# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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## PUGET SOUND HERALD.

**CHARLES PROSCH,**
**Editor and Proprietor.**

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Washington City, Dec. 20 1859. 6tw


### Passing Away.

All beauty is fairest when passing away,
And gains a new charm in its subtle decay:
A radiance of touching fragility given
To all that is fading—to mark it for heaven.

The sun's latest beam is the brightest he throws:
His course is most splendid when nearest its close;
And Day, waning fast, of its end gives no sign,
Save the brief and bright hectic that veils its decline.

The forest has no summer charm that compares
With the fever of glory it afterwards wears,
With the flushes of splendor in which it is dyed
When incendiary Autumn his torch has applied.

But soon smouldering ashes are all that proclaim
Where it then lights to gold, where it kindles to flame;
'Tis the fire that consumes it that brightens awhile,
And it stands in the blaze of its funeral pile.

In perfection of beauty the rose meets its doom,
And dies in the fullness and flush of its bloom;
The fruit, ere the glow of its ripeness is o'er,
When most fair to the eye, has decay at its core.

Alas for the sunset! alas for the trees!
For the flower and the fruit! But no—sigh not for these;
The stem has more promise, the rose has more buds—
There is morn to the sky, there is spring to the woods.

But a beauty more radiant we sadly deplore,
Which passeth like these, and then bloometh no more;
More dear to our hearts, and more glad to our eyes,
Than the blossoms of spring or the light of the skies.

### The Winter of the Heart.

'Twas when the hollow autumn wind
With withered leaves was wroth,
I met a maiden fair and kind,
And plighted her my troth.

Soon autumn wind brought winter snow,
And never we apart;
The season could not chill the glow
Love kindled in each heart.

But when the hawthorn's silver pride
Lay scattered round in showers
My darling drooped and left my side
To sleep among the flowers.

Now whether spring puts forth the leaf,
Or summer fills the tree,
Or autumn binds the yellow sheaf,
'Tis winter all to me.

The best adhesive label you can put on luggage is to stick to it yourself.

Memory seldom fails when its office is to show us the tomb of our buried hopes.

When is a soldier's ammunition-box like a country road? When it is full of cart-ridges.

The man who hung himself with a chord of music has been cut down with a sharp east wind.

When a man has a headache and says "it's the salmon," you may safely conclude that he has been "drinking like a fish."

The joyous peals of marriage bells have sometimes, it is said, a doleful echo in the after-memories of the parties concerned.

"Now mind you," whispered a servant girl to her neighbor, "I don't say as how missus drinks; but between you and I the decanter don't keep full all day."

"That was very greedy of you, Tommy, to eat your little sister's share of cake."

"You told me, ma, I was always to take her part," said Tommy.

"My dear," said a gentleman to a young lady to whom he expected to get married, "do you intend to make a fool of me?"

"No," replied the lady; "nature has saved me the trouble."

A Glasgow antiquary recently visited Cathcart Castle, and asked one of the villagers if he knew anything of an old story about the building.

"Ay," said the rustic, "there was anither auld story, but it fell doon lang sinces."

"Two sweet pledges of affection," said the nurse, addressing the anxious Smithers from the head of the stairs.

"Ah!" sighed Smithers, "one would have sufficed. I was prepared for a pledge, but confound the duplicate."

A doctor once returned a coat to a tailor because it did not exactly fit him. Seeing him afterwards at the funeral of one of his patients, the tailor said:

"Ah, doctor, you are a happy man!"

"Why so?" inquired the doctor.

"Because you never have any bad work returned on your hands."

A blacksmith was lately summoned to a county court as a witness in a dispute between two of his men. The judge, after hearing the testimony, asked him why he did not advise them to settle, as the costs had already amounted to three times the disputed sum. He replied—

"I told the fools to settle; for I said the clerk would take their coats, the lawyers their shirts, and, if they got into your honor's court, you'd skin 'em."

A gentleman, while taking a drive through a country town, accompanied by an Irish servant, had the misfortune to have his vehicle smashed and himself and companion thrown violently to the ground, by his horse taking fright and running away. The gentleman sustained some bruises, but none of them serious. His principal loss was that of his wig, which had been shaken off; and on picking himself up, he found Pat in a most ludicrous condition, holding one hand on to his head with the blood trickling through his fingers, and his master's wig in the other hand, which he surveyed in the utmost alarm and horror.

"Well, Pat," said his master, "are you much hurt?"

"Hurt, is it? Ah, master dear, don't you see the top of my head is in my hand!"

Pat, in his fright and confusion, had mistaken his master's headpiece for his own natural scalp, and evidently regarded his last hour as at hand.

"Why is it, my son, that when you drop your bread and butter, it is always on the buttered side?"

"I don't know. It hadn't orter, had it? The strongest side ought to be up, and this is the strongest butter I have ever seen."

"Hush up; it's some of your aunt's churning."

"Did she churn it? the great lazy thing."

"What! your aunt?"

"No, this here butter. To make the poor old woman churn it when it is strong enough to churn itself."

"Hush, Zeb; I've eat a great deal worse in the most aristocratic houses."

"Well, people of rank ought to eat it."

"Why people of rank?"

"'Cause it's rank butter."

"You varmint, you! what makes you talk so smart?"

"'Cause the butter has taken the skin off my tongue."

"Zeb, don't lie! I can't throw away the butter."

"I'll tell you what I would do with it—keep it to draw blisters. You ought to see the flies keel over as soon as they touch it."

### Hunting a Murderer.

In the year 1840 I was living in a retired little shooting-lodge on the southwest coast of Ireland. About a month previous to the time of which I write, a gentleman had been shot down at his own gate in Tipperary. Everybody knew that the murderer was lurking somewhere in my neighborhood, in the hope of obtaining a passage to America. An unusually large reward had been offered for his apprehension, and the police were scouring the country night and day, in every direction.

One fine summer evening I had returned from a long day's fishing in the bay, and was smoking a farewell pipe before turning in for the night, when I heard the tramp of a horse's feet on the gravel outside, followed by a sharp ring at the bell; guests come and go at all hours in Ireland, and are always welcome whenever we have anything for them to eat, which does not invariably happen in some of the out-of-the-way places. On this occasion, however, I was tolerably well provided, and it was with no small delight I recognized the well-known voice of Frank Butler, a constabulary officer and one of my oldest friends.

When we had seen the horse made up, (a splendid hunter, which had carried its master nearly sixty miles that day) and sat down to supper, I noticed that Frank looked more tired and careworn than I had ever seen him before. It was not long until the cause came out.

"You have heard of this murder, of course, Harry," he said; "that is what brought me over to-night. It occurred in my district, and the gentleman was an intimate friend. I would have dined with him that day, but was called suddenly on duty, and sent an apology at the last moment. I was told since that he walked down to his avenue gate to meet me. His hand was on the latch when the villain fired from behind a tree, and he did not bring his life to the ground You know this country well?" he added, abruptly.

"So well, that if the fellow is lying out anywhere within five miles, I think I can undertake to put you on his track."

Frank sprang from his chair and walked hurriedly through the room. "I would give my right arm to be face to face with him, Harry. If you had seen poor C——'s wife; her weary, hopeless face has been haunting me ever since; I can never rest until the murderer is taken, and I have certain information that he is lying out somewhere. Every house has been searched over and over again, but I cannot think of bringing you into the business. One victim is enough. If it were known, you would be a marked man."

"Make your mind easy on that score, Frank. Not one of the fellows here will touch a hair of my head, especially in a stranger's quarrel. My life is in most of their leases, and the heir-at-law is not such a favorite that they would shoot me to bring him in. So now to business. I will get the ordnance map, and we can trace out the plan of our campaign."

Our task was not a difficult one, after all; the ground to be searched was limited and tolerably open, consisting chiefly of bog, mountain and shore, with every foot of which I was acquainted. I pointed out to Frank each day's work on the map; and without assistance, and hunting in couples, three days would be amply sufficient to beat it all.

I had a brace of young setters in training at the time, and, to prevent suspicion, it was agreed we should go out as if dog-breaking was our only object; accordingly, early the following morning, well provided with all the etceteras for such work, we started on our first day's hunt. It proved a blank; but the second day showed us that our game was on foot and not far off. In a little wooded glen we came upon several artfully concealed lairs, which were evidently lately occupied, and in one of them I picked up an old pistol flint that had been thrown away and replaced, as there was some paper lying beside it, from which a small piece had been torn as if to cover a new flint. We tracked footsteps for a considerable distance from it until they were lost in a heathery bog, and, darkness coming on, were forced to give up the search. I don't think either of us slept much that night. When I went to Frank's room, in the morning, he was already dressed.

"One word, Harry," he said, "before we go. This man is armed to the teeth, and swears he will not be taken alive. These fellows seldom die game when run to earth, but he cannot be worse off, and may keep his word. Promise me, if there is any fighting, you will act as a reserve, and leave me to deal with him alone."

I did promise, with some mental reservations, and we started. There was a long day's work before us; all the likely places we had come across in our previous search had to be visited, some of them miles apart. Frank's senses seemed preternaturally sharpened. No trace, however slight, escaped his notice. A red Indian could hardly have displayed more sagacity in following up his enemy's trail. It was then for the first time that I learned how exciting a man-hunt becomes under certain circumstances.

