PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20 1862. 4tar

The Drum.

Come, soldiers, come, to the rolling of the drum,
To the clatter and the batter of the drum, drum, drum.
How the furious music rolls,
How it thrills our very souls!
For there's battle in the rattle of the drum, drum, drum!

At the rolling of the drum will every soldier come,
With his palpitating bosom keeping music with the drum;
And every step he takes,
And every move he makes,
Is responding to the pounding of the drum, drum, drum!

When we burst into the battle, and the fiery foemen come,
Our feet are wafted onward by the swelling of the drum:
Oh! the soldier's soul is rife
With the swelling of the fife,
And the rolling and the trolling of the drum, drum, drum!

And when the battle's ended, and the cannon's mouth is dumb,
Our weary limbs will rally at the rattle o' the drum;
For the wounded must be dressed,
And the lost be laid to rest,
With a muffle on the ruffle of the drum, drum, drum!

Then come, soldiers, come, to the rolling of the drum,
To the clatter and the batter of the importuning drum:
How the curious music rolls!
How it thrills our very souls!
For there's battle in the rattle of the drum, drum, drum!

The Beauty of Winter.

Even Winter to me hath a thousand delights,
With its short gloomy days and its long starry nights;
And I love to go forth, ere the dawn, to inhale
The health-breathing freshness that floats in the gale,
When the sun rises red o'er the crest of the hill,
And the fresh of the woodland are hoary and still;
When the motion and sound of the streamlet are lost
In the icy embrace of mysterious frost;
When the hunter is out on the shelterless moor,
And the robin hops in at the cotting r's door;
When the spirit of Nature hath folded his wings,
To nourish the seeds of all glorious things,
Till the herb, and the leaf, and the fruit, and the flower,
Shall awake in the fullness of beauty and power.

What Woman gives to the War.

BY MRS. BROWNING.

Heroic makes the country bears,
But daughters give up more than sons;
Flags wave, drums beat, and unawares
You flush your souls out with the guns.

But we! we empty heart and home
Of life's life, love! We bear to think
You're gone—to feel you may not come—
To hear the door latch stir and clink,
Yet no more you! nor sink.

A smart little boy in Albany is author of the following comet poetry:

The moon was sitting in a cloud,
Full fledged in golden light,
A hatching out the little stars,
The chickens of the night.
But out of all that brilliant brood,
Produced by Luna pale,
There was but one poor little chick
That could produce a tail.

The best word in many books is "Finis."

Mammon ties as many marriage-knots as Cupid.

A heart once given should be "not transferable."

There is nothing more uncertain than a "certain age."

He that says "I know a secret," will tell it, if pressed.

There are minds as well as streets that require draining.

Many fall in love as they fall asleep, with their eyes shut.

When a man sounds his own trumpet, be sure there's a crack in it.

There are those who never "take the wall" in passing through life.

He that confesses to one particular weakness has many more in reserve.

The ocean shows its submissiveness by being always tied on the shore.

Kindness is stowed away in the heart like rose leaves in a drawer, to sweeten every object around them.

There is no situation, however humble, the which to fill to perfection does not argue superiority of character.

Keep silence sometimes upon subjects which you are known to be a judge of. So your silence when you are ignorant will not discover you.

What may be very entertaining, in company with ignorant people, may be tiresome to those who know more of the matter than yourself.

A lawyer being asked what was the reason the rebels run away whenever a loyal force approaches them, replied, professionally, that he supposed it was another Dred Scott case.

An Irishman, being a little tipsy, was asked what was his religious belief.

"It's me belafe ye'd be asking about?" said he. "It's the same as the Widdy Brady. I owe her twelve shillings for whisky, and she belaves I'll niver pay her; and, faith, that's my belafe, too!"

Fontenelle lived to be nearly a hundred years old. A lady of nearly the same age said to him, one day, in a large company:

"Monsieur, you and I stay here so long that I have a notion Death has forgotten us."

"Speak as low as you can," said Fontenelle, "lest you should remind him of us."

I turned to my father and asked him why it was that women were so often robbed by pickpockets in public carriages. "They must," I observed, "be conscious that the rogues are feeling about them."

"Yes," he replied, "but a fellow-feeling makes them wondrous kind."

I was struck with the force of the remark.

A lemonless Irishman was observed one evening slicing a potato in his hot whisky toddy:

"What are you about?" inquired a friend.

"Its punch I'm making, dear," quietly replied Pat.

"But what are you slicing that in for?"

"To give it a flavor."

"What, a potato flavor?"

"Sure, and isn't it a flavor, whether it's a lemon or pitaty?"

Judge Rice, who presided in a country court, was fond of indulging himself occasionally in a joke at the expense of counsellor Brooks, a practising attorney in the same court, with whom he was very intimate, and for whom he had a high regard. On a certain occasion, when pleading a cause at the bar, Mr. Brooks observed that he would conclude his remarks at the following day, unless the court would consent to set late enough for him to finish them that evening. "Sit, sir," said the judge, "not set—hens set."

"I stand corrected, sir," said the counsellor, bowing. Not long after, while giving an opinion, the judge remarked that, under such circumstances, an action would not lay. "Lie, may it please your honor," said the counsellor, "not lay—hens lay."

The Haunted Inn.

Robert, an innkeeper in a small flourishing town on the Upper Rhine, had become rich through the custom which his house had for many years enjoyed. All at once, however, it fell off; for travelers who had been in the habit of putting up there, either avoided the place entirely, or preferred the inferior accommodations of another inn. Of the cause of this decline in his trade he could not long remain ignorant. The fact was, that his house was haunted by a ghost, and what traveler, weary with his journey, would like to have his rest broken at night by the pranks of a spectre?

Sigismund, a distant relative, who had an eye on the fair Rosina, the only daughter of the host, had of late years been frequently in this house, either on visits to the family or when traveling upon business. He was accustomed always to sleep in the same room, in the upper story; and there he was destined to make the discovery, to unlucky to his kinsman, that the house was haunted.

One night, when all the family had retired to bed and were in their first sleep, Sigismund was roused by the spectre. Almost beside himself with terror, he rushed out in his shirt, ready to break his neck down stairs, and called up the master of the house. It was not without great difficulty that Robert could draw from him an explanation respecting the nature of the circumstance that had thrown him into such vehement alarm. Having at length somewhat recovered from the fright occasioned by the apparition, he gave the landlord the following account:

"I was fast asleep, when a white death like figure opened my door, which I had locked before I went to bed. The noise awoke me. The spectre had a bunch of keys in one hand, and in the other a lamp which gave but a feeble light. It walked past my bed, paced the room several times, then set the lamp down on the table, and slipped into bed to me. I endeavored to cry out, but could not. Fear and horror paralysed my senses. God knows how I got out of bed without falling a prey to the hideous apparation."

The trembling Robert awoke his people; and after maturely considering the pros and cons, he ventured, in their company and well armed, to approach the haunted chamber. He found the door fast! Sigismund, as far as he could recollect, had pulled it after him, that the ghost might have less chance of overtaking him in his flight. As he had taken out the key of the door after locking it when he went to bed, and laid it on the table that stood by the bedside, it was found necessary to fetch the master key before they could gain admission. This was accordingly done; and all eyes looked round for the spectre, but in vain—it was gone. Sigismund, however, durst not resume possession of his deserted bed for the remainder of the night.

Robert could not tell what to think of the story of his kinsman. He was too well acquainted with his character to suspect that he was playing off a hoax; he knew, too, that he was not a greater coward than himself; he had, therefore, no just cause to doubt the accuracy of his statement. At the same time he was vexed when he reflected that the spectre might think fit to return; his house would, in consequence, get a bad name, and his business might be ruined. In spite, then, of his excessive fear of ghosts, as there was a possibility of delusion, he deemed it incumbent on him to investigate the matter more closely. To this end he repaired the following night, accompanied by Peter, the most trusty of his people, well armed, to the haunted chamber. He assigned to Peter the post of danger and honor by the door, while he himself took possession of an easy chair, at the remotest corner of the room. The great house lantern, containing a lighted candle, was placed on the table.

Long did they thus wait in vain for the visit of the spectre. Both of whom found it difficult to keep their eyes open, and nothing but the supposed danger of their enterprise furnished them with vigilance. Sleep, nevertheless, began to exercise its despotic sway over the landlord. He could not help nodding, and it was but now and then, and with incoherent words, that he answered the observations addressed to him by Peter. The latter meanwhile heard, as he thought, something coming up the stairs, and imagined that he could distinguish soft steps. The effect on his sleepy senses was powerful and instantaneous. He gave his master notice of the impending attack. Sleep, however, had completely overpowered the landlord; and under these circumstances Peter deemed himself justified in leaving his post, and rousing his master by no very gentle shake to the conflict. Both trembling drew their cutlasses and took post behind the arm chair. The spectre was already at the door, and the bunch of keys which it carried rattled like chains. The door opened, and the figure of a living corpse presented itself. It was covered from head to foot by a white shroud, walked twice round the room, and then glided with a deep sigh into the bed.

