PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

VOL. V. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1863. NO. 35.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

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Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20 1862. 47tf

The Volunteer's Mother.

He is my boy—my only boy—
His father died long years gone by,
And little have I known of joy
But gazing on his dark blue eye:
'Tis lighted now with higher glow,
His country calls him—let him go!

He never grieved me; tender, kind,
Strong, loving, full of hope and grace;
My life was in his own entwined,
My heart but mirrored back his face:
With stern resolve he seeks the foe,
His country calls him—let him go!

How often have I sat beside
Him sleeping; clustering round his head
Those rich brown locks, my pride, my pride,
And now the earth must be his bed.
'Tis wrong to grieve for this, I know;
His country calls him—let him go!

Ah! in how many hearts this strife
Is waged in prayers, by prayer is won;
There is the sword, the fire, the knife,
And for the sacrifice—our son!
'Twould kill me if he fell; but no!
His country calls him—let him go!

For God, who gave us land so bleak,
Would have us guard it, heart and home—
Give up the best at such behest;
The gulf was closed in heathen Rome
With one young warrior—weal or woe,
His country calls him—he must go!

The Poetry of Plowing.

Clear the brown path to meet the coulter's gleam!
Lo! on he comes, behind his smoking team,
With toil's bright dew-drops on his sunburnt brow,
The lord of earth, the hero of the plow!
First in the field before the reddening sun,
Last in the shadows when the day is done.
Line after line, along the burning sod,
Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod;
Still where he treads the stubborn clods divide,
The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide;
Matted and dense the tangled turf upheaves,
Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfield cleaves;
Up to the steep hill-side, where the laboring train
Stands the long track that scores the level plain;
Through the moist valley, clogged with oozing clay
The patient convoy breaks its destined way;
At every turn the loosening chains resound,
The swinging plowshare circles glistening round,
Till the wide field one billowy waste appears,
And wearied hands unbind the panting steers.

Learning, with virtue, is better than houses and lands.

As a proof of the hardness of the times, there is a man in Ohio who kills only half of a pig at a time.

When a Tennessee girl is kissed, she exclaims: "Now put that right back where you took it from!"

It is to be feared that many a woman tears her hair ostentatiously at her husband's death, after having torn his much worse in his lifetime.

A small town—A place where there are many tongues to talk and few heads to think. This is Victor Hugo's latest, and, we think, the best definition of a small town.

A physician, speaking of the frail constitutions of the women of the present day, remarked that we ought to take good care of the grandmothers, because we shall never get any more.

Wanted—A thin man, who is used to the business of collecting, to crawl through keyholes and find debtors who are "never at home." Salary: nothing the first year, to be doubled each year after.

The clergyman in a certain town, as the custom is, having published the banns of matrimony between two persons, was followed by the clerk reading the hymn beginning with these words,

"Mistaken souls, who dream of heaven."

"I am surprised that you should leave me, Patrick," said the Widow Pinchem to an ex-boarder, "when I sat as good a table as any in town."

"Och, ma'am, and your table may be good enough, but niver a dacent bit do you put upon it, sure."

In St. Giles's, the following notice was lately posted in the window of a lodging house:

"Hay, sack and flour to let, chickens and carrot."

The purport of the notice was, "a second floor to let, kitchen and garret."

At a young ladies' seminary, a few days since, during an examination in history, one of the pupils was asked:

"Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?"

"No," was the prompt reply; "he was excommunicated by a bull."

A sore-footed pedestrian, traveling in Ireland, met an Irishman and asked him rather roughly why the miles were so plaguey long. The Hibernian replied:

"Ye see, yer honor, the roads are not in good condition, so we give a very good measure."

"What business does your husband follow?" asked a person who was engaged in noting the occupation of our citizens, lately, of a female.

"Why, sir," she replied, "he follows drinking rum."

The canvasser at once entered opposite his name *gentleman*.

An Irishman slipped up and came down thump upon his back, on the ice, which stopped his breath a minute or two, besides bruising his head considerably. Recovering, he jumped up, threw himself into a fighting attitude, shook his fist at the ice as if about to take summary vengeance upon the slippery substance, and then with violent gesture and threatening voice exclaimed;

"Faith, and ye'll sweat for this before June, sure!"

Peter Pindar presented Madame Mara with one of his songs, which he afterwards sold to a publisher. Madame, who liked money, also sold the song, and the two publishers threatened a suit. Mara, meeting the doctor, said:

"What is to be done? Can't you say you were intoxicated when you sold it?"

"Cannot you say the same of yourself?" replied the satirist. "One story would be believed as soon as the other."

"Sam," said a minister to his man-of-all-work, "you must bottle the cask of whisky this forenoon; but as the vapor from the whisky may be injurious, take a glass of it before you begin, to prevent intoxication."

Now Sam was an old soldier, and never was in better spirits than when bottling whisky; and having received from his master a special license to taste, went to work most heartily. Some hours after, the minister visited the cellar to inspect progress, and was horrified to find Sam lying his full length on the floor, unconscious of all around.

"O, Sam!" said the minister, "you have not taken my advice, and you see the consequence. Rise, Sam, and take a glass yet; it may restore you."

Sam, nothing loth, took the glass from the minister's hand, and having emptied it, said: "O, sir, this is the thirteenth glass I've ta'en, but I'm nae better."

The Charcoal-Burner of Rouen.

Not many miles from the city of Rouen, in France, is located a wild and dense forest. This wood is chiefly inhabited by charcoal-burners, and many are the dark legends in which they figure. Of course the tales are exaggerated, and in most cases have no foundation at all.

During the year 1833, however, several travelers, whose way lay through this forest, mysteriously disappeared. The whole place was scoured, and the inhabitants rigorously examined, but no clue was obtained, and they were dismissed. For several months after this no travelers were missed, and finally the public excitement was allayed. It is at this time that the incidents related in this sketch occurred.

It was a fine morning in early autumn, and the woods presented a beautiful appearance. The birds were gaily singing, and the rays of an afternoon sun were gilding the tree tops. In the very heart of the forest, surrounded by heaps of smoking earth, stood one of those burners. He was a splendid specimen of a man, so far as physical proportions are concerned; fully six feet in hight, and stout in proportion. His broad shoulders might have contained the strength of a Hercules. His head was large, and covered with a shaggy mass of hair, and his features were decidedly repulsive. His eyes were small and nearly covered with bushy eyebrows. He had, altogether, a cruel and malevolent appearance.

As we introduce him to the reader, he was leaning upon a large axe, apparently in a listening position. The road ran by the place where he was standing, but he could not see far along it on account of a sudden turn a little distance from him. The clatter of a horse's hoofs, however, could be plainly heard, and in a few minutes horse and rider came in sight. The new comer was a small and active-looking man, and, from his dress, appeared to be a gentleman well off. His eyes were unusually keen and searching, and were bent upon the charcoal-burner in such a manner that the latter quailed under them.

"A fair day, my good man," said the horseman, in the easy manner of one speaking to an inferior.

"Excellent, Monsieur, for one of my trade. I love not the boiling suns of summer, nor yet the bleak winds of winter."

"Since you are so nicely suited, I suppose you are what so few are in this world—happy."

"You say truly, Monsieur; few, few indeed are truly happy. There is no happiness without contentment."

"And are you not contented?"

"At times I think I am; but when I see the nobleman riding by in his coach and four, rolling in riches, with servants to obey his every wish, and I have to toil hard for my daily bread, I cannot help thinking that God is sometimes unjust."

"And do you never think of appropriating any of these superfluous riches to yourself?"

"What does Monsieur mean? I trust that no thought of disobeying alike the laws of God and man ever enter into my mind."

"I mean nothing; it was merely an idle question. But I did not stop to talk thus, but to ask the way to P. It is getting late, and I must be on the move."

"If Monsieur is in a hurry, I can direct him to P. in about half the time."

"I shall be much obliged to you, my friend."

"This lane begins very near my home, which is about half a mile further on. You had better stop there, as my wife can point it out to you."

"I will do so. Here is a reward," said the horseman, offering him a piece of gold.

The other drew back and refused to take it, alleging he had done nothing to deserve it. The horseman then put spurs to his horse and rode away, a bend in the road soon hiding him from sight. Having ridden on until he imagined that his horse's hoofs could not be heard by the charcoal-burner, should the latter be listening, he dismounted and silently retraced his steps. He arrived at the place where he had left his friend, the charcoal-burner, but the latter was not to be seen. The stranger hastened back to his horse and remounted.

"It is as I expected," he muttered. "This road makes a large bend here, and by cutting across he can reach his hut before me. I care little, though, as I am forearmed. We shall see who'll come out first. I comprehend why he refused my gold piece; he considers it as his own, and he thinks he may as well take all together; but I must hurry on and finish this business before nightfall."

So saying, he put spurs to his horse and rode on. Ten minutes' sharp riding brought the charcoal-burner's hut in view. As he first caught sight of it, he thought he detected a man's face pressed against one of the windows. Of this, however, he could not be certain; as the face, if such it was, instantly disappeared. At the sound of his horse's hoofs, an old woman appeared in the doorway, and, gazing curiously at him, waited till he rode up. The horseman could not help thinking that the woman was a most fitting companion for the man. The expression of her countenance was even more villainous. The stranger, however, did not stop to criticise her appearance, but courteously saluted her, saying:

"I believe, madam, that you are the wife of the charcoal-burner whom I met up the road."

