PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,

Editor and Proprietor.

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CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

Sighing never can Raise the Wind.

A plague of your sighing—I never knew good of it;
Wasting the body and weakening the mind—
Like a French vol-au-vent, 'tis a puff without food in it—
Keep up your spirits and keep down your wind.
Life is a race; we are all entered in for it;
Waste not your breath—you'll need all you can find;
Take your sighing to Lombard street—who'd give you tin for it?
Sighing, believe me, will ne'er raise the wind.

Then a plague of your sighing—I never knew good of it;
Wasting the body and weakening the mind:
A puff of that sort you will find has no food in it—
Sighing, believe me, will ne'er raise the wind.

Why should we sigh? Not for love; there's naught true in it;
Bright eyes will fade, and ripe lips will decay.
Wealth will not come for it; breath!—it will ruin it;
Fame is so light, sighs will blow it away.
Very much to my taste was the gay old Democritus,
Laughing and chaffing at all that betel;
There's no nostrum, from Holloway back to Hippocrates,
Like a laugh from the heart to set all right and well

Then a plague take your sighing—I never knew good of it;
Wasting the body and weakening the mind;
A puff of that so t you will find has no food in it—
Sighing, believe me, will ne'er raise the wind.

Stretch out your arm—there is muscle and bone in it;
Hearts that are brave make the world their own;
From the pen to the plow there is work for each one in it—
He that will labor may rise to a throne.
Leave, then, to women such airs—it is wrongful
For man, that's a breath, thus to blow himself out.
On the voyage of life fill your lungs for a strong pull;
The oar God assigns you ply manful and stout.

Then a plague of your sighing—I never knew good of it;
Wasting the body and weakening the mind;
A puff of that sort you will find has no food in it—
Sighing, believe me, will ne'er raise the wind.

The Last Man of Beaufort.

'Tis the last man at Beaufort,
Left sitting alone,
All his valiant companions
Had "vamoosed" and gone;
No accents of his kindred
To comfort is nigh,
And his liquor's expended—
The bottle is dry!
"We'll not leave thee, thou lone one,
Or harshly condemn—
Since your friends have all "mizzled,"
You can't sleep with them;
And it's no joking matter
To sleep with the dead;
So we'll take you back with us—
Jim, lift up his head!"
He muttered some words
As they bore him away,
And the brave deeds repeated
The words he did say:
"When the liquor's all out,
And your friends they have flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This Beaufort alone?"

Two can make love, but it takes three to make a wedding.

He who turns from evil habits does himself a good turn.

Days are lost in lamentations over the loss of days.

That of which proud people are the proudest is their pride.

When is a flock of sheep like our climate? When it is composed of all wethers.

The boy who lost his balance on the roof found it on the ground soon afterwards.

"Don't touch me, or I'll scream!" as the engine whistle said to the stoker.

The most impudent of all things is a mirror, for it is continually casting reflections.

"Very good, but rather too pointed," as the fish said when it swallowed the bait.

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

The man whose word can always be depended upon is sure to be always honored.

Throw a piece of meat among bears and a purse of gold among men, and which will behave the most outrageously—the men or the beasts?

When we find great natural courtesy in the poor, we only find it in company with superior native sense or great tenderness of feeling.

One rose upon a bush, though but a little one, and though not yet blown, proves that which bears it to be a true rose-tree.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.

An Irish stationer, after advertising a variety of articles, gives the following *nota bene:* "To regular customers I sell wafers gratis."

A crusty old bachelor says the talk of women is usually about the men. Even their laugh is but 'he, he.'"

He who commands himself, commands the world, too; and the more authority you have over others, the more command you must have over yourself.

An advertiser in an Eastern paper says he has a cottage to let, containing eight rooms and *an acre of land!*

"You may depend upon me, wife; I give you my word."

"I had rather you would sometimes keep it, sir."

Jeremy Taylor says that "a good wife should be a looking-glass to her husband." But we think she might and should make him see in her something better than himself.

Lady Yarmouth asked Garrick one day why Love was always represented as a child? He replied: "Because Love never reaches the age of wisdom and experience."

It is undeniable that, in America, it takes three to make a pair—he, she, and a hired girl. Had Adam been a modern, there would have been a hired girl in Paradise, to look after little Abel and raise Cain.

A shoemaker was taken up for bigamy. "Which wife," asked a bystander, "will he be obliged to take?"

"He is a cobbler," replied another, "and must of course stick to the last."

"The blackbird whistles for his dinner just like mesilf," said an Irishman to his companion.

"How's that, Paddy, my darlint?"

"Why, you spalpeen, don't you see that when he whistles, he calls for his *mate.*"

Two fools at Lowell, a young married woman and a bachelor, ran off together. The husband saw them as they got seated in the cars, gave three cheers, bade them enjoy themselves if they could, and then went home a happy man.

A fellow out West, being asked whether the liquor he was drinking was a good article, replied: "Wall, I don't know; I guess so. There is only one thing queer about it: whenever I wipe my mouth, I burn a hole in my shirt."

An Irishman remarked to his companion, on observing a lady pass, "Pat, did you ever see so thin a woman as that before?"

"Thin," replied the other; "bothershun! I've seen a woman as thin as two of her put together, I have."

Buying a Dressing Gown.

"What is the price of this dressing gown, sir?" asked a sweet-faced young girl, entering the elegant store of Messrs. Huntley & Warner, in a city and street which shall be nameless.

It was a cloudy day. The clerks lounged on the counters, read papers and yawned. The man to whom Alice Locke addressed herself was jaunty and middle-aged. He was the head clerk of the extensive establishment of Huntley & Warner, and extremely consequential in his manner to customers.

Five dollars! Alice looked at the dressing gown longingly, and the clerk looked at her. He saw that her clothes, though made and worn genteelly, were rather common in texture, and that her face was very handsome. How it changed! now heightened by the various play of her emotions. That clerk could almost have sworn that she had no more than the very sum, five dollars, in her purse or her pockets.

The gown was a very good one for the price. It was of crimson shade, a tolerable merino, and lined with the same material.

"I think," she hesitated a moment—"I think I'll take it," she said, then seeing in the face before her an expression she did not like, she blushed as she handed out the very bill that the clerk had made up his mind to receive.

"Jennis," cried Torrent, the head clerk, in a quick, pompous tone, "pass a bank detector."

Up ran a tow-headed boy with the pamphlet, and up and down ran the clerk's eyes from column to column. Then he looked over with a sharp glance, and exclaimed:

"That's a counterfeit bill, Miss."

O, how pale that sweet face grew.

"Counterfeit! oh, no, it cannot be! The man who sent it cannot be so careless; you must be mistaken, sir."

"I'm not mistaken, I'm never mistaken, Miss. This is a counterfeit. I must presume of course you did not know it, although so much bad money has been offered us of late that we intend to secure such persons as pass it. Who did you say sent it?"

"Mr. C——, sir, of New York. He could not send me bad money," said the trembling, frightened girl.

"Humph, humph," said the clerk.

"Well, there's no doubt of this; you can look for yourself. Now, don't let me see you here again, until you can bring good money, for we always suspect such people as you that come on dark days with a well-made story."

"But, sir—"

"You need make no explanation," said the clerk insultingly.

"Take your bill, and the next time you want to buy a dressing gown, don't attempt to pass counterfeit money;" and as he handed it the bill fell from his hand.

Alice caught it from the floor and sprang into the street.

Such a shock that young girl had never received in her life before. It was the first insult she had ever known, and it burned her cheek and pained her heart. Straightway, indignant and grieving, she hurried to a banking establishment, found her way in, and presented the note to a noble looking man with grey hair and prepossessing appearance, and faltered out:

"Is that bill a good one, sir?"

The cashier and his son happened to be the only persons present. Both noticed her extreme youth, beauty and agitation. The cashier looked narrowly, and handed it back, with a polite bow, and prolonged look, saying:

"It is a good bill, young lady."

"I knew it was!" cried Alice with quivering lips—"and he to dare"

She could go no further, but entirely overcome, she bent her head and the hot tears had their way.

"I beg your pardon—have you had trouble about it?" asked the cashier.

"O, sir, you will excuse me for giving away to my feelings, but you spoke so kindly, and I was so sure it was good! And I think, sir, such men as one of the clerks in Huntley & Warner's should be removed. He told me it was counterfeit, and added something that if my father heard, I don't know but he would have killed him. I knew the publisher would not send bad money."

"Who is your father, young lady?" asked the cashier, becoming very interested.

"Mr. Benjamin Locke, sir."

"Benjamin—Ben Locke—was he ever a clerk in the navy department at Washington?"

"Yes, sir, we removed from there," replied Alice. "Since then"—she hesitated—"he has not been well—and—we are somewhat reduced. O, why do I tell you these things, sir?"

"Ben Locke—reduced," murmured the cashier; "the man who was the making of me! Give me his number and street, my child. Your father was once the greatest, perhaps the only friend I had. I have not forgotten him. Four Liberty street,—I will call this evening. Meanwhile let me have that bill—let me see, I'll let you have another. Come to look, haven't a five—here's a ten—we'd make it all right."

That evening the inmates of a comfortable but shabby genteel house received the cashier of M—— Bank. Mr. Locke, a man of grey hair, though numbering but fifty years of his varied life, arose from his arm-chair, and affectionately greeted the familiar face. The son of the cashier accompanied him, and while the elders talked together, Alice and the handsome young man grew quite chatty.

"Yes, sir, I have been unfortunate," in a low, confidential voice. "I have just recovered, as you see, from a rheumatic fever, caused by undue exertion, and had it not been for that sweet girl of mine, I know not what I should have done. She, by giving lessons in music and French, has kept us thus far above want."

"You shall never know want, my friend," said the cashier. "It was a kind Providence that sent your daughter to me. There is a place in the bank just made vacant by the death of a valued clerk, and it is at your disposal; it is in my gift and valued at twelve hundred a year."

Pen cannot describe the joy with which this kind offer was accepted.

On the following morning the cashier entered the handsome store of Huntley & Warner, and asked for the head clerk. He came, all obsequious.

"Sir," said the cashier, "is that a bad note?"

"I—think not, sir," replied the man, stammeringly.

The cashier went to the door. From his handsome carriage stepped a young girl in company with his daughter.

"Did you dare tell this young lady, my ward, sir, that the note was counterfeit? and, furthermore, did you so lose all sense of manliness as to offer her an insult?"

He stood confounded. He could not deny—he said nothing for himself.

"If your employers keep you, sir, they lose my custom. If they keep such as you in their hitherto unblemished place of business, they will lose more than my custom," said the cashier sternly. "You deserved to be horse-whipped, sir."

As much as they confided in him, the firm parted with their unworthy clerk on that very day, and he left disgraced but rightly punished.

Alice Locke became the daughter of the good and generous cashier, and her family never again knew want. So much came of calling a bill counterfeit.

Queer Trades.

Many years ago, when rice was dear in eastern China, efforts were made to bring it from Luzon, where it was abundant. At Manilla, however, there was passed a singular law, to the effect that no vessel for China should be allowed to load with rice, unless it brought to Manilla a certain number of cages full of the little "butcher birds," well known to ornithologists. The reason for this most eccentric regulation was simply that the rice in Luzon suffered much from locusts, and these locusts were destroyed in great numbers by the butcher birds. In our sublime and superior common sense, such a law appears trivial. Yet if we could calculate the millions of dollars annually lost to this country by insects, caused by the wanton and wicked destruction of birds, it might not appear so very trifling after all. It might be even found to be advantageous to import or raise large quantities of insectiverous birds. The same is done with mere game birds, which are inconceivably less valuable.