Towards evening we reached a mountain—our last hope. There was only one face of it, over the sea, where a man would be likely to conceal himself. That side was composed of a number of per endicular cliffs, separated from each other by green platforms, varying in breadth from one to ten feet, but all sloping downwards at a considerable angle, so as to make the footing rather precarious. The cliffs gradually increased in height until the lowest, which went right down, for about 100 feet, into the Atlantic ocean.

While taking a hurried cast through some broken ground, we met a little boy herding cattle. He could not speak English, but we managed to ascertain that a stranger had given him a penny the day before, to run down the hill for a lighted turf; when he returned, the man was gone, and he had not seen him since.

The scent was getting hot, and our spirits rose as we commenced to search the sea side of the mountain. There were caves in several of the platforms, and these we agreed to search together. They were very narrow, scarcely admitting one person abreast; and it was nervous work feeling our way onwards, not knowing the moment when the darkness would be illuminated by the flash of a pistol, which must have proved a death signal for one or the other. Frank always insisted on going first, and omitted no possible precaution, examining the outside carefully for tracks, and sending the dogs forward. The latter, however, were so tired, after three days' continuous work, as to be of little use.

We had reached the last shelf but one; and as it contained no caves, and was nearly all visible from the platform immediately above, which had just been searched, I was about to pass on to the lower one over the sea, when a mark in some fresh earth, scraped from a rabbit hole across the path, attracted my attention; and, on a closer view, I could distinctly see the impression of a man's foot. Frank was by my side in a few seconds, and down on his knees examining the track. There was no mistake about it; there it was, plainly visible, leading inwards, and no sign of it returning. Some one was there; whether the man we were in search of, or not, remained to be seen. Frank rose from his knees and drew a long breath.

"Any outlet from this?" he asked.

"None whatever. It stops suddenly about 100 yards further on. The rock above and below is 30 feet high, and smooth as marble. Now that I remember, there is a large stone just where the pathway ends, behind which a man might lie. If he was anywhere else, I must have seen him from the upper one."

We walked on, silent and cautious, for some distance, until we reached a projecting rock. I touched Frank's shoulder. "When we turn that corner, you will be within ten yards of the end."

He made no reply, but, with his gun under his arm, sauntered carelessly round. As he did so, I saw him stop suddenly and draw himself up to his full height. Ranging alongside, I could see the figure of a man crouching like a wild beast behind the stone; his head was just visible above it, and the long barrel of a cavalry pistol was pointed directly at us. The dogs now sprang forward and commenced baying furiously. The man was the first to speak:

"Call off yer dogs," he shouted, "av yer care for them!"

"Let the dogs alone, Ryan," said Frank, coolly. "I have a warrant against you for the murder of C. Put your pistol down and come forward."

The fellow gave a savage laugh.

"Come a step nearer, Butler, and see if yer warrant will stop a ball!"

Frank's eye flashed at the threat, but, restraining himself, he drew me back to the shelter of the angle.

"We must give the fellow time to think, Harry. If we rush at him now, he is sure to knock one or other of us over; and I don't like shooting him, if it can be helped."

"Had you not better go for some of your fellows? I will keep guard until you return."

"They would shoot him down at once: I would have to order them to do so. I dare not risk their lives in that narrow path. No; dead or alive, I shall not leave this place without him."

He stepped back a few paces and scanned the rock above attentively.

"Do you see that holly-bush right over him, Harry? Could you get to it without being seen?"

"Easily; but what good could I do there?"

"Leave that to me, old fellow. His flank will be turned, at all events, and you will have him under your gun. Don't fire until you see me down; then use your own discretion."

With some reluctance I consented to go round. Taking off my shoes, I crept cautiously down and peered over. I had scarcely done so when Frank stepped out again, with his watch in his hand. He spoke low, but every word fell on my ear distinctly.

"I shall give you five minutes, Ryan; if you don't throw down your arms then and come out, expect no mercy, for you will get none. I'll shoot you as I would a mad dog."

"Say your prayers in the meantime," said the ruffian, jeeringly; "you'll want them if you lift that gun to your shoulder."

The five minutes which ensued were the longest I ever spent in my life. It was a glorious summer's evening. The sun was going down, throwing a flood of silver light on the blue ocean far below, and on the white wings of the sea-gulls, as they flitted in and out from their nests in the cliff. The rabbits were at play on the slopes, and a colony of choughs, with their scarlet bills and glossy plumage, were wheeling and screaming over my head. But for that crouching, blood-stained creature beneath, all Nature would have looked peaceful and happy. I tried to keep counting the seconds by the beating of my own heart, which was plainly audible, but every trifling incident distracted my attention. There was a great black snail crawling towards a stone, and I began to speculate whether he would reach it before the time was up. Then a wren, whose nest was in the bush, perched on a twig near, and commenced chattering and swearing in my face, until a hawk came gliding round, and the little fellow, with a cry of terror, disappeared in the long grass.

Two of the minutes had passed away. I looked down at the murderer. It was evident Frank's words were beginning to tell. He was moving uneasily from side to side, like a wolf in a trap. Several times he examined the lock of his pistol, and tried to find a place in the rock which would afford him more shelter. Once I thought he was going to speak, but the words seemed to choke him. Then crossing himself devoutly, and having arranged the weapon apparently to his satisfaction, he lay sullenly biding his time.

Would the five minutes never pass? Frank still stood directly in front, watch in hand, and the gun under his arm. He had lit a cigar, and was lounging lazily back against the cliff. Careless as he appeared, I knew him too well to doubt that he would hesitate for a second in going in or firing, as he had promised. At the same time, he was giving his antagonist fearful odds. Then only I began to realize the part I had to play. It was unfortunately too plain. The man must be disabled before he could commit another murder. That could only be done by shooting him down. In fair fight I would not, I think, have hesitated; but my blood ran cold at the idea now. Yet what was I to do? There was no other way to save my friend's life, and, God help me, it must be done.

I had nerved myself to fire at all risks the instant I saw the murderer putting his finger on the trigger of his pistol, and had just brought my gun to bear when Frank's voice rang out loud and clear,

"Your time has come! look up!"

Involuntarily he did so, and caught my eye; a spasm of mortal fear passed across his features. He made an effort to raise the pistol, but a wire cartridge from Frank's gun mashed on the cliff behind him, passing within an inch of his head. The weapon dropped from his hand; in three bounds my friend had him in his clutch, dragged him over the rock, and the struggle began. It was short, but, from the nature of the ground, fearful. A false step would have sent the two over the precipice to the shelf below, and from that a hundred feet down into the Atlantic ocean. Both were strong, powerful men; in weight the murderer was greatly superior, but in science and activity there were few able to cope with Frank. The murderer struggled hard for an inside place, and succeeded in getting to a kind of cleft in the rock, which gave him a slight advantage. It was only momentary; Frank tore him from it with a pull that brought some of the loose stones crashing down, and with the shock they went reeling and staggering to the very edge of the cliff.

I could stand this no longer. There was a long check cord which I had brought for the dogs; fastening it to the bush, I lowered myself down. As I touched the ground, the murderer had succeeded in drawing a knife: Frank parried the thrust, and, disengaging his left hand, struck heavily twice. The man dropped on his knees and began to beg for mercy. I rushed forward with a vague feeling of terror. As I came up, the unfortunate wretch cried out—

"Save me, for God's sake, sir! He is going to throw me over!"

I looked at Frank's face; there was an expression there I never saw before, and I would never like to see again.

"Let him go, Frank!" I shouted; "that's the hangman's work, not yours."

He did not hear me. Grasping the fellow with both hands, he swung him half round, and flung him off with all his strength It was well the coat he wore was made of the stoutest frieze; as it was, we were nearly going over together. I laid him on his back, where he remained without sense or motion. Frank glared at him for a few seconds in silence, then took my hand and said, slowly—

"You are a good fellow, Harry, and I thank you. I didn't know what I was doing."

He turned away with a shudder, while I poured out some brandy from my flask and threw it in the murderer's face. He recovered after a time, and sat up, staring wildly round, and trembling all over I never saw a wretch so completely subdued; he clung to me for protection, and became as abject and cringing as he had been insolent before. We waited until dusk, and then brought him to the police barrack. Before sunrise next morning he was twenty miles on his way back to the place from whence he came. At the following assizes he was tried and convicted; the judge was merciful, and gave him a "long day." In the meantime fever broke out in the jail, and he proved one of the first victims. The last words he uttered were, "Don't throw me over!" Let us hope his prayer was granted.

### Napoleon's Three Warnings.

The celebrated Fouche, Duke of Otranto, was retained but a short time, it is well known, in the service of the Bourbons, after their restoration to the throne of France. He retired to the town of Aix, in Provence, and there lived in affluent ease upon the gains of his long and busy career. Curiosity attracted many visitors around this remarkable man, and he was habitually free in communicating his reminiscences of the great events which it had been his lot to witness. On one occasion the company assembled in his saloon heard from his lips the following story:

By degrees, as Napoleon assumed the power and authority of a king, everything about him, even in the days of the consulate, began to wear a court-like appearance. All the old monarchical habitudes were revived one by one. Among the other revivals of this kind, the custom of attending mass, previous to the hour of audience, was restored by Bonaparte, and he himself was punctual in his appearance at the chapel of St. Cloud on such occasions. Nothing could be more mundane than the mode of performing these religious services. The actresses of the opera were the chorists, and great crowds of busy, talkative people were in the habit of frequenting the gallery of the chapel, from the windows of which the First Consul and Josephine could be seen, with their suites and friends. The whole formed merely a daily exhibition of the consular court of the people.