The woman replied in the affirmative.

"Then I will tell you that I am bound for P., which I wish to reach before nightfall. He told me of a lane which was much shorter than the regular road, which, he said, you could point out to me."

"Certainly. If this is all Monsieur wishes, he is easily satisfied. You may see, a little way up, that large tree which towers above the rest. Just beyond that large rock, and the lane enters the road on the other side of it. As it is very narrow and grown up with bushes, you would hardly notice it. But with these directions you can hardly fail."

"Never you fear; I shall not miss the road."

"Is that all Monsieur wishes?"

"I believe so; but stop a minute. I offered your husband a piece of gold, but he refused to take it. Perhaps you will be more sensible."

The old woman greedily took the proffered coin, saying:

"Pierre is too sensitive. We might both starve before he would take a cent."

"I see you differ from him a little," replied the horseman, laughing. He then put spurs to his horse and rode on. In a few minutes he reached the large rock alluded to, and could then perceive the entrance to a narrow lane, artfully concealed by bushes. He soon made his way through them, and, when once in the lane, found it a little wider than he expected. It also seemed free from bushes as he proceeded. He stopped a moment to examine the priming of his pistol, muttering:

"My worthy friends are rather sharp. They do not do their murdering in the open road, where spilled blood might lead to their detection, but inveigle the unfortunate traveler into a dark lane, where he may be safely put out of the way, and none be the wiser for it. At any rate, I am fully prepared for them, and they will not put me out of the way without a struggle."

Having seen that his arms were ready for use, he rode slowly forward, keeping a careful watch on each side of the road, that he might not be surprised. As long as the woods kept open as they were, he had no fear, as there were no good hiding places for a man. Ere long the woods began to get thicker and more sombre. Little hillocks, covered with bushes, became frequent, until at last they became a long range skirting each side of the road. The horseman felt that the time which was to try him was near at hand, and he dropped the reins until his hand covered a holster pistol, which he firmly grasped in such a manner as a person would not notice, and he assumed an air of carelessness, though his watch was now keener than ever. At length he came to a place which he felt contained his enemy. Nature seemed to have adapted this place for the purpose of concealment. The rocks which skirted the road at this place were about breast high, and so perpendicular as to have the appearance of a wall; they were covered with a growth of bushes so thick as to be nearly impervious. The tall trees on each side of the road twined their tops together, forming a natural roof of leaves and branches, and rendering the place as dark and dismal as midnight.

It was a scene sufficient to appal the stoutest heart; but the horseman, although he knew that the next moment might be his last, rode forward with an air as careless as he might have worn had he been traveling the streets of a populous city. His hand still grasped the butt of a pistol, and his keen eyes still searched each covert. Suddenly a pistol shot rung out upon the air, and his hat fell to the ground, with a bullet hole through it not more than an inch above where his head had been. Instantly turning in the direction of the sound, he beheld a slight wreath of smoke curling up from behind a bush, and, without a moment's hesitation, he levelled his pistol and fired. The aim was terribly fatal. A wild shriek was heard, and the next moment there sprang from behind the tree, not the charcoal-burner, as he had expected, but his wife. The blood flowed copiously from her forehead, and presented a horrible spectacle. She tottered to the edge of the wall of rocks, and fell into the road a corpse.

"Had I known that it was a woman," the horseman muttered, "I never would have fired. But it is too late to moralize. What can have become of my friend the charcoal-burner?"

As he spoke, he turned round quickly and encountered the object of his thoughts. It was lucky for him that he was so quick. The charcoal-burner held a gleaming knife in his hand, already uplifted to strike. While the horseman's attention had been engaged by the tragical end of the woman, he had silently crept up behind him, and the would-be assassin sprang forward, making a desperate pass at his breast. The horseman still held the discharged pistol in his hand, and with its long barrel managed to parry the blow.

He then buried his spurs deep into the horse's sides, and the goaded beast sprang forward so violently as to dash the charcoal-burner to the ground, and leaped completely over him, dashing the knife from his hand and leaving him stunned in the middle of the road. The horseman turned instantly, and, drawing the remaining pistol from his holster, waited for the other to rise. The latter staggered to his feet, and, leaning against the rocks on the side of the road, gazed sullenly and revengefully on his conqueror. Thus the strange couple regarded each other for some time, until at last the horseman broke the silence:

"So, my friend," he said, "your career is ended at last."

"Yes, curse you! I'd rend you asunder, too, if"——

"You dared, I presume," put in the stranger. "I doubt not your good intentions, and can only thank heaven that you have not a power proportionate to your will; but I am doubly thankful that I have been the means of ridding the earth of such a monster. I presume you can give a pretty good account of these mysterious disappearances of travelers?"

"Aye, that I can. You are the first richly freighted traveler who has entered that lane and escaped the bullet or the knife."

"Pshaw! do you take me for one of those simpletons whose purses are better filled than their heads?"

"No!" exclaimed the other, with sudden energy. "I know better. From the very first moment you seemed to have read my very intention, and you must have been sent expressly to entrap me. In other words, you are a detective in disguise. Well, you have come out best, but you have played a desperate part. Few would have escaped as you have, for my wife was a good shot. But you seemed from the first to be fortune's favorite."

"I certainly had a narrow escape," remarked the other, pointing to the bullet hole in his hat. "But it is not the first time that fortune has proved friendly to me."

"Well, who are you?" at length demanded the other.

"My name is Vidocq."

"Great heavens! the Parisian detective! I might have known that it would be all up with me when you were pitted against me."

"Yes; business at the metropolis being rather dull, and having heard some rumors of your doings, I thought I would take a trip out here, if only for the good of my health. But it is growing late, and you must be moving."

"Where must I go?"

"To the gallows, in the end," was the cool reply; "but at present to the jail at P."

"To the gallows!" returned the other, fiercely "Never! any death but that."

The detective leveled his pistol at the head of the coal-burner, and exclaimed:

"You shall have a bullet through your head, if you prefer it."

The other ducked his head in expectation of the shot, and then made a desperate spring at the detective. The latter, however, was in no hurry to fire, and coolly awaited the other's attack. The charcoal-burner grasped the reins with his left hand, and with his right attempted to grasp the pistol. The detective, however, caught his right hand with his own left, and holding it up with an iron grasp, passed his right hand under, until his pistol pressed against the other's forehead, when he fired. The other instantly relaxed his hold, and, with a terrible cry, fell back a corpse.

Vidocq, having accomplished the purpose of his visit, did not delay his return to Paris; but, having explained the affair to the proper authorities at P., he departed.

And thus was the earth rid of two as great monsters in human form as ever lived.

"Father, it tells here about illuminated manuscripts—what were they lighted with?"

"With the light of other days, sonny," answered the father.

A country doctor announces that he has changed his residence to the neighborhood of the churchyard, which he hopes may prove a convenience to his numerous patients.

A Rural Adventure.

"Oh, had you ever a cousin, Tom?
Did your cousin happen to sing?
We have sisters all, by the dozen, Tom,
But a cousin's a different thing."

Certainly it is! Yes, I have a cousin—and my name isn't Tom, either; though brother Ned always declared it ought to have been—the scamp! Yes, I have a cousin, and the wildest, merriest, most witching little elf that ever created a commotion in masculine-dom, is that same Cousin Jenny. Sing? doesn't she though! Her rich, clear voice used to float through the lofty rooms and grand old halls of Linden Dell, till old Aunt Chloe, knitting in the sunshine of the kitchen doorway, would wipe the tears from her dim eyes, saying,

"Dat ar blessed chile's voice allers 'minds me of a whole flock o' angels—'pears like I can jes hear dar wings a rustlein'—it's so sweet."

Heigho! Linden Dell has changed since then—the sunlight streaming at the kitchen door today falls on Aunt Chloe's vacant chair, for the knitting is finished at last, and the old hands are folded. Jenny is gone, too—neither lost nor strayed, but stolen—and this was the way of it:

"Look here, Lell!" exclaimed Jenny, as she danced into my room one day last summer.

"Well, my dear, I'm looking."

"I came to ask you to go to the country with me next week."

"But, Jenny——"

"There, now! you needn't say no. It will only be so much breath wasted, for I am fully determined to go myself, and equally determined that you shall go with me—so just be quiet and listen to reason."

"You are slightly dictatorial, Miss Jenny."

"Precisely; I always was, my darling," was the cool retort. "You, see," she continued, "I'm tired of brick and mortar—and you ought to be, if you are not—and I know such a dear, old fashioned farm-house, some ten miles from here—a perfect 'horspital with chickings in it;' and Aunt Dolly—she's father's cousin, you know, but I always call her aunt—is a capital hostess. Such splendid times as we will have, Lell!—hunting eggs, going berrying, wading in the brook, and riding on the hay cart; and then, last, but not least, we can have the blessed privilege of wearing our morning wrappers until noon, if we like, for there isn't a masculine about the establishment, save Uncle Ike, and Joe."

"And who is Joe?" I asked.

"Bless me, what a question! And have you lived to the mature age of—' oh, no, I never mentioned 'em'—without knowing who Joe is! Really you ought to go to the country. Well, then Joe is a tow-headed youth, somewhere between fifteen and twenty; tall enough for a bean pole, and thick accordin', with a freckled face and greenish grey eyes, which always look as if he was very much amused or dreadfully frightened, and hadn't quite made up his mind which. Then Joe had a mouth which he always wears in such a lengthy smile that it looks as if he was using it for a tape line, to measure from one ear to the other, with a view to calculate how many whiskers he will have to raise when he gets old enough to raise any. Moreover, Joe wears pockets and his hands inside of them; sports muddy boots, and has an unaccountable faculty of hearing everything you don't want him to hear, and of never saying anything unless he has something particular to say, and then he says 'Golly!' When I get tired of studying human nature, I always study Joe."