A somewhat similar business is carried on between England and Zealand. This latter country, at particular seasons, is invaded by armies of caterpillars, which clear off the grain crops as completely as if mowed down by a scythe. With the view of counteracting this plague, a novel importation has been made. It is thus noticed by the *Southern Cross:* "Mr. Brodie has shipped 300 sparrows on board the *Swordfish*, carefully selected from the best hedge rows in England. The food alone, he informed us, put on board for them, cost £18. The sparrow business has been a long standing joke in Auckland, but the necessity to farmers of small birds to keep down the grubs is admitted on all sides. There is no security in New Zealand against the invasion of myraids of caterpillars, which devastate the crops.

The most singular branch of such traffic is the toad trade. On some of the market gardens near London, as many as five crops are raised in one year, the principal object being, however, to raise the finest possible specimens for high prices. Under such a system of culture, slugs and other insects are very formidable foes, and to destroy them, toads have been found so useful as to be purchased at high prices. As much as a dollar and a half a dozen is given for full-grown, lively toads, which are generally imported from France, where they have also been in use for a long time in an insectiverous way. Who can say but that Shakspeare, who knew everything, guessed everything, thought of this latent value when he said that the toad, though

——"ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

The Frenchman's Revenge.

The following anecdote, which is given from memory, became current in Boston during the suspension of specie payments in the financial crisis of 1837:

A Frenchman rushed into one of the banks, soon after the general suspension, with a hundred dollar bill in his hand, and demanded the specie for it.

Frenchman—Vill you pay ziz bill? Vill you give me ze monnaie?

Teller (blandly)—We cannot redeem it at present. We have suspended.

Frenchman—Susp nde! Vat's zat? Hang by ze neck like one dam thieving dog? Oh, no, sare! You do dee ive me, sare! I vill av l'orr l'argent—vat you call ze gold, ze silvare—ze coppare!

Teller—We will redeem our notes when other banks redeem theirs.

Frenchman—Ven ze oder banks redim zares. By gar, ze oder banks say ze same, sare. I vill shoot you, sare—viz ze peestole, ze gon, ze cannon, sare!

Teller—You had better wait, sir; you had better keep cool.

Frenchman (excitedly)—By gar, I will *not* vait! I vill *not* keep—vat you call?—cold. I vill 'ave, by gar, *revenge!* Sacre! I tear your paper note all in leetle piece! I chew him! (suiting the action to the word.) I spit on him! I spit on him! You loooze your leetle dam billet, note! There, sare, I am revenge! *I am, by gar, r-r-re-venge!*

Having destroyed the note, looking full defiance at the cashier, tellers, and all others present, the little Frenchman stalked out of the bank with the air of a Napoleon.

At a religious meeting, a lady persevered in standing on a bench, and thus intercepted the view of others, though repeatedly requested to sit down. A reverend old gentleman at last rose and said, gravely: "I think, if the lady knew that she had a large hole in each of her stockings, she would not exhibit them in this way."

This had the desired effect—she immediately sank down on her seat.

A young minister standing by blushed to the temples, and said: "Oh, brother, how could you say what was not a fact?"

"Not a fact!" repeated the old gentleman; "if she had not a large hole in each of her stockings, I should like to know how she gets them on."

A stout, red-faced Englishman, in a white beaver, blue coat and buff vest, offered to wager a ten pound note that he would close his eyes, and, simply by taste, name any kind of liquor in the house. The bet was taken, and the process of winning or losing commenced forthwith.

"This is genuine port," said the fat gentleman, tasting from a wine-glass. "And this—this is whisky," and so through the hotel's manifest. A wag then poured a few drops of pure water into the glass, and handed it to the connoisseur. "This is—ah—ah—this is (tasting it)—by Jupiter! gentlemen, I lose the bet. I never tasted this liquor before."

A Dutchman, reading an account of a meeting, came to the words, "The meeting then dissolved." He could not define the meaning of the latter word, so he referred to his dictionary, and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when Houty said—"Dey must have very hot weader here in New York. I red an account of a meeting where all de peoples had melted away."

It has been well said of the home of the scolding wife, that "It's a bad house in which the hen crows louder than the cock."

An Old-Time Schoolmaster.

There are many persons now residing in the city of Philadelphia, who, remembering back some thirty years, can recall the honest face of a sturdy pedagogue from the north of Ireland, by the name of W——, a stern disciplinarian of the old school, who believed that learning as often went with a "thwack" as an inclination. Among the pupils of honest old W——, was one who has since arisen to some distinction, but who, during his school boy days, was generally regarded as a thick-headed, lazy fellow, and as sure to get old W——'s attention in the 'warming way,' every semi-occasionally.

One day, when Johnny had forgotton to study his lesson as usual, the old dominie blandly requested him to take his place on the floor, as he had a few words which he wished to say to him. Johnny, of course, stepped out with fear and trembling, and was greatly astonished to hear his stern teacher address him in a very kind and gentle tone.

"Johnny, my son," said W., "ye're of a good family, so you are."

Johnny, who was expecting a pretty severe punishment, and had already begun to whine and dig his knuckles into his eyes, looked up in the greatest imaginable surprise.

"I say, Johnny," pursued the dominie, "ye're of a good family—d'ye understand?"

"Ah, thank you, sir;" replied the lad, with an air of some confidence.

"Yes, Johnny, I repeat, ye're of a good family, as good as me own. I knew your father, Johnny, in the ould country, and this as a lad and a man—and a better and honester lad and man, Johnny, I never knew, eyther side of the big deep"

"Thank you, sir," said Johnny, with a pleasant smile and a fugitive glance of triumph at some of his playmates.

"And I knew your mother, too, Johnny, and a dear, sweet little girl she was afore she grew up and married your father, Johnny, and after that she was a blissid bride, and as kind-hearted and lovely a mother and mistress of a family, Johnny, as iver left the blissid shores of ould Ireland."

"Yes, sir,—oh, thank you, sir," responded the delighted Johnny.

"Ah, Johnny, your father and mother and mesilf have seen some happy days across the great seas!" sighed the sentimental schoolmaster; "days that I'm knowing now will never return to me again. And then your sisters, Johnny,—you've got fine sisters, too, that I have known since they were toddlings, and which same now are ornaments to inny society, Johnny."

"Oh, sir, I am much obliged to you!" responded the happy pupil, scarce knowing how to express the joy he felt at finding himself such a great favorite with his heretofore stern master.

"And then there's yourself, Johnny, that I've known since your birth—the son of me ould friends and companions of my youth."

"Oh, thank you, sir."

"Ah, yes, Johnny," went on the dominie, with something between a groan and a sigh, and some slight indication of tears; "it's the whole blissid family that I have known so long, so well, and so favorably, Johnny; and now that I look back with pride on these by-gone reminiscences, I think I would not be doing justice to your noble father, your kind mother, and your lovely sisters, nor to mesilf and the rest of mankind, if I were to let such a lazy good-for-nothing rascal go without a good thwacking. Hould out yer hand, ye young rascal!"

And before poor Johnny had time to recover from his astonishment, he found himself in the process of a "thwacking" that he never forgot to his dying day.

An amusing story is told by some Dubuque boy, of the Iowa 1st, about the changes which a certain password underwent about the time of the battle of Springfield. One of the Dubuque officers, whose duty it was to furnish the guard with a password for the night, gave the word "Potomac." A German on guard, not understanding distinctly the difference between the B's and the P's, understood it to be "Butomic," did this, in being transferred to another, was corrupted to "Buttermilk."

Soon after, the officer who had given the word, wishing to return through the lines, and approaching a sentinel, was ordered to halt, and the word demanded. He gave "Potomac."

"Nicht right—you don't pass mit me dish way."

"But that is the word, and I will pass."

"No, you stand;" at the same time placing a bayonet at his breast in a manner that told Mr. officer that "Potomac" did not pass in Missouri.

"What is the word, then?"

"Buttermilk, d—n you."

"Well, then, Buttermilk, d—n you."

"Dat is right; now you pass mit yourself spout your pizness."

There was then a general overhauling of the password, and the difference between Potomac and Buttermilk being understood, the joke became one of the laughable incidents of the campaign.

Irving says that the only temple of true liberty in this world is the bar-room of a country inn; an institution where you may pull off your formality with your boots, roll up your trowsers with your cares, and puff away at your troubles with a pipe, without any fear that a broomstick will call your attention to the carpet, or dark-complexioned frowns remind you of the injurious effects of the tobacco-juice on the stove hearth. The parlor will do for those who are brought up under despotism; but, to a man who has once fed on democracy, there is no spot in the world where he can enlarge the area of freedom with less fear of an insurrection than in the snug, cozy corner of a country bar-room.

Sir Boyle Roche rose one day, in the Irish House of Commons, and said, with a graver air than usual: "Mr. Speaker, the profligacy of the times is such that little children who can neither walk nor talk may be seen running about the streets cursing their Maker."

Words are nice things, but they strike hard. We wield them so easily that we are apt to forget their hidden power. Fitly spoken, they fall like the sunshine, the dew, and the summer rain; but when unfitly, like the frost, the hail, and the desolating tempest.

A servant girl in a scientific family in Albany refused to do the washing recently, because she had heard the gentleman of the house state that Thatcher had predicted the appearance of another comet shortly in the handle of "the Dipper."

"Is there much water in the cistern, Biddy?" inquired a gentleman of an Irish girl, as she came up from the kitchen.

"It is full at the bottom, sir; but there's none at all on the top," was the reply.

A Snoring Wife.

Talk about your scolding wives and your smoky chimneys, but they aint nowhere—they aint nowhere—they aint a circumstance! I wou'd rather have a chimney that emits smoke enough to *cure* the whole family, and be forced to live with a dozen Zantippes all together—let them be ever so much predisposed in favor of sprinkling with unholy water—than to have to put up with a snoring wife. Oh! the very idea makes a nervous man tremble from the top of his stovepipe hat to his feet below the soles of his boots! A snoring wife! Oh!

But I started out to tell a story, and I am going to do it.

Well, "in life's morning march, when my bosom was young," I wooed and won the beautiful and accomplished Miss Ann Dash. The difficulties of the cour ship, I will not here enumerate, for they will not weave into the plan of this story, which is intended to be short—very short.

The appointed time for the wedding arrived, and hundreds of young people, from far and near, assembled at the mansion of the old man Dash to witness the ceremony, and "trip the light fantastic toe." It was a brilliant wedding, and "Happiness—our being's end and aim"—was ours. When a couple really love, their wedding day is the happiest of their lives; and if they should be unfortunate in after life, they look back to that day as a bright oasis in the desert of their memory. About two o'clock in the morning the company broke up, and we went to bed.

Before I got to sleep, Nancy began to snore!

I was dumbfounded. "Great God!" I mentally ejaculated, "is this a reality? Is it possible that I am bound up for life to a woman who snores?" I was miserable. I thought over Pope's couplet:

"Oh! thoughtless mortal, ever blind to fate,
Too soon dejected and too soon elate!"

Here I had been just a moment before in ecstacies over the possession of, as I thought, a treasure! Can I love her? I asked of my heart. And the answer instantly came: "It is impossible!" I debated with myself whether or not I should "secede," but snoring was not a ground of divorce. It ought to be—"you bet." I sat up in the bed, and from thinking, I went to talking:

"I can't and won't stand this. I'll just get up and leave, let the consequences be what they may. I loved her, I know, but I did not know that she snored!"