At one particular time the punctuality of Bonaparte in his attendance on mass was rather distressing to his wife. The quick and jealous Josephine had discovered that the eye of her husband was too much directed to a window in the gallery, where there regularly appeared the form and face of a young girl of uncommon beauty. The chesnut tresses, brilliant eyes, and graceful figure of this personage, caused the more uneasiness to the consul's wife, as the stranger's glances were bent no less often upon Bonaparte than his were upon her.

"Who is that young girl?" said Josephine one day at the close of the service; "what can she seek from the First Consul? I observed her to drop a billet just now at his feet. He picked it up; I saw him."

No one could tell Josephine who the object of her notice precisely was, though there were some who declared her to be an emigrant lately returned, and one who probably was desirous of the intervention of the First Consul in favor of her family.

With such guesses as this the consul's wife was obliged to rest satisfied for the time.

After the audience of that same day had passed, Bonaparte expressed a wish for a drive in the park, and accordingly went out, accompanied by his wife, his brother Joseph, Generals Duroc and Cambaceres, and Hortense Beauharnois, wife of Louis Bonaparte. The King of Prussia had just presented Napoleon with a superb set of horses, four in number, and these were harnessed to an open chariot for the party. The consul took it into his head to drive in person, and mounted into the coachman's place. The chariot set off, but, just as it was turning into the park, it went crash against a stone at the gate, and the First Consul was thrown to the ground. He attempted to rise, but again fell prostrate in a stunned or insensible condition. Meanwhile, the horses sprung forward with the chariot, and were only stopped when Duroc, at the risk of his life, threw himself out and seized the loose reins. Josephine was taken out in a swooning state. The rest of the party quickly turned to the First Consul, and carried him back to his apartments. On recovering his senses fully, the first thing which he did was to put his hand into his pocket and pull out the slip of paper dropped at his feet in the chapel. Leaning over his shoulder, Josephine read these words, "Do not ride out in your carriage to-day."

"This can have no allusion to our late accident," said Bonaparte. "No one could foresee that I was to play the part of coachman to-day, or that I should be awkward enough to drive against a stone. Go, Duroc, and examine the chariot."

Duroc obeyed. Soon after he returned, very pale, and took the First Consul aside.

"Citizen-Consul," said he, "had you not struck the stone, and stopped our drive, we had all been lost!"

"How?" was the reply.

"There was in the carriage, concealed behind the back seat, a bomb—a real, massive bomb, and with a slow match attached to it—kindled! Things had been so arranged, that in a quarter of an hour we should have been scattered among the trees in the park of St. Cloud. There must be treachery close at hand. Fouche must be told of this—Dubois must be warned."

"Not a word to them!" replied Bonaparte. "The knowledge of one plot but engenders a second. Let Josephine remain ignorant of the danger she has escaped. Hortense, Joseph, Cambaceres—tell none of them; and let the government journals say not a word about my fall."

The First Consul was then silent for some time. At length he said—"Duroc, you will come to morrow to mass in the chapel, and examine with attention a young girl whom I shall point out to you. She will occupy the fourth window in the gallery on the right. Follow her home, or cause her to be followed—and bring me intelligence of her nature, her abode, and her circumstances. It will be better to do this yourself; I would not have the police to interfere. Have you taken care of the bomb and removed it?"

"I have, citizen-consul."

"Come, then, let us again drive in the park," said Bonaparte.

The drive was resumed, but on this occasion the coachman was allowed to resume his own duties.

On the morrow the eyes of more than one person were turned to the window in the gallery. But the jealous Josephine sought in vain for the elegant figure of the young girl. She was not there. The impatient First Consul, with his confident Duroc, were greatly annoyed at her non-appearance, and small was the attention paid by them to the services that day. Their anxiety was fruitless. The girl was seen at mass no more.

The summers of Napoleon were chiefly spent at Malmaison; the winters at St. Cloud and the Tuileries. Winter had come on, and the First Consul had been holding Court in the great apartments of the last of these palaces. It was the 3d of the month, which the republicans well called *nivose*, and, in the evening, Bonaparte entered his carriage to go to the opera, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Lauriston, and General Lannes and Berthier. The vehicle was about to start, when a female, wrapt in a black mantle, rushed out upon the Place Carrousel, made her way into the middle of the guards about to accompany Napoleon, and held forth a paper to the latter, saying—

"Citizen-consul! citizen-consul! read—read!"

Bonaparte, with that smile which Bourrienne describes as so irresistible, saluted the petitioner, and stretched out his hand for the missive.

"A petition, madame?" said he inquiringly; and then continued, "Fear nothing; I shall peruse it, and see justice done."

"Citizen-consul!" cried the woman, imploringly joining her hands.

What she would have further said was lost. The coachman, who, it was afterwards said, was intoxicated, gave the lash to his horses, and off they sprung with the speed of lightning. Napoleon, throwing into his hat the paper he had received, remarked to his companions:

"I could not well see her figure, but I think the poor woman is young."

The carriage dashed rapidly along; it was just issuing from the street of Saint Nicholas, when a frightful detonation was heard, mingling with and followed by the crash of broken windows. The infernal machine had exploded! Uninjured, the carriage of the Consul and its inmates were whirled with undiminished rapidity to the opera. Bonaparte entered his box with serene brow and unruffled deportment. He saluted, as usual, the assembled spectators, to whom the news of the explosion came with all the speed which rumor exercises upon such occasions. All were stunned and stupefied; Bonaparte alone was perfectly calm. He stood with crossed arms, listening attentively to the oratorio of Haydn, which was executed on that evening. Suddenly, however, he remembered the paper put into his hands. He took it out, and read these lines:

"In the name of heaven, Citizen-Consul, do not go to the opera to-night; or if you do go, pass not through the street St. Nicholas."

The warning came, in some respects, too late.

On reading these words, the First Consul chanced to raise his eyes. Exactly opposite to him, in a box on the third tier, sat the young girl of the chapel of Saint Cloud, who, with joined hands, seemed to utter prayers of gratitude for the escape which had taken place. Her head had no covering but her flowing and beautiful chesnut hair, and her person was wrapped in a dark mantle, which the consul recognized as identical with that worn by the woman who had delivered the paper to him at the carriage door. "Go," said Bonaparte, quietly but quickly to Lannes, "go to the box exactly opposite to us on the third tier. You will find a young girl in a black mantle. Bring her to the Tuileries. I must see her; and without delay." Bonaparte spoke thus without raising his eyes, but to make Lannes certain of the person, he took the general's arm, and said, pointing upwards, "See there—look!"

Bonaparte stopped suddenly. The girl was gone; no black mantle was to be seen. Annoyed at this beyond measure, he hurriedly sent off Lannes to intercept her. It was in vain. The boxkeeper had seen such an individual, but knew nothing about her. Bonaparte applied to Fouche and Dubois; but all the zeal of these functionaries failed in discovering her.

Years ran on after the explosion of the infernal machine, and the strange accompanying circumstances tended to make the occurrences more remarkable in the eyes of Bonaparte. To the Consulate succeeded the Empire, and victory after victory marked the career of the great Corsican. At length the hour of change came. Allied Europe poured its troops into France, and compelled the Emperor to lay down the sceptre which had been so long shaken in terror over half the civilized earth. The isle of Elba became for a day the most remarkable spot on the globe; and, finally, the resuscitated empire fell to pieces never to rise again, on the field of Waterloo.

Bonaparte was about to quit France. The moment had come for him to set foot in the barque which was to convey him to the English vessel. Friends who had followed the fallen chief to the very last, were standing by to give him a final adieu. He waved his hand to those around, and a smile was on the lip which had recently given the farewell kiss to the imperial eagle. At this instant a woman broke through the band that stood before Napoleon. She was in the prime of womanhood; not a girl, but yet young enough to retain unimpaired that beauty for which she would at any time have been remarkable among a crowd of beauties. Her features were full of anxiety and sadness, adding interest to her appearance even at that moment. "Sire! sire!" said she, presenting a paper at that moment, "read! read!" The Emperor took the epistle presented to him, but kept his eye upon the presenter. He seemed, it may be, to feel at that instant the perfumed breeze of the park of St. Cloud, or to hear the choristers chanting melodiously in the chapel as he had heard them in other days. Josephine, Duroc, and all his friends, came hastily before him, and among them the face which he was wont to see at the fourth window in the gallery. His eye was now on that countenance in reality, altered, yet the same. These illusory recollections were of short duration. Napoleon shook his head and held the paper up to his eye. After perusing its contents, he took the paper between his hands, and tore it to pieces, scattering the fragments in the air.

"Stop, sire," said the woman, "follow the advice! Be warned; it is yet time!"

"No," replied he; and taking from his finger a beautiful oriental ruby, a valuable souvenir of his Egyptian campaigns, he held it out to the woman. She took it, kneeling and kissing the hand which presented it. Turning his head,

the Emperor then stepped into the boat which waited to take him to the vessel. Not long afterwards he was pining on the rock of St. Helena.

Thus of three warnings, two were useless because neglected until the danger had occurred, and the third—which prognosticated Napoleon's fate if once in the power of his adversaries—the third was rejected.

"But who was this woman, Duke of Otranto?"

"Oh," replied Fouche, "I know not with certainty. The Emperor, if he knew ultimately, seems to have kept the secret."