Glad to see the coast thus far clear, Robert seized the lantern and made a precipitate retreat down stairs, not only leaving his arms in the possession of the enemy, but, in his haste, dashing the lantern with such force against the balusters that it was shattered to pieces.

Peter, who, at the first appearance of the spectre, had squeezed his eyes together, and in his fright commended his soul to all the saints, had meanwhile sunk on the floor behind the arm-chair. He saw nothing, heard but little of what was passing about him, and awaited his fate with patient resignation. The crash of the lantern, which should have recalled his senses, only served to increase his stupefaction.

Robert hurried back to bed without undressing, and covered himself over, head and ears in the clothes; so low had his courage fallen after its late excitement. Next morning, at a very early hour, he called up his servants and family, and eagerly inquired how poor Peter was; but no one had seen or heard anything of him since the preceding night.

The cheering light of day, which dispels fear, and restores courage to the faint-hearted, once more raised Robert's spirits. Accompanied by his people, he went in quest of his lost attendant, to the place where he had left him. Peter, probably fatigued and exhausted with terror, had sunk into the arms of his kind deliverer, sleep, and lay snoring at full length on the floor behind the arm-chair. His good-natured master rejoiced sincerely at the sight; for he was sorely afraid lest the spectre had bodily carried off the poor fellow.

The adventure of the night was soon known to the town's-folk. The more sensible of them laughed heartily at the landlord's absurd conduct, and called him a stupid, superstitious, chicken-hearted coward. This language soon reached his ears, and vexed him to such a degree that he applied immediately to the burgomaster of the town, to make affidavit of the particulars of the affair.

At the same time he requested the magistrate to take measures for ascertaining the reality of the apparition, and the truth of his supernatural adventure; for in no other way could he retrieve his lost honor in the estimation of the incredulous public.

The magistrate complied with his request, and the town sergeant was sent for with four courageous fellows to pass the next night in the haunted chamber. Whether the spirit deemed its opponents in this instance too formidable, or whether it had actually decamped, so much is certain, that it did not show itself to the party which was anxious for its appearance. The men repaired to their posts the two succeeding nights, but the obstinate ghost was not to be seen.

Robert had thus put himself to a useless expense; and, if he had previously been the talk of the whole town, he now became the butt of general ridicule.

It was not long before Sigismund, in company with a friend, again passed through the place. He was informed that the spectre, which had once given him such appalling evidence of its existence, had since terrified the landlord and Peter almost out of their lives, and resolved not to sleep any more at his kinsman's. The courteous solicitations of the fair Rosina, however, had great influence over him: he could not refuse her invitation, and ventured once more to lodge under the same roof with her, but only on the express condition that he should not lie in the haunted chamber.

His friend and fellow-traveler was of a different way of thinking. Desirous of an interview with the ghost, he insisted on having a bed prepared for him in the very room which the spirit had been accustomed to visit. The landlord was not a little gratified to think that he had at last met with a person willing to avenge, as he termed it, the honor of the house.

Sigismund's friend took his measures with deliberation and coolness. He placed on the table by his bed a brace of loaded pistols, provided himself with a couple of candles, in addition to the night lamp, went to bed unconcerned, slept soundly, and awoke next morning without hearing or seeing anything of a spirit. He did not fail to impress upon the mind of his companion the silliness of the fear of apparitions, and begged him, as a friend, to bear him company the following night, that he might not appear a coward in the eyes of his fair Rosina.

Sigismund, sensible that his friend's exhortations were well-meant, plucked up spirit and repaired with him at bedtime to his former chamber. All the inmates of the house had retired to rest, and not a sound disturbed the midnight silence. All at once faint steps were heard ascending the stairs, and slowly approaching nearer to the room. The same pale spectre, dressed in white, which had terrified him once before, again made its appearance. Sigismund, overwhelmed with fright, never thought of the pistols, which lay near the bed, but again sought safety in flight, leaving his friend to cope alone with the ghost.

His fellow-traveler, though not a little startled, closely watched the apparition. It approached him, and he could not help shuddering when he saw it preparing to get into bed with him. He sprung out, and had a good mind not only to quit that, but, like Sigismund, to abandon the field altogether. On second thought, however, he mustered courage, seized a pistol in one hand and a candle in the other, drew back a little, and thus awaited what was to happen.

The ghost seemed to take no notice of its armed antagonist, but so much the more closely did he watch the apparition. It seemed to be of the female sex; to judge from the bosom, which was not very carefully covered. He approached nearer to the bed, on which the unwelcome visitor lay most quietly, and scrutinized its features. His terror gradually subsided; and ceased to bewilder his senses. Heavens! how agreeably was he surprised to recognize in the slumbering figure the lovely Rosina! For fear of disturbing the fair night-walker, he durst not, though strongly tempted, steal a single kiss, but softly quitte the room to call her parents and his friend.

None of them, however, were in any hurry to obey the summons. The joyous and confident manner in which their guest spoke of his discovery, and a word which he whispered in the ear of the landlady, induced the latter to follow him alone to the haunted chamber, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the nocturnal apparition. Ashamed to be surpassed in courage by a woman, Robert and Sigismund could not stay behind. They sneaked after the advanced guard, and, before they ventured to go into the chamber, cautiously peeped in at the door, while the mother's eyes had been for some time fondly fixed on her darling. She knew from former experience that Rosina had a predisposition to walking in her sleep, and she was too thoroughly convinced of her virtue and innocence to attribute her being in such a situation to any other cause than that singular disorder.

It was long before her timid spouse would trust either the assurance of his better half or his own senses; till at last Rosina herself furnished evidence too strong to be resisted. She quitted the bed with her eyes shut, took up the night lamp, which had gone out, and walked through the astonished company who hail made way for her, out of the room. They followed her in silence, because they had either not had sufficient presence of mind to wake her at first, or because they wished to spare her the embarrassment of so awkward a situation.

She found the way down stairs, without once tripping, to her chamber. All retired again to rest, and Sigismund, in particular, resumed the place which his Rosina had occupied with very different feelings from those with which he had left it. The inference which he drew in regard to her sentiments towards him, from her behavior in the liveliest of dreams, could not but be exceedingly flattering to him. Nothing, therefore, could prevent him next morning from making Rosina a formal offer of his hand, and explaining to her parents his further views. They had little to object, and the heart of Rosina still less.

Thus the horror and apprehensions of a supernatural visitation terminated in a joyous wedding, which was consummated in the same chamber where the innocent Rosina had twice filled her lover with inexpressible alarm.

Samuel Johnson, the lexicographer, used to frequent the green room at Old Drury, in his friend Garrick's time, and seemed to take delight in dissipating his gloom by mixing in the sprightly chit-chat of the motley circle to be found there. But at last, from considerations of rigid virtue, he denied himself this amusement, saying: "I'll come no more behind your scenes, David; for the silk stockings and white bosoms of your actresses excite my amorous propensities."

Daguerreotypes.

A countrywoman has recently arrived in Paris from the department of Seine-et-Marne, who should be presented to the Academy of Sciences. This woman was a short time since, watching a cow in an open field, when a violent storm arose. She took refuge under a tree, which, at the instant, was struck by lightning; the cow was killed, and she was felled to the earth senseless, where she was soon after found, the storm having ceased with the flash which felled her. Upon removing her clothing, the exact image of the cow killed by her side was found distinctly impressed upon her bosom.

This curious phenomenon is not without precedent. Dr. Franklin mentions the case of a man who was standing in the door of a house in a thunder-storm, and who was looking at a tree directly before him, when it was struck by lightning. On the man's breast was left a perfect daguerreotype of the tree.

In 1841, a magistrate and a miller's boy were struck by lightning near a poplar tree, in one of the provinces of France; and upon the breast of each were found spots resembling the leaves of the poplar.

At a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, January 25th, 1847, it was stated that a woman of Lugano, seated at a window during a storm, was suddenly shaken by some invisible power. She experienced no inconvenience from this, but afterwards discovered that a blossom, apparently torn from a tree by a lightning stroke, was completely imaged upon one of her limbs, and it remained there till her death.

In September, 1825, the brigantine *Il Buon-Servo* was anchored in the Armiro Bay at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea, where she was struck by lightning. In obedience to a superstition, he Ionian sailors had attached a horse shoe to the mizzen mast, as a charm against evil. When the vessel was struck, a sailor who was seated by this mast was instantly killed. There were no marks or bruises upon his person, but the horse-shoe was perfectly pictured upon his back.

A Spanish brigantine was once struck in the Rain de Zante. Five sailors were at the prow—three of them awake and two of them sleeping. One of the latter was killed, and upon undressing him, the figures 44, plain and well formed, were found under his left breast. His comrades declared that they were not there before his death, but their original was found in the rigging of the vessel. But the most singular facts connected with this affair are set forth in the report of the physician, Dicapulo, who says:—"After undressing the young sailor, we found a band of linen tied about his body, in which were gold pieces and two parcels done up in paper. The one on the right side contained a letter from Spain, three guineas and two half-guineas; the other, a letter, four guineas, a half guinea, and two smaller pieces. Neither the pieces, the paper nor the linen presented the least appearance of fire. But upon his right shoulder were six distinct circles, which preserved the natural color, and appeared as though traced upon the black skin. These circles, which all touched at one point, were of three different sizes, and exactly corresponded with the gold pieces in the right side of his belt."