About this time I noticed that she had quit snoring, and was shaking the bed with suppressed laughter.

And I began to see that I was sold. There never was a poor devil before nor since that rejoiced more at discovering that he had been sold.

"Why," said she, "I thought you promised to take me for better or for worse, but here you are raising a row, and threatening to leave me at the first little fault you find about me."

"Well," said I, "I will make the same promise again, if you won't snore; but I'll be hanged if I wou'd live with a snoring wife ten minutes."

Selling a Thin Horse.

A facose Boston auctioneer was called upon one day by a country dealer from Vermont, who wished to dispose of his horse. He was one of those distinctive characters peculiar to the section, with a countenance strangely indicative of simplicity and shrewdness.

"I say," said he, "I want to see the auctioneer that auctions off horses here on Saturday."

"I'm the individual," said the auctioneer, "what can I do for you?"

"Well, I've got a horse I wanted to sell, provided I can get enough for him; don't want nothing more than his real value, neither. He's a good one, though just now he's a leetle thin; but I reckon he ought to sell pretty smartly."

"Very good, will you have him advertised?"

"Well, I guess I don't know about that. What do you tax?"

"One dollar first insertion; fifty cents for each time after."

"That's tew dollars for three times; I reckon that you may put him in the newspaper once, stranger, and after that let him slide."

"Very good; what color is he?"

"Rather brown than otherwise."

"Is he sound?"

"Sound? Oh, sound as a dollar—shouldn't like to warrant him, though!"

"All right; I'll advertise and sell him on Saturday. Have your critter at the mart by 12 o'clock."

"I just want to tell you, Mr. Auctioneer, I should like to have the animal limited at fifteen dollars, but you may let him go for five."

"Exactly, and you won't take a great deal more than is offered for him, will you?"

"Well, no, I'm not dispositioned to be hard on folks, anyhow I calculate not."

Saturday came, and one dollar and a half was bid for the fine animal brought up by the horse dealer.

"Go on, gentlemen, I have only one dollar and a half bid for the horse; how much more do I hear? One dollar and a half—going—going—"

"Sell him, sir, he's dying!" whispered the Vermont horse dealer into the ear of the Knight of the hammer.

"Gone!" shouted the auctioneer, and down went the old horse at a dollar and a half.

After the sale, the horse dealer was the first one up to the desk to settle.

"Well, I reckon it won't take long to settle up this little trade of mine about the horse," said he.

"Not long," said the clerk, "there's your account of sale; you have to pay us just fifty cents more than the horse brought."

"Political destruction!" exclaimed the Vermonter, with a humorous affectation of astonishment. Then with a satisfied manner he continued, "It's cheap enough! there's a fifty cent piece. Cheap enough! I couldn't give him away at no price, and it would have cost two dollars and a half to bury him. Just a half dollar saved. Good morning, Mr. Auctioneer. Cheap enough."

It has been suggested to our friend, Mr. Briefless, that his opinion would be very valuable on the question whether a man who dies before he has settled with his creditors, may be considered to have shown an undue preference in paying the debt of nature before his other liabilities?

A sailor dropped out of the rigging of a ship-of-war some fifteen or twenty feet, and fell on the first Lieutenant. "Wretch," said the officer, as he gathered himself up, "where did you come from?" "And sure, your honor, I come from the north of ould Ireland."

A promising young man may do very well, perhaps—a paying one much better.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

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

L. P. FISHER,

629 Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Morning, March 13, 1862.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The receipt of two back mails, some weeks ago, raised the hopes of our citizens wonderfully—only to dash them again, however, with disappointment. For several weeks past we have received no Eastern mail matter, save a straggling letter or paper months behind time. The Portland *Daily Advertiser* of the 7th inst. contains the following:

"No mail south of Albany last evening, owing to the wretched condition of the roads south. We may scarcely expect anything from California, overland, until summer. We wonder if there will ever be a passable road between Northern California and Portland. There are wagon loads of mail matter at almost every farm house on the way between Yreka and Salem; but we will have to wait a little longer."

This explains the absence of our Eastern mails, lately. Wonder if Postmaster-General Blair is aware of this state of things; perhaps if he is, he don't care. Our only hope of a remedy for this evil, we fear, is in a change of administration.

STEILACOOM LITHOGRAPHED.—We were agreeably surprised, two or three days since, at the receipt of a large lithographic picture of Steilacoom, executed by T. Grob, the artist who recently visited the Sound. The picture, including margin, is about two by three feet, which admits of every object being large and distinct. Simply to say that the work is well executed, would be unjust to Mr. Grob; it is as truthful and accurate, in all its parts, as any that can be produced by the photographic art. Of his artistic skill in sketching and lithographing, Mr. Grob may justly be proud, as our citizens will be to get each a copy of his work. Accompanying the picture of Steilacoom we also received one of Teekalet, which exhibits the same merit as that of our town, and is worthy of the liberality of the proprietors of the Puget Mills. We are desired by Mr. Grob to state that all of the pictures for subscribers are ready, and will be forwarded when the money due on subscriptions is paid, according to the terms agreed upon. Messrs. E. A. Light and P. Keach will receive and transmit this money. Subscribers should lose no time in paying over the amounts due to the gentlemen named, as Mr. Grob will only remain in San Francisco a short time. Persons who have not secured pictures by subscription, may still secure them by leaving their names, with the price, ($5 each) with Mr. Keach or Mr. Light. To avail themselves of this opportunity they must be quick, as the stone on which these pictures are printed will only be retained a short time for the present impressions. Those wishing frames can obtain them, gilt, accompanied with glass, for $4, on application to Mr. Grob, 308 Dupont street, near Sutter, San Francisco. The picture of Teekalet may be obtained on the same terms, by application to the parties above named. No one who can possibly afford it should lose this opportunity of securing an interesting and valuable picture.

THE FLYING MIST.—This favorite vessel is up for freight or charter, as will be seen by advertisement, elsewhere. For the past two or three years she has been plying regularly between this port and Victoria, mainly carrying cattle, for which she is well adapted. She has always been fortunate in making quick passages, as we have several times had occasion to notice, and has justly earned a reputation for fast sailing. During the time that she has been running on the Sound, the *Flying Mist* has probably freighted more cattle from this place than have been taken from all other places and by all other crafts combined; all of the cattle from Oregon, which have gone to supply the Victoria market, having been driven to Steilacoom for shipment. This is attributable solely to the supprior facilities afforded by Steilacoom for this trade.

PASSENGERS.—The *Brother Jonathan* brought up 523 passengers from San Francisco on her last trip, 126 of whom stopped at Victoria. We have not yet learned how many the *Sierra Nevada*, the last steamer, brought up, but presume that she came full. Another steamer, the *Moses Taylor*, is about to be placed on this route; making some four or five steamers in all. The indications are that the passenger business will pay them all handsomely.

PRICE NOT TAKEN.—As will be seen by our news summary, under date eight days later than the announcement of his capture, this rebel General is still running at large. He has not yet been caught, and will probably take good care that he shall not be. Like Floyd, he will leave those under him to look after themselves, while he takes care of "number one."

ADVERTISEMENTS.—See notice of Judge Chambers, in regard to his grist mill; also that of the Indian Superintendent, about cutting hay on the Puyallup Reservation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Purser Finch, of the steamer *Enterprise*, has our thanks for late San Francisco and Victoria papers. Keep doing it, friend Finch.

PARTISAN LEADERSHIP.

Amid the debris of the two discordant parties of this Territory, we see several small-sized politicians either openly or covertly stirring up the dust, who hope, in the confusion of sneezing and rubbing of eyes, to make a grab at something desirable and elevating. They only make themselves ridiculous and contemptible, and do not conceal their efforts half so successfully as they imagine. Lying, deception, and hypocrisy are the means resorted to; and, had not the shifings, gyrations, and party manipulations of one of them, in a neighboring State, already passed into history, we would be loth to believe humanity so depraved and contemptible.

The acts and doings of the Legislature are altered by forgery, to suit selfish ends; remarks casually dropped on the street are distorted and magnified into some gigantic scheme of disloyalty, as if on so slender a basis a party could be organized to elevate an ass, though he be clothed in the lion's skin.

It is notorious that a youngster, when first clothed in the bifurcated habiliments adopted since the days of fig-leaves, so necessary especially in cold regions, is at a great loss what disposition to make of his hands; and while viewing his own person as a sort of second self, he cuts a very attractive and ridiculous figure. Equally notorious is it that, whenever an individual, by some unfortuitous accident, is foisted into a position for which neither nature nor education has fitted him, he makes himself ridiculous and contemptible. Fearing lest, in the multiplicity of human interests which beset us all in life, his real and intrinsic insignificance may cause him to be overlooked, the conceited puppy is perpetually parading himself through every avenue hired or purchased, and in his eagerness to keep himself visible in the dust of his own making, truth is cut as an unwelcome friend.

We have been led to these remarks from the prostitution of the columns of a would-be leading organ in this Territory to the base uses of a corrupt man. Politically we are independent, and we have the vanity to claim to be somewhat of a philosopher, not only in politics, but in religion, and try to speak of the good and ills of life in as genial a tone as possible. We have great respect for a man who strives to stand at the head of the profession in which he embarks. A desire to excel is commendable. If we see a man start out in life as a liar, we may feel a contempt for him so long as he continues to practice lying on a small scale; but when, by a long and consistent course of practice, he ripens into a manly competition with Munchaussen, respect must follow as inevitable.

We like to see a fool if he only be a perfect fool, or an ass if he only be a perfect ass; and in all these particulars small-sized politicians, eternally prating of "our national trials" and "the Pacific coast," do not fail of our regard. To all such allow us to commend a careful study of the old adage of the monkey climbing the pole.

THE FLOODS OF 1861-2.

From recent intelligence, we learn that the heavy rains of the past season have extended over a large portion of the globe. Oregon has not been the only nor yet the greatest sufferer by the floods of 1861-2. It is now said that the Ohio River, a few weeks since, rose to an extraordinary height, overflowing a large region of country; and we shall probably yet hear of inundations elsewhere on this continent.

The effect of the floods in the Colorado country has been terrible. The Colorado and Gila rivers commenced rising simultaneously on the 22d January, the principal volume of water coming from the Colorado and causing the Gila to back and overflow the whole country. Gila City is reported to have been entirely destroyed.

Under date of Jan. 31st, we learn that the town of San Bernardino has been inundated, and the destruction of houses, farms, orchards and personal property has been immense. There are probably over one hundred and fifty families that have suffered from this flood. The town of Agua Manza has been almost entirely washed away. A great many adobe houses have fallen, and the walls of many others are in a tottering condition. The walls of the court house on the south have fallen, also the walls of the printing office and Masonic hall are crumbling down. There are but few residences but what have suffered more or less, and it will be many years before this place and vicinity recovers from this sad disaster.

According to late news from Europe, large districts in France and Germany have been overflowed, and property to a vast amount destroyed. Australia, likewise, has been visited by terrible floods, but, owing to the nature of the country and the precautions taken, the damage sustained has not been very great.

The past winter will be a memorable one on the Pacific coast, if not throughout the world. Its floods and the intensity of its cold, together with the unusual quantity of snow which has fallen, have probably never been equalled in California, Oregon and Washington. The destruction of cattle, horses, and sheep by the weather is unparalleled, while the loss of human life from the same cause is lamentably heavy. Incidents connected with it will be ever fresh in the memory of many of this generation, and future generations will often recur to the winter of 1861-2.