All that is known respecting the matter is, that a female related to St. Regent, one of the authors of the explosion of the street St. Nicholas, died at the hospital of Hotel Dieu in 1837, and that around her neck was suspended, by a silk ribbon, the exquisite oriental ruby of Napoleon.


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 our office.

L. P. FISHER,

639 Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 26, 1863.


REBEL REPORTS.—The news of last week and that of this week shows conclusively the amount of faith to be placed in reports from rebel sources. The great rebel triumph at Charleston, in which, according to their statements, they annihilated the Federal blockading fleet, turns out to be no triumph at all. In preparing the Eastern news for our columns, we have invariably omitted all items originating with the rebels, for the reason that we always regarded them as unreliable. Each succeeding budget of news has justified us in this course, precisely as the two accounts of the Charleston affair have done. The rebels have a powerful motive to lie and exaggerate; the success of their cause, at home and abroad, in a great measure depends upon continuing the lies with which they inaugurated the war. Knowing this, as all candid readers also must know it, we have thought it a waste of space and an imposition upon our readers to publish all these reports. Scrupulous as we have hitherto been, in this respect, we shall be still more so in future.

SHARP PRACTICE.—A sharper lately went to a pawnbroker in San Francisco and procured an advance of one hundred dollars in gold, upon a superb gold watch worth double the money. He then went out and purchased one hundred dollars in "green-backs," went back with two witnesses, tendered the notes in payment of the advance, and despite the blessings showered like rain on his head by the victimized dealer in pledges, compelled him to give up the watch and take them or nothing for his pay. By this little operation he pocketed some thirty-five dollars, net profits, and, of course, let his uncle out for that amount.

EARLY IN THE FIELD.—One or two vessels just from San Francisco brought up the first instalments of miners for Cariboo, the coming season. These are miners who only succeeded in getting their claims opened, last year, when the mining season closed. Many of the same class are scattered about the Sound, waiting for the weather to permit their return to their claims. They are all sanguine of making their fortunes this year, and doubtless some of them will.

A NEW REVENUE DECISION.—Commissioner Boutwell has lately made a decision which interests grist-mill owners. He says that "a miller who sells from his mill flour or meal, at wholesale or retail, is required to take out a license as a dealer; but if he send all of his products to a commission merchant for sale, no license will be required, as the merchant's license covers the sale."

LIBERAL.—The American Consul at Victoria acknowledges the receipt, on the 12th inst., of two hundred dollars from Messrs. J. A. McOrea and Frank Tarbell, for the Sanitary Fund. Victoria does not possess two more worthy residents, nor the United States two more loyal citizens. Both of these gentlemen are widely known and have hosts of friends in San Francisco and elsewhere.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—By the unremitting attention of Mr. Finch, the gentlemanly Purser of the *Eliza Anderson*, we are regularly in the receipt of files of Victoria papers. He has also laid us under obligations for other favors, of a character which we well know how to appreciate, for which he has our sincere thanks.

SKATING IN VICTORIA.—The residents of Victoria have lately been favored with a good opportunity to indulge in this exhilirating exercise; the ponds in the neighborhood of the town being covered with ice of the requisite strength. Several ladies are mentioned as having joined in the sport.

THE LOST TREASURE.—Upwards of $300,000 of the treasure lost in the ill-fated *Golden Gate* has been recovered, and forwarded to San Francisco. It is thought that all of the remainder will be rescued from the deep, since the exact location of the treasure has been discovered.

SMALL-POX.—This disease still prevails to some extent in Victoria. New cases are reported daily in the hospitals, while its ravages continue among the Indians without material abatement.

### FRUITS OF THE WAR.

The probable effects of the existing war upon the Southern States have, we believe, entered into the calculations of very few people. The absorbing topic of discussion and thought is the progress and management of the war—not the fruits it will bear, or the revolutions it will work in the industrial pursuits of the country. That it is destined to effect changes of the greatest magnitude in the social habits and political economy of the country at large, none can doubt who closely watch the tendency of events.

Hitherto the slave States of the Union have enjoyed almost a monopoly in the production of several of the most important articles of commerce known to the world. The climate, the soil, the habits of the people and the nature of the institutions of the South all combined to give her advantages for the supply of these articles which discouraged if they did not forbid competition. Repeated attempts made in other quarters of the globe to produce the like only met with repeated failures, either partial or total; sometimes from inability to supply them as cheaply, sometimes from a fault in their quality, and sometimes from both of these and other causes added. On these attempts labor and capital have been freely lavished, without other result than to enhance the importance of the South. We do not desire to be understood as meaning that no other part of the globe now produces these Southern staple commodities; they are produced in superior quality elsewhere, but not in sufficient quantity to satisfy a tithe of the demand.

Our attention has been directed to this subject by a paragraph, going the rounds of the press, stating that a premium was offered in Italy for the growth there of tobacco similar to the Virginia leaf. Some weeks since, the intelligence from Australia announced that parties there were about to engage in the cultivation of both cotton and tobacco with prospects of success. Last season demonstrated the fact that California can produce a good quality of tobacco, and also turpentine; next season, experiments will be made there with cotton. In Mexico and Central America efforts will be made to produce cotton and tobacco, while renewed attempts will be made in quarters where only partial success has hitherto crowned the efforts to that end. All of these attempts cannot fail, nor is it probable that half of them will prove futile.

In view of these facts, what will be the ultimate effect? Whatever the results of the numerous experiments about to be made, they are chargeable alone to the war; but for which, in all probability, the Southern States would have enjoyed for ages to come the almost exclusive production of these staples. The South can never recover the advantages she has lost by this war. It matters not now whether peace ensue to-morrow or next year, the war will prove equally fatal to her interests in this respect.

There can be but little doubt, we think, that in a very few years the world will be independent of the Southern States for the great staples on which they have subsisted. Without this monopoly, and the profitable trade which it fostered, what will be the condition of the South? As the speedy loss of this trade is inevitable, will not the emancipation of the slaves prove rather a blessing than a curse? These and many kindred questions occur to the consideration of this subject. By the time the rebels get tired of the war, and peace is restored, they will find that there is nothing left to fight for. Then they will have a chance to reap the fruits and repent of their wickedness.

NO MAIL.—Great disappointment was experienced by our citizens on learning that the *Shubrick* brought up no mail, last evening. The ocean steamer brought none from San Francisco; having declined to carry it on the new terms offered. Capt. Conner stated that there was an unusually large mail for Puget Sound, but it was sent overland on the steamer declining to receive it. We suppose our citizens will get all that is not left scattered on the roadside. This is another favor for which we have to thank Victor Smith. It is a pity he didn't fall overboard and get left behind on his last passage to Washington.

CALIFORNIA U. S. SENATOR.—John Conness was elected U. S. Senator from California, on the 10th instant, in joint convention of the Legislature. Benj. Shurtleff was his opponent on the final ballot; Conness receiving 98 votes and Shurtleff 15. The latter was supported by so-called Union Democrats and Secessionists, who nominated him at a re-construction love feast. It is thought that the election of Conness will materially strengthen the Union party. This result may be attributed to the disgraceful attempt at bribery, by Watrous.

OREGON CITY WOOLEN FACTORY.—The *Argus* states that upwards of $30,000 have been subscribed, by the citizens of Oregon city alone, to the capital stock of the woolen manufacturing company of that place. It is to be regretted that a similar factory cannot be established in this county, which presents such excellent inducements, in water power, facilities for shipment, etc., etc. The power may be had here without cost, while the range for sheep is unsurpassed, and only needs the presence of a factory to encourage the production of wool.

OVER THE RAIL.—A jolly tar in Victoria, a few days since, tumbled into a deep cistern surrounded by a rail. When taken out and asked what he was doing inside of the rail, he said he thought it was the "ship's side that he was a-climbin' over; and who'd a thought there was ever a bloody rail without a bloody deck on the other side."

THE TRADE.—The *Colonist* says it is now probable that the machinery will be removed from this steamer, with the view of converting her into a sailing vessel. Her owners have had this change under consideration.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.—A treasury note case has been decided in Cleveland, Ohio. The greenbacks are recognized and declared by the court to be a legal tender for all debts.

### AN IMPORTANT CANAL.

A bill has been introduced into the U. S. Senate for the construction of a canal, said to be less than a mile in length, which will throw open several thousand miles of navigable waters west toward British Columbia. Of the projected canal the Washington *Chronicle* says:

By constructing a canal about three fourths of a mile in length, from Big Stone Lake to Lake Traver, steamboats from St. Paul could navigate both the Minnesota and the Red River of the North, to Lake Winnipeg, a distance of seven hundred miles. The country traversed by these rivers is surpassingly fertile, and capable of sustaining a dense population. Lake Winnipeg is larger than Lake Ontario, and receives the Saskatchewan river from the West. The Saskatchewan river is navigable to a point (Edmonton House) near the Rocky Mountains, 700 miles west of Lake Winnipeg, and only 150 miles east of the celebrated gold diggings on Fraser river, in British Columbia.

The digging of that one mile of canal would therefore enable a steamboat at New Orleans to pass into Lake Winnipeg, and from thence to Edmonton House, some 5,000 miles. A bill has been introduced into the Senate which makes provision for the building of the canal.

Probably in the world there cannot be found a spot across which the digging of so short a canal would effect a result so prodigious. And what is almost equally remarkable, the ground between the two lakes is so low, and so level, that, it is said, the water flows, in time of freshets, from one to the other.