Thomas Stewart, aged 92 years, of East Newton, Ohio, is now a volunteer in the 10th Ohio regiment, and took part in the battle of Perryville, where he greatly distinguished himself. He has four sons, two grandsons, and three nephews in the army. He was born in 1770, at Litchfield, Conn., where his father still lives at the age of 122 years.

In India the mercury in the thermometer has been observed to stand at 145 degrees in the direct sunlight, and at 120 degrees in the shade. In high latitudes the temperature is sometimes as low as 100 degrees below zero. A Russian army, in an expedition to China, in 1889, were exposed for several successive days to a temperature of 42 degrees below zero.

The Daily *Mississippian* of December 2d says: "Abner Jackson, a prominent citizen of Knoxville, Tenn., has been arrested for treason. He openly announces himself a Union man, and refuses to give any pledges of loyalty to the Confederate Government."

Mr. Benjamin Jones, a farmer of Nanesch, Wales, lost his watch about two years ago, and, to his surprise, he found it a few days since, embedded in the cleft of the foot of one his cows. The farmer himself vouches for the truth of the story.

Mr. Benjamin F. Drake, of Stoughton, Mass., recently shot, in one day, twenty two woodcock, for which he received $6 60. It was accomplished with one fifth of a pound of powder and seven eighths of a pound of shot.

Mr. Abraham Powers, who recently died in Fryeburg, Me., at the age of forty six, had lain motionless and utterly helpless for more than twenty years, his joints having stiffened in consequence of a rheumatic fever.

"Adam," said a sagacious man, "showed much wisdom in giving names to the animals when they were brought to him. But as for the hog, I think any one would have known what it was, if he had not named it so."

A meeting was held in Marysville to take into consideration the propriety of a survey for a railroad from some point in California to Portland, Oregon, to connect with the great Pacific Railroad.

A lady (Mrs. Bedford Squeers) defends the present extravagant length of ladies' dresses by saying that it is a very old fashion, originally brought into vogue by Ninon de Long Clothes.

It is estimated that there are two hundred millions of dollars idle in the banks of New York city. This vast sum is waiting and watching the movements of our army.

A company of one hundred young ladies in Dearborn, Michigan, are pledged to search out families of volunteers and supply their wants.

A cheese was sent to Thomas Jefferson, while he was President of the United States, sixty-three years ago, weighing 1,400 lbs.

Army shirts are now given out to sewing girls at sixty cents per dozen, and a smart girl can only make a dozen per week.

There is a soldier in the Twenty-Fifth Connecticut Regiment who stands 6 feet 8 inches in his stockings.

The greatest amount of public debt created by the United States, in any one year, is about $350,000,000.

According to the census of 1860, the excess of males over females in this country was 788,259

Robert Emmet and his Love.

'Twas the evening of a lovely day, the last day of the noble and ill-fated Emmet. A young girl stood at the castle gate and desired admittance into the dungeon. She was closely veiled, and the keeper could not imagine who she was, nor that any one of such proud bearing should be an humble supplicant at the prison door. However, he granted the boon, led her to the dungeon, opened the massive iron door, then closed it again, and the lovers were alone. He was leaning against the prison with a downcast head, and his arms were folded upon his breast. Gently she raised the veil from her face, and Emmet turned to gaze upon all that earth contained for him—the girl whom many a brow in the days of boyhood had been his polar star—the maiden who had sometimes made him think the world was all sunshine. The clanking of the chains sounded like a death-knell to her ears, and she wept like a child.

Emmet said but little, yet he pressed her warmly to his bosom, and their feelings held a silent meeting—such a meeting, perchance, as is held only in heaven, when we part no more. In a low voice he besought her not to forget him when the cold grave-tree lived his inanimate body; he spoke of by-gone days, the happy hours of childhood, when his hopes were bright and glorious; and he concluded by requesting her sometimes to visit the places and scenes that were hallowed to his memory from the days of his childhood; and, though the world might pronounce his name with scorn and contempt, he prayed she should still cling to him when all others should forget. Hark! the church bell sounded, and he remembered the hour of execution.

The turnkey entered, and, after dashing the tears from his eyes, he separated them in the dungeon. At the entrance she turned, and their eyes met—they could not say farewell. The door swung upon its heavy hinges, and they parted forever. No, not forever! is there not a heaven?

At sunrise next morning he suffered gloriously, a martyr to his country and to liberty.

And one—o'er her myrtle showers
Its leaves, by soft winds fanned;
She faded 'mid Italian flowers—
The last of their fair band.

'Twas in the land of Italy; it was the gorgeous time of sunset in Italy. What a magnificent scene! A pale, emaciated girl lying upon the bed of death! Oh! it was hard for her to die, far from her home, in this beautiful land where flowers bloom perennial, and the balmy air comes freshly to the pining soul. Oh! no; her star has set; the brightness of her dream has faded; her heart was broken. When ties have been formed on earth, close burning ties, what is more heartrending and agonizing to the spirit than to find at last the beloved one is snatched away, and all our love given to a passing floweret." Enough; she died the betrothed of Robert Emmet, the lovely Sarah Curran. Italy contains her last remains; its lovely flowers breathe their fragrance over her grave, and the thrilling notes of the shepherd's lute sound a requiem to her memory.

Don't Stay Long.

It is rarely, indeed, that we have read anything more truthfully pathetic than the subjoined, which we find floating among our exchanges. Would that every husband might read and profit by it:

"Don't stay long, husband," said a young wife tenderly, in my presence, one evening, as her husband was preparing to go out. The words themselves were insignificant; but the look of melting fondness with which they were accompanied spoke volumes. It told all the whole vast depths of a woman's love—of her grief when the light of a smile, he source of all her joy, beamed not brightly upon her.

"Don't stay long, husband," and I fancied I saw the loving gentle wife sitting alone, anxiously counting the moments of her husband's absence—every few moments running to the door to see if he was in sight; and finding that he was not, I thought I could hear her exclaiming, in disappointed tones, "not yet!"

"Don't stay long, husband," and I again thought I could see the young wife rocking nervously in the great arm-chair, and weeping as though her heart would break as her thoughtless "lord and master" prolonged his stay to a wearisome length of time.

O, you that have wives to say "Don't stay long" when you go forth, think of them kindly when you are mingling in the busy hive of life, and try, just a little, to make their homes and hearts happy, for they are gems seldom to be replaced. You cannot find, amid the pleasures of the world, the peace and joy that a quiet home, blessed with such a woman's presence, will afford.

"Don't stay long, husband!" and the young wife's look seemed to say, "for here, in your own sweet home, is a loving heart, whose music is hushed when you are absent; here is a soft breast for you to lay your head upon, and here are pure lips, unsoiled by sin, that will pay you with kisses for coming back soon."

Talking to boys in public meetings is getting to be an art and science. Billy Rose is a great temperance lecturer, and at Rushville, Ill., was preaching to the young on his favorite theme. He said, "Now, boys, when I ask you a question, you mustn't be afraid to speak right out and answer me. When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms and cattle, do you ever think who owns them all now? Your fathers own them, do they not?"

"Yes, sir," shouted a hundred voices.

"Well, where will your fathers be twenty years from now?"

"Dead!" shouted the boys.

"That's right. And who will own this property then?"

"Us boys!" shouted the urchins.

"Right Now, tell me, did you ever, in going along the public streets, notice the drunkards lounging around the saloon doors waiting for somebody to treat them?"

"Yes, sir, lots of them!"

"Well, where will they be in twenty years?"

"Dead!" exclaimed the boys.

"And who will be the drunkards then?"

"*Us boys!*"

Billy was thunder-struck for a moment; but, recovering himself, tried to tell the boys how to escape such a fate.

At the breaking up of a dinner party, two of the company fell down stairs; the one tumbled on the first landing place, the other rolling to the bottom. It was observed that the first was dead drunk.

"Yes," said a wag, "but he is not so far gone as the one below."

There is said to be a saw-mill down East which saws so fine that, while a young man was sitting on a log which the saw was running through, he was sawed in halves, and did not discover it until the overseer told him to roll off.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

Largest Circulation.

It is publishet 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,

630 Washington st., San Francisco,

Is duly 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 Evening, Jan. 29, 1863.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Electors and Taxpayers of Pierce County, W. T., will hold a Mass Meeting at the Court-house in said county, at the hour of 1 o'clock P.M., on Saturday, the 31st day of January, 1863, for the purpose of giving all concerned a chance to express their views and sentiments in relation to the execution of the Laws under which we live, and the enforcement of just punishment for crime. All good citizens are respectfully requested to be present and show their hands upon this occasion. Any other public business that may be brought before the meeting will be considered and acted upon.

MANY CITIZENS.

STEILACOOM, W. T., Jan. 26th, 1863.