REBEL MOVEMENTS ON THIS SIDE.—The San Francisco *Herald and Mirror* of the 11th ult. contains the following respecting the movements of the rebels in New Mexico: The ominous movements of the Secessionist forces under Sibley and Baylor are at last accounted for. The news of this morning embraces information that a rebel force of some 4,000 men were advancing upon Fort Yuma; 3,000 more at Mesilla, under General Sibley, and 900 at Tucson under Col. Baylor. The prospect of a speedy engagement has aroused the enthusiasm of our volunteers to the highest pitch. A battle is soon expected, our troops expecting hourly to be ordered to move upon Tucson and Mesilla.

ORES.—According to the Portland *Advertiser* of the 8th inst., the Columbia River is again open; the ice having broken up on the previous day.

VICTOR SMITH AND HIS DEPUTIES.

We were not a little surprised, the other day, upon learning the direction in which Victor Smith has turned for assistance in his duties as Collector of Customs. It seems that Smith, having finally become aware of the fact that, on account of his overbearing deportment toward those in his employ, could not obtain the services of competent American citizens to fill the place of Deputy Collector, and with the view of enlisting certain wealthy companies and towns in behalf of his favorite scheme of removing the Custom House to his town site, has turned his attention to importing and naturalizing foreigners, to be used for his own purposes.

We have been informed, by parties in whom we have entire confidence, that a late employee of the Hudson Bay Company, recently a farmer on Vancouver's Island, last week went to Olympia, on the British steamer *Emily Harris*, under the direction of Victor Smith, to take the oath of allegiance with the view of returning immediately to Port Townsend and assuming the duties of Deputy Collector. We did not learn his name, but he is said to be a Scotchman who had not previously declared his intention to become a citizen. Indeed, he had never before resided on American soil; and he is said to be so ignorant of our politics as to suppose that Isaac I. Stevens is yet Governor of the Territory. These facts were elicited by a fellow-passenger, in a conversation with the new Deputy alluded to, on the passage to Olympia, and may be implicitly relied upon.

This would-be Deputy Collector told our informant that Smith had approached Dr. Tolmie, formerly a resident of this county, but now residing in Victoria, and asked if he could do anything for him (the Doctor) or any of his friends. He said he wanted a clerk, *and would prefer a Scotch man!* The result is the appointment of the man of Dr. Tolmie's choice to the position of Deputy Collector.

Here is a commentary upon the quality of *one* of the Republican Administration's appointments for "the Pacific coast;" but others can be named which are not a whit better than that of Victor Smith. Surely our people have cause to curse, rather than bless, the Federal Government which inflicts upon them insults and injuries such as are conveyed in the appointment of men like Victor Smith and Anson G. Henry. But, had we the space, we have not the heart to pursue the subject further at this time. We commend it to our Republican friends, to digest as best they may.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.—The whole force of the British Navy numbers 431 steam vessels, and 128 sailing vessels. This would make a total of 613 actual war vessels, without including the large number of transports and other ships that could, at short notice, be converted into men-of-war. The fleet would carry between 15,000 and 16,000 guns. The effective force of the American Navy is 82 sailing ships, carrying 837 guns, and 164 steamships, carrying 1,055 guns. The Secretary of the Navy makes the whole effective force 264 vessels, 2,557 guns, 23,009 seamen; but he includes in his list receiving ships and ships of the line that have been on the stocks since 1818. When it is reflected that this respectable navy has been refitted, built and collected together within three or four months, no American need be disheartened at comparing it with the mightier armaments of France and England.

THE BEAVERS SETTING THE EXAMPLE.—The beavers are energetically at work in all their old haunts throughout California, setting man the example of untiring industry and perseverance under difficulties. The Yreka *Journal* says they have been remarkably busy of late in Scott Valley: "At the slough of Scott river, running around the island, near Fort Jones, they have built a dam nearly a quarter of a mile long, which is as good a piece of work as men could perform. Trees nearly a foot through have been cut into lengths, which, together with drift-wood and fence rails, have afforded them sufficient timber to build. Their *modus operandi* is first to dig a hole with their broad shovel-fashioned tails, and then tip a log down into it, climbing on the top of the upper end to force it down solid. Others attend to filling up with brush and mud to prevent leakage, all rustling about with great activity. Their dams are strong enough for a horse to travel over, and their cunning is fully equal to that of a monkey."

RAIN STORMS IN CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Alexander S. Taylor, in a recent article on the rainy seasons in California, says that these immense rain storms seem to return about every twenty-five or twenty-seven years, with storms of only a medium severity at the expiration of every ten years, by way of compromise. The first wet winter in California, of which we have an authentic account, is that mentioned in Cabrillo's voyage—1548-49. In 1802-3 occurred another tremendous rain storm, and again in 1812. In 1824-25, 32-33, and 1842, there were still greater floods, and, in 1848-49, very heavy falls of rain and snow. In 1852 the rains were heavy, since when they have been comparatively light until the recent flood, which seems to have renewed the pluvial glories of the bygone time.

LOSS OF SHEEP IN CALIFORNIA.—We see by the San Francisco *Bulletin*, that the Wool Growers' Association, through their Secretary, made a statement to the Legislature, regarding the number of sheep in the State of California which have been destroyed by the recent floods. One hundred thousand sheep and five hundred thousand lambs are declared to have been so lost. The *Bulletin* thinks that this statement is got up for effect, and that it is calculated to do great injury.

WASHED AWAY.—A gentleman residing in the vicinity of Healdsburg, Cal., says that the quantity of land washed away along the banks of Russian river, by the recent floods, cannot be estimated at less than a hundred and fifty to two hundred acres. Three farms alone have been reduced about thirty acres.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Some of the items below, clipped from exchanges, have been crowded out from week to week; others have been lying on our table during the same time waiting their turn to be put in type. This will account for the aged aspect of a portion of them:—

SLIGHT MISPRINT.—The Grass Valley *National* says: "In the item under the above head, in our last issue, we printed 'putty' for assafœtida." Rather a mistake!

A MODEL GENERAL.—Gen. Buell has been in command in Kentucky for over three months, and during that time has not issued one proclamation, nor will he permit any of his Generals to indulge in that luxury.

COULDN'T STAND IT.—Col. Thornton Grimsley, of St. Louis, a mischievous secessionist, died recently in a fit of apoplexy, brought on by rage at being assessed $500 for the support of the Union exiles from southwest Missouri.

COULDN'T SPLIT ON HIM.—Gen. Burnside has determined that no indiscreet correspondent should make public any details concerning his expedition, or its destination, until it was safe to do so. He accordingly quartered the correspondents on board the *Cossack*, and virtually made them prisoners of war until the expedition sailed from Fortress Monroe.

FROM THE CALAVERAS.—It is stated that near the mouth of this river a number of trees have been toppled over, as if too heavy to stand straight in the wet ground, and that many heavy trees have actually sank two or three feet deep, and still standing. The soil became so soft by the quantity of water received, that the trees, roots and all, settled down without falling over.

STRAWBERRIES IN WINTER.—Mr. George W. Moore has sent the editor of the Napa *Reporter* a ripe strawberry, plucked from his vines in January. That gentleman gathered quite a number of berries in his garden, by scraping off the snow to get at them. The vines even now exhibit the anomalous spectacle of bearing blossoms, and green and ripe strawberries. The variety is known as the "cone" strawberry, and has a delicious flavor.

OUR PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt of the United States, on the 15th of January, 1862, was $360,000,000. On the 1st of July, 1861, it was $90,867,828. Our debt, then, has grown, during the last six and a half months, at the rate of $1,364,309 a day! It is a large figure, for it represents the cost of maintaining our Union. The people would cheerfully bear that it be doubled, while such brave progress toward the accomplishment of the end in view is reported by every mail.

EFFECT OF THE INUNDATION UPON THE SOIL.—Upon taking a calm and intelligent survey of the field covered by the inundation, says the San Francisco *Herald and Mirror*, it appears that while portions of the farming lands of the State have been subjected to serious damage, only a small section has been ruined for the purposes of agriculture, and a large proportion, especially in the southerly part of the State, where our fat cattle come from, have been actually benefitted by the soaking they received. The rural industry of the State can never meet with a reverse sufficiently calamitous to destroy it. The deposit of sand left by the flood ranges from two to eight feet in depth.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.—A State Government appears to have been resolved upon by the people of Utah, if such a thing lies within the bounds of attainment. It is desired especially that security may be permanently afforded to residents and settlers in the possession of their newly acquired property. According to Brigham, there is not a man in Utah who possesses a foot of ground that he can call his own. The probability is that Utah will ere long wheel into the ranks as the thirty fifth State in the sisterhood. A mass meeting was held in Salt Lake City on or about January 7th, at which delegates were appointed to a convention to organize a State Government.

UTAH'S ALLOTMENT.—The people of Utah have not escaped the visitation of the present season unscathed. On the 10th of January, various counties in the northern and southern portions of Utah Territory were visited by floods similar to those from which Oregon and California have suffered so heavily. At Ogden City the Weber river rose three feet higher than the highest water ever known there by the present inhabitants. All the bridges over the Weber and its tributaries, except one or two, were swept away. The lower part of Ogden City was overflowed, and the residents were compelled to seek safety upon higher ground. There has been great destruction of property in various parts of the Territory. The Saints have therefore been undergoing a sort of wholesale baptism—more than was prescribed by the rules of their Church.

FLOATING ISLANDS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN.—The Stockton *Republican* remarks: "These wonderful formations in our district have been the means of saving hundreds of cattle during the recent disaster. Land supposed to be a part of the firm-set earth has proved to be of this character, and when the poor cattle have been abandoned to their fate, there being supposed to be no hope of saving them, it has risen up bodily and floated, and the cattle have gone on feeding as if nothing was the matter. A singular case occurred during the late flood. On Sherman's Island there were 400 head of cattle, all of which were thought to be certainly lost. While the water was rising, one of these islands drifted against the one mentioned, and 100 head escaped to it and were saved. The feed is very good upon them. It may be a legal question one of these days as to who can give clear titles to this sort of floating property."

A NATIONAL TAX ON DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The amount to be derived from a six per cent. tax on domestic manufactures it is difficult to estimate, but it is not likely to be less than $70,000,000 per annum. The most recent official statistics we have on the subject were reported to Congress in 1850, in Executive Document No. 39, second session of Thirty-fifth Congress, which gave the annual production of manufactures in the loyal States at over a thousand millions of dollars, divided among 123,025 manufacturers. The foreign imports and exports, since 1850, have more than doubled, and it is reasonable to assume that a large increase has also taken place in domestic manufactures. The war has largely increased their consumption and decreased the use of imported articles. In 1850 the population of the free States was 14,434,022, which gave the consumption of domestic manufactures in that year as $80 per head; and if we take the same basis now and population in the free States at twenty millions, this would make the annual production of domestic manufactures sixteen hundred millions, instead of a thousand millions, as in 1850, giving a tax revenue of $96,000,000. This tax would be eminently popular in the Western States and in all the agricultural districts.

NEARLY AN ENGAGEMENT.—Immediately on the receipt of the news of the belligerent attitude of England in relation to the *Trent* difficulty, the United States steam frigate *Lancaster*, then lying in the harbor of Panama, double shotted her guns to be prepared for an emergency. On becoming aware of this fact, the British war steamer *Tartar*, which was lying off the harbor at Taboga, just within reach of the *Lancaster's* guns, the latter vessel being out of her range, double-shotted her guns also, and drew up within fighting distance of the *Lancaster*. Fotunately, the next intelligence brought assurances of a peaceful nature, and hostilities were indefinitely postponed, but the incident serves to show how near we had come to going to war with England, without taking the overt steps.