"It must be interesting."

"Intensely; but now answer my question—to go or not to go? Will you or will you not?"

"Well—perhaps—I'll see about it."

"Which, being translated into polite English, means, 'Certainly, with the greatest of pleasure!' So pack up your fixin's; and don't take that provoking embroidery along, there's a darling!" and she tripped out of the room and down the stairs, singing.

Well, we went, of course; for Jenny always does as she pleases, and manages to make every one else do so, too.

Firstly, we started. Secondly, we proceeded. Thirdly, we arrived there, which is the sum total of that journey and every other; so where's the use of particularising? It rained, to be sure; but that is such a common occurrence that it is scarcely worth mentioning. I have long since come to consider myself a second Peter Rugg, and if you don't know who he is, reader mine, "just ask somebody, and find out the way I did," as the old teacher used to tell his pupils, when they came to him for information.

Well, we arrived, and were warmly welcomed by the kind, motherly Aunt Polly, who, despite our protestations that we were not hungry, insisted upon our having a "little bite o' sumthin' to eat," declaring that it would "make us feel better," and talking busily while we were partaking of the same. We gave satisfactory accounts of the health of "the folks at home," and were informed in return that she was "putty middlin'. Isaac did have a tetch of the rheumatix, but he was tol'able smart agin now, and Joe was growed up e'en a most as tall as his father."

"And is he still at home?" Jenny asked.

"Law, yes. I thought I seen him go by the winder a minit ago. Shouldn't wonder if he'd heerd you was here, and slipped up stairs the back way, to fix up. He's dreffal shy of the gals, 'specially when he hain't got his meetin' close on."

Then she recounted the death of the black cow, that she "sot such a store by"—told us how many sheep they had—how many potatoes they had planted, and how her "double poppies" were flourishing.

"Yes, I'm rite glad you've come," she said, after a while, going back to her starting point, "for it's kinder lonesome here—jest your Uncle Isaac, Joe and me—though Mr. Hunt he's here now."

"Mr. who?" asked Jenny, looking up in surprise.

"Mr. Hunt, the schoolmaster—teaches over the hill, and in the little red school house. He's boardin' here now, an' a real nice young man he is, too; all the gals round here air nigh about crazy arter him."

Jenny cast a rueful, side-long glance at me, and changed the subject.

"Well, aunty, in which room shall we locate ourselves?" she asked, after we had refreshed our inner woman with the viands aforementioned.

"Oh, any on 'em you like, except the schoolmaster's," was the reply.

"Bother take the schoolmaster!" muttered Jenny, *sotto voce*, as we ascended the stairs. "That must be his room," she continued, as we passed an open door, through which was revealed a table covered with books. "He has placed his whole stock in the show window, like some merchants not a thousand miles from where we came from."

"Well, then, let's deposit ourselves and our baggage here," said I, as, opening the next door, we entered a pleasant comfortable room, with a neat rag carpet upon the floor, and a high, old-fashioned bed in one corner.

"Agreed, *ma belle*. Isn't it provoking, though, that he should happen to be boarding here just at this particular time? It will spoil all our fun."

"Possibly—possibly not."

"That's just like you now, so provokingly cool!" and she glanced indignantly toward the rocking-chair, in which I had seated myself and sat composedly rocking to and fro.

"Why, for anything we know, he may be very agreeable and entertaining."

"Entertaining, indeed! Some conceited young collegian, come out here to astonish the natives with his 'larnin',' or else a green country specimen, who wears his hands in his pockets and blushes."

"Wonder if he wears green glasses?" said I.

"No doubt of it. And then he will make use of long words, and quote Shakespeare, and Latin. I'll tell you, Lell, I've a notion to take a desperate interest in his school—ask him the names of all his scholars—how many are in their 'a-b abs,' and how many have got as far as 'baker.'"

"Yes, and he will favor you with his whole stock of experience, and tell you how, through much tribulation, he has at last taught them all to 'make their manners' and keep their noses clean."

"Exactly! whereupon I shall look sympathetic and quote 'How sweet the task, to guide the infant mind,' etc., etc. On the whole I think it will be charming—almost as interesting as the original programme. I mean to visit the school, too."

"Better not become too deeply interested, or he may ask you to share his 'high and holy' mission with him and become Mrs. Schoolmarm."

"Ugh! what an idea!" and Jenny sprang up in horror. "I wonder who pretends to be the owner of this apartment?" said she, glancing around the room.

"I should say it was a kind of lumber room for everybody to hang their Sunday-go-to-meetin's in, judging from the quantity of things strung up here."

"Hail Columbia! here's something beautiful!" she exclaimed, taking down an old-fashioned blue coat with brass buttons.

"Joe's—I'll wager a sixpence! this is what he makes himself irresistible with when he goes courtin'. Wonder if it would be becoming to my style of beauty?" she added, drawing it on.

"Your crinoline spoils the set of it."

"That's of no consequence; I'm above such minor considerations. Just wait 'till I fasten on this immaculate dicky—there now! Here's a collar, too, a regular stand up—ain't I bewitching though!" she added, after she had adjusted the last named article and perched an old black hat on the back of her head.

I leaned back in my chair and laughed—"such a picture as you are, Jenny!"

"Sublime, ain't I? Shouldn't wonder if I looked almost as nice as the 'schoolmaster' himself. Haven't I a kind of 'don't come near us, we're so grandus air? Hark! what's that?"

"Somebody coming up the stairs."

"It's a man's step, too. I guess it is uncle Ike. What if he should come in here? Oh, Lell! what shall I do?"

"Run into the closet," I suggested.

She rushed toward it and tried to enter, but the door positively refused to open.

"Oh dear! how this door sticks!" she exclaimed with another vigorous pull at it.

Nearer and nearer the steps sounded along the passage, and a hand touched the latch. Jenny made a sudden spring toward the bed and disappeared under it just as the door opened to admit—not uncle Ike, but a young and handsome stranger—a fact I had scarcely time to notice before a sudden bump and a simultaneous "Good gracious!" and "Oh Golly!" echoed from under the bed, and Jenny emerged almost as suddenly as she had vanished, while Joe's tow head was slowly pushed out from the other side.

Jenny gave one hurried glance, first at me, then toward Joe, and made a rush for the door; but unluckily her foot caught in her dress—she stumbled and fell—not upon the floor, but into "the schoolmaster's" arms—with such force that before that gentleman had time to consider the impropriety of the performance, he found himself seated on the floor with the young lady in his lap. Joe's spasmodic "Oh Golly!" and Jenny's frightened "Oh Lell! Lell!" as she sprang to her feet and dashed out of the room, baffle description.

I followed, while uproarious peals of laughter sounded behind us. We bounded across the hall into another room, and closing the door after us, I threw myself upon the carpet and gave way to my repressed mirth. Jenny looked at me a moment, almost in indignation, and then, as her sense of the ludicrous overcame all other feelings, she threw herself upon the carpet beside me, and laughed till the room rang.

"Oh, Lell!" she gasped between her bursts of merriment, "just to think of Joe's being under there! I went under in such a hurry that I didn't see him until I bumped my head against his, and he rolled over and screamed, 'Oh, golly!'"

"Oh! oh!" and we both laughed again till our sides ached.

We had taken possession of the "schoolmaster's room," after all, which was Joe's, too, by the way, and that unlucky individual had indeed "slipped up stairs the back way to fix up," when our sudden arrival at the door, before his toilet was completed, had obliged him to seek shelter under the bed, where he had been a delightful witness of the performance, which he did not fail to relate with various additions, and poor Jenny was subjected to a perfect storm of jokes and laughter from all sides.

Whether she considered her falling into Mr. Richard Hunt's arms as a not-to-be-disregarded omen that they were thenceforth to be her resting place, or whether the sight of his laughing brown eyes, instead of the green spectacles she had expected, captivated her, I cannot say, but they fell into the habit of taking long walks together and of conversing in a low tone; it might have been his mission, and then again it might not; any way, there was a wedding at Linden Dell last Christmas, and Cousin Jenny was Jenny Grey no longer.

I stood in Mrs. Hunt's pleasant sitting-room this morning, looking over a volume of poems. A sudden thought struck me.

"Jenny," said I, "did you ever repeat your favorite poem to Dick, "How sweet the task to guide the infant mind?"

Dick looked up from his papers (he's a lawyer by profession) and laughed, and Jenny—well, she turned from the window, out of which she was gazing, and politely answered.

"Yes, it is a beautiful day, my dear!"

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

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

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

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

L. P. FISHER,

629 Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE STEAMER RANGER.—This little steamer, or what remains of her, has been purchased by Mr. John Swan, well known as a pioneer resident of the Territory, and latterly a logger. She has been for some weeks lying on the beach between upper and lower Steilacoom, divested of everything movable; the late owner having removed the furniture, etc., to prevent them falling into the hands of thieving Indians or others. Mr. Swan has been employed with a gang of men in getting her in a condition to steam down to Port Madison, where the engine will be taken out, repaired, and placed in a new hull, for which he has already contracted. The new steamer will be sixty feet long, with five feet hold; and will cost, including the sum paid for the *Ranger*, nearly three thousand dollars. It is the intention of Mr. Swan to ply her on the rivers emptying into the Sound, freighting farm produce to market. In this business she will prove very useful to many farmers, and, we doubt not, profitable to her enterprising owner, to whom we wish every success.