DESERTIONS.—Judging from the frequent desertions from Fort Steilacoom, it would seem as though a mania for running away had recently taken possession of the volunteers. Scarcely a week passes without the disappearance of two or three, and sometimes more. Small boats have got to be precarious property for our citizens in consequence of these repeated escapes; for the runaways from time to time have taken them, without regard to ownership, until the last one that remained went off with a small party last week. Last evening we learned that one of these stolen boats, in which it was reported three men escaped, had floated ashore a few miles below town, and the men are supposed to have been drowned. We hope this may not prove true; but the deserters are said to have been seen in this boat, on their way down the Sound, by some Indians, who are of the opinion that they were drowned, as they were all intoxicated when last seen.

THE EXAMINATION.—An examination of Bates took place on Wednesday evening, (the evening of the shooting) before Justice Hugh Pattison, in the jail. After hearing the testimony in the case, the Justice ordered that he be remanded to jail to await his trial at the next term of the District Court. It will be seen elsewhere that the people set aside this order, and themselves executed that justice which it was not deemed certain would be obtained in Court.

PAN-TEC-HA-TEC-A.—Morrison's panorama, under this title, which has been exhibited throughout Europe and the United States, will be exhibited at Masonic Hall Friday and Saturday evenings. If half that is said of this exhibition be true, it is the most attractive of its kind that has yet been offered to the public. All who can afford it should see this spectacle before the opportunity is lost for doing so.

GONE OUT.—The females sent from England to Victoria are going off with encouraging rapidity. Under the head of "Died," in the *British Colonist*, we notice that two of them, one a spinster and the other a widow, were united in the bonds of wedlock on the 19th inst. In time we doubt not they will all find mates, and many will realize the fact that they have brought their charms to a good market.

PAPERS, ETC.—By the *Pacific*, at Victoria, last week, we received a large and choice bundle of newspapers and pictorials, with Frank Leslie's *Monthly* thrown in, from J. W. Sullivan, of San Francisco. Purser Finch, of the *Eliza Anderson*, and Lieut. Selden, of the *Shubrick*, laid us under obligations for files of San Francisco and Victoria papers.

ORDERED AWAY.—Rev. Daniel Kendig, the chaplain at Fort Steilacoom, has been ordered to the military post at the Presidio, San Francisco. During his stay at this post, embracing a period of about three years, Mr. Kendig has made many warm friends, all of whom will hear of his departure with deep regret.

ABSENT.—Lieut. Col. English, having been appointed Military Inspector of this district, is absent on a tour of inspection. He has been engaged in this duty several weeks, and may be expected home again in a few days.

DEAD.—We learn that the *Overland Press* has suspended. The last issue did not reach us, but a gentleman from Olympia informed us of its suspension. Thus two of our journals have died within a few months.

NO PAYMASTER.—There is much complaint, and very justly, at the continued absence of the Paymaster from this post. Six months pay is now due, and many of the men are sadly in need of money.

RETURNED.—Lieut. Merriman, of the revenue service, who was ordered to report himself at Washington city some months since, returned last week, on the steamer *Pacific*.

GARROTTES.—The system of highway robbery known as garrotting has been introduced into Victoria. One or two cases have recently occurred.

LANCASHIRE FUND.—About $2000 have been subscribed in Victoria in aid of the suffering operatives of England. Good.

THE MURDER.

Amid the excitement and confusion consequent upon the murder of the lamented Andrew F. Byrd, added to the short interval between that event and the issue of our paper of the 22d inst., it was almost impossible to make up a correct circumstantial account of the sad affair. As usual on such occasions, there was a variety of versions, no two of which could be reconciled with a strict regard to truth. With the prefatory remark that the event originated in an utterly unfounded charge, by Bates, that Byrd had killed his (Bates's) cattle, we proceed to give the facts attending the murder:

It seems that Bates, several days before the commission of the act, made threats indicative of his purpose, but they were unheeded for the reason that he was not thought capable of perpetrating so great a crime. Unhappily he was too seriously in earnest. For nearly three days, from early morn of each day, he patiently awaited the coming of his victim in the Post Office, which place he knew Byrd visited every time he came to town. At about 1 o'clock P.M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., Mr. Byrd, as was his wont, all unsuspicious of a lurking foe, lying in wait for his life, entered the Post Office; but scarcely had he taken the third step within the door when he received his death wound, followed an instant afterwards, as he turned to escape, by a second shot, which struck him in the leg. Not content with this, the murderer was proceeding to discharge a third shot at him, but his pistol would not revolve; the last exploded cap having lodged between the hammer and revolving barrels, and stopped it. Meanwhile Mr. Byrd ran out into the street and on the wharf, where he fell into the arms of Mr. Hanselman, who covered the wounded man's person with his own body as Bates approached to shoot the third time. Immediately hereupon, before he could fire again, Bates was taken in custody; remarking, as he was so, that he wanted to kill Dr. Spinning, and then he was ready to hang.

These are the facts, as we have them from Messrs. Munson and Hanselman; the first named being inside the Post Office at the time, and the latter outside, about to enter. There were one or two other witnesses of the act, but they witnessed nothing in addition to what is above stated. Elsewhere will be found further allusions to the matter.

In justice to Dr. Steinberger, we should here state that we were misinformed respecting his opinion of the nature of the wounds. We have since been assured that he entertained no hope at any time of Mr. Byrd's recovery; he considered the first wound mortal as soon as he examined it. Nevertheless he was assiduous in his attention; remaining all of Wednesday night with Mr. Byrd, and devoting all the skill of which he was master to the alleviation of his sufferings. This explanation is due to the Doctor's professional reputation.

END OF THE TRAGEDY.

We last week briefly noticed the beginning of the most thrilling tragedy that has yet taken place in this community. Now it becomes our painful duty to give the conclusion of the sad events. Mr. A. F. Byrd expired at about ten o'clock on Thursday night, thus destroying the last hope indulged by his many friends and relatives.

From the moment at which the late Mr. Byrd received his fatal wound to that which terminated his life, a feeling of very anxious solicitude pervaded all minds. When death put an end to the painful suspense, a single impulse inspired our citizens, with scarcely an exception—to hang the murderer with as little delay as possible. As he had given his victim no warning of his hellish purpose, so a speedy retribution was deemed most in accordance with justice. Accordingly, at an early hour on Friday morning, preparations were made for the closing scene in the tragedy. With a coolness and deliberation creditable to all concerned, the people set about the necessary arrangements, which were concluded at noon; shortly after which, to the number of about a hundred, and embracing the most worthy and responsible men of the county, they went in a body to the jail. Arriving there, they first demanded admission, which the Sheriff refused. Then, with a sledge-hammer, axe and crow-bar, they proceeded to force an entrance through the lower door. In this, after some delay and much labor, they finally succeeded; after tearing off the jams, the door was wrested from the hinges and fell outwards upon the ground. Mr. Judson, the Sheriff, here came in full view, (having been supporting the door on the inside) and warned the people against further proceedings. On the attempt being made to enter, he resisted; but he was soon overpowered, and forcibly borne away by bystanders. A single blow of the axe sufficed to break the lock which fastened the door of the cell, and the next moment Bates the murderer was in the hands of his executioners—the neighbors, the friends, and the avengers of the pure and good man he had slain. On being asked if he had anything to say, or any dying request to make, he expressed a desire to see several persons not present. These were sent for, and, at the end of a quarter of an hour, Mr. J. R. Meeker, one of the persons he wished to see, appeared. The others could not be found. To Mr. Meeker he expressed his last request; being instructions regarding the disposition of his property and the interment of his body. An appropriate prayer was then made by Rev. Mr. Sloan, and, after being blindfolded, his body was suspended by the neck and his soul launched into eternity. Several distinct contractions of the muscles, seen in the steady rising and falling of the body, were the only visible symptoms of either life or pain until his pulse ceased to beat.

He persisted to the end in justifying the act for which he died; asserting that he did not regret it, and that he had sufficient cause for it. There were few or none present who did not have a better acquaintance with his victim than did Bates, and that acquaintance was of a character to discredit the assertion of Bates, that he had suffered wrong at the hands of Byrd. So far as we can learn, the unfortunate man did not have a friend in the county, though he had lived here many years. His remains were buried on Sunday last, at a place indicated by him. He was from Bethel, Vt., where his mother still lives. We did not learn his age, but judge that he was 28 or 30 years old.

ANDREW F. BYRD.

Andrew F. Byrd, so long and favorably known to the citizens of Pierce and adjoining counties, came to his death on Thursday night, 22d instant, from a wound inflicted by a pistol shot fired by J. B. Bates, on the 21st inst.

The lamented dead was born in Green county, in the State of Ohio, and resided there till about five years of age; since which he has resided in the States of Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin, and in Washington Territory. In each of these places of abode numerous friends still live to mourn his untimely death, and to shed a tear of sympathy with his bereaved relatives.

Mr. Byrd crossed the Plains in the summer of 1852, and came to this county in March, 1863, and has been a resident here ever since till the time of his death. He has always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the people of the county, and has been offered at different times almost every position of honor, profit, and trust within their gift, but never accepted a public position until July, 1861, at which time his friends forced upon him the office of County Commissioner. This position he has filled with credit to himself and benefit to his county. His term had not expired, and his untimely death therefore leaves the office vacant.