### CORONER'S INQUEST.

The following gentlemen were summoned by Coroner Collins to hold an inquest on the body of Winichet, the Indian mentioned last week as having strangled himself in the guard-house at Fort Steilacoom: Messrs. H. E. Bradley, M. J. West, Jesse Dunlap, James H. Downey, A. J. Miller and Henry Hanson. The verdict was as follows:

We the jurors do find that the above named Indian, Winichet, came to his death by choking himself with a piece of rope, in a cell at Fort Steilacoom; he being arrested and confined on an affidavit made by John Flett.

GEN. BUTLER JUSTIFIED.—Gen. Butler has just achieved a decided triumph. It will be remembered that he had a collision with the French Consul, Count Mejan, concerning certain moneys deposited with the Consul, which Butler seized, and which Reverdy Johnson subsequently declared should be returned. The whole matter has been recently submitted to Count Mercier, the French Minister. Count Mercier, after a careful examination of all the facts in the case, of his own motion decided against the Consul and recalled him; thus triumphantly vindicating Gen. Butler, and showing that Reverdy Johnson had made haste to decide against our rights, and in favor of the rebels. The French Minister has already appointed a new Consul at New Orleans, who has been recognized by the Government. It is now ascertained, also, that this money which Reverdy Johnson restored to the dismissed Consul was promptly sent to Europe, and used in purchasing arms and clothing for the rebel army. Johnson should be called to account for this act, and, if possible, compelled to atone for it. He is little better than Buchanan.

DIVISION IMPOSSIBLE.—The following occurs in the proclamation issued by Gen. Banks on assuming command at New Orleans: "This country cannot be permanently divided. Ceaseless wars may drink its blood and treasure. Domestic tyrants and foreign foes may grasp the scepter of its power, but its destiny will remain unchanged. It will still remain united. God has ordained it. What avails, then, the destruction of the best Government ever devised by man, the self-adjusting, self-correcting Constitution of the United States? People of the Southwest, why bot accept the conditions imposed by the imperious necessities of geographical configuration and commercial supremacy, and re-establish your American prosperity and re-union? Why not become founders of States, which, as the entrepots and depots of your own central and up per valleys, may stand, in affluence of their resources, without a peer among the nations of the earth."

THE OPPONENTS.—Speaking of the men who oppose the Administration, be it right or be it wrong, the Marysville *Appeal* says: "It is easier to tear down than to build up. It is easier to criticise than to originate. A convocation of conservative priests decided that Galileo was a radical, because he said that the earth turned around. A sanhedrin of learned men, grooved in conservatism, thought that the idea of Christopher Columbus in respect to an occidental hemisphere was at once fallacious and wicked. An empty-headed mouther of idle platitudes will give ten thousand objections to any one good or beneficent project to where one argument can be said in its favor. A jabberer, who originates no idea, but lays back to overhaul everybody else's notions, will do more injury than a pestilence. Of such, are some of the opponents of the Administration."

LATE PAPERS.—We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Selden and Engineer Whaship, of the *Shubrick*, for late California and Victoria papers; among them a *Bulletin* of the 17th inst., from which we obtain advices six days later than those received overland. Both gentlemen have our thanks for their attention.

DIED.—In Portland, on the 18th inst., Mr. Nehemiah Northrop, of consumption, in the 27th year of his age. The deceased was a member of the last Legislature of this Territory, and one of the publishers of the Walla Walla *Statesman*. He was much respected by all who knew him.

RAISING THEIR WAGES.—The Printers of Boston have agreed to demand increased prices for their labor, some two or three dollars a week on the average. The prices of all articles of necessity or luxury have gone up relatively much more, and there seems to be no reason why printers' wages as well as the pay for all labor should not be advanced. It is hard for publishers, but fair for printers.

POSTAL.—A post-office has been established at Tumwater, W. T., N. Crosby Postmaster.

There is $600,000 surplus in the San Francisco county treasury.

### MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Fraser River was blocked up with ice at last accounts.

The States which held elections last year gave Administration majorities amounting to 60,381.

Late advices from Boisee say that a large pack-train, loaded with flour, recently arrived there from Salt Lake.

The removal of Thos. J. Dryer from the office of U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands has been decided upon.

G. W. Vaughn obtained a verdict against the city of Portland, last week, for $1000 and costs, for damage to his property.

The Connecticut Legislature are considering a bill allowing one million dollars bounty money to 20,000 enlisted soldiers.

A pair of boots was mailed in Springfield, Mass., to a man in the army on the Potomac. The postage amounted to four dollars.

The last words of the gallant Gen. Bayard were: "Tell McClellan that my last regret as a military man is, that I did not die serving under him."

Prentice says "the South is not a howling wilderness, but there is a good deal more howling there than there was when it was a wilderness."

According to statisticians, the number of rebels thus far killed, wounded and prisoners, is 108,709; Union killed and wounded, 132,810. Total, 236,526.

An Eastern paper says that a man walked forty miles to claim exemption from the draft, on account of inability to endure long marches and the hardships of camp life.

A New York exchange says that over 20,000 families, comprising over 40,000 persons, were relieved by the Volunteers Aid Fund in that city during the month of December.

Capt. Thompson, of the 22d Massachusetts regiment, who died of a wound received in the battle of Malvern Hill, by mistake was reported discharged for being absent without leave.

Elias Howe, Jr., of the sewing machines, and a private in the 17th Connecticut Regiment, has advanced the Government $31,000 with which to pay the soldiers of that regiment off.

A recent letter from the U. S. Minister to England states that the relations of the Embassy with the Court of St. James are more cordial and pleasant now than at any time since the war commenced.

The Pope has decided that the ten thousand Italian priests who signed the memorial requesting him to resign the temporal power, and restore Rome to Italy, are subject to the penalties of excommunication.

A negro fell from the top of a spiral staircase three stories high in a hotel in Cleveland recently, striking his head against a corner of the bottom stairway, thence on a table standing by the stairs, and from there to the floor. His injuries were found simply to consist of a cut on the head and a bruised shin.

Gen. Joe Hooker, when ordered to advance at Fredericksburg, is reported to have made an observation that should be adopted as a maxim of the war. Said he, "I am going to put this thing through." If at times the same high spirit of daring characterized other of the Federal officers, it would be of great advantage to the cause.

Prof. Fabre, of Marseilles, has produced a surgical apparatus for the detection of bullets lurking in any limb. It is of very simple mechanism, and its extremity being put in contact with the resisting object, an electric discharge at once indicates whether it is mere bone, or cartilage, or a metallic substance that is touched by the sounding.

An attempt was made in Chicago to serenade two Fort Lafayette prisoners, named Johnson and Sheean, of Galena, who were stopping at the Sherman House, over night, having been released, and being on their way home. When they came out to speak, the crowd hissed them and called them traitors. They finally retired in disgust, the serenade proving a perfect failure.

M. Mathieu has addressed a letter to the Paris journals, in which, after alluding to the means now acted on in England for prognosticating storms some hours and even a day, beforehand, declares that he will, whenever it may be wished, furnish to France, and to all the countries of Europe, the means of forescoing all atmospheric phenomena, not one day, but half a century in advance!

THE JESUITS.—From a book lately published in Austria, it appears that there are at present 7,231 Jesuits. Of these there are 349 in Austria, 263 in England, 542 in Belgium, 2,208 in France, 156 in Galicia, 561 in Germany, 126 in New Zealand, 742 in Spain, 246 in Maryland, 19 in Mexico, 403 in Missouri, 206 in the kingdom of Naples, 201 in Holland, 477 in the province of Turin, and 226 in that of Venice. There is not one in Russia.

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

HOLLOWAY'S 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.

### LIGHT DAWNING.

Under date of January 8th, the Washington correspondent of the *Bulletin* writes thus encouragingly:

What of the future? Day is breaking again. The clouds are beginning to disperse. Be assured that the power of the rebellion is nearly gone. Rebel endurance is marvellous. In a good cause, how noble would have been the sacrifices accepted by the South in the prosecution of this war. But they have reached the point beyond which endurance cannot go. The evidences of their starving condition and of the extremity of their exertions to maintain the hopeless struggle, accumulate with startling force. The victories now organizing for Union arms must speedily satisfy all rebeldom that there is no hope. Before this reaches you, probably, the magnetic wires will have echoed to your ears the thunder of Union guns at Charleston and other important points upon the coast. Gen. Hunter has about 40,000 men with which to work his will upon devoted South Carolina. Gen. Foster has nearly or quite as many more to move again towards Richmond from the South via Goldsboro, and reinforcements, of which the papers say nothing, are constantly pushing forward. Burnside's force is chiefly an observation. Its main duty at present is to keep the rebel Gen. Lee and his army north of Richmond, and the demonstrations likely to be made on the James or York rivers will have that end chiefly in view. If an opportunity for suddenly and surely capturing the rebel capital shall offer in consequence of the attempt to send any considerable number of its defenders to other threatened points, it will be availed of; but there is no longer at Washington any strong desire that Richmond should be taken at once and by an advance in front. The winter campaign is fairly opened. That it will be prosecuted with vigor we have assurance—and when rosy spring comes again to shed her smiles upon the graves of our heroes, the fruits of their labors, we may reasonably anticipate, will be as real and visible as the scars on Sumter's walls.