WINTER RETURNED.—In common with most of our citizens, we were flattering ourselves, a week or two ago, that we had seen the last of the present winter. The time for spring weather had come, and with it came the usual favorable indications; but it was not to be. At an early hour on Friday morning last, snow commenced falling thick and fast, and continued to fall with slight interruptions throughout the day. Since then it has snowed at intervals every day except Monday; but, owing to the temperature moderating at times, added to short periods of sunshine, it has not attained a depth of more than four or five inches anywhere in this vicinity. Storms of short duration continue to the time of going to press.

THE THAMES AGAIN.—The rumored attempt of the Secessionists to get possession of the steamer *Thames*, alluded to in this journal two weeks ago, has excited a controversy between the two Victoria papers. The *Chronicle* insists that the attempt was made in all seriousness, as stated by us, but failed for want of funds; the *Colonist* denies that the steamer was wanted for a pirate, but says it was designed to place her in the trade between San Francisco and Mexican ports on the Pacific. According to the last named journal, the price demanded for the steamer was $50,000, only half of which sum was offered. The *Chronicle* says the parties who wanted her had designs upon the Panama steamers, one of which, with its million or more of treasure, would have satisfied their cupidity.

QUICK TIME.—From the *Commercial Advertiser*, published at Honolulu, we learn that telegraphic dispatches dated Washington, December 3d, 12 M., were delivered at Honolulu from the clipper ship *Cyclone*, while passing the port, at 8 A.M. of 16th December, making the through time—*i. e.* from Washington to Honolulu—only 12 days and 20 hours—the shortest on record. Among other important news received was the President's Message, which was read in full, in Honolulu, 14 days after its delivery in Washington! Not a few of the present resident's of the Islands remember when it took as many months to get news from Washington.

THE PIRATE'S DOINGS.—The cargo of the ship *T. B. Wales*, destroyed by the *Alabama*, was valued at $150,000. About $100,000 was insured, including war risk, in Boston, and the balance in New York. On 11th December—a few hours before the news of her destruction reached New York—the owners, in expectation of her arrival, offered her to a Committee of the Boston Board of Trade to gratuitously convey a cargo of provisions from Boston to the suffering poor in England. This is a loss to the starving people of England for which Englishmen are accountable.

HARD UPON CONTRACTORS.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says the depreciation of U. S. Treasury notes, in connection with the law making them a legal tender, has operated very disastrously upon contractors. One contractor is said to have already lost $8000 by the unsettled state of the currency, and many others are seriously embarrassed in consequence.

AN OLD FRIEND.—A private letter from Geo. Gibbs, Esq., so favorably known as a pioneer resident of this county, informs us that he will soon again return to the old stamping ground. He is still employed on his branch of the service connected with the Boundary survey. His return will be hailed with pleasure by all who know him.

RESUMED BUSINESS.—By reference to our advertising column, it will be seen that Capt. E. S. Fowler has resumed business at Port Townsend. He has bought the materials and business of J. F. Blumberg, and added the ship bread and cracker trade to that of groceries, etc.

PLAGIARISM.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

NEEAH BAY, W. T., Dec. 22d, 1862.

I accidentally saw, a few days since, a copy of the first number of a new magazine published in San Francisco, called the *North Pacific Review*, containing among other articles one entitled *Historical Recreations*, which gives an account of the early history of this Territory and Oregon. The article is compiled partly from Greenhow's Oregon and California, partly from my published work, "The Northwest Coast," and a large portion taken bodily from a lecture delivered by me in Port Townsend, Jan. 9th, 1860, and published by you, in the *Puget Sound Herald*, Feb. 10th, 1860. No credit is given by the compiler of the article in the *Review* to any of the authorities he quotes.

Now, although it is gratifying to me to have the correctness of my historical writings thus tacitly admitted and vouched for, it does not seem right to let such wholesale plagiarism go unnoticed. Simple justice certainly would suggest the propriety of mentioning at least the paper in which so large a portion of the article was first published, even if it was the desire to ignore the author.

If you have a copy of the number of the *Review* I allude to, (Vol. 1, No. 1, Oct. 1862) and will compare it with your issue of the 10th of February, 1860, you will see that my statement is correct.

Since my return to this Territory, in 1859, I have spent much time in collecting historical and other information, a portion of which I have had published at various times in the California papers and the Territorial press. I have thus given opportunity for any misstatements or inaccuracies to be corrected, for, as it is my purpose at some future period to publish in a more elaborate form, I desire to have such a work as free from errors as possible; at the same time, I shall be sorry to be obliged to prove the authorship of my own writings, which I should have to do, if I allowed the plagiarism I have alluded to to pass unnoticed, or else appear a plagiarist myself by making use of my own composition, which has been republished in the Reviews of the day without due credit.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES G. SWAN.

The above communication was just forty-eight days on the journey from Neeah Bay to Steilacoom. This will serve as an explanation of the old date it bears. Though we have seen repeated notices in our exchanges of the *North Pacific Review*, we have yet to see the first number of the magazine itself; hence the plagiarism alluded to would probably never have come to our knowledge, but for the detection by Mr. Swan of the appropriation not only of the fruits of his labors, but also of the labors of others.

Few men have labored more deligently than Jas. G. Swan to obtain the materials for a history or a lecture, and as a historian and a lecturer he enjoys an excellent reputation. On the prosecution of these works he has bestowed much time and earnest study; they are his property, and their adoption by another, without credit, is nothing short of theft. Mr. Swan is a pioneer settler of this Territory, and has made it his permanent home. Whatever of talent he may possess, therefore, (and we have in this plagiarism an acknowledgment that his literary efforts are not without merit) justly belongs to Washington Territory, and we cannot consent without a protest to others appropriating it in the manner charged.

The mere fact of the lecture alluded to appearing originally in our columns, we do not claim as a merit for our journal, and should not feel disposed to find fault with the plagiarist for failing to state whence he obtained it; but he should know that he has no right thus to withhold from another the credit which is justly due. If the works of Mr. Swan or any other writer are worth extracting from, they are worth crediting to the author. The *North Pacific Review* will gain but little credit for talent if this course is persevered in. The fraud will invariably be detected, and thenceforth everything purporting to be original will be looked on with suspicion.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.—By the last mail we received four photographic views of scenes at the seat of war, from the house of H. H. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. The character of these views, of course, is such as to make them valuable to those who feel an interest in the scenes represented; their truthfulness, unlike that of the illustrations in the pictorial papers, being above suspicion. These views are executed by Brady, the most celebrated of all the artists in this line. One exhibits water battery and magazine in front of Yorktown; another, Confederate water battery near Yorktown; another, rear view of old frame house, orchard and well at Seven Pines, near the scene of Fair Oaks battle; and the last, view of battery No. 1, at Farnhold's House, York River. Several hundred of these views have been taken, representing all the scenes worthy of note in the existing bloody war. Those desiring views of any particular locality can obtain them on application to H. H. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

THE FRENCH ON THE BOUNDARY.—In our last news summary was an item stating that a force of 4,000 French troops have taken possession of Matamoras, a town situated on the right or south side of the Rio Grande, which separates Texas from Mexico. This is most important, for so long as Texas remains in possession of the rebels, cotton can be sent from that State to Matamoras in large quantities and shipped abroad. The occupation of Matamoras by the French may lead to important results, as the shipment of cotton may tend to complicate affairs between the two Governments. France will most likely profit from any trade which may offer through that point, even to the sale of munitions of war. The portion of Mexico now seized may hereafter furnish France a new colony from which to draw its supplies of cotton. After all, says the S. F. *Bulletin*, it looks as though Banks's expedition might find us good employment in Texas as anywhere else in the Southwest.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—Mr. A. P. Delin, proprietor of the What Cheer House, Seattle, will give a Ball on Friday, 20th inst., at Yesler's Hall, in commemoration of the birth of the Father of his Country. Good music and all the necessary arrangements for the highest enjoyment have been secured. Mr. Delin is an excellent caterer for such occasions, and is not likely to subject any to disappointment through neglect. We have no doubt it will prove an agreeable affair to all who attend.

LIST OF ACTS, ETC.,

Passed at the Tenth Session of the Legislature of Washington Territory.

REPORTED FOR THE P. S. HERALD BY CHAS. EAGAN.

An Act in relation to attorneys and counselors at law.

An Act to authorize J. Brownlee to build a bridge on Weiser river.

An Act to incorporate the Payette Canal and Water Company.

An Act to regulate road tax in Kitsap county.

An Act in relation to quartz mining claims.

An Act to pay A. J. Lawrence for certain services.

An Act to pay John W. Bergen for certain services.

An Act to incorporate Steilacoom Lodge No. 2, F. and A. M.

An Act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Lewis and Henrietta Younglove.

An Act in relation to County Auditor.

An Act to authorize J. M. More and J. C. Smith to cut a ditch or canal.

An Act to authorize A. D. Saunders and others to cut a canal to convey water.

An Act authorizing Dave Lindsay and others to cut a canal to convey water.