Since he settled among us, the deceased has contributed largely toward the improvements of the county. A fine saw mill and flouring mill now stand at his late place of abode, monuments of his industry and enterprise, to mournfully remind us of the departed dead.

There is hardly a citizen of the county who, at different times, has not received hospitality, kindness and assistance at his hands; aye, even his murderer has been the recipient of his generous bounty. He was a dutiful son, a kind and generous brother, a devoted husband, and an affectionate father. He leaves behind him, to mourn his loss, an aged mother, who has resided with him since he has been amongst us, and whose declining years have been tenderly cared for by him; also a sister and six brothers, and a fond, inconsolable wife and three innocent little children. But these are not the only mourners; all the citizens of heart and worth in the county mourn with them. He was the true friend of every man who merited his friendship.

Never, since his residence amongst us, has the deceased been known to carry a deadly weapon. He has never been known to raise his hand or voice against any one, but always had a kind word for and of every one; and when it was known that his wound had proved fatal—that his family and relatives and the community had lost him forever by so cowardly and treacherous an act as that which ended his life—the feeling was unanimous that his murderer should be punished. This, the verdict of the people, has been executed. Let this fearful loss of a good and generous friend and useful member of community, and the just but awful punishment of his murderer, be a lesson in the future to those who contemplate the commission of crime.

THE SAGINAW.

The circumstances attending the abandonment of the U. S. Steamer *Saginaw* on the China coast by her officers and crew, and her subsequent safe arrival at San Francisco, are still fresh in the memory of many readers. Com. J. T. Watkins, accompanied by Mr. Thos. J. Winship, engineer of the *Shubrick*, and others, performed this important service at a cost to the Government of only about $400. The following acknowledgment of it has just been made public, by the correspondent at Washington of the San Francisco *Bulletin*:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 8, 1862.

SIR—I have received your communication of the 10th ultimo, reporting your safe arrival at San Francisco from the coast of China with the U. S. steamer *Saginaw*.

The Department congratulates you and desires to express its high appreciation of the manner in which you have performed the service intrusted to you. Your prompt offer to bring the *Saginaw* to San Francisco, after she had been surveyed, pronounced unseaworthy, and left on a foreign shore by her commander, is not less admired than the able and successful manner in which you have executed the task under hazardous and trying circumstances.

You and those who were associated with you on the occasion will please accept the thanks of the Department I am, respectfully, your obedient serv't,

GIDEON WELLES.

Capt. James T. Watkins, San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The present season has been unusually disastrous to shipping on the Pacific coast. Several total wrecks have been chronicled near San Francisco recently, in addition to which we have the following:

The clipper ship *F. W. Bailey* was wrecked four miles south of Point Lobos on the night of the 8th of January. She was bound for Puget Sound from San Francisco. Her Captain, Dyer, and seven others, out of seventeen persons aboard, were lost. She belonged to C. Cushing & Co., of Freeport, Me.

The barque *Architect*, on her last passage from the Sound, was compelled to throw a portion of her deck load overboard. Her bulwarks were stove, sails split, and water casks washed over board.

It is estimated that the cargo of the ship *Avon*, which had to be thrown overboard to keep the vessel afloat, amounted to one hundred and twenty-five tons—mostly of sugar. The balance of the sugar, or a large portion of it, is presumed to be damaged by salt water. The British barque *Mary Nicholson*, from Sydney, is leaking so badly that she will have to go into dry dock at the Navy Yard.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.—The mails of the past week brought to us *Blackwood's Magazine* for November, and the *London Quarterly, Westminster* and *Edinburgh Reviews* for October. We have neither the time to examine their contents nor the space to notice them, in this issue.

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.

THE SNOHOMISH.

This attractive valley seems to be fast increasing in importance. Its first permanent settlement dates back only some three or four years, yet, in quality and quantity of products, it has overtaken settlements ten years of age. The value of its products last season will probably exceed that of many other localities on the Sound more thickly settled, and supposed to possess much greater advantages. It is steadily advancing in substantial improvements, and is about being favored with direct postal privileges. Among the improvements reported to us is that of a steam saw-mill, now being constructed by Livingston Bros., near the mouth of the river.

As an evidence of the enterprise of the few brave and hardy spirits who have located upon the lands of the Snohomish, we have in our office a box of cigars, the tobacco of which was grown in that valley the last season. In this we have a demonstration of the fact that our bottom lands will produce at least a good ordinary quality of tobacco. Though the cigars alluded to are not of the best quality, they are yet of a quality to justify the expectation that at least a good saleable article of the kind can be produced, both as regards the raw material and its manufacture. In the latter respect there is room for improvement. This tobacco was raised and the cigars made by Mr. Franklin Buck, a new settler on the Snohomish. Several of the other settlers, we are informed, raised tobacco enough for their own consumption for the ensuing year. For a first season's trial, this is certainly doing well; we doubt not the results of another season will prove much more encouraging.

Accompanying the cigars, we also received a keg of cranberries and several sacks of potatoes, beets and parsnips. The potatoes are of the kidney and blue varieties, and for size and quality are not excelled by any ever raised elsewhere. Some of them, indeed, are curiosities for size, while generally they might safely challenge comparison with any equal lot of big potatoes we ever saw. That the Snohomish will produce this vegetable in excellent condition, no one wou'd question after seeing these specimens. With the examples just presented to us, added to others previously seen, we are well satisfied that there is no more fertile region on this coast than the Snohomish, and none which presents superior inducements for settlement.

During last fall, we learn that the valley received an addition of thirteen new settlers. There is as yet but one white family in the valley; the other settlers being all bachelors. The claims now occupied number about fifty in all. It is in contemplation to start a pack train, the coming spring, up this valley via Cady's Pass to the Columbia River. The settlers contend that a more practicable pass over the Cascades does not exist.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. Bragg has two mulatto children, who were recently at work on his Louisiana plantation.

Stewart, the wealthy New York dry goods merchant, recently gave $10,000 to the poor of England.

The vineyard of Col. Harasthy, of Sonoma, Cal., produced last year forty thousand gallons of wine.

The Congressional delegation from Missouri stands six emancipationists to three pro slavery members.

Capt. W. H. Black, of the 9th Infantry, U. S. A., is to be appointed Colonel of the 6th California regiment, yet to be raised.

The United States has spent over two hundred thousand dollars, nearly all under the Buchanan Administration, in litigating about land claims in California.

It is said that the number of drafted men who failed to report for duty at the various camps in Pennsylvania, with those who have deserted, is estimated at eight or ten thousand.

At the dinner given in Washington by Representative Cox, of Ohio, to Gen. McClellan, the latter was toasted and briefly replied, toasting in return, "The success of Gen. Burnside and the Army of the Potomac."

Information from the Navy Department states that our naval vessels have captured of rebel and foreign property about forty millions of dollars, which is pretty nearly as much as the whole expenses of the Navy Department amount to.

The report that a large number of Brigadier and Major Generals are soon to be appointed by Mr. Lincoln, is shown to be false from the fact that the number of Brigadiers is limited by law to two hundred, and of Major Generals to thirty. These numbers have long been filled.

THE GENESEE FARMER.—The December number of this well-known agricultural journal is received. We cannot too often recommend our agricultural and horticultural friends to take the *Farmer*. It is published at the low price of sixty cents a year, and each number contains hints and suggestions well worth the subscription price for a year. All who subscribe at this time for the next volume will receive the December number free. Send the sixty cents to Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y. Or, if you wish to examine the paper before subscribing, call and examine it at this office. The publisher makes some tempting offers to all who are willing to act as agents for the paper in getting subscribers. Specimen copies, prospectuses, &c., will be sent free to all who wish them.

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.

VICTORIA MARKET.

The *British Colonist* of the 20th inst. gives the following as the state of the market at that date:

Flour—$6 to $6 50; Extra, $7 to 7 50.
Barley—2¼c to 2½c; Ground, 2½c to 2¾c.
Oats—3c to 3¼c.
Wheat—3c to 2¼c.
Bran—$30 to $35 per ton.
Shorts—$34 to $40 per ton.
Potatoes—1¼c to 2c.
Onions—7c to 8c per lb.
Beef—By retail, from 10c to 20c per lb.
Mutton—From 15c to 20c. according to quality.
Lumber—Large supply and prices a little easier, say $20 per M.
Shingles—$4 per M.

The New York Committee for aiding the distressed operatives of Lancashire, England, collected in one day, at the beginning, over $50,000 for that purpose.

BIRTHS.

In Seattle, on Wednesday, Jan. 21st, the wife of Mr. Perry Dunfield, of a Daughter.

DIED.

In Steilacoom, at 11¼ o'clock on Monday morning, January 26th, 1863, the infant son of Capt. S. C. and H. L. Mitchell, aged 6 months and 22 days.

New Advertisements.

PROBATE COURT, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.—In the matter of the Estate of ALBERT G. BALCH, deceased.

TUESDAY, January 20th, 1863.