### MARRIED.

In Port Townsend, on the 31st ult., at the residence of Judge Briggs, by Rev. B. C. Lippincott, Mr. JOHN HARRISON, of Sacramento, to HENRIETTA YOUNGLOVE, of San Francisco, Cal.


## New Advertisements.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN, under penalty of prosecution, from cutting firewood or timber of any description on my claim, adjoining the town of Steilacoom, from this date.

LEMUEL BILLS.

Steilacoom, W. T., Feb. 20th, 1863. 8:2m

### MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES vs. JOHN M. CHAPMAN —By virtue of an alias execution issued by the Clerk of the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution the following described property, to wit:

Forty acres of land, a part of John M. Chapman's land claim, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake at the southeast corner of the town plat known as Chapman's portion of the town of Steilacoom; thence running south 140 rods to Seaman's land claim; thence west 18 rods to a stake; thence 16 rods south to a stake; thence west 27 rods to a stake; thence north 160 rods to the town plat of Steilacoom; thence east along south side of town plat to place of beginning.

Also—Lot four (4) and part of lot five (5) in block fourteen, (14) lot five (5) in block twenty-five, (25) and lots two and three (2 and 3) in block ten (10), all being and lying in John M. Chapman's portion of the town of Steilacoom.

And will proceed to sell the same at Public Auction, at the Court House door, for cash, as the law directs, on FRIDAY, 20th day of March, A.D. 1863, at the hour of 2 o'clock P.M. The object of said sale is to satisfy a judgment in favor of the United States vs. John M. Chapman, for the sum of $325 50, with interest from the 1st day of August, 1860, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and costs and increased costs.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON,
U. S. Marshal.
By R. W. MOXLIE, Deputy.

8:4

### 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. 8:4

### 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 necessary 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 2d, 1863. 8:4

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 so much of the Real Estate of the deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, and that a copy of the said order should be published at least four successive weeks in a newspaper published in the city of Steilacoom, and on that day, at the time and place named in said order, to show cause, if any, upon due proof of the publication of a copy of said order, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

J. P. STEWART,
Judge of Probate.

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

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

L. P. S.

HENRY E. BRADLEY,
Deputy Clerk.

8:4

### New Goods!

### NEW GOODS!

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

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

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

PROVISIONS, ETC.,

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

8:tf P. KRACH.

### SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Flowering Plants and Shrubbery

IN GREAT VARIETY!

MARTIN JUMEL,
FLORICULTURIST AND VEGETABLE GARDENER, OF STEILACOOM,

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

ALSO—Cuttings and Roots of the choicest Roots 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. 5:3m

WANTED—40,000 lbs. Tallow or Clear Grease, at the Union Soap Works,

4-4:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

SOFT SOAP—20 cents per gallon. For sale

8:tf J. V. MEEKER.

## Miscellaneous Advertisements.

### Elk-Horn Market.

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

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

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

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

5-19:tf H. D. MONTGOMERY.

### Fresh Meat!

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

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

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

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

ALSO,

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

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

5-6:tf J. V. MEEKER.

### 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 H. CHAMBERS,
Steilacoom, W. T.

17:tf

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.

EDRAS ST. CYR,
Above French Prairie, Pierce Co., W. T.

8:4

### 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, Spikes,
Redington's superior Yeast Powders,
Vinegar,
Fish-Hooks and Lines, &c.

ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Also, a large assortment of

Stationery,
School Books, Gilt
Books, Prayer Books, Law
Books, Song Books, Hymn Books,
Account Books, Pass Books, Singing Books,
Novels, Diaries, Drafting Paper,
Wall Paper, Vases,
Violins,

And a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

By the arrival of every steamer, the latest Eastern and California PAPERS, which we offer at the very lowest rate 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.

5:3 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,
Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

8-6:1

### 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.

# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, Feb. 26, 1863.


## LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.

The Sunday *Times* Washington dispatch says there is no enemy in force at Fredericksburg. Most of the troops have been sent to Vicksburg; the only force left behind being 15,000, an ample number to prevent the passage of the Rappahannock at the present season.

During the present week the President has determined upon calling Gen. McClellan to the command of the army again. On the announcement being made in the Cabinet, there was much feeling exhibited. Chase and the rest of the radicals threatened to resign. For these and other reasons the President deferred making any change for two weeks; however, there is scarcely a doubt but that the command of the army will be tendered to McClellan.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.

George Francis Train was arrested at the Planters' House by a U. S. officer, and was allowed the alternative of leaving the State in half an hour or go to jail. He chose the former.

CAMP NEAR VICKSBURG, Feb. 3.

The example of the *Queen of the West*, running the blockade at Vicksburg, will be followed by the ram *Monarch* to-night, and if successful, these rams will be able to keep open the river for several days, with the assistance of one or two iron-clads, whose commanders are now soliciting the privilege of running the blockade.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 5th, and *Inquirer* of the 6th, contain information from Charleston to the 30th January, to the effect that a most formidable naval and land expedition was about to attack Charleston, the preparations being nearly completed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.

The steamer *Princess Royal* has additional particulars in regard to the Charleston affair, showing conclusively that there is no truth for the assumption of the rebels that the blockade of Charleston was ever raised, by the departure of the blockading fleet, only two vessels out of ten having been obliged to leave. It appears, from the statement of an eye witness, that at daylight the rebel iron-clads were seen coming from the direction of Stono Inlet towards the fleet, thus attacking the *Mercedita* first, and one ram struck her near the water's edge, keeling her over. For some time there was firing of shot, one of which entered one of her boilers, and caused the death of three persons, when Capt. Stellwagon lowered a boat, after tearing the plug out and allowing the water to enter. The Captain of the ram asked, "Do you surrender?" This was repeated three times; Stellwagon answering at each inquiry, "I am in a sinking condition." The rebels answered, "If you don't surrender, we will blow you out of water; send your boat aboard." The boat that had been lowered then conveyed the officer to the rebel ram, who asked to be admitted on board. This was refused. "We are in a sinking condition," was again repeated. The rebels replied, "You can't sink lower than the rails; we can't take you on board." The officer then gave his parole as demanded and returned.

The rebels were thus successfully deceived in regard to the condition of the *Mercedita*. She lay in shoal water, hence the reply that she could not sink below the rails. The ram then steamed towards the *Keystone State*, and sent a shot through her wheel house. In the meantime the gunboat *Housatonic* engaged the other rebel ram, driving her away. At 6½ in the morning both rams left for Charleston.

During the attack on our fleet, the *Princess Royal* succeeded in escaping. She steamed to Port Royal with assistance of third engineer of the *Mercedita*, having only one of her boilers injured. She can be repaired in a day. The *Keystone State* was disabled, but was towed to Port Royal. The rebel statement that the Federal fleet had disappeared from Charleston is untrue, from the fact that our vessels returned at dark. The new *Ironsides* arrived the next day to reinforce the blockaders.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

The New Orleans letter of the 2d inst., to the *World*, says our Consul at Monterey writes as follows: "Wagon trains for the Confederate army have been bought at Monterey and down the country as far as San Luis Potosi. Goods for the interior are sent across the Rio Grande at Fort Duncan. One agent purchased in Europe three vessel loads of arms, and their arrival is daily expected at Matamoras. A cargo of medicine was also purchased in Europe, and is known to be due at that port."

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph* of the 25th states that the guns of the gunboat *Westfield*, which was blown up in Galveston Bay, have been fished up.

The *Times*' New Orleans letter says there is a rumor afloat respecting a disorderly spirit having manifested itself among our troops on Ship Island, owing to the arrival there of a colored regiment. Reports go so far as to state that several officers have been arrested for mutinous conduct.

A Port Royal correspondent says that the attack by the *Montauk* and the gunboats *Seneca*, *Wamsahicken* and *Dawn*, assisted by the mortar steamer *C. H. Williams*, upon Fort McAllister, Ogeechee river, Georgia, was resumed on Sunday morning, but we have not been able to ascertain that much progress was made in reducing that fortification.

Under the guidance of a negro pilot the *Montauk* went in the morning to within 600 yards of the battery, and commenced work at once, continuing until 12 o'clock A.M., when the ebb tide compelled her to retire. She was unable to break the work in consequence of the immense thickness of the embankment—nearly 30 feet. The *Montauk* was struck 46 times, but received no other damage than the starting of bolts in the pilot house and shattering her smoke stack. The other vessels took a position at long range and kept up a steady fire until signalled to leave. The *Seneca* and mortar steamer each received one shot, but neither vessel was injured. In view of more important service requiring the *Montauk*, the attack on this fort, for the present, will probably be relinquished.

Another Port Royal letter, of prior date to the above, says the *Montauk* had been engaged for several days attacking an iron clad battery on the Ogeechee river. The rebels have more superior guns than were ever used before. They also use steel-pointed shot, but although the turret was struck 16 times, the shot all glanced off.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.

A dispatch from West Plains, of the 7th, says that Col. Warren's cavalry drove Gen. Marmaduke's forces out of Batesville on the night of the 4th, killing and wounding many and capturing some prisoners; among the latter was Col. Adams.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.

Five days before the steamer *North Star* sailed from Key West, a communication was received by Rear Admiral Bailey from our Consul General at Havana, stating that the *Alabama* reached Kingston on the 20th January, and landed the remaining officers and crew of the steamer *Hatteras*, sunk off Galveston, over 100 in number. It was further reported that the *Alabama* had suffered severely in the fight with the *Hatteras*, that she had five shots in her hull, one of which (through the stern) was a very bad one. She put into Kingston to repair damages, and expects to be ready for sea again in four days.