An Act to authorize E. C. Hardy to open a trail in Skamania and Clark counties.

An Act to provide for the payment of W. B. Kelly for storing Territorial arms.

An Act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Warren and Harriet Rich.

An Act to incorporate the Clearwater and Lewiston Boom Co.

An Act for the relief of A. J. Moses for certain services.

An Act authorizing District Courts to change the names of persons.

An Act legalizing the acts of the Probate Judge of Pierce county.

An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of Port Townsend.

An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of Idaho county.

An Act in relation to Grand and Petit Jurors.

An Act authorizing J. I. Hicklin to keep a ferry on the Yakima river.

An Act to authorize the construction of a Telegraph line between the southern and northern boundaries of Washington Territory, to be called the Columbia Telegraph Co.

An Act relative to terms of Supreme Court.

An Act regulating fees and costs in the counties of Boise, Nez Perces, Idaho and Shoshone.

An Act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Thomas and Mary Ford.

An Act dissolving the bonds of matrimony between Geo. McKahn and his wife.

An Act conferring jurisdiction on the District Court of Boise county.

An Act in relation to mortgages and bills of sale of personal property.

An Act for the suppression of houses of ill fame.

An Act to pay Dr. J. B. Cole for certain services.

An Act to prevent the depreciation of U. S. Legal Tender notes.

An Act to amend an act incorporating the town of Olympia.

An Act in relation to recording town plats.

An Act in relation to counties.

An Act in regard to clerks of Supreme and District Courts, prescribing certain duties.

An Act to repeal an act entitled an act in relation to school fund of King county.

An Act to amend an act relative to school lands.

An Act authorizing John H. Rathburn to keep a ferry at Tocaupa.

An Act authorizing Compton and Carnes to keep a ferry on Pen d'Oriecle river.

An Act authorizing Reinhart and Kirtley to keep a ferry on Clearwater.

An Act relative to road tax in Walla Walla co.

An Act to amend an act to incorporate the Walla Walla Railroad Co.

An Act to authorize the city council of Walla Walla city to levy a special tax.

An Act to authorize John Carson, his heirs and assigns, to construct and keep a bridge across the Puyallup river.

An Act to amend an act to authorize S. Reynolds and Solomon Dodge to open and establish a route from Shoalwater Bay to Baker's Bay.

An Act to authorize Becker and Wagner to keep a ferry on Nisqually river.

An Act to authorize McIlreny and Hays to establish a road and ferry on Salmon river.

An Act to authorize F. L. Worden to build a bridge in Missoula county.

An Act to amend an act incorporating the Nisqually Road Co.

An Act authorizing Baker and Hartsock to construct a trail and keep a ferry on Salmon river.

An Act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between William and Elizabeth Savage.

An Act to locate a Territorial road from Grand Mound Prairie, in Thurston county, to Lewis river, in Clarke county.

An Act to authorize Geo. Messenger and associates to keep a ferry on Salmon river.

An Act to incorporate the Skaquamish and Wenatchee Road Co.

An Act establishing pilotage on Columbia river and Shoalwater Bay.

An Act authorizing N. B. Dutro to keep ferry on the north fork of Clearwater river.

An Act for the relief of commission merchants, carriers, wharfingers and warehousemen.

An Act to pay Rich'd Lane certain clerk fees.

An Act to compensate W. H. Pope for certain services.

An Act to create the office of County Surveyor.

An Act to legalize the assessment and collection of taxes in Skamania county.

An Act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between Smith and Abigail Weed.

An Act to relocate the county seat of Island co.

An Act to authorize the County Treasurer of Spokane county to loan school fund of said county.

An Act to complete the military road from Seattle to Whatcom.

An Act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between Frederick and Eliza Hamlin.

An Act to regulate the draining of marsh and swamp lands.

An Act authorizing Hill Beachy to make and sell gas in the city of Lewiston.

An Act to create and regulate the office of Inspector of Salmon.

An Act to authorize B. R. Stone to keep a ferry on Columbia river at Rockland.

An Act to regulate road and poll tax in Skawamish, Chehalis, Thurston, Lewis, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum counties.

An Act to amend an act to authorize George Tykel and associates to make road and keep ferries on Snake river.

An Act relating to ferries, toll-bridges and turnpike roads.

An Act to pay Lycurgus Jackson, late Sheriff of Walla Walla county, expenses of taking convict to penitentiary.

An Act to authorize C. P. Higgin to build a bridge in Missoula county.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to incorporate the city of Walla Walla.

An Act to authorize A. Caleway to keep a ferry on Snake river.

An Act relating to the confinement of convicts in the Penitentiary.

An Act to authorize Thatcher and Wright to build a bridge across East Fork Payette river.

An Act to authorize J. M. More to establish a ferry on Snake river.

An Act to create and organize the county of Boise.

An Act to authorize J. W. Rouark and others to establish a road from Payette river to Grime's creek.

An Act to authorize Sandford Owen to establish a ferry on Payette river.

An Act conferring jurisdiction on the District Court of the county of Boise.

An Act to authorize Standifer and Chase to keep a ferry on Snake river.

An Act to authorize George Melville to establish a ferry across the Kootenay river.

An Act to authorize H. Deiffenbacker to keep a ferry on Salmon river.

An Act in relation to Judges of the District and Probate Courts practising as Attorneys.

An Act supplementary to an act relative to Probate Courts in Clarke, Thurston, Cowlitz, Wahkiakum and Pacific Counties.

An Act divorcing Thos. B. Hendly and wife.

An Act to legalize certain acts of the County Commissioners and officers of Nez Perce County.

An Act relating to Justices of the Peace and to their practice and jurisdiction.

An Act to regulate the practice and proceedings in civil actions in District Courts.

An Act defining the jurisdiction and practice in the Probate Courts of Washington Territory.

An Act to regulate fees and costs.

An Act defining boundary line between Thurston and Chehalis Counties.

An Act authorizing John Carson and J. P. Stewart to keep a ferry across Puyallup river.

An Act to incorporate the Meadow Creek Quartz Mining Company.

An Act to amend an Act granting to Wm. Packwood the right to keep a ferry on the Nisqually river.

An Act to authorize William Tidd to keep a ferry on White river, Pierce County.

An Act dissolving the bonds of matrimony between George and Lizzie Klink.

An Act dissolving the bonds of matrimony between John Stone and wife.

An Act to create and organize the County of Ferguson.

An Act divorcing John and Mary Ann Smith.

An Act to provide docket fee for the Judge of the First Judicial District.

An Act to authorize J. C. Smith to keep a ferry on Boise river.

An Act to authorize Lyman Shaffer and J. C. Smith to keep a ferry on Snake river.

An Act vacating alleys in Block 60 in Balch's part of the Town of Steilacoom.

An Act to enable the Superintendent of Common Schools, of Chehalis County, to sell and convey certain lands.

An Act authorizing G. A. Tykle to make a trail and build bridges, &c.

An Act relative to County revenue of Claim County.

An Act to establish a Territorial road in the Counties of Claim and Jefferson.

An Act authorizing J. C. Newell to establish a ferry on Columbia river at Wallula.

An Act to provide for the purchase of a set of colors for the 1st Washington Territory Infantry.

An Act to authorize the County Auditor of Idaho County to transcribe records.

An Act to provide for the Public Printing and the distribution of the Laws and Journals.

An Act authorizing Paul K. Hubbs, Jr., and Barkhousen to keep a ferry on Nootsack river.

An Act assigning the District Judges of Washington Territory.

An Act authorizing John M. Silcott and others to keep ferries on Snake and Clearwater rivers.

An Act to amend an Act authorizing John A. Packard to construct and keep a bridge across Nisqually river.

An Act authorizing D. Williamson to keep a ferry on Spokane river.

An Act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between J. C. Brown and wife.

An Act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Silas and Jennie Hoadley.

An Act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between Benj. Whiting and wife.

An Act to authorize Wm. W. Powers to keep a ferry on north fork of Payette river.

An Act to locate a Territorial road from Walla Walla to Fort Hall.

An Act to authorize A. B. Rabbeson and others to keep a ferry across Columbia river.

An Act to authorize J. G. Dennis and A. B. Rabbeson to keep a ferry across the outlet of Lake Chelan.

An Act to authorize J. G. Dennis, A. B. C. Dennis and A. B. Rabbeson to keep a ferry across Columbia river.

An Act to regulate the measurement and surveying of lumber in the log.

An Act to pay J. B. Cole for certain services.

An Act authorizing the Territorial Auditor to draw orders upon the Treasurer for the payment of freight or express charges on packages or parcels addressed to Territorial Library.

An Act to authorize J. K. Shaffer to keep a ferry on Salmon river.

An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to Incorporate the Columbia Transportation Co. of Washington Territory.

An Act relating to deeds.

An Act for the relief of Ulteo and Dunn of Whatcom county.

An Act appointing J. W. Grant enrolling clerk.

An Act to incorporate the Monticello and Cowlitz Landing Steamboat Company.

An Act authorizing W. Van Schuyrer to keep a ferry across Columbia river at Vancouver.

An Act to authorize D. H. Alderson to keep a ferry across the Boise river.

An Act to incorporate the Puyallup Navigation Company of Pierce county.

An Act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between Charles and Caroline Sebert.

An Act abolishing the separate fund known as the Court fund of Pierce county.

An Act to authorize J. Branstuter and others to cut a canal to convey water.