JOHN LATHAM, Administrator of the Estate of A. G. BALCH, deceased, presented to the Court a petition praying for the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased. The indebtedness of said Estate, so far as known, amounts to the sum of six hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-three cents, ($676 43). It appearing to the Court that a sale of the Real Estate is necessary for the purposes set forth in the petition aforesaid, it is therefore

Ordered, That all persons interested in the Estate aforesaid should be and appear before him at the court room of said Probate Court, in the town of Steilacoom W. T., on SATURDAY, the 28th day of February, (that time being specially appointed for the hearing of said petition) to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell as much of the Real Estate of the deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, and that a copy of the said order should be published at least four successive weeks in a newspaper published in the city of Steilacoom, and on that day, at the time and place named in said order, to show cause, if any, upon due proof of the publication of a copy of said order, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

J. P. STEWART,
Judge of Probate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of this Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., this 28th day of January, A.D. 1863.

{L. S.}

HENRY E. BRADLEY,
Deputy Clerk.

8:4

New Goods! NEW GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, per steamer SIERRA NEVADA and barque MERCHANTMAN, a well-selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consisting of nearly every variety of staple goods suited to this market. I shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good supply of

PROVISIONS, ETC.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash. NO CREDIT will be given.

8:2tf F. KEACH.

NOTICE—While I was absent at Grey's Harbor, in the summer of 1861, Mr. Flett turned into my pasture one stray COW, color red, ear mark two half crops. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay for this advertisement, and take the Cow and her increase away.

29:4 A. J. BURGE, Pierce Co., W. T.

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. 51:6

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 required 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

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR LEASE.

I NOW OFFER TO LEASE 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.

The above property will be leased in whole or in part, on reasonable terms, for a series of years.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS,
17:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

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.

5-17: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.

8-6tf J. V. MEEKER.

BLACKSMITHING.

HAVING FORMED A PARTNERSHIP WITH the view of carrying on the above business, the undersigned take this method of informing the public that they are prepared to execute satisfactorily and with dispatch all descriptions of work in Blacksmithing.

Horse-Shoeing,

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

Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

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

5-17:tf DUNLAP & BISQUETT.

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.

28:tf J. V. MEEKER.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,

Having just commenced an

IMPORTING AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that they have on hand and will continue to receive a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Sugar, Syrup, Tea, Green Coffee, Ground do., Corn Meal, Lard, Cheese, Saleratus, Mustard, Vermicelli, Tapioca, Flavoring Exts., Pails, Brooms, Matches, Tobacco, Cigars, Piped, Beans, Rice, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Dried Currants, Raisins, Assorted Spices, Mace, Corn Starch, Colgate's do., Salt, Candles, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, White Lead, Paints, Sal Soda, Soap, 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, Gilt 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.

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,
8-9:1 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

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. 4-44tf

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 consignments, 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 & MEEKER, Agents.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Evening, Jan. 29, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.

Gen. Carter's expedition to East Tennessee reached Manchester to-day, on its return. The results of the expedition, which consisted of 1000 cavalry, were the destruction of two important bridges, killing, wounding, and capturing 550 rebels, and taking 700 stand of arms, besides a large amount of flour, salt and other stores. The expedition was one of the most hazardous of the war, and attended with great hardships and privations. We lost 10 men.

Mr. Upshur has been confirmed as Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The House passed a resolution of thanks to General Butler for his energetic administration of the department of the Gulf.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 8.

The Governor recommends the legislature to reject the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

The *Tribune* has the text of the memorial presented by Republican Senators to the President on the 18th December. Its four propositions declare as follows: 1st. That a vigorous prosecution of the war is necessary. 2nd. That the Cabinet, which ought to be harmonious, is not, and therefore should be made so. 3d. That the Cabinet should be composed of men who cordially support the policy of the Government. 4th. That generals in the field should also be heartily for the war.

The *Herald's* Washington special dispatch says that letters have been received from England, which state that 40 vessels have been fitted out and loaded in British ports with the view to run the blockade of the Southern ports. These vessels are loaded with ammunition, clothing, and medicines. It is also stated that a large amount of Confederate bonds, secured by the pledge of cotton at 7 cents a pound, have been sold in England at the rate of 5 shillings to the pound sterling. By these sales £750,000 has been realized by agents of the Confederate Government.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 10.

A dispatch to Gen. Curtis says: The enemy, 5,000 to 6,000 strong, with three pieces of artillery, under Gen. Marmaduke, attacked us on the 8th. They fought from 1 o'clock until dark desperately, but were repulsed in every instance. Gen. Brown, the officer in command, was wounded. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, under cover of darkness, the enemy was withdrawn to a safe distance. On the morning of the 9th they made demonstrations in full force from another point. They retreated.

COL. CRABB, Commanding.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.

The steamer *Creole*, from New Orleans the 3d, reports having met several gunboats, bound up the river. The purser of the *Creole* reports that the gunboat *Clifton* arrived at the Southwest Pass on the evening of the 3d, with the news of the rebels having made an attack by land and water on the Federal forces at Galveston, early on the morning of the 1st. Our gunboats were attacked by 5 rebel steamers protected by double rows of cotton bales. The *Harriet Lane* was captured by boarding after about all the officers, including Capt. Wainwright and the crew of 130, all told, were killed by musketry from the rebel steamers. The informant states that but one or two officers and ten or fifteen of the crew escaped death. The gunboats *Clifton* and *Owasso* were engaged, but escaped; the former losing no men, and having only one wounded. The *Owasso* had one killed and 13 wounded. Two barges loaded with coal fell into the hands of the enemy. The *Westfield*, flag-ship of Commodore Renshaw, was not engaged, she being ashore. Through another channel her crew were transferred to transports, and Renshaw, fearing she would fall into the hands of the rebels, blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident, the explosion occurred before the boat containing Com. Renshaw, Lieut. Seaman, and boat's crew got away, and they were consequently blown up with the ship. The remainder of the crew were saved, and arrived at New Orleans on transports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Aldrich of Minnesota offered the following: Resolved—That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of giving a bounty of 150 acres of land to each soldier of any old regiment; that the land be located on any rebel plantation as soon as the rebellion is crushed. Passed, 66 to 59.

CAIRO, Jan. 12.

A Vicksburg paper states that Gen. Banks and Com. Farragut are coming up the river with a large force; also, that the rebels have received large reinforcements, and that their numbers now inside the fortifications are 100,000. The failure of the expedition against Vicksburg is attributed to the non-arrival of reinforcements at the proper time.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.

Jeff. Davis made an address to the Mississippi Legislature, on the 26th December, on the war, at great length. Among other things, he said that when he arrived in the State, Gen. Grant's army was prowling down among them, but when they went to Grenada nothing could be seen of the enemy but tracks. He had discovered that the real point of attack was Vicksburg and Port Hudson. All who desired to save the Southern Confederacy must hasten there, and lend a helping hand. These places must be saved at all hazards, because if lost the Confederacy would be cut in two. If they stand, the people Northwest will grow restive, become discouraged and cease to support the war, and demand an end of the contest. To the Northwest he looked for the first gleam of peace; therefore Vicksburg must be held at all hazards.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 11.

Gen. Sherman's official report places our losses at Vicksburg at 1,340 killed and wounded, and 400 lost by capture. The Jackson *Appeal* says the rebel loss was 100 killed, wounded and missing.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 11.

Late advices from San Antonio, Texas, state that the Brownsville (Texas) *Express* brings information that 4000 French troops have landed at Matamoras and taken possession of the city.

At Newbern, N. C., on Wednesday last, there were 50 Yankee transports with forces there, including the commands of three Major-Generals, which gives a total force of 55,000 at least. There is also a formidable fleet at Beaufort, N. C.

The iron-clad *Passaic* and *Montauk* are also at Newbern. It is supposed the expedition is intended to capture Wilmington.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 14.

Official information has been received here. Rosecrans has been strongly reinforced, and is repairing the road from here to Nashville. Gen. Wheeler is in his rear, and has destroyed the railroad bridge just finished at Mill Creek, nine miles south of Nashville. The Federals are ten miles this side of Murfreesboro.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 12.

It is reported in Richmond that the rebel gunboat *Merrimac* No. 2. is now lying under the guns of Fort Darling, having gone below the obstructions of the river. Now she cannot return in consequence of low water.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.

Important despatches of Jeff. Davis have been captured, addressed to the Confederate agents in Europe. They state that unless European intervention takes place, or by dividing the free States and thus paralyzing the efforts of the Federals, the Confederates must give up their cause as lost.

CAIRO, Jan. 14.

We cull the following from the Memphis *Bulletin* of January 12: The steamer *Grampus*, lying near the mouth of the Wolf river, within sight of the city, was boarded last night by 13 rebels, who seized the watchman and sleeping officers, with the view of getting possession of the boat, without causing the least alarm. They took her 5 miles above the city, stripped and burned her.

The Richmond *Whig* says that the Murfreesboro prisoners will be sent to Richmond, the Yankee Government refusing to receive them unless they have the officers also returned. Of the latter some 200 in number will be held in confinement, according to the President's [Davis'] proclamation, until Gen. Butler shall be delivered up for punishment.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.

The Richmond papers estimate the damage done in Fredericksburg from the bombardment at $750,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.