PLAN FOR CLOSING THE WAR.—The hardest cut yet made at the New York City Fathers is Nor'wester's recipe for bringing the war to a hasty termination. He suggests making the Aldermen and Councilmen sutlers in the Southern army, and predicts a general cleaning out of every available resource of the Confederates in less than six weeks. Talk about encircling them with a ring of fire! why, the New York Abolitionic "ring," once put around the rebels, would be more effectual than fire; for it would wipe them out as suddenly as a stroke of lightning.

EFFECTS OF THE FLOOD ON THE CHURCHES.—It is said that in the general deprivation attendant upon the floods, the churches in California have not escaped. Church edifices, parsonages and grounds, have been injured, and in many cases wholly destroyed, while the losses sustained by parishioners have prevented them, in many instances, from exercising that liberality which they would otherwise have manifested. In frequent cases ministers have been cut off from the opportunity to labor and the means of support to themselves and families. Many may be obliged, for the time, to adopt some secular employment.

PRICES AT WASHOE.—The following are the prevailing prices at Washoe: Wood, $10 per cord; hay, $200 per ton; barley, 12½ cents per pound; butter, $1 per pound; coffee, 50 cents per pound; sugar, 3 pounds for $1; beef, 37½ cents per pound, and difficult to be procured at that; kerosene, $4 per gallon; candles, $10 per box; potatoes, 12½ cents per pound.

A WET SPELL.—The Grass Valley *National* says: Out of seventy five consecutive days, up to the 23d of January, only eleven were without rain or snow; and during that time some six feet of water fell from the clouds.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dropsy, Swelled Legs—The various kinds of dropsies, whether windy or watery, arise from some obstruction to the free circulation through the blood-vessels or lymphatics, or depend upon the inflamed state of some secreting surface. Holloway's famous remedies, of which the efficacy cannot be exaggerated, act directly upon the blood, the absorbents, and secretions, with a power that no dropsy, however inveterate, can long resist. They regulate the proper flow of blood to every organ, and purify it likewise. They filter out everything that is morbid or injurious. They thoroughly regenerate every function; yet, potent as they are for good, they are powerless for evil. They do not contain mercury or any noxious substance. They act safely and certainly.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO WHEAT HOLDERS.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, I WISH to have it generally understood that I will not grind any more wheat for toll. I will grind any quantity of good wheat, and give one barrel of good flour for every five bushels of wheat.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS.

STEILACOOM BAY MILLS, March 12th, 1862. 42tf

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The commodious and fast-sailing schooner

FLYING MIST,

120 Tons Capacity,

Capt. WM. THOMPSON,

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

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

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

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE.—In Justice's Court, before Miles J. West, Justice of the Peace.

To WILLIAM D. VAN BUREN: You are hereby notified that Robert W. Walker has filed a complaint against you in said Court, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a judgment against you for the sum of Forty-Nine Dollars Eighty-Seven and one-half cents, the amount by him paid for you as one of your sureties for costs incurred in a certain cause before A. B. Babbeson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Pierce, in the month of January, 1861, together with interest thereon from the 4th day of April, 1861, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum.

Now, unless you appear at my office, in Steilacoom, on the 16th day of June, 1862, at the hour of one o'clock P.M., and answer said complaint, judgment will be taken as confessed, and the prayer of the plaintiff granted.

MILES J. WEST,
Justice of the Peace.

Dated Steilacoom, March 11th, 1862. 42:3m

NOTICE.

OFFICE SUP. IND. AFFAIRS, W. T.,
Olympia, March 3d, 1862.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE, until the first day of April next, for the privilege of cutting from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons of HAY on the Puyallup Reservation, the coming season. Sufficient guarantees for the payment of the money at the time of cutting the same must accompany bids.

Bids should be sealed and directed to the Superintendent, and endorsed "Bids for cutting Hay."

Right to reject all bids reserved.

B. F. KENDALL,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs

42:3

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES to be indebted to the undersigned, by book account or otherwise, are requested to settle by the 1st of April, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection. In future, I will credit no man, as no man credits me.

Steilacoom, March 5th, 1862. 42tf

M. P. GUIBE.

Special Notices.

PATRIOTIC CITIZENS,

Who wish to aid the Government of the United States in this her hour of need, by joining a company of Volunteer Cavalry, can now have an opportunity to do so by making application to the undersigned, or any of the following named gentlemen:

Olympia—Messrs. A. M. Poe and John M. Murphy.
Seattle—Rev. Daniel Bagley.
Port Townsend—Messrs. Fowler & Wilson and E. S. Dyer.
Teekalet—Mr. M. S. Drew.

Muster'rolls to be signed at the time of re-enlistment.

39tf WM. H. WOOD, Steilacoom.

The Medical and Surgical Institute

Of DR. L. J. CZAPKAY is already secured in a position which places it, as its proprietor, far above the assaults of envy and professional malice. In the schools of France the highest prizes are often awarded to practitioners in this department of medical science, and they occupy with others an equally lofty position in the profession. Record is an illustrious example, a shining light among the philosophical stars of his age in Europe, and Dr. Czapkay has fully equaled him in this country; as a proof of which, the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, as did the honorary *ad eundem* degree. Selecting this as his field of operation, although qualified as a graduate of the University of Pesth, and the late Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Revolutionary army, for more extended labors. Dr. L. J. Czapkay has bent his earnest attention to the cure of chronic and private diseases, in which he has become so great an expert that he is now regarded as the leader in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to their readers in the most exclusive journals. The Doctor's offices are at his Medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidendorff, nearly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

☞ We ask the particular attention of our readers to the sworn certificates of remarkable cures, in another column of this paper.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultation, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

☞ Persons not wishing to lose time in correspondence, please enclose $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases.

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,
243lm San Francisco, Cal.

Legal Advertisements.

NOV. 30th, 1861.—At the November term of the Commissioners' Court, A.D. 1861, held in and for Pierce County, Washington Territory, an order passed requesting the Probate Judge of said County to order (if compatible with law and the duty of the Probate Judge) that County Fund orders be received in payment for the Estate of John Withrel, deceased.

It is therefore ordered that the Administrator of the Estate of John Withrel, deceased, be and he is hereby authorized to receive orders on the County Fund of Pierce County, W. T., in payment for said Estate when sold, if such orders shall be offered in payment.

J. P. STEWART,
Judge of Probate.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a portion of the records of the Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., to be found on page 128 of said records.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my name and the seal of said Court, this 14th day of December, A.D. 1861.

{L. S.}

J. P. STEWART,
Ex-officio Clerk.

Notice.—The sale of the above Estate will take place on FRIDAY, March 21st, 1862, at 2 o'clock P.M., on the premises. Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be paid in cash on the day of sale; the balance will be received in County Fund orders when the deed is given.

4:4 P. J. MOOREY, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the Estate of the late WILLIAM PEDINGTON, of Steilacoom, Pierce County, Washington Territory, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to him, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and save costs.

S McCAW, Administrator.

Steilacoom, W. T., Feb. 7th, 1862. 38:6

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

OFFICE SUP. IND. AFFAIRS, W. T.,
Olympia, Jan. 28, 1862.

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ASCERTAIN from abstracts of Indian Agents returned to this office, what outstanding liabilities can be paid out of funds now in my hands, and notwithstanding all cases even to get abstracts, all holders of certified vouchers issued by agents no longer in office, and those issued by Chas. Hutchins while in charge of the Yakima Agency, are requested to forward one voucher from each set to this office, accompanied by the address of the holder. Parties whose demands can legitimately be paid out of funds on hand will be duly notified, through the mail, when, where, and how such payment will be made, and all vouchers for which I have no funds will be holden by me subject to instructions already asked for from the Department.

B. F. KENDALL,
38:tf Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

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

P. KEACH

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC generally that he has just received, ex barques W. B. Scranton and N. S. Perkins, a good and general assortment of Staple Goods suited to this market, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
HARD,
WOODEN,
CROCKERY
AND GLASSWARE.
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
PIPES,
GROCERIES,
CORDAGE,
BROOMS,
WALL PAPER,
PERFUMERY,
POCKET CUTLERY, &c., &c.

These goods were selected by myself in person, and are of the very best quality. Persons wishing to purchase goods for cash will do well to call and examine my stock.

FLOUR, BUTTER, PORK and BACON will be taken in exchange for goods, but must be delivered before any goods are taken away.

P. KEACH.

Steilacoom, Feb. 1st, 1862. 37tf

UNION CLOTHING STORE

NEW YEARS!

NEW GOODS!

PINKUS & CO.,

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.

PINKUS & CO.,
Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

1:37

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Morning, March 13, 1862.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.

By way of Louisville we learn that the New Orleans *Bee* confesses the magnitude of the calamity at Fort Donaldson, and condemns the neglect of the Confederate Government in not sending a sufficient number of troops westward. It says a general call to arms has become an inevitable necessity.

The government of Georgia has called for twelve regiments from that State. If not forthcoming by the 4th of March, drafting will be ordered.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb 27.

A meeting of the cotton and tobacco planters was held at Richmond on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration the voluntary destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops. A number of speeches were made, but no conclusion arrived at. A committee was appointed to prepare business for an adjourned meeting this evening.

In the rebel Congress, on Wednesday, resolutions were offered declaring that the people of the Confederate States will, to the last extremity, maintain the rights of self government, and to this end pledge the last dollar and the last man in the prosecution of the war, until independence be acknowledged.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* of the 20th says: "It would be criminal as well as idle to deny that the present time is the most gloomy the South has witnessed since the commencement of the war."

All the prisoners at Roanoke have been released on parole.

Southern papers give exaggerated accounts of the Federals killed at Fort Donaldson. The Lynchburg *Republican* estimates the same at 6,000 to 10,000.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 26.

The Savannah *Republican* of this morning says that communication with Fort Pulaski is effectually closed by the Federal batteries.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.

Memphis papers of the 19th say that Gen. Halleck has issued orders that the track of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad be torn up and bridges destroyed.

Preparations for the evacuation of Columbus and demolition of the fortifications are being made. The rebel forces are to fall back to Island No. 10, 40 miles below Columbus, which camp commands the river, and is to be fortified with heavy guns and made impregnable against any river attack.

An immense fire took place in Boston yesterday, destroying property to a large amount. Loss estimated at three quarters of a million.

Gen. Halleck has received dispatches from Gen. Curtis, who is now in possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas. He captured that city with a large number of prisoners belonging to Price's army, and quantities of baggage.

Price was still retreating. He partly burned Fayetteville before evacuating it.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.

Nashville is captured. Pillow and Floyd were both at Nashville. Beauregard was sick there with typhoid fever.

Cumberland Gap and Russellville are in possession of the Federal troops.

Gen. Scott has been nominated Minister to Mexico.

Dispatches from almost all the cities and prominent towns of the North indicate that the anniversary of Washington's birthday was very generally observed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

Special dispatches from Washington state that the Navy Department has dispatches from Com. Goldsborough, conveying information that the Union forces are in possession of the seaboard railroad. He had destroyed the bridges across the Blackwater and Nottaway Rivers, thus cutting off communication between Norfolk, Richmond, and the Southern seaboard.

A number of permits have been granted by the Treasury Department to trade between seceded and loyal States on the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi river.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 23d, speaking of Jeff. Davis's inauguration, says: "In view of the past, present, and probable future, the pageant presented is a bitter mockery, and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people."