An Act to locate a Territorial road from Oakland in Sawamish county to Seabeck in Kitsap county.

An Act authorizing D. H. Fogus to keep a ferry on Snake river.

An Act to provide for the payment of G. W. Shoemaker for transporting Territorial arms.

An Act to authorize the County Commissioners in certain cases to sell and convey school lands at private sale.

An Act dissolving the bonds of matrimony between J. W. and Isabella McCullough.

An Act to create and organize the county of Stevens.

An Act authorizing possession of the Territorial seal to the Governor of Washington Territory.

An Act regulating fees and costs in Walla Walla county.

An Act to amend an act creating and organizing county of Nez Perce.

RESOLUTIONS.

Relative to death of Isaac I. Stevens.

Relative to pay of E. Giddings for maps.

Relative to election of Public Printer.

Relative to codification of Laws of Washington Territory.

Relative to adjournment over the holidays.

Relative to new business.

Relative to appointment of committee to draft and submit Apportionment Bill.

Relative to printing Constitution of U. States, Acts of Congress, &c.

MEMORIALS.

Relative to steam communication between San Francisco, China and Japan.

Relative to extending surveys in Spokane and Missoula counties.

Relative to increased Mail facilities in Washington Territory.

Relative to Military post in Dear Lodge Valley.

Relative to the 1st Regiment Infantry W. T. Volunteers.

Relative to the establishment of Military Post in Snake country.

Relative to extending surveys in Washington Territory.

Relative to sale of public lands in Washington Territory.

Relative to increased mail facilities between the Dalles and Walla Walla.

Relative to appointing additional Judge for Washington Territory.

Relative to the relief of Edward Giddings.

Relative to the establishment of a military road from Seattle, via Snoqualimie pass, to the road leading from Walla Walla to Fort Benton.

Relative to Lighthouses in Puget Sound.

VICTORIA MARKET.

[From the British Colonist of Feb. 3d.]

Flour—$6 to $6 50; Extra, $7 to 7 50.
Barley—2½c to 2¾c; Ground, 2¾c to 2¾c.
Oats—3½ to 3¾c.
Wheat—2c to 2½c.
Bran—$30 to $35 per ton.
Shorts—$34 to $40 per ton.
Potatoes—1¾c 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 to $5 per M.

BUELL'S TREATMENT OF SLAVES.—The late Gen. O. B. Mitchell stated that when he held one hundred and fifty miles of the Tennessee River, he was enabled to do it because he had intelligent slaves in his employ, who kept him advised of the movements of the enemy. As a reward for their fidelity, he gave his pledge of honor that they should not be returned to slavery; but when he was called to another field, Buell forced them right back into the hands of their masters—and the sufferings of many of them are over now.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.—The barque *Iwanona* arrived at this place last Monday evening, freighted with quarter master's stores. She is consigned to Capt. Chase, and will take a cargo of lumber for San Francisco. She also brought up, we understand, two thousand sacks of wheat for C. Crosby & Co., of Tumwater; having sprung aleak on the passage, about half of this wheat was damaged.

ADVERTISING.—There probably never has been a firm in the Clothing trade that has advertised more extensively than the house of Heuston, Hastings & Co., formerly of Marysville and Sacramento, now in San Francisco and New York. Their trade to-day, in San Francisco, exceeds that of any three other houses in the State.

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.

REACH'S WHARF.—The pile driver has been employed for the past two weeks in repairing this wharf. It will be restored to its original strength when the present work is completed.

PAPERS.—Mr. Finch, of the *Eliza Anderson*, and Mr. Winship, engineer of the *Shubrick*, have our thanks for late Victoria and San Francisco papers.

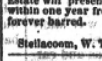
New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

W. P. BYRD, Adm'r.

Steilacoom, W. T., Feb. 7th, 1863. 32:4



CAME TO THE PREMISES OF the subscriber, about two and a half years ago, a red STEER, without mark or brand of any description. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold to pay expenses.

EDGAR ST. CYR,

32:3 Above French Prairie, Pierce Co., W. T.

E. S. FOWLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,

Pioneer Ship-Bread and Cracker Bakery,

Port Townsend, W. T. 5-35:tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

J. R. MEEKER,

Administrator of Estate of J. B. Bates, dec'd.

Steilacoom, February 9d, 1863. 31:4

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. F. 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.

30:4

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.

Steilacoom, W. T. P. REACH.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Fresh Meat!

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

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

which I propose to sell at the lowest possible rates. Also, constantly on hand,

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

ALSO,

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

Shop at the old stand of E. Meeker, Balch street, Steilacoom, W. T.

5-6:tf J. V. MEEKER.

Elk-Horn Market.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A MARKET adjoining Keach's store for the purpose of supplying the community at large with all kinds of choice

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

At the lowest market prices for cash. Mills, Logging Camps, Hotels and Steamers can get their supplies at short notice, and have them put up in high-toned style.

N. B.—Cash will be paid for choice Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Butter, &c., on delivery.

5-19:tf H. D. MONTGOMERY.

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.

NOTICE.—While I was absent at Gray's Harbor, in the summer of 1861, Mr. Plett 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.

32:4 A. J. BURGE, Pierce Co., W. T.

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

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, Cliff 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,

3-31 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. 6-44tf

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 12, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Jan. 27.

Gen. Hooker has issued an address to the army, in which he says he enters upon the discharge of his duties with a just appreciation of the responsibilities. Since the formation of this army, he has been identified with its history; he has shared with its soldiers its glories and reverses—with no other desire than the relations might remain unchanged until its destiny should be accomplished. He adds; "In the records of your achievements is much to be proud of; and, with the blessing of God, we will contribute something to the renown of our arms, and to the success of our armies. To secure these ends, the cheerful and zealous co-operation of every officer and soldier will be required. In intelligence and valor the enemy is our inferior. Let us never hesitate to give him battle wherever we can find him."

New York, Jan. 28.

Special dispatches state that a list of more than eighty army officers has been prepared who are to be dismissed from the service, for violating the army regulations by the use of improper language in referring to their superiors.

A letter in the *Herald* states that the acting master of the gunboat *Hatteras*, who was ordered to board the strange steamer off Galveston, says he had not shoved off a ship's length before the *Alabama* poured in her first broadside, which was immediately replied to by the *Hatteras*. This occurred at dark. As the first broadside was exchanged, both vessels steamed ahead, side by side, exchanging broadsides as fast as the guns could be loaded and fired, and within a short distance of each other. He says the cannonade lasted thirty minutes, when he heard a sound of musketry. By hard pulling he came again in sight of the vessels and found them stopped, with the *Alabama* alongside of the *Hatteras*, blowing off steam. He said he heard cheering from the *Alabama*, proving that the *Hatteras* had been carried by boarding. Deeming it best not to be taken prisoner, he returned in the direction of the squadron, and was picked up.

Washington, Jan. 28.

A scene occurred in the Senate yesterday, owing to a lively discussion. Saulsbury, of New Jersey, spoke disrespectfully of the President, and was taken into custody by the Sergeant at Arms. He displayed a revolver and threatened to shoot the Sergeant at Arms.

Charges have been made that Simon Cameron attempted to bribe a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature by offering him $20,000 for his vote in the late Senatorial contest. This matter is to be investigated by the Senate.

In the Senate, Clark of New Hampshire, offered a resolution expelling Saulsbury for disorderly and turbulent conduct. Saulsbury said he neither acknowledged nor disavowed what is charged. Let proof be made to the Senate, and let the Senate act according to its own judgment.

Jan. 29.—Burnside yesterday tendered his resignation as a General in the army. The President, however, declined to accept.

New York, Jan. 29.

The *Times* gives currency to a statement, that Horace Greeley had entered into personal negotiations with M. Mercier for the promotion of French intervention. It says, unless we have been misinformed, and we are open to conviction, Greeley has held personal interviews with the French Minister, and has written him letters assuring him that the people are tired of the war, and that they desire peace above all things, and are ready to welcome the intervention of the French Emperor, or any disinterested European power, for the adjustment of the controversy between the Government and rebel States.

Cairo, Jan. 29.

Information is received that McClernand's forces landed on the Louisiana shore, five miles below the mouth of the Yazoo river. Two brigades were engaged opening the famous cut-off. The informant thinks that this time the work will be a perfect success.

New York, Jan. 29.

A Havana letter, dated Jan. 24th, states that the pirate *Oveto* sailed from there on the 22d, and captured and burned the brig *Windward*, from Matanzas, within four miles of Coast of Cuba. The cargo mostly belonged to Spanish merchants.

On the 23d she burned the brig *Cora Ann*, of Maine, and soon after captured and burned two more brigs. A schooner which arrived at Havana reports that the last seen of the pirate, she was flying British flags, and steering for the Bahamas. The New York steamer with mails and dispatches returned to Havana, having been fired into, while displaying American flag, by a Spanish man-of-war.

The gunboat *Wachusett* arrived at Havana on the 23d, and immediately coaled up and started in pursuit of the *Oveta*.

Fayetteville, Ark., Jan. 28.

An enthusiastic Union demonstration took place yesterday; over a thousand loyal citizens of Arkansas were present. Speeches were made by several prominent men.

New York, Jan. 30.

The Captain of the steamer *Eagle*, from Havana, reports that the pirate *Oceto* was allowed to leave Havana by the authorities, against the protest of the American Consul, while the *Wachusett* was kept there till morning, giving the pirate ample time to escape.