The court-martial on Gen. Fitzjohn Porter closed its labors last night. A verdict was agreed upon, sealed, and promptly sent to the President. It is supposed that he will make the result public.

A bill passed the Senate yesterday for raising 20,000 troops for 12 months, for the defence of Kentucky. The bill subjects them to be ordered out of the State when the Presid nt deems it necessary.

Secretary Chase, in answering a resolution from the House, says the soldiers have not been paid because he is not authorized to raise a loan by practical methods under the existing laws; that the 5 20 bonds have not been sold, because they could not be, under the restrictions imposed by Congress. He says the arrears of army pay amount to treble the sum he can raise by all existing acts, exclusive of that providing for the 5 20's. There has been obtained from all sources since July 1st, $287,300,000, exclusive of receipts from customs, the entire total being about $325,000,000. There has been paid to troops nearly $71,000,000; to the Quartermaster's Department, $110,000,000; to the Commissary Department, $31,000,000, and miscellaneous expense, 32,000,000.

In the House, Mr. Stevens reported a joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy. The resolution authorizes the Secretary of the Navy, if required by the exigencies of the public service, to issue $50,000,000 of Legal Tender notes, in denominations of not less than one dollar. The issue is to be deducted from the amount in the Army bill now pending, or which may be hereafter be passed by Congress. After being amended so as to provide for the issue of $100,000,000, the resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. Conklin, it was resolved as the sense of the House, that no more money would be paid any civil officer until every arrearage due any regiment shall be paid.

Stevens introduced a bill setting forth that as the term of the enlistment of soldiers will soon expire, and as it is expedient to have soldiers whose constitutions peculiarly fit them for a southern campaign: therefore be it enacted that the President shall be authorized to require, raise, organize and equip 150,000 persons of color, of African descent, for five years, as artillery, infantry and cavalry, who shall receive $5 per month, with rations, etc.; one-half to be retained for the use of their families; and in case of their having no families, the money to be retained for them, until the expiration of their term of service. The commissioned officers to be either white or black. Recruiting stations to be established North and South.

Cox moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 53, nays 83. Further consideration was postponed until Wednesday week.

Motions were adopted that the select committee on emancipation be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriations in aid of Maryland and Western Virginia for the Emancipation and colonization of persons of color.

Jan. 15th.—Richmond papers have just been received with President Davis' message. This document is lengthy, but we extract the principal parts: "Our desire for peace," he says, "has never been concealed; but earnest as has been our desire for it, and great as have been our sacrifices and sufferings, the determination with each succeeding month has become more unalterably fixed to endure anything until the right of self-government and the independence of the Confederate States have been established. He refers to history and the days when the United States were recognized as independent sovereign ties by the great powers of Europe in 1783. He speaks of the European powers holding back from interference as an actual decision in favor of the North against the South. He refers to the European treaty with the United States for abolishing privateering as a great blow to the Confederacy. The emancipation proclamation is next referred to and strongly denounced. If any attempt is made to carry it out by the U. S. Government, all the officers belonging to the Federal army in the hands of the Confederates shall be dealt with as persons exciting a servile rebellion.

In its political aspect this measure possesses great significance, and to it, in this light, he would invite attention. It affords to our people the complete crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power the present occupant of the Presidential chair at Washington, and which sought to conceal its purposes by the repeated uses of the most solemn and repeated pledges.

Speaking of the financial condition of the Confederacy, he says it is true that at the close of the war our debt will be large, but it will be due to our own people, and neither interest nor capital will be exported to distant countries, impoverishing ours for their benefit.

In a summary of military successes, he ascribes them to the Congress which enacted the conscription laws and organized the army, as well as to the spirit, unity, endurance, and devotion of the people. He congratulates the Confederacy on the friendly relations with the Indian tribes, and deprecates the hostility of a portion of the Cherokees. The message winds up with a prayer for peace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have reported back the Missouri Emancipation bill, recommending amendments making the remuneration $20,000,000, instead of $10,000,000, and the bonds to bear 5 per cent. interest. The maximum allowance for each slave is $300. The limit for the entire extinction of slavery is July 4th, 1876, with the proviso that an Act of Emancipation be passed by the Legislature for the exclusion of slavery forever thereafter from the State.

The Commission appointed in pursuance of the Act of Emancipation for the District of Columbia, reports that compensation has been awarded for 2,989 slaves.

The affair at Galveston has caused a general gloom among the members of the army and navy. Admiral Farragut has sent the *Brooklyn*, *Scotia*, and half a dozen of his best vessels to the recapture of the *Harriet Lane* at all hazards, and, if possible, to destroy the rebel gunboats on Bayou Buffalo. Nothing had been heard from this expedition up to the time the *Illinois* left.

A dispatch from Newbern, N. C., of the 6th instant, reports 4000 rebels at Goldsboro and Kingston.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

The House Committee to whom was referred the question of emancipation, have instructed their chairman to report a bill appropriating $10,000,000 to aid Maryland to emancipate her slaves.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

The following are the particulars of the attack on Galveston, just received:

On the night of the 31st Dec. a reconnoissance was made by Capt. Shreve, with 25 men, which resulted in the discovery of a large rebel cavalry force in the western part of the city. It will be borne in mind that the only Federal force in the city was a detachment of the 42d Massachusetts regiment, which was stationed at the wharf at the eastern end of the city. This information was sent to Col. Burrill, the officer in command, and about the same time the *Harriet Lane* sent up signals announcing the approach of the enemy, both by water and land. Col. Burrill immediately turned out his battalion, numbering less than 300 men, and constructed barricades of barrels, hogsheads and whatever else he could find, across the wharf. He also tore up the planks of the wharf, leaving only a narrow passage for the retreat of the pickets. During the day the Rebels brought light pieces of artillery into the city concealed in loads of hay, and planted them in a warehouse about a quarter of a mile from the wharf, and when the *Harriet Lane* was fairly engaged, opened with these pices on our land force. These guns had been placed so as to obtain an enfilading range on our men, but a skilful change of position and the barricades defeated the design. While the firing was going on, the rebels advanced from their first position, crossed the bridge, and took position in the rear of the town. Our soldiers fought bravely, and for four hours refused to yield to the overpowering forces of the enemy. Twice they were repulsed, notwithstanding their artillery, while our men had none, and notwithstanding their force was ten to our one.

The full light of day came before the fight was at an end. Our little band was standing up against fearful odds, when it was discovered that a white flag was floating from the *Harriet Lane*, and soon after a white flag was displayed from the gunboat *Oswego*. Col. Burrill immediately despatched an adjutant, in this state of affairs, to consult as to the course to pursue. The adjutant proceeded in a small boat, and having completed business was about to return, when the Union troops on the wharf were seen marching off. He saw them go to the street, where they were immediately surrounded. The rebels, in addition to their prisoners, captured 60,000 rifle cartridges, 50,000 picks and 500 shovels.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 16.

Full details of the rebel attack on Springfield, Mo., place our loss at 18 killed and 100 wounded; not one-quarter of the wounded are severely hurt. The rebels killed number 30.

FORT HENRY, Jan. 16.

The steamer *James Means*, which left here last Friday, loaded with commissary and quartermaster's stores for Gen. Dodge's army at Corinth, has returned and reports the rebels encamped in the vicinity of Savannah to the number of 2500. Early on Sunday morning 1600 men arrived at the landing from Corinth, as a guard for the trains. Capt. Means fears that they were attacked and captured before reaching Corinth, as the presence of rebels in that vicinity was entirely unexpected. The rebels had sent for and were receiving artillery for the purpose of blockading the river. He thinks it was only by chance that he got through safe, as the rebels were not expecting an arrival so soon, and were not prepared to attack. The rebel Forest crossed the river near Clifton in his retreat, swimming his horses and conveying his artillery across on flatboats.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.

A dispatch from Gen. Warren, dated Houston, Texas county, 16th inst., says that the enemy are in full retreat toward Arkansas. Marmaduke's rebel force was in the Hartsville fight, between 4000 and 5000 strong. Their loss is 300 killed, wounded and captured. The famous guerrilla, McGould, was killed. The notorious chief, Porter, was badly wounded.

CAIRO, Jan. 16.

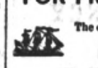
An arrival from below brings the intelligence that the army and navy forces which were denied success at Vicksburg have achieved a brilliant victory at Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, fifty miles above its mouth. That formidable fortification, with all its guns, commissary stores, ammunition and quartermaster's stores, surrendered unconditionally last Saturday afternoon to the forces under Gen. McClernand and Commodore Porter. The victory was complete. We are yet without particulars. The number of prisoners taken is said to be from five to seven thousand. Our loss was from three to five hundred.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.

A letter from Flemingsburg, Ky., dated the 12th, says that a gentleman from Abingdon, Va., five days before, reports that 50,000 Confederate troops passed through that place from Richmond, to reinforce the rebel army in Tennessee. This seems to confirm the telegraphic report from the army of the Potomac, that 55 regiments had been sent from Lee's army into Tennessee. It is doubtful, however, whether they can get through, as Gen. Carter had destroyed the road in Eastern Tennessee before they could reach there.