A letter from a resident of the South, who has excellent opportunities of judging, places the number of the rebel army in the whole line on the Potomac, at 60,000. He says the troops whose time expires on the 1st of March will not re-enlist, if they can help it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

In the Senate, Mr. Stark offered the following:

Resolved, That the papers relating to the loyalty of Benjamin Stark, Senator from Oregon, be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to investigate the charges or evidence which has been or may be presented.

Mr. Hale objected; and the resolution was laid aside.

The consideration of Stark's resolution was resumed. McDougall urged that the question was satisfactorily settled. A motion that the resolution should be tabled was rejected by a vote of 7 to 32. Without any conclusion, the subject was laid over.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.

Gen. Halleck, in a general order, states that official information had been received that the rebels, in evacuating Mudtown, Ark., poisoned the provisions which they were obliged to abandon, and that 42 men and officers were poisoned by eating them. He says that we cannot retaliate by punishing the innocent for the acts of the guilty; the laws of war forbid this. But the same code authorizes the United States to retaliate on the guilty parties of such acts of poisoning. When captured, they will not be treated as ordinary prisoners of war, nor will they be shot; but they will suffer an ignominious punishment—being hanged as felons. Officers of the troops of Government, although not advisers or abettors of this crime, will be treated as criminals by the laws of war, which make it their duty to prevent such barbarities; if they neglect their duty, they must suffer the consequences.

[A special dispatch to the San Francisco *Herald and Mirror* says that "forty of Curtis's men were poisoned at Fayetteville by eating food that had been poisoned by the rebels and left there. Among the number was Capt. Donnald, who has since died from the effects of the poison."]

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTLAND, Feb. 27.

The steamship *Hibernia* had arrived with dates from Londonderry, Ireland, to 14th Feb.

In the House of Lords, Earl Cardigan had endeavored to create an excitement respecting three British subjects who had been confined in prison several months by the Federal Government, and denied their liberty unless they would take the oath of allegiance to the United States. Earl Russell replied, counseling moderation and apparently half siding with the United States. Earl Malmesbury, in asking for papers relating to the blockade, approved of the conduct of the Government. The question was one for them alone to decide, but it was desirable to know the real state of the blockade.

In the House of Commons on the 10th, Cobden gave notice that at an early day he intended to bring under the consideration of the House, the state of international and Maritime law, as it affects the rights of belligerents.

An order had been received at Portsmouth to release a number of men and guns of ships of war on commission.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.

The London *Daily News* reviews the engagement at Mill Springs, Ky., as fores adowing an important Federal success.

Diplomatic correspondence concerning the intervention in Mexico, had been laid before Parliament. Earl Russell, in a letter to Sir Charles Wyke, touching rumors that the Duke Maximilian was to be called to the throne of Mexico, says that if the Mexican people by a spontaneous movement should place an Austrian Duke on the throne, there is nothing in the convention to prevent it. On the other hand, we could be no party to a forcible intervention for this purpose.

Paris letters say that Slidell has been received by M. Thouvenel in a private capacity, his diplomatic assumption of character [a Commissioner] being distinctly ignored.

The Paris Bourse is dull; rentes, 71f. 25c.

The January mails from the Coast of Africa had reached England. Increased activity in the slave trade was reported. The withdrawal of the American squadron had led to a large increase in the number of vessels carrying the American flags.

A great popular demonstration had taken place at Genoa in favor of Victor Emanuel, and Rome as the capital of Italy. At Milan, on the same day, preparations had been made for a demonstration, but the municipality issued a notice that such demonstrations were useless, and advising the Milanese to exercise their constitutional rights by signing the following protest, although respecting the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome as the head of the church: "We look upon Rome as the capital of Italy, with one king, Victor Emanuel."

This protest soon received an immense number of signatures.

Letters from Vienna are filled with lamentable accounts of the inundation. In the district submerged is Vienna; it also comprises a population of 80,000 inhabitants to be provided for. The rain fell four days without intermission. Bridges and viaducts were destroyed, and railroad service was nearly all suspended. Several towns were also inundated by the Danube, including Presburg and Pesth.

The *Sumter* was still at Gibraltar. Several of her crew who had landed refused to re-embark.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE DOWN SOUND.—The undersigned is prepared to supply Hotels, Mill, Ship or Steamboat owners with Beef, Mutton, or Pork, by the carcase, of the best quality. Oxen, fresh Milk Cows, and Stock Cattle always on hand, and for sale at prices according to quality.
Beef packed to order; quality warranted.
Sight drafts on San Francisco will be taken at par.
3-46:tf E. MEEKER.

STEILACOOM AND FORT TOWNSEND
Provision Markets.

HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET AT Port Townsend, in connection with the old stand in Steilacoom, the undersigned is now prepared to supply the communities of both towns with a superior quality of

FRESH MEATS

On reasonable terms.
Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Stores supplied at short notice and of best quality.
VEGETABLES of all kinds kept in their season.
MILK COWS and WORK CATTLE always on hand for sale.
N.B.—No meat will be sold after 8½ o'clock A.M. on Sundays.
E. MEEKER.
Balch st, Steilacoom, and
3-46:tf Water st, Port Townsend.

M. J. WEST

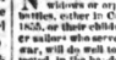
WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC GENERally that he has constantly on hand and for sale the very best assorted lot of

IRON AND STEEL

Foreign and Domestic,
At prices to suit the hard times.
ALSO,
CHAINS
Of all sizes, made of the best Norway Iron.
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,
A general assortment of
HARDWARE
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Pocket Cutlery,
Table Cutlery,
Carpenters' Tools,
Nails of all kinds,
Locks and Bolts,
Bar and Sheet Iron,
Steel, in quantities to suit,
TOGETHER WITH ALL VARIETIES OF
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
48:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.
MAKE THE BEST
CLOTHING.
Furnishing Goods
OF ALL KINDS
Retailing for Cash at Wholesale Prices.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
CARPET BAGS,
UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c., &c.,
To be found in any Retail House in California.
Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.
We have fitted up a custom department in connection with our former business, and employ over seventy-five Tailors to make up Fine Clothing to order. We have the best Cutter on this coast, which enables us to guarantee a perfect fit in all cases, without alterations.
Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings are the finest imported from Paris or New York this season.
Strangers visiting the city will please call and leave us their measure free of charge.
4-37:1y FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

STAGE

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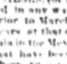

LIVERY STABLE
STEILACOOM, W. T.
1. WINSOR & LAMAN, *Proprietors*

NOTICE.—SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their widows or orphan children) who served in any wars or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington attended to.
R. S. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec 20 1860 47:tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Puget Sound
DRUG STORE!
STEILACOOM, W. T.
NOW OPEN
WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESsary for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.
No charge made except for price of the medicines.
Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.
3:5-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANnouncing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a

FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THEIR
UNRIVALLED AXLE-GREASE!

Also, that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their
FIRST CLASS PREMIUM
for the same. But, however gratifying to the advertisers to have their
HOME MANUFACTURE
thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East assuming their title) the demand for the
Now Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease
has more than doubled during the present season.
And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to
CALIFORNIA PRODUCE
who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired, of being the
Best and Cheapest Lubricating Medium for Carriage-Wheels, etc.,
EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
3:52-3m Natoma street, San Francisco.

PIANOS, MELODEONS,
Alexandre Organs,
AND
MUSIC
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, New York,
Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New York
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC merchandise in the United States!—Pianos from five different manufacturers, of every variety of style; from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the most elegant finish, for $1000. No house in the Union can come in competition for the number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos,
With or without iron frames, have, in their new SCALE AND IMPROVED ACTION, a power and compass of tone equaling the grand, with the beauty and durability of the square piano. The press and first music masters have justly pronounced them equal, if not superior, to any other make. They are guaranteed to stand the action of any climate.

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS, (tuned the equal temperament) superior in each desirable quality. Can also furnish Prince's, Carhart's and Smith's Melodeons. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, $150; two banks of keys, $200; organ pedal bass melodeons, $250, $275 and $300—less a liberal discount.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS:
Five stops, in rosewood cases, $160; 8 stops, do, do, $180; 8 stops, with percussion, $225; 12 stops, do., do, $250; 12 stops do., size larger $300; 15 stops, do, do., $375. Each instrument warranted to give satisfaction or purchase money refunded.

SECOND HAND PIANOS
At great bargains always in store: prices from $30 to $140.

MUSIC.
One of the largest and best catalogues of Music now published. All the music and music books published in the United States for sale at this establishment. Martin's celebrated Guitars and all kinds of Musical Instruments and music merchandise at the lowest prices. Music sent, wherever ordered, post paid. Catalogues sent by mail. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Testimonials of the Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons.

The Piano came to hand, and in first rate order. It is a beautiful instrument.—LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.

John Hewitt, of Carthage, New York, who has had one of the Horace Waters Pianos, writes as follows:—"A friend of mine wishes me to purchase a piano for her. She likes the one you sold me in December, 1858. My piano is becoming popular in this place, and I think I can introduce one or two more—they will be more popular than any other make."

We have two of Waters' Pianos in use in our seminary—one of which has been severely tested for three years—and we can testify to their good quality and durability.—WOOD & GREGORY, Mount Carroll, Ill.

The Melodeon has safely arrived. I feel obliged to you for your liberal discount—will do all I can for you in these parts.—Rev. J. M. MCCORMICK, Yorquesville, S. C.

H. WATERS, Esq.—Dear Sir: Having used one of your pianofortes for two years past, I have found it a very superior instrument.—ALONZO GRAY, Principal Brooklyn Heights Seminary.

The Piano was duly received. It came in excellent condition, and is very much admired by my numerous family. Accept my thanks for your promptness.—ROBERT COOPER, Warrenham, Bradford Co., Pa.

Rev. Mr. Haynes writes as follows:—Preston Hollow N. Y., July 28th, 1858. MR. WATERS—Dear Sir: I received the Melodeon, safe and in good order; am well pleased with the external appearance and the tone also. I hope I shall have occasion to order one or two more the present season.

Tioga, N. Y., July 28th, 1858. HORACE WATERS, Esq.—Sir: The Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satisfactory, and I see you will accept my thanks for the very liberal terms on which you furnished it, and for the very honorable manner in which you have fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, all that you promised. Very respectfully yours, &c., J. L. SMITH.

The Piano I received from you continues to give satisfaction. I regard it as one of the best instruments in the place.—JAMES L. CLARKE, Charleston, Va.

Your Piano pleases us well. It is the best one in our county.—THOMAS A. LATHAM, Campbleton, Ga.

We are very much obliged to you for having sent such a fine instrument for $250, and we shall take pains to recommend it.—BRANK, HELD & CO. Buffalo Democrat.

The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best; we are enabled to speak of these instruments with confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality.—New York Evangelist.

We can speak of the merits of the Horace Waters Pianos from personal knowledge, as being of the very best quality.—Christian Intelligencer.

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Horace Waters Pianos.—Churchman.

Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country.—Home Journal.

Horace Waters' Pianofortes are of full, rich, and even tone and powerful.—New York Musical Review.

Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of Music and of Pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York.—Graham's Magazine.

Warerooms No. 333 Broadway, New York.

Business Cards.