From New Orleans we learn that an expedition from Brazos City captured and destroyed the rebel gunboat *Cotton*, up the Teche river. The gunboat *Tioga* arrived from Key West with the British steamer *Pearl*, and a valuable cargo, as a prize captured off the Bahamas.

Washington, Jan. 30.

In the Senate yesterday Saulsbury apologised for his conduct on Thursday. The case will probably end where it is.

Murfreesboro, Jan. 27.

A spirited affair occurred 20 miles from McMinnville, on Monday, between Palmer's division and seven rebel regiments. The latter were routed, with a loss on their side of 30 killed and 100 taken prisoners.

New York, Jan. 30.

A Newbern (N. C.) letter says Gov. Stanley's resignation was sent to Washington by last mail. It is based on the President's Emancipation Proclamation, which Stanley strenuously opposes. The army and navy and Union citizens oppose the appointment of any successor.

Gen. Weitzel has succeeded in getting a large force in the enemy's rear, at Bayou Teche, thereby completely flanking them.

Memphis, Jan. 28.

Advices from the South say that Van Dorn, with eight brigades, left Grenada last Sunday, moving in the direction of Memphis. There were 50,000 men at Grenada on Saturday; at least it was so reported.

New York, Jan. 30.

Advices from Mexico confirm the reported defeat of 4,000 French by 8,000 Mexicans. The affair occurred on December 28th. The French were completely routed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Abigail C. Putt has applied for a divorce from Hiram N. Putt, in California.

Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist, lately died in England at the age of 78 years.

An unusual quantity of snow is said to have fallen in Northern California this winter.

There were nine small-pox patients in the Victoria Royal Hospital on the 3d inst

The subscriptions in Victoria for the Lancashire relief fund will amount to $5,000.

There is more gold now in the United States, by $30,000,000, than there was before the war.

Wm. H. Polk, brother to ex-President Polk, and a true Union man, died at Columbia, Tenn., Dec. 18.

The first steamboat that ever plied in San Francisco bay was brought from Sitka, in 1847, by order of Capt. Liedesdorff.

The New York *Daily Times* is said to have been recently sold to Wilkes and Bonner for three hundred thousand dollars.

A son of T Butler King was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. He was a Captain in the rebel service, and was shot through with five bullets.

Gen. Wadsworth, having been defeated by Seymour for the place of Governor of New York, will at once go into the military service of the country.

A dispatch from San Francisco says the Department at Washington has ordered a survey of the sunken rock on which the clipper ship *Noonday* was wrecked.

The next Legislature of Wisconsin will contain thirteen editors and ex-editors. What that body will not know of matters in general, won't be worth knowing.

The rebels at Fredericksburg took the dead bodies of their slain and propped them up so as to resemble picket guards. They were buried by our soldiers.

Mr. Seward dismissed the United States Consul at Vienna, for his officious and unauthorized request to Gen Garibaldi, to enter the military service of this country.

An Eastern paper says that after the battle of Perryville, Jeff. Davis removed Bragg for not whipping Buell, and President Lincoln removed Buell for not whipping Bragg.

The King and Queen of Hawaii were confirmed in the Christian faith, on the 28th of November, according to the Reformed Catholic Church, by the Bishop of Honolulu.

Mrs. Joseph Spencer, of Long Point, six miles from north of Clinton, Indiana, gave birth to four children—two boys and two girls—on Saturday night, 29th November.

The Charleston *Courier* wishes to know why Jeff. Davis tolerates the presence of foreign Consuls in the Confederate domain who are acting under *exequators* issued by the "Yankee Government."

A letter from Gen. Preston, of the rebel army in Tennessee, is very gloomy as to the rebel prospects. He advises his wife, in Nashville, to look for peace in some happier land, until this cruel war is over.

The project of dividing Texas into four States, with eight Senators to represent them in Congress, is under consideration at Washington, with some prospects that the measure will be finally agreed upon.

Gen. Halleck has decreed that no more civilians shall be appointed Paymasters, but that these officers shall be taken from the Army, and, by preference, from those incapacitated for field service by wounds or disease.

The clipper ship *Peruvian* is now loading in San Francisco with wheat for the Liverpool market. The *Alta* says that she has just discharged a large quantity of war munitions, such as powder, round and hollow shot, etc.

The *Bulletin's* Washington correspondent states as a fact that two of the revenue tax collectors of the General Government are to be removed, because they have collected taxes in coin, and accounted in Treasury notes.

Owners of real estate in New York are feeling more cheerful. Prices are advancing. Many of the finest stores in Broadway and elsewhere, which have remained vacant for the past eighteen months, are now renting at fair paying rates.

The President has expressed his determination to have every officer and man whose name is on the rolls of the regular and volunteer service, and who is not actually disabled, or on parole, report for duty, and remain at his post.

During a recent debate in New York between G. F. Train and C. M. Clay, Train asserted that slavery is a divine institution. An old man, at the far end of the room, "brought down the house" by instantly answering: "So is hell!"

The Treasury Department has decided that the measure of a ton, in making assessments for the internal revenue, shall be two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, in all cases, under the excise law, unless the contrary is specified.

The battle of Fredericksburg, as described by one officer, was like a number of men huddled together in the small end of a tunnel, all tending to a common center, and with batteries playing upon them in front and on either side.

Something has killed the fish in Monterey Bay. A dispatch from that place, dated the 16th, says that the bay is covered with dead fish of all kinds, and the surf has piled them on the beach for miles to the depth of three or four feet!

Burnside never voted anything else than a Democratic ticket; but as it seems to be the fashion of the leaders of the opposition to deny a man the right hand of fellowship as soon as he begins to fight against the enemies of his country, we do not know that Burnside will be permitted to remain in their organization.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A Washington dispatch of the 17th December says: Hon. Jno. Covode, Member of the House from Pennsylvania, and a prominent member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, went down to Fredericksburg last week to watch the fighting, and has not been heard from. A dispatch from Falmouth states that he had not come over in the last boat from Fredericksburg, and the presumption was strong that he had been captured. If he should reach Richmond, he will obtain new and valuable information respecting the conduct of the war. Many persons here have expressed a regret that the War Committee could not have a quorum in Richmond.

The cotton supply, it is stated, is greatly increased as the Federals advance into Mississippi. Contrary to public expectation, but little of the cotton was burned; what was already ginned and baled was left untouched by the Confederates in their retreat southward, and immense fields of that product are, it is stated, yet outstanding, awaiting the operation of Chaplain Eaton's contraband corps.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes the following statement: "We believe that the foreign powers have no right whatever to interfere in America. We also believe that no other intervention would be possible than one similar to the advice which Russia has constantly tendered in a friendly spirit since the commencement of the struggle."

A correspondent of the Haverhill *Gazette*, writing from Beaufort, S. C., November 15, asserts that two hundred guns were fired in Charleston, and the city beautifully illuminated, in honor of the Democratic victories in New York and Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Sophia Stuart, the last of the ancient royal family of Scotland, has just died in her 91st year. She was descended from Walter, first baron of Kincardine, who was son of the Earl of Buchan, and Lord of Badenoch, son of Robert II, of Scotland.

A London surgeon was paid $3,000 for declaring that Garibaldi had no bullet in his wound. An eminent French surgeon, however, soon after found a bullet there, and the Londoner is now called upon to refund the fee—which he declines to do.

A Nashville dispatch was received on the 15th of December, which stated that three hundred of Woodworth's Rebel Cavalry had come into the Union lines, and refused to fight for the rebel cause.

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.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Flowering Plants and Shrubbery

IN GREAT VARIETY!

MARTIN JUMEL,

FLORTICULTURIST 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. 31:6

BLACKSMITHING.

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

Horse-Shoeing,

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

Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Shop at Peter Rinquest's old establishment, in Commercial st., Steilacoom. 5-17:tf

DUNLAP & RINQUEST.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT, February Term, 1863.—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.

4:48

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 10 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

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.

WANTED—10,000 lbs. Tallow or Clear Grease, at the Union Soap Works, STEILACOOM, W. T.

4-44:tf

SOFT SOAP—25 cents per gallon. Try it.

39:tf J. V. MEEKER.

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. 43:1y

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,

133 Sansome st.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Agents for James Conner & Sons'

U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,

And dealers in all kinds of

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 8-3:1y

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The commodious and fast-sailing schooner

FLYING MIST,

130 Tons Capacity,

Capt. WM. THOMPSON,

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

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

For Charter, Freight, or Passage, apply to PHILIP KEACH or H. W. BERRY, in Steilacoom, or to the CAPTAIN, on board. 42:1y

J. A. McCREA,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Fire-Proof Brick Store,

WHARF ST., VICTORIA, V. I.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNments. Goods purchased and shipped on commission. Information as to prices of merchandise given.

N.B.—Particular attention given to the Puget Sound trade. 10:3m

$100 REWARD!

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

It has cured thousands who have wasted handsome fortunes, and will cure thousands more. Golden Balsam No. 1, for first and second stage, 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 country. 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.

8 19:6m

POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS.

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

"Life Illustrated."

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

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

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

"The American Phrenological Journal."

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

308 Broadway, New York.

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE! $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. 5-14:tf

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, 320 Montgomery st., SAN FRANCISCO.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S

IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

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

RELIABLE!

These superior Machines can be found at the Warerooms of the undersigned, who are General Agents for the Pacific States and West Coast of Mexico.

