pains to select lean turkey, wild deer, prairie game, and other sorts of lean, naturally fed and wholesome meat, by preference, however celebrated the breeders or high priced the animals whose meat is too fat.

The question may then be fairly asked, why is fat meat so extensively produced, when the preference with all good judges is in favor of that which is lean, wholesome and nutritive? Why do feeders teach and preach fat, while they exhibit a personal preference for lean meat? The standard of excellence is always awarded to lean, naturally fed meat, both by palate and conscience. Is it possible that interest is opposed to instinct, to taste, to experience, to science, to health, and to public economy? I see it is not possible. No subtlety of thought or sophistry of argument can make it out that the interest of the feeder is opposed to public health, the common economy and the lessons of nature as exhibited in the natural feeding of animals and the natural consuming of them by epicures and feeders. The feeder's interest in fat forming on a large scale is merely imaginary, not real.

A farmer's daughter was visited by a young rustic, who, finding it difficult to keep up a conversation, asked the girl, after an embarrassing silence, if she knew anybody that wanted to buy a shirt?

"No, I don't," she replied; "have you one to sell?"

"Oh, no," said the rustic; "I only axed to make talk."

What Makes a Man.

A man never knows what he is capable of until he has tried his powers. There seems to be no limit to human capacity. Insight, energy and will, produce astonishing results. How often modest talent, driven by circumstances to undertake some formidable-looking work, has felt its own untried and hitherto unconscious powers rising up to grapple and to master, and afterward stood amazed at its own unexpected success.

Those circumstances, those people, enemies and friends, that provoke us to any noble undertaking, are our greatest benefactors. Opposition and persecution do more for a man than any seemingly good fortune. The sneers of critics develop the latent fire of the young poet. The anathemas of the angry church inflame the zeal of the reformer. Tyranny, threats, faggots, torture, raise up heroes and martyrs, who might otherwise have slept away slothful and thoughtless lives, never dreaming what splendid acts and words lay buried in their bosoms. And who knows but the wrongs of society are permitted, because of the fine gold which is beaten out of the crude ore of humanity.

Here is the truth worth considering. Are you in poverty? Have you suffered wrong? Do circumstances oppose you? Are you beset by enemies? Now is your time! Never lie there depressed and melancholy! Spend no more time in idle whining. Up, like a lion! Make no complaint, but if difficulty fights you, roar in defiance. You are at school, this is your necessary discipline, poverty and pain are your masters—but use the powers God has given you, and you shall be master at last. Fear of failure is the most frightful cause of failure. Stand firm and you will not fail. What seems failure at first is discipline. Accept the lesson; trust the grand result; up and up again; strike and strike again; and you shall always gain, whatever the fortune of to-day's or to-morrow's battle.

Chanticleer in the High Latitudes.—The author of an English work, descriptive of a visit to the Arctic regions, relates the following experiences and tragic death of a Chanticleer that suffered from the "one idea mania:"—I had observed for many days past, as we proceeded north and the nights became shorter, that the cock we had shipped at Stornaway had become quite bewildered on the subject of that meteorological phenomenon called the dawn of day. In fact, I doubt whether he ever slept more than five minutes at a stretch without waking up in a state of nervous agitation lest it should be cock-crow. At last, when night ceased altogether, his constitution could no longer stand the shock. He crowed once or twice sarcastically, then went melancholy mad; finally, taking a calenture he cackled lowly (probably of green fields) and leaping overboard he drowned himself. The mysterious manner in which every day a fresh member of his harem used to disappear, may have preyed upon his spirits.

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, neutralising 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 fomented 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	Chigo-foot	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitos 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,
3:30 Agents for HOLLOWAY, Victoria, V. I.

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:

ATLANTIC PERIODICALS.

	Per Year.
Harper's Monthly Magazine	$4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	4 00
Atlantic Monthly	4 00
Leslie's Family Magazine	4 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	4 00
Continental Monthly	4 00
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Ladies' Repository	4 00
Tales of the Day	4 00
Monthly Novelette	3 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine	6 00
Bankers' Magazine	6 00
Le Bon Ton	6 00
Brownson's Review	3 00
Braithwaite Retrospect	3 00
Turf Register (yearly)	2 00
Hall's Journal of Health	2 00
Ballou's Magazine	2 50
Water Cure Journal	2 50
Phrenological Journal	2 50
Yankee Notions, comic	2 50
Leslie's Budget of Fun, comic	3 00
Nic Nax, comic	2 50
Comic Monthly	2 50
Phunny Phellow, comic	2 50
New York Weekly Herald	4 00
.. Police Gazette	4 00
.. Clipper	4 00
.. Home Journal	4 00
.. Weekly Tribune	4 00
.. Sunday Atlas	4 00
.. .. Times	4 00
.. .. Dispatch	4 00
.. .. Mercury	4 00
.. .. Courier	4 00
.. Weekly Times	4 00
.. World	4 00
.. Journal of Commerce	4 00
.. Independent	4 00
.. Leader	4 00
.. Ledger	4 00
.. Leslie's Pictorial	4 00
.. Harper's Weekly	4 00
.. Illustrated News	4 00
.. Leslie's Zeitung, German	4 00
.. Staats Zeitung	4 00
.. Demokrat	4 00
.. Criminal Zeitung	4 00
.. Family Blatter	4 00
.. Vanity Fair	4 00
.. Irish American	4 00
.. Scientific American	4 00
.. Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	4 00
.. Tablet	4 00
.. Country Gentleman	4 00
.. Weekly	4 00
.. Mercury	4 00
.. Herald of Progress	4 00
.. Scottish American Journal	5 00
.. Albion	6 00
.. Eco d'Italia, Italian	8 00
.. La Cronica, Spanish	12 00
.. Courrier de Etats Unis, Fr.	8 00
.. Brother Jonathan	
Boston Weekly Journal	4 00
.. Flag of our Union	4 00
.. Pilot	4 00
.. Waverly Magazine	4 00
.. Banner of Light	4 00
.. True Flag	4 00
.. Investigator	4 00
.. Literary Companion	4 00
.. Littel's Living Age	7 00
Philadelphia Forney's War Press	4 00
.. Dollar Newspaper	3 00
.. Saturday Evening Post	4 00
Baltimore Weekly Sun	4 00
Louisville Weekly Journal	4 00
Cincinnati Weekly Commercial	3 00
St. Louis Weekly Republican	4 00
.. Anzie des Westerns, German	4 00
Congressional Globe and Appendix	10 00
Honolulu Commercial Advertiser	6 00
.. Polynesian	6 00

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

London Illst'd News with Supplem'ts	14 00
London Weekly Dispatch	18 00
.. Illustrated News of the World	14 00
.. Times	12 00
.. Weekly Times	10 00
.. Bell's Life	18 00
.. Atheneum	12 00
.. Punch	8 00
.. Once a Week	8 00
Liverpool W. and S. Times	15 00
Dublin Nation	18 00
L'Illustration, Paris	14 00
El Correo de Ultramar	25 00
Cornhill Magazine	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine	6 00
St. James Magazine	6 00
London Lancet	6 00
.. World of Fashion	6 00
Chambers' Journal	4 00
All the Year Round, Dickens	6 00
London Art Journal	10 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Westminster Quarterly Review	3 00
North British ..	3 00
Edinburgh ..	3 00
London ..	3 00
The four Reviews and Blackwood	13 00

CALIFORNIA PERIODICALS.

San Francisco Weekly Alta California	5 00
.. .. Bulletin	5 00
.. .. Herald and Mirror	4 00
.. .. Golden Era	4 00
.. .. Police Gazette	5 00
.. .. Spirit of the Times	5 00
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