Immediately upon the receipt of this news at Havana, the steamers *Wachusett* and *Oneida* sailed directly for Kingston, and the *Santiago de Cuba* and *R. R. Cuyler* were ordered at once to the same port. The *Tioga* and *Sonora* also steered in the same direction.

The *Tribune's* Washington dispatch says that one of the new iron-clad gunboats is on ship board *en route* for San Francisco, where it will be used for harbor defense. The Navy Department will immediately order the construction of gunboats to receive the engines captured aboard the *Princess Royal*.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.

Our forces entered Lebanon, Tenn., on the 8th. They captured 600 rebels, most of them of Morgan's command. Many field officers were taken.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 10.

Richmond papers of the 9th have changed their tone about the raising of the blockade at Charleston. The *Whig* says the British Consul sailed in the steamer *Cadmus* from Charleston on the 7th. The officers of that steamer say the result of the late engagement is less substantial than supposed, as no vessel was sunk. The impression prevails that Savannah will be attacked before Charleston.

News from Port Royal to the 3d, says that most of Foster's fleet had arrived in good condition. The 1st South Carolina Negro Regiment arrived on the 2d from an expedition 60 miles up St. Mary's river, to Woodstock. They repulsed the enemy and burned the town after a severe engagement. They also destroyed the salt works. They fought like veterans, and repulsed superior numbers.

Dates from Havana to the 5th say that the pirate *Florida* left Nassau the week previous, having coaled, etc. She is reported as having made seven prizes off Cuba and one on the Bahama Banks. No American war vessels were at or near Nassau.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.

Nicholas Longworth died yesterday, aged 81, leaving property to the amount of $15,000,000.

CAIRO, Feb. 11.

We have news from Vicksburg to Saturday the 7th. The ram *Queen of the West* had returned from below. The trip down the river was most successful. She met three steamers with provisions for the rebels at Vicksburg, and succeeded in destroying all of them. She took 50 or 60 prisoners, one of them being a colonel. The *Queen of the West* went near enough to Port Hudson to draw fire from the upper batteries.

Letters say the brilliant achievement of the *Queen of the West* running the gauntlet of the rebel batteries at Vicksburg had a most beneficial effect on the spirits of our troops.

The Vicksburg correspondent of the Jackson *Appeal* says: It is possible that Gen. Grant will make the canal a success, and suggests that Warrenton, Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Rodney, and other points between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, be fortified.

De Soto, a small town opposite Vicksburg, has been burned by the Federals.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

The *Times's* dispatch says that a reconnoissance made by Col. Wyndham, as far as Manassas and Snicker's Gap, thence to the Rappahannock, shows no armed rebels on this side of the stream, with the exception of a few guerrillas hovering about Leesburg.

The British bark *Springbok*, from London for Nassau, was captured by the gunboat *Sonoma*, on the 3d, off the Bahamas, in consequence of having some articles on her manifest which the captain could not account for. She arrived last night. The officers of the *Sonoma* report seeing the pirate *Florida* on the 1st, off the Bahamas. The *Sonoma* chased her for 36 hours, but the *Florida* escaped.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.

A letter from a captain of the 42d Massachusetts, dated Houston, Texas, says his and two other companies were captured in the attack on Galveston and conveyed to Houston. Only ten men were killed on the *Harriet Lane*, including Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lee. Ten were wounded and the remainder captured and taken to Houston. All were well treated.

The Rebel Congress, on the 26th ult., repealed the act exempting the owner of twenty negroes from conscription.

CAIRO, Feb. 13.

The levee at Yazoo Pass, 60 miles above Vicksburg, on the Mississippi side, has been cut by order of Gen. Grant; the object being to drive out the rebels who infest that section and fire on passing steamers. The Federal army is suffering considerably from disease. The small-pox is prevalent.

A small force of Federals, on Thursday night, had a skirmish with a party of guerrillas near Dyersburg, Tenn., and succeeded in killing 7 and capturing 15.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.

A dispatch from headquarters at Fayetteville, Ark., the 12th, says an expedition of 100 men to Arkansas river had a skirmish with the rebels of Carson's command, near the mouth of Ferry Bayou, scattering them, destroying their teams and burning stores. On their return, they attacked another body of rebels eight miles east of Van Buren, with like success; killing several and taking 40 prisoners, with quite a number of horses and mules. A considerable quantity of arms fell into our possession. The Federal loss was one drowned and one prisoner.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.

The steamer *Empire City*, from New Orleans the 4th, has arrived. The forces of Gen. Banks, after a month's drilling, were in condition to take the field. It was thought that a forward movement would be made at once, to clear out the whole of the Lafourche country.

On the night of the 3d, a fishing smack with a large quantity of medicines for the rebels, also letters from a number of leading citizens to persons in high authority in the Confederate Government, was seized on Lake Ponchartrain. Parties who had written letters were ordered under arrest.

The weather in New Orleans was very cold. It was generally believed that Gen. Butler would return, if not made Secretary of War.

CAIRO, Feb. 14.

The guerrilla leader Dawson and thirty of his band have been enforcing the Conscription Act in the vicinity of Dyersburg, Tenn. He was captured a few days since.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

A Murfreesboro letter says the reason why the army there does not move is, they are mud bound. The army is in excellent condition, but suffered considerably from desertion.

Memphis letters mention the probability of reinforcing Farragut by a portion of Porter's fleet, which will run the blockade of Vicksburg and Port Hudson batteries.

Bills have been prepared, and only await the opportunity to be reported, appropriating $10,000,000 for the abolishment of slavery in Maryland, $1,500,000 for Western Virginia, and $450,000 for Delaware.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.

Murfreesboro letters say that Gen. Rosekrans is doing a large business in the way of recruiting his army from refugees, who are fleeing from rebel press-gangs. The mountains and woods around Murfreesboro are full of these exiles from their homes. Many of them at once join the Tennessee and other Federal regiments. Gen. Rosekrans has commenced to raise a brigade of them for special State service, to join which they are quite ready. He has determined to receive all conscripts and refugees as citizens, and not as rebel soldiers and deserters, and will not send them to Vicksburg nor exchange them. This course, it is thought, will tend greatly to demoralize the rebel army.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.

The cars ran through to Murfreesboro on the 12th, for the first time since Gen. Buell's memorable retreat from North Alabama.

The Nashville *Union* says that over 500 rebel prisoners were brought to that city on Tuesday from the vicinity of Murfreesboro. Among them is Gen. Paulding Anderson, of Tennessee.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

Kingston (Jamaica) papers by the last steamer confirm the reported arrival there of the pirate *Alabama* on the 20th of January, with officers and crew, 165 in all, of the *Hatteras*. The *Alabama* was severely riddled in the encounter. Two Federal men-of-war are reported off Jamaica. Semmes had a reception of a considerable number, at the Exchange, Kingston, from merchants of the city, and was loudly cheered.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.

Reports are current in the interior of Kentucky that Morgan, at the head of a large force had returned again with a determination to make his way to the Ohio.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.

Important changes in connection with the army of the Potomac have recently taken place. On the 5th of the present month, the 9th corps, under Gen. Smith, started for Fortress Monroe, its supposed destination being North Carolina, where, it is rumored, Burnside is to command.

The *Alabama* sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, on the night of the 25th of January.

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Acting-master Stearns, of the United States schooner *Beauregard*, was recently made prisoner at Crystal River, Florida, by some rebel fiend, who cut off his tongue and then hung him!

Fremont's coaches, which he purchased last year at an expense of about nine hundred dollars each, were sold at auction at St. Louis, on the 19th ult., bringing two hundred and fifty dollars each.

## Miscellaneous Advertisements.


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.

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. 10:9m

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.

$100 REWARD!

For any case of Syphilis, in any stage, which DR. LE RICHARD'S GOLDEN BALSAM fails to cure. No comment is necessary upon this medicine; it stands entirely upon its own unequaled merits. It has cured thousands who have wasted handsome fortunes, and will cure thousands more. Golden Balsam No. 1 for first and second stages, such as sores upon the legs or other parts of the body, sore eyes, etc., etc. Golden Balsam No. 2, for Tertiary, Mercurial and Syphilitic Rheumatism. Price, $5 per bottle; upon receipt of this sum we will ship to any part of the coast. NOTICE.—We have no agents for this medicine, and are sole proprietors and manufacturers. All orders must be directed to us to obtain the genuine. Observe well the manufacturer's name upon each inside label. We guarantee a perfect and lasting cure.

RICHARDS & WHITFIELD,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

Corner of Clay and Sansome streets, San Francisco.

Also—Sole Agents for the celebrated SPANISH ANTIDOTE, a preparation never known to fail, for the cure of Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary derangements. None genuine without our circular of Golden Balsam wrapped around the bottle. 5 19:3m


## Business Cards.


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

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,

517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts,

Between Montgomery and Sansome,

San Francisco.

Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5-7:1y

J. V. MEEKER,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

Steilacoom, W. T.

Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 3-39:tf

FRANK CLARK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OFFICE—Corner of Commercial and Main streets,

STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

226 Battery st., near Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES AND FEATHER DUSTERS

Of every description, to which they call the attention of the trade. N.B.—Pine machine and all other Brushes made to order. 48:1y

C. CROSBY. N. CROSBY, JR. L. C. GRAY

C. CROSBY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.

9:tf Tum Water, W. T.