COX, WILLCUTT & CO., Leather Dealers, 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, DEafness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wasting of Flesh, Night Sweats, Spitting Blood, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Phthisic, Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the Lungs, it is unequaled.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4-51:3m

FURS! FURS! FURS!

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

FURS AND SKINS.

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

H. SHARP & CO., Hide and Wool Dealers, 411 California st, San Francisco.

48:6m

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 references.

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are referred to

Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co., "
C. Langley, Brandon, "
Flint, Peabody & Co., "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Rosa, 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

IMPROVED

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER

OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

No Leather Pad used on

NEW STYLE MACHINE.

The New Style Hemmer

AND

Transparent Cloth Presser

Are attached to the

IMPROVED MACHINE

PRICES GREATLY

REDUCED!

Send for a Circular.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent, Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts, San Francisco.

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

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

No. 47 Montgomery street,

NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.

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

SINGER'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

WILL DO BETTER WORK,

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

WITH GREATER EASE

and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $60. I am now selling our

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Plain, at $60
Cabinets 70
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 does ravel 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, San Francisco.

The Farmer's Corner.

Sawdust Manure.

F. J. Kinney, of Wayland, Mass., gives the Boston *Cultivator* an interesting account of his use of sawdust for bedding, as a fertilizer and absorbent. In January, 1850, he commenced hauling sawdust and fine chips from a clothespin manufactory. There were two horses, seven head of cattle, and several swine on the farm, and in the course of the year he used 100 cords of this material as bedding for these animals. The stable floors were covered with it about six inches deep, and as fast as that under the swine and cattle became saturated with urine, it was removed with the solid excrement to the manure cellar. The horse bedding and manure was piled under a shed. In both cases it soon began to burn or fire-fang—this was remedied by turning water upon it, mostly from the eaves of the barn and sheds, by wooden troughs from the conductors, and by keeping it as solid as possible until drawn out for use.

Under a pair of steers kept for two months in the fall of 1859, at night, in a yard fourteen feet square, he put one-third of a cord of sawdust three times a week. This laid until the next spring, when it yielded four cords of No. 1 manure. There was but little loss in bulk by decomposition—an increase in weight—a good deal of rain having fallen during the autumn. In his opinion, it cannot be kept too moist, up to the time of leaching.

The stock which made 15 cords of No. 1 manure in 18`8, made from 80 to 100 cords of No. 2 manure in 1859. The average time employed per cord was about three hours—in drawing, distributing, trampling and watering. The effect when applied to the soil, in comparison with barn manure, was fully equal, though not quite as lasting, and after the sawdust had lain two years, so as to become fully decomposed, it was considerably increased in value.

Wherever I have examined the roots of a vegetable grown where sawdust, chips, or leaves and stable manure had been used, I found them embracing with their delicate fibers every atom of the vegetable matter within their reach, and draw their natural sustenance from them; and there is nothi g that I have ever tried as an assistant fertil lizer that holds so much liquid or retains it so long, where only the air and sun operate upon it, as hard sawdust; and nothing that yields up this embryo vegetable so readily to the petitions of the rootlets.

Things Worth Knowing.

Light moves at the rate of about 195,500 miles per second. A ray of light moves generally in a straight, single line, from some luminous point; a beam of light is an assemblage of rays. The nature, or essence of light, is unknown.

In 1861 the transit of Venus took place. By the transit of Venus is meant what is generally understood by an eclipse. The planet Venus passed directly between the earth and the sun, during the day, and the darkness caused by it made lights necessary in the houses. The transit happens only once in a century!

The leaves are to plants and trees what lungs are to animals.

Platinum is the heaviest of all metals.

Oxygen is essential to animal life.

There are fifty-five known elements, or ponderable substances, forty-two of which are metals, and thirteen are non-metals. Most of the elements are usually solid; it is believed by philosophers generally that by intense heat, all the solids might be converted into liquids, and these into gasses; and that by pressure and abstraction of heat, all gasses and liquids might be solidified.

Kepler says that the globe has vital powers, and that its elementary atoms possess instinct and will.

The violin was invented about A.D. 1200, and the piano forte about one hundred and twenty years ago.

Iron is said to have been discovered accidentally, by the burning of Mount Ida, 1406 years before Christ. Iron is the most useful of all the known metals. It is converted into steel by combining it with a due proportion of carbon. Iron was first made in America in 1715.

Severe frost or cold injures marble.

Oak is stronger than iron—both pieces being equal in weight!

Gold and silver are the only perfect metals known; they are called perfect because they lose noth ng from the heat of fire. Imperfect metals are those which decrease by the heat of fire, and are easily corroded by acids; as quicksilver, lead, copper, &c.

PROFIT OF SHEEP.—At a recent agricultural discussion, Paoli Lathrop, of South Hadley, Mass., stated that, without regard to any profit from the wool, a pound of mutton could be made cheaper than a pound of beef, adding that, "in fatting sheep, one great advantage was, they could take their grain in a crude state and would thoroughly digest it, whereas the grain for cattle had to be ground and a sixteenth part paid for that operation. He thought the English mutton breeds of sheep most profitable. His preference was for the South-Downs. They fatten easily, and their meat is very fine. It is with sheep as with cattle: the large breeds are most profitable on rich land, and the small breeds are best fitted for the poor land."

TO PRESERVE PIPPINS IN SLICES.—Take the fairest pippins, pare them, and cut them in slices a quarter of an inch thick, without tak ng out the cores; boil two or three lemons and slice them with the apples; take the same weight of white sugar (or clarified brown sugar) put half a gill of water for each pound of sugar, dissolve it, and set it over the fire; when it is boiling hot, put in the slices, let them boil very gently until they are clear, then take them with a skimmer and spread them out on flat dishes to cool; boil the syrup until it is quite thick, put the slices on flat dishes, and pour the syrup over. These may be done a day before they are wanted; two hours will be sufficient to make a fine dish for dessert or supper.

Hints on Rearing Children.

1. Children should not go to school until six years old.

2. Should not learn at home during that time more than the alphabet, religious teachings excepted.

3. Should be fed with plain and substantial food, at regular intervals of not less than four hours.

4. Should not be allowed to eat anything within two hours of bedtime.

5. Should have nothing for supper but a single cup of warm drink, such as very weak tea of some kind, or cambric tea or warm milk and water, with one slice of cold bread and butter—nothing else.

6. Should sleep in separate beds, on hair matrasses, without caps, feet first well warmed by the fire, or rubbed with the hands until perfectly dry; extra covering on the lower limbs, but little on the body.

7. Should be compelled to be out of doors for the greater part of daylight, from after breakfast until half an hour before sundown, unless in damp, raw weather, when they should not be allowed to go outside the door.

8. Never limit a healthy child as to sleeping or eating, except a supper; but compel regularity as to both; it is of great importance.

9. Never compel a child to sit still, nor interfere with its enjoyment, as long as it is not actually injurious to persons or property, or against good morals.

10. Never threaten a child; it is cruel, unjust and dangerous. What you have to do, do it, and be done with it.

11. Never speak harshly or angrily, but mildly, kindly, and, when really needed, firmly—no more.

12. By all means arrange it so that the last words between you and your children at bedtime, especially the younger ones, shall be words of unmixed lovingness and affection.

TO PRESERVE APPLES.—Pare and core, and cut them in halves and quarters; take as many pounds of the best brown sugar, put a teacup of water to each pound; when it is dissolved, set it over the fire, and when it is boiling hot, put in the fruit, and let it boil gently until it is clear, and the syrup thick; take the fruit with a skimmer on to flat dishes, spread it to cool, then put it in pots or jars, and pour the jelly over. Lemons boiled tender in water, and sliced thin, may be boiled with the apples.

MONEY ON INTEREST.—A man made a fortune by industry and close economy, and used to loan his money on interest. One day, in midsummer, a friend happening to say to him,

"How pleasant it is to have such long, bright days!"

"Why, yes," replied he, "but these long days the interest comes in slow."

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

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

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

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

The Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

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

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

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous ungnent 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 encourag ; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Indiscretion of Youth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
Agents for HOLLOWAY, Victoria, V. I.
2:29

REDUCTION IN PRICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

ATLANTIC PERIODICALS.

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

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

London Illst'd News with Supplem'ts	14 00
London Weekly Dispatch	13 00
" Illustrated News of the World	14 00
" " Times	13 00
" Weekly Times	10 00
" Bell's Life	13 00
" Atheneum	12 00
" Punch	8 00
" Once a Week	8 00
Liverpool W. and S. Times	15 00
Dublin Nation	13 00
L'Illustration, Paris	14 00
El Correo de Ultramar	25 00
Cornhill Magazine	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine	6 00
St. James Magazine	6 00
London Lancet	6 00
" World of Fashion	6 00
Chambers' Journal	4 00
All the Year Round, Dickens	6 00
London Art Journal	10 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Westminster Quarterly Review	3 00
North British "	3 00
Edinburgh "	3 00
London "	5 00
The four Reviews and Blackwood	18 00

CALIFORNIA PERIODICALS.

San Francisco Weekly Alta California	5 00
" " Bulletin	5 00
" " Herald and Mirror	4 00
" " Golden Era	4 00
" " Police Gazette	5 00
" " Spirit of the Times	5 00
" " Monitor	5 00
" " California Farmer	5 00
" " Mooney's Express	5 00
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	8 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.

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