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

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,
Auditor, &c., Pierce County, W. T.

4:18

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. 8-39: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. 48:1y

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. 3-8:1y

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.

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. 10:8m

Crockery, Glassware, French China.

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

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

$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

San Francisco Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

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

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.

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 LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES! $60.

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

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

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

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, 329 Montgomery st., SAN FRANCISCO.

5-14:tf

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,
422 Battery st, San Francisco.

5-14:3m **Send for a Circular.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents for the Pacific coast,
4-51:3m 416 and 418 Front st; San Francisco.

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,
43:6m No. 211 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. 6-1: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 out

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
Plain, at $50
Cabinets 75
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, ... 90

Do not allow yourself to purchase a Chain Stitch machine, either double or single thread, ALL of which will ravel. All chain stitch machines have a cord on the under side of the fabric, and the work soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.

J. H. DUNNELL,
47 Montgomery street,
12:tf San Francisco.

The Farmer's Corner.

Hogs in the Apple Orchards.—A writer in the *American Agriculturist* says that a neighbor, one John Jacobs, had uncommonly fine apples in his orchard, and gives the following explanation:

I was going by Jacob's orchard last Summer, and I had the curiosity to call and examine for myself. Says I, "Neighbor, what is there in your soil that makes such smooth large apples? They are a third bigger than I can get, and my trees look as well as yours." "The secret is not in the soil," John replied with a twinkle in his eye. "Do you see those grunters there? My pork brings me fifty cents a pound—eight in flesh and the balance in fruit. I began to pasture my orchard ten years ago with hogs, and since then have had no trouble with wormy fruit. Apples, as a general thing, don't fall from the tree unless something is the matter with them. The apple worm and curculio lay their eggs in the fruit, and the apples drop early. The pigs devour the apples, and by September every unsound apple is gone, and I have nothing but fair fruit left. The crop of insects for the next year is destroyed by the pigs. They root around the trees, keep the soil loose, manure the land some, and work over what manure I spread. The apples help the pigs, and the pigs help the apples." I saw John's secret at once, and have profited by it. I never had so few insects as this Spring, and I give the pigs the credit for it. In turning the Orchard into a pasture, put in pigs; not lank pikes with snouts like levers—you might lose trees as well as insects in that case—but well-bred animals, with judicious snouts, who will root in a subdued and Christianlike manner.

No kind of indolence hurts the health more than the modern custom of lying abed too long in the morning. This is the general practice in great towns. The inhabitants of cities seldom rise before eight or nine o'clock; but the morning is undoubtedly the best time for exercise, while the stomach is empty and the body refreshed with sleep. Besides, the morning air braces and strengthens the nerves, and in some measure answers the purposes of a cold bath. Let any one, who has been accustomed to lie in bed till eight or nine o'clock, rise by six or seven, spend a couple of hours in walking, riding or any active diversion without doors, and he will find his spirits cheerful and serene throughout the day, his appetite keen, and his body braced and strengthened. Custom soon renders early rising agreeable, and nothing contributes more to the preservation of health. The inactive are continually complaining of pains, etc. These complaints, which pave the way to many others, are not to be removed by medicine: they can only be cured by a vigorous course of exercise, to which indeed they seldom fail to yield. It consists with observation, that all very old men have been early risers. This is the only circumstance attending longevity to which we never knew an exception.

Autumn or Winter Manuring the Best. The *Country Gentleman* says:—"Nearly all the benefits of Autumn manuring may be secured, where cattle or other animals are kept in stables or warm basements, by drawing out the manure during the comparatively leisure time of winter, and spreading it at once on the lands. The winter rains will give it a thorough washing, and carry the liquid into the soil; but such places must be selected for this purpose as will not favor the accumulation of water into brooks or streams, and thus carry off the manure altogether. Grass lands are much the best for this treatment, by tending to retain the manure. Nothing is better for gardens that are to be enriched for spring crops, than autumn or winter application of manure.

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

Mulching Strawberries.—Strawberries thrive most in the shade; get sweets in the sun. Moisture is a necessity to berries—especially should the ground be kept moist in the bearing season. We have seen this thing tested to our satisfaction.

Mulch will do this, and it will also keep out weeds—two things gained by mulching.

Shade moistens; but it is better to keep moist without shade. Sun and moisture are too grand principles both for ripening and growth, and also for flavor and sweetness. Mulching will aid all this. Who will invent the best method?

Singular Discovery.—A farmer near Barr, the other day, killed a sheep, in the stomach of which were found about twenty balls, varying from two and a half to seven inches in circumference, and hard as wood. The largest was about the size of a cricket-ball. On examination it was found that the balls were composed of wool, closely compressed. The sheep must have eaten the wool, which, proving indigestible, had accumulated in its stomach. The animal was quite healthy, and when killed weighed ninety-six pounds.

At Thourette, in France, the cure, who is now nearly 80 years of age, has always insisted, for the last 30 years, that the parents of every child he baptized should plant a fruit tree of some kind or other. The result is that this commune, which was formerly very unproductive, now presents the appearance of an immense orchard.

How Lager Beer Originated—Many years ago, a shoemaker, in a small town near Bamberg, Germany, sent his apprentice to get a bottle of Bamberg beer (small beer) which was sold at that place; but the boy, not knowing this, went to the city itself. On returning he met an acquaintance who told him that when he would come home his boss would whip him for staying so long. The poor boy was frightened at this, and thought it better not to go home at all, but took his bottle, buried it under a tree, and ran away. He then went among the soldiers, where he distinguished himself, so that in a short time he became an officer. When one day his regiment was quartered in the small town, the officer thought it proper to pay a visit to his old boss, but not before he had got the bottle of beer which he had buried some years before under the tree. When he entered he said "Well, sir, here I bring you your bottle of Bamberg beer that you sent me for." The shoemaker, not knowing what this meant, was told by the officer all about it. The bottle was then opened, and the beer found to be of a superior quality. When this fact was known, some of the brewers built deep vaults, and put theirs in, and called this, after it had lain some time, lager, which means nothing more than lying. The officer afterwards married the daughter of the shoemaker, and drank a good deal of lager, receiving in that occupation the assistance of his father-in-law.

There are man-eaters among the hyenas, and these bomnivorous animals are greatly dreaded, on account of the exceeding stealthiness and craft with which they achieve their object. They very seldom endeavor to destroy the adult men and women, but limit their attacks to the young and defenseless children. On dark nights, the hyena is greatly to be feared, for he can be guided to his prey by the light of the nocturnal fires, which do not daunt an animal that is possessed by this fearful spirit of destructiveness, and at the same time can make his cautious approach unseen. As the family are lying at night, buried in sleep, the hyena prowls round the enclosure, and on finding a weak spot, the animal pushes aside the wattle-bands of which the fence is made, and quietly creeps through the breach. Between the human inhabitants and the fence the cattle are picketed by night, and would form an easy prey to the hyena, if he chose to attack them. But he slips cautiously amid the sleeping beasts, and makes his way to the spot where lies a young child wrapped in deep slumber. Employing the same silent caution, the hyena silently withdraws the sleeping child from the protecting cloak of its mother, and makes its escape with its prey before it can be intercepted. With such marvellous caution does this animal act, that it has often been known to remove an infant from the house without giving the alarm.

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 expulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally purifying the whole system, neutralizing all depraved humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in union 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 seems like 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 some of the Pills sightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of [illegible], and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

Indiscretion of Youth.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all around the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same. The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighborhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

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

Bad Legs	Chiego-foot	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
Bite of Moschetoes 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,
3:20 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:

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Harper's Monthly Magazine	$4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	4 00
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Bankers' Magazine	6 00
Le Bon Ton	6 00
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Turf Register (yearly)	2 00
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Water Cure Journal	2 50
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.. .. Dispatch	4 00
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.. Weekly Times	10 00
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.. .. Spirit of the Times	5 00
.. .. Monitor	5 00
.. .. California Farmer	5 00
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Sacramento .. Union	5 00
Cal. Magazine and Mountaineer, monthly	3 00
Hesperian Magazine	4 00
San Francisco Voice of Mexico, Spanish	10 00
.. Echo del Pacifico, do.	10 00
.. Cronica Italiana, Italian	5 00
.. Echo du Pacifique, French	10 00
.. La Ruche Literaire, do.	5 00

Also—Puget Sound Herald and other journals published on the Pacific coast.

☞ Subscriptions received for all the San Francisco Dailies at publishers' prices.

Any Newspaper, Magazine or Review not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Orders for Books, Music, Fancy Articles, &c., filled promptly at the lowest market rates.

Enclose stamp in all letters of inquiry to pay return postage. Postage stamps, new issue, received for remittances at par. Postage stamps, old issue, taken at 20 cents on the dollar.

Subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

Address J. W. SULLIVAN,
News Agent, San Francisco.

Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s

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BRITISH REVIEWS

AND

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

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3. **The North British Review,** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review,** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,** (Tory.)

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

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

Terms:

For any one of the Four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, " "	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, " "	7 00
For all four of the Reviews, " "	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, " "	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review, " "	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, " "	7 00
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