H. H. BANCROFT. A. L. BANCROFT

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.

One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Books in every department of literature, and staple and fancy Stationery, in the United States.

No. 609 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material,

INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,

Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,

(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)

8-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

130 Sansome st.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Agents for James Conner & Sons'

U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,

And dealers in all kinds of

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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


## Miscellaneous Advertisements.


COMMISSIONERS' 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, 1863.

4:48 JAMES M. BACHELDER, Auditor, &c., Pierce County, W. T.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

EXPRESS

AND

EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL: : : : : : $1,000,000

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

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE

IN SUMS TO SUIT

ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA; UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for assay, and receive deposits, general and special.

EXPRESS FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

Forward Freight and Parcels

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

Forward Daily Expresses,

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

Semi-monthly Express

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

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

Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st., corner of Balch.

9:tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

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 MACHINES! $60.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6-14:tf

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, 339 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.

5-14:9m Send for a Circular.

DR. WM. HALL'S

BALSAM

CURES ALL DISEASES OF

THE LUNGS AND THROAT!

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

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

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

We believe that a medicine possessing real merits will effect cures wherever 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,

48:6m No. 111 California st, San Francisco.


## San Francisco Advertisements.


COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are assured to

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

609 Washington st. up stairs,

Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW STYLE

OF

IMPROVED

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER

OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

No Leather Pad used on

NEW STYLE MACHINE.

The New Style Hemmer

AND

Transparent Cloth Presser

Are attached to the

IMPROVED MACHINE

PRICES GREATLY

REDUCED!

☞ Send for a Circular.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,

Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,

San Francisco.

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

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES

WILL DO BETTER WORK,

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

WITH GREATER EASE

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

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Plain, at . . . . . $100
Cabinets . . . . . 110
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle, Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, . . . . . 125

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

J. H. DUNNELL,

47 Montgomery street,

12:tf San Francisco.

## The Farmer's Corner.

### Feeding Cows in Winter.

For winter feed for cows that give milk, I have never tried anything that gave better satisfaction than good bright corn fodder and carrots. With these, and an occasional mess of cabbages, say two or three times a week, we have made as good butter as I ever saw, both as regards color and flavor and keeping qualities. We have more than once kept butter—made from cows fed in this way in December—until the next June, and had it as sweet and good as when first made. And to my mind better, as I believe that well made butter that keeps well, will in two or three months acquire a certain ripeness, or rich nutty flavor, that makes it superior to any new butter. We seldom lay down any butter for winter until December, as we are sure of making good butter then, and plenty of it. This is another object in feeding well, and such kinds of feed as are well calculated to make cows give plenty of rich milk. By so doing we are now (about the middle of January) making from three to four pounds of butter a week, from cows coming in, in the spring, while most of our neighbor's cows, that don't have any extra feed, are now dry, or nearly dry.

Besides the kinds of feed already alluded to, there are many others, as the different kinds of roots—also of grain and of bran. Of the latter, I have found that made from buckwheat decidedly the best, making more and better butter. Wheat bran increases the amount of milk, but seldom makes butter of first quality; but will do better with the addition of a little Indian meal. If feeding clear grain, I prefer corn and oats, mixed in the proportion of two bushels of the latter to one of the former, and ground. But I consider this pretty strong feed, unless mixed with wheat bran or shorts, or fed in connection with roots, such as flat turnips, mangel wurtzels, &c.

In feeding beets and turnips to cows, I have found it a very good way to mix them together. As, for instance, if I have mangolds or ruta bagas, or swede turnips, I have mixed and fed them together with very satisfactory results; at least as far as amount of milk is considered. But I have found that the butter made from such feed is not quite equal to that made when feeding carrots, though both are fed with the same kind of corn fodder, and with the same amount of cabbages. But when fed in this way, I have never found any taste of the turnips in the milk or butter. I have never made any experiments in feeding parsnips, but intend to try them in the spring. Winter set in a little too soon to allow us to gather any in the fall for that purpose. I raised a fine patch of, I think, sixty or seventy bushels.

But as there is nothing, according to my experience, equal to carrots to feed with corn fodder, to make good butter in the winter, so I think there is nothing equal to good corn fodder to feed with carrots, for the same purpose. By good corn fodder, I mean such as was cut up before the corn was dead ripe, or had been injured by the frost, and saved without damage, retaining its bright green color. Next to this I prefer hay made from a mixture of timothy and clover, and June and wire grass, cut green and cured in the cock, as coming as near to fresh pasture grass as perhaps anything in the shape of dry fodder. But this, though better to make cows as well as other stock take on flesh, I have not found quite as good as corn fodder to make cows give milk or make good butter.

Of course, cows to do well in the winter must have a good warm stable, and be well bedded, and taken care of.

Horses.—These noble animals, more, perhaps than any other, require light, well-ventilated, neat apartments, free both from cold drafts of air, and from filth and foul vapors. They "catch cold" easily, and are more apt to be affected by cold when tired or left to stand, without being well blanketed. Horses should be thoroughly cleaned with curry-comb and brush, and receive a good rubbing, with pea-straw or a coarse woolen cloth, at least once a day; add to this plenty of sweet, properly cured hay, with grain enough to keep them in condition, daily exercise and a bran mash, or a mess of carrots, once a week, and your horses will requite your pains by a proud bearing, a noble courage, and a quick and powerful step.

The Queen of Puddings.—One pint of nice fine bread crumbs to one quart of milk, one cup of sugar, the yolks of four eggs beaten, the grated rind of a lemon, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Bake until done but not watery. Whip the whites of the eggs stiff, and beat in a teacupful of sugar in which has been stirred the juice of the lemon. Spread over the pudding a layer of jelly or any sweetmeats you prefer. Pour the whites of the eggs over this, and replace in the oven and bake lightly. To be eaten cold with cream.

Another Nice Pudding.—Three table spoonfuls melted butter mixed with one cup of sugar; 1 egg well beaten; 1 pint of flour; 2 teaspoonfuls cream tartar; 1 of soda; 1 cup of sweet milk. Beat well, and bake 30 minutes. Serve hot with the following sauce: Two cups sugar with 1 cup of butter; 1 cup or currant or other wine added a little at a time, as the butter and sugar are melted—the pan containing it being set in hot water ten minutes or so.

To Mend Crockery Ware.—One of the strongest cements, and easiest applied for this purpose, is lime and the white of an egg. To use it, take a sufficient quantity of the egg to mend one article at a time, shave off a quantity of lime, and mix thoroughly. Apply quickly to the edges and place firmly together, when it will very soon become set and strong. You will mix but a small quantity at once, as it hardens very soon so that it cannot be used. Calcined plaster of Paris would answer the same purpose.

Chapped Hands.—The following is said to be a sure recipe for the cure of chapped hands: Dissolve three cents' worth of clarified beeswax in three cents' worth of pure sweet oil, by heating over a moderate fire. Apply at night before retiring.

### The Orchard.

The Germantown *Telegraph* tells its readers that, as a rule, the trees in our apple orchards are planted too far apart, and the editor makes the following suggestions: "Practically, an orchard should be an orchard only. Except for grass, it should be left uncultivated, after the trees have reached say about four inches in diameter. We can see no reason why a good crop of grass should not be continuously produced for a quarter or a third of a century without disturbance. A top dressing of manure once in two or three years, we know, has produced fine yields of grass annually of two crops. The trees have little or no influence upon the crop of grass; indeed if they possess any, it is in affording a heavier swath under the trees.

"Hence, instead of setting out young orchards thirty and thirty-five feet apart, reduce the distance to about twenty feet, in the quincunx form; and if at any time the trees should threaten to become a little crowded, prevent it by additional pruning. This is our theory.

"The leading purpose of an orchard should be to obtain fruit; next the crop that will do the least damage to the trees. This is grass. Grass, however, will not only do no damage to the apple trees, but the contrary. It keeps the soil moist and of a uniform temperature; protecting the roots in summer against heat and drouth, and in winter against the severe effects of alternate thawing and freezing.

"It should also be remembered, in setting out young orchards, to get trees as low-branched as possible. They will generally not grow so high, while the low boughs will protect the trunk against the intense rays of the sun in the summer months, which are frequently very injurious to the health and productiveness of the trees."

Indian Meal Puffs.—Into one quart of boiling milk, stir eight tablespoonful of meal, and four spoonsful of sugar; boil five minutes, stirring constantly; when cool, add six well beaten eggs; bake in buttered cups half an hour. Try them with a little butter and maple molasses, and see if they are not good.

Ham Toast.—Boil a quarter of a pound of lean ham, chop it small with the yolk of three eggs well beaten, half an ounce of butter, two tablespoonsful of cream, and a little cayenne. Stir it over the fire till it thickens, and spread it on hot toast with the crust cut off.

Bread Omelet.—Put into a large teacup of bread crumbs, a teacup of cream, a spoonful of butter, with salt, pepper, and nutmeg; when the bread has absorbed the cream, break in the eggs, beat them a little with the mixture, and fry like omelet.


CURE IS AT HAND!

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

### Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

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

### Diptheria. Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

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

### The Kidneys. Stone and Gravel.

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

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

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

### The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

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

### Gout and Rheumatism.

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

### Indiscretion of Youth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
3:20 Agents for Holloway, Victoria, V. I.


## REDUCTION IN PRICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

**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 | 8 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 | 12 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 |
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