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

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

P. J. MOOREY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 10:tf

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

S. McCAW & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c.
N.B.—Liberal terms for cash
1-1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
8-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
3-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
134 Sansome st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Agents for James Conner & Sons'
U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
And dealers in all kinds of
PRINTING MATERIALS.
Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 3-3:1y

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.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. S. WEBBER.
BALCH & WEBBER,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
PUGET SOUND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Cargoes furnished for Export on short notice.
Stewart street, near Folsom,
San Francisco, Cal., and
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and Steilacoom. 1-3m

A. M. GILMAN, F. SMITH,
E. S. DAVIS. Boston.
A. M. GILMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 82 Front street,
1-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

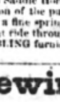
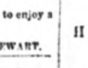
H. H. BANCROFT. A. L. BANCROFT
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.
One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Books in every department of literature, and staple and fancy Stationery, in the United States.
No. 609 Montgomery street,
San Francisco.

S. McCAW & CO.
Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,
A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as

Pork,	Dried Apples,
Bacon,	Dried Peaches,
Hams,	Soap,
Salmon,	Starch,
Butter,	Sugar,
Cheese,	Crushed do,
Flour,	Adamantine Candles,
Beans,	Saleratus,
Rice,	Pepper,
Peas,	Alspice,
Potatoes,	Cloves,
Salt, fine,	Mustard,
Salt, coarse,	Capers,
Tobacco,	Table Sauces,
Molasses,	Can Oysters,
Syrup,	Can Lobsters,
Vinegar,	Can Chickens,
Nails,	Can Beef,
Glass,	Can Peaches,
Axes,	Bottled Peaches,
Buckets,	Brandy Peaches,
Brooms,	Can Apples,
White Lead,	Can Strawberries,
Oil,	Can Pie Fruits,
Turpentine,	Bottled Pie Fruits,
Lamp Oil,	Ex. Lemon,
Olive Oil,	Ex. Vanilla,
Coffee,	Ex. Orange,
Tea,	Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to

the wants of the community.
Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

H. G. WILLIAMSON,
LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT THE old stand of H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO., all the finest brands of
WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
ALSO,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
BACON,
HAMS,
LARD,
TOBACCO,
CANDLES,
CAN FRUITS,
HONEY,
OYSTERS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,
All of which will be sold cheap for cash.
5:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.


STEILACOOM
LIVERY STABLE.


THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABlished himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.
Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.
Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.
STABLING furnished at moderate rates.
1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

Sewing Machines
FOR SALE CHEAP.
ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND WHEELER & WILSON,
ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER,
AND ONE NEW SINGER
SEWING MACHINE,
For sale cheap. Apply at this office

San Francisco Advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Of all kinds on hand and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms and at the lowest city prices.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
24:3m Corner Washington and Davis sts, San Francisco.

EDWARD A. MORSE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, WINDOWS, AND BLINDS,

WOULD INFORM THE TRADE IN OREGON and Washington Territory that they have opened a new establishment for the sale of
DOORS, WINDOWS, & BLINDS
of every description.
One of the partners residing in Boston, who has shipped the above goods to this market since 1849, enables us to keep a most thorough and extensive assortment of the same, which we shall sell at as low prices as any in this city. Parties sending for goods by letter can rely on having the same at as low prices and of as good quality as if ordered in person.
Orders by letter or otherwise will be promptly and faithfully filled.
We also attend to the buying and selling of other merchandise.
EDWARD A. MORSE & CO.,
11 and 13 California st, and 114 and 116 Market st,
San Francisco,
And JOHN HALL,
4:19:3m 177 Blackstone st, Boston.

YE THAT SUFFER,

READ! READ! READ!
AND BE ASSURED THAT
DR. PAREIRA'S
GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY,
Now known and approved by use for over
FIFTY YEARS!
Still remains triumphant over all the multifarious medicines for the cure of PRIVATE DISEASES, no matter how long standing, without any injurious effects to the system. This remedy is
PURELY VEGETABLE,
quick in effect, and certain in cure, acting as it does immediately on the organs themselves, giving them energy and vigor, and removing inflammation in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold by
D. BABCOCK,
General Agent, 73 Davis st, San Francisco,
And by Druggist's throughout this State and Oregon.
SINCLAIR & MOODY, Agents,
4:13-3m Bellingham Bay.

WIRE ROPE

IS 40 PER CENT. LIGHTER, LESS THAN one half the diameter, and six times as durable as Manilla or Hemp Rope of equal strength, and is unaffected by change of weather.
It is more particularly adapted for Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, and for hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes. Mining companies or ferry owners, &c., who use Rope for winding, hoisting, or standing purposes, will effect an immense saving by ordering Wire Rope through our agents.
Circulars, with scales of weights, sizes, strengths and list of prices annexed, will be forwarded to those interested, who can then compare the cost of Wire and Hemp Rope.
Address the manufacturers,
A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
Patent Wire Rope
AND
SUSPENSION BRIDGE BUILDERS,
12:3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO
No. 47 Montgomery street,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.

I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE, to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines, that
SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,
On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done
WITH GREATER EASE
and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
Plain, at : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : $50
Cabinets : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : 75
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, : : : : : : : : : : : : 90
Do not allow yourself to purchase a Chain Stitch machine, either double or single thread, ALL of which will ravel. All chain stitch machines have a cord on the under side of the fabric, and the work soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.
J. H. DUNNELL,
47 Montgomery street,
12:tf San Francisco.

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.
GEORGE GALLAGHER.
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,
HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.
Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.
8-1y GEORGE GALLAGHER, Commercial st, Steilacoom.

San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERchandise and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.
A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.
All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.
Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are REFERRED TO
Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co., "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co., "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co., "
J. Anthony & Co. Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.
N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent judges.
L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st. up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
OF
IMPROVED
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!
ALL FORMER
OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!
No Leather Pad used on
NEW STYLE MACHINE.
The New Style Hemmer
AND
Transparent Cloth Presser
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE!
PRICES GREATLY
REDUCED!
☞ Send for a Circular.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.
☞ The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 4-13tf

GEORGE H. BELL,
611 Montgomery street, corner Merchant street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
STATIONERY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
LEGAL CAP, WRITING, LETTER AND Note Paper, and Envelopes in great variety. Gold Pens of the best manufacture.
BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS
Of the best material and workmanship. Printers' Blank Cards, Law Books, Law Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Lading, Shipping Receipts, Order Books, and a large assortment of Custom House Blanks.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
A complete assortment always on hand. Orders from Teachers will receive prompt attention.
Atlantic papers and Magazines, and all the new Books. Subscriptions received for the Newspapers, Magazines, and other periodicals. A circular will be sent to any person, on request, giving an extended list of periodicals, and the prices annexed. The following are among the most popular:

	Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50
Leslie's Magazine	3 50
Peterson's Magazine	2 50
Ballou's Magazine	[illegible]
Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Atlantic Monthly	3 50
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50
All the Year Round	3 50
Once a Week	4 50
Cornhill Magazine	5 00
Temple Bar	5 00
Blackwood	3 00
The four Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
The Chess Monthly	3 00
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 00
The World of Fashion	5 00
The Horticulturist, plain	3 00
The Horticulturist, colored	5 00
The Gardener's Monthly	3 00
The Country Gentleman	3 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50
Leslie's Illustrated Paper	5 50
Illustrated London News	12 00
Illustrated News of the World	12 00
New York Illustrated News	3 50
New York Weekly Ledger	3 00
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	5 00
Banner of Light	3 50
Waverly Magazine	3 00
New York Mercury	3 00
New York Weekly Clipper	3 00
Scientific American	3 00
New York Independent	3 00
New York Weekly Tribune	3 00
New York Weekly Times	3 00
New York Weekly Journal of Commerce	3 00
Forney's Press	3 50
Yankee Notions	1 50
Nick-Nax	1 50
Vanity Fair (Weekly)	5 00
New York Herald, Tribune, or World, for California	3 50

38:3m

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT they desire all persons indebted to them to call and make settlement. With reference to prompt payment, wheat, oats, rye and cattle will be bought on account.
We further give notice that we desire to stop giving credit to customers, and that, while we regret our inability to accommodate them, we feel it would be unjust to ourselves to continue the system longer.
Hence, we hope none will solicit credit hereafter.
S. McCAW & CO.
Steilacoom, Sept. 27, 1861. 20:tf

The Farmer's Corner.

An Experiment with Salt.

A correspondent of the London *Farmer's Magazine* gives the following account of the result of an application of salt to land on which a crop of mangel wurzel was to be sown:

How few farmers know the use of salt! Its power to destroy and to revive, we are alike unacquainted with. Some years ago, being troubled on my grass land with a weed which I could not eradicate by mechanical means, I sowed a heavy dose of salt, and at once effected the object. A season or two back, it struck me that if the experience was worth anything, it should teach me a quick way to rid my land of weeds generally—the arable land, I mean. The consequence was, that when the autumn arrived, the fields that were intended for fallow, received a very heavy coat of salt—coarse grained agricultural salt; which is, in fact, the sweepings from the salt works, and the refuse of the pans. The quantity sowed was quite 12 cwt. The winter which followed was a severe one, and, in connection with the frost, the chemical action of the salt upon the soil was charming to the eye, which delights in the sight of a beautiful friable mould, in place of a churlish, unkindly clay, which usually resists the expansive and disintegrating glacial influence of winter. The field, too, on which the experiment was tried, had long possessed a reputation for couch-grass, and that particular species of it known as water grass, the most hopeless and troublesome of all. The hoe would not kill it; the twitch rake would not gather it, and the children, in seeking it upon the surface after the harrows had left it exposed, usually secured half of it, and stamped the rest into the soil to perpetuate the kind. This water grass, then, which the hoe would not kill, which the rake would not collect, nor the children pick off, was quietly disposed of, never more to trouble me, while it lay at its winter repose. The salt had slain the thief of my profits, noiselessly as the ferret sucks the life-blood from the rabbit in his retreat; and when the first spring-furrow was turned, the view of the shrivelled enemy—the enemy which had baffled all my ingenuity and kept my exchequer low—was cheering indeed. One length after another of the sinuous, wiry weed was examined, but there was no sign of life; not even at that critical point, the knot, could I detect, by means of the microscope, any indications of vitality. The "foal's foot," which runs down far into the substratum, were many of them dead, though not all. In looking round for the last buttercup roots, also, scarcely any were to be found, and glad I was, for bother enough they had been to me.

The land then received one or two furrows to incorporate the salt thoroughly and diffuse its power beneficially, so that it might invigorate every where, and yet not remain in sufficient force in any other place to endanger the seed which followed.

At the proper season, and without any other preparation, the mangold seed was sown, and speedily vegetated. There were but few weeds to hoe, for the salt had attacked the principle of vitality in the seed of the annual, as it lay secreted in the clod, as well as that of the couch grass, and this mangold grew without let or hindrance to be a finer crop than ever before flourished upon the same plat of land. The foliage was thoroughly vigorous, and the bulbs were remarkably well matured and sound. The weight per acre reached 25 tons, when before the maximum had been 20 tons by the aid of several loads of dung, and an immense amount of labor.

The following year, upon a field of the same character, I tried the same experiment, varying the course of management in some degree. I applied in October, 12 cwt. of salt upon the upturned and weedy surface of that land destined for the root-crop, and allowed it there to lie and do its silent work as before, until, in February, the soil was dry enough to allow of being worked. As in the first instance, the result perfectly justified the means. Together with the frosts of winter the salt had performed wonders in breaking down the stubborn clods and compressed, livery furrow shoes. The soil was reduced to powder, and the weeds were generally dead, so that the mangold, which was planted in a finely pulverized seed-bed, had nothing to do but to grow without the rivalry of weeds—neither shaded by them from the sun, nor robbed by them of the nourishment purposely stored for their use. I said, however, that I introduced some change into my practice this second time. The change was as follows: Just after the last furrow was turned, I sowed four cwt. more salt, which I harrowed in before the seed was dibbled. The result proved the wisdom of the addition, I have reason to think—for the weeds were even fewer, the foliage was finer, and the bulbs were larger than in the former case where the application of salt was merely made in the autumn.

It strikes me that our mangolds are freed also from another enemy by the use of salt. I mean insects. Slugs and wire worm, both very destructive during certain seasons, are certainly banished by salt, if not killed. Salt appears to be one of the cheapest and safest manures we can use. No soil can naturally have too much of it, excepting perhaps those directly influenced by brine springs. One of its most valuable properties is its power to attract moisture. For this reason it may be sowed when the soil is perfectly dry, a condition fatal to so many manures, and will absorb the moisture from the atmosphere, and convey it to the root of the plant. Its principal office is to keep everything in the soil in a soluble state, and consequently in a state fit for the nourishment of vegetable life. Its benefit is not alone experienced by the root crop, but by the grain crop which follows, for its presence checks a redundance of straw, and enables that straw to strengthen itself by assimilating from the soil the silica, of which, in certain combinations, it is a solvent.

The Family Pig.

Thousands of our readers reside in villages, on homesteads of less than an acre, and raise, or might raise, with little expense, their own pork. Some have given it up from the rather vague conjecture that home made pork costs more than that which is bought in the pickle. They have never kept accurate accounts, but the frequent calls for another bag of meal, or corn, give them the impression that piggy is a very expensive animal. They do not like the bother of slaughtering, of cutting up and salting, of curing and smoking hams. So the pig stye is abolished, and they forego the luxury of home made pork.

The writer confesses a penchant for this article, so decided that he would continue its manufacture, if he knew it cost a cent or two a pound more than the prime pork of the market. We have had occasionally to fall back on the market, with such unfortunate experience, that we were inclined to believe the stories about the unwholesomeness of swine's flesh. The pork of the West, fattened wholly, or in part upon mash, is certainly a very different article from that made in a clean stye, upon nicely cooked Indian meal, with the slops of the house for a condiment and change of diet. This is always a wholesome article of diet, almost indispensable in housekeeping. It always swells in the pot, and cooks to advantage. What were baked beans, or the imperial dish of succotash, without the piece of fat pork, unstreaked with lean? Your boiled chicken, or mutton leg, were vanity without this accompaniment.

The family pig pays his way as well as any other animal about the house, and it is a necessary link in economical housekeeping. He saves all the wastes of the table, and turns them into nice lard and clean cuts of ham better than any sugar-cured article from Cincinnati. The housewife, or cook, however wise or prudent, must have some waste potato, bread, pudding, corn cakes and griddles, in imminent peril of spoiling. Piggy saves them all as carefully as if they were sixpences.

Then he is an industrious manufacturer, turning every sod and weed thrown in the stye into gold. Give him the material and he will make at least ten dollars' worth of manure in the course of the season. With plenty of manure, there is no end to the luxuries you can conjure from the little homestead of an acre. To say nothing of a dozen kinds of vegetables, the year round, there are nice dishes of strawberries, raspberries, and the smaller fruits in summer; grapes, pears, peaches, and plums in autumn; and apples for winter. These all spring from the contents of the stye, and manure can be made cheaper there than it can be purchased.

In May, villagers usually select pigs and put them up to fatten. It is a question whether fall or spring pigs are the best for this purpose. Pigs eight weeks old in May, with good care, will each make 250 to 300 pounds of pork by Christmas. Wintered pigs, weighing a hundred, live weight, ought to make from four to five hundred pounds of pork each by the same time. They are the more economical, but the pork is not so delicate, and there is a little more difficulty in curing the hams. With good management, we can make pork from either, for far less than five cents a pound.

Shipping Advertisements.

BALCH & WEBBER'S
REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
Puget Sound
AND
San Francisco
Is composed of the
Ship MASSACHUSETTS, 500 Tons,
FREEMAN TEAGE, Commander;
And other vessels as the trade requires.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers.

Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.

Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

BALCH & WEBBER, Pier 20, Stewart street, San Francisco. | BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T. 1tf

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; Marine Insurance; Royal Exchange 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, Nathaniels 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 the above—Commercial st., corner of Balch.
9... BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
Breastpins and Earrings,
(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)
Finger-Rings,
(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)
CALIFORNIA BUCKLES
For Ladies or Gentlemen.
Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,
LOCKETS,
(OF ALL SIZES)
GOLD AND SILVER
Pens and Pencils,
PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES
In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames.
Striking and Alarm
CLOCKS,
Eight Day and Thirty Hour,
Of the most approved patterns and best manufacture, in metallic cases for ships, &c.
ALSO,
A fine assortment of superior
TABLE AND POCKET
CUTLERY,
AND
FISHING TACKLE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

JUST RECEIVED AND KEPT CONstantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business.
Repairs thorough and warranted.
☞ Work from the adjoining towns received and remitted free of express charges.
JAS. E. D. JESTER,
Practical Watchmaker,
Commercial st., near Balch, Steilacoom.
P.S.—The standard time of Washington Territory kept constantly on hand for the benefit of the public. 26:tf

CURE IS AT HAND!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.
If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but expulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally purifying the whole system, nearly lifting all depraved humors, 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 as 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 too 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 magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with milk-warm 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 sooner or later the greatest 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 Mos-quitoes and Sand Flies	Cancers	Piles	Tumors
	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Rheumatism	Ulcers
		Scalds	Wounds
Coco-bay	Rheumatism	Sore Nipples	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine 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,
3:39 Agents for HOLLOWAY, Victoria, V. I.

Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s
REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH REVIEWS
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following BRITISH PERIODICALS, viz:
1. **The London Quarterly,** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review,** (Whig.)
3. **The North British Review,** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review,** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine,** (Tory.)

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

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

Terms:

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The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is so often met with in life, that testimonials, prompted by the finer feelings of the heart, are oasis in the life of those who sacrifice their best days in philanthropic devotion to the alleviation of the ills of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing paeans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanism. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to 'shuffle off his mortal coil;' who looked forward to his dissolution with that pleasure which only those weighed down by the heavy hand of disease can. Contrary to hope, the ability of a skilful physician has restored him to his former health. Relieved from his terrible situation, and impelled by gratitude, he makes known his case and his remedial agent, and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperatively command its publicity, and it is our mean to warn the unwary then to avoid the pr ises of a physician of whom scores of like cases can be cited.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION!

The almost miraculous cure that has been effected in my case prompts me to impart to those of my fellow creatures who may be suffering from like affliction the source of relief, with a short description of my case. Several years ago, my health began to fail. I was attacked by several weakness and debility, which reduced me to the mere shadow of my former self. At this stage

San Francisco.

I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fell destroyer, Consumption, had already seized upon my vitals. I was daily drawing closer to the tomb; my physicians held out no hope of recovery; my strength had weaned, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was informed by my physicians that they could do nothing for me except to smooth my path to the grave, when, most fortunately, I applied to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, and am now a well and perfectly sound man. It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude I experience when realizing the immeasurable service I have received at the hands of Dr. Czapkay, and I feel rejoiced that it is at least in my power to tender this feeble recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for whatever may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. "There is a balm in Gilead, and there is a physician there."

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, A.D. 1859 City and county of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] P. J. THIBAULT Notary Public.

The undersigned is personally acquainted with Henry Wessling, and knows that the circumstances related in the foregoing certificate are true. He saw Henry Wessling during his illness, and bears willing testimony to the fact of his remarkable cure by Dr L. J. Czapkay.

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of October, A.D. 1859 City and county of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

DR L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

☞ The following letter, which emphatically speaks for itself, was written by the Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine to the editors of the "Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal," San Francisco, for publication:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

GENTLEMEN—My attention has been called to a article in the December number of your journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. When the applicant for the degree was made to the Faculty it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M.D of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these the degree was granted. The ad eundem degree as the name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives the new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on

Yours, very respectfully,

H. RAND,

Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

Below we publish the certificates of three of the sufferers from the cases of disease, who, having received their former health, and impelled by gratitude, make known their cases and remedial agent, and their statements are authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command their publication, and we commend their perusal to the attention of all afflicted.

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.

CERTIFICATE:

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most sincere gratitude to Dr L J Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practices of unavoidable passion in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed by the daily vocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance; but, alas, after a few weeks, and in several instances, months, of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that, instead of relief, my symptoms became more alarming in their torture; and being told by one of my disease being principally confined to the brain, medicine would be of little consequence. I despaired of ever regaining my health, strength and energy; at last, as a last resort, and with but a faint hope, I called upon Dr. Czapkay, who, after examining my case, pronounced my disease, which almost instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in my head. Encouraged by the result, I resolved to place myself under his care, and by a strict obedience to all his direction and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pain in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous reaction of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others the incapability to study, and want of resolution, the frightful, exciting, and at times pleasurable dreams by night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and, in fact, in two months after having consulted the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life—that life which, a short time ago, I contemplated to end with my own hand.

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snares of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merits and skill of Dr Czapkay, and recommend him to all who may stand in need of medical advice, being assured by my own experience that once under his care, a radical and permanent cure will be effected.

[L. S.] B. F. FILMORE.

State of California, County of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April, A.D. 1858. (Signed)

[L. S.] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub.

CARD.

Prompted by an honest desire of my heart, I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves a commendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but that of humanity also. About two years ago, I suddenly, and from causes unknown to me, was seized with a fit of epilepsy which, owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, even here one such (as I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of any physician. I was frequently, while in pursuit of my calling thrown down to the ground without the slightest warning; and although insensible to the agonies, I got dreadful miseries of my life, and soon learned to look upon those who would render assistance or shelter me from danger or enemies who sought to prolong the misfortune of my miseries. While in this state, and having previous to my affliction, tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to attempt seeking aid of a physician, and, by recommendation, called upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay. I told him of my circumstances, and of my inability to reward him for his services, regardless of which, however, he at once undertook my case, and, with the blessing of God, I was once more restored to perfect health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I enjoy at present, and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I consider it due to myself and all afflicted to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed.

[L. S.] M. VARLONSKY.

State of California, County of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of August, A.D. 1856.

[L. S.] GILBERT A. GRANT, Notary Pub.

A CARD.

I, the undersigned, having been under the treatment of Dr. L. J. Czapkay, although considered, feel called upon to give publicity to the efficacy of his treatment, hoping that by doing so I may be instrumental in preventing others from the fearful suffering and misery which I experienced, and which in other result from the pernicious practice of pretenders. My disease has been that of physical and mental debility, which follows in consequence of indiscretions in youth. The agonies which I endured are perhaps unnecessary for me to detail; they are known to those who have experienced them. Suffice it to say, that having called the services of Dr. L. J. Czapkay into requisition, all the symptoms which I may have formed of him were more than realized. I would therefore recommend Dr Czapkay to all who may find themselves afflicted with that dreadful malady; my object in so doing being sympathy for suffering humanity, and a heartfelt desire of relieving them.

D. J. DAHLER, Printer.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco: On this 31st day of July, A D. 1856, before me, Wm. C. Jewett, Notary Public, personally appeared D. J. Dahler, known to me, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the card herewith signed by him are true.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

[L. S.] WM. C. JEWETT, Notary Public.

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Or local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, loss of activity, timidity, self distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples on the face, organic or other infirmities in man, and cured by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J. Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new (unknown to others) and hence the great success. All communications, by letter or otherwise, free.

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