PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD

CHARLES PROSCH,

Editor and Proprietor.

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References to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20 1860. 47:tf

Morning.

There is no description of the coming on of light so perfect as that which Shelley has given in his little poem, "The Boat on the Serchio:"

The stars burnt out in the pale blue air,
And the thin white moon lay withering there;
To tower, and cavern, and rift, and tree,
The owl and the bat fled drowsily.
Day had kindled the dewy woods,
And the rocks above and the stream below,
And the vapors in their multitudes,
And the Appenines' shroud of summer snow,
And clothed with light of airy gold
The mists in their eastern caves uproll'd.

Day had awaken'd all things that be—
The lark and the thrush, and the swallow free,
And the milkmaid's song and the mower's scythe,
And the matin bell and the mountain bee,
Fire-flies were quenched on the dewy corn;
Glow-worms went out on the river's brim;
Like lamps which a student forgets to trim;
The beetle forgot to wind his horn,
The crickets were still in the meadow and hill.

To-Day.

BY JOEL. BENTON.

Through gates of gold and pearl he came—
The eastern hills were all aflame.

He touched the earth with tender light,
And kissed away the shades of night.

"Here comes our friend," the Lily said,
The Rose blushed to a deeper red.

And all the gentle race of flowers
Poured incense for the morning hours.

The sky bent down its deepest blue,
From tree to tree the robins flew;

The jeweled fields grew hourly fair,
Bird-carols floated on the air;

The woods were still, as in a dream,
And like a diamond shone the stream.

"To-day a King is in disguise,"
Observed a poet, shrewdly wise;

A servant, see, to obey,
And lead you where you point the way.

Who wrestle with him hour by hour,
He leads to Fame and Wealth and Power;

For, who win his treasured stores,
Must first assail his realm by force.

Small note he takes of varying creeds,
His record lies in words and deeds—

Actions that grow to fair renown—
These are the jewels in his crown.

Discourse is vain; his lips are dumb,
No oracles from him can come;

To all the questioner says or thinks,
He is as subtle as the Sphinx.

In him all issues centered are—
His realm extends to Sun and Star;

And on his car, which will not wait,
He bears the keys of Time and Fate.

Up, Man! and labor while you may,
Behold your King, or Slave, To-Day!

A Doctor's motto: "Patients and long suffering."

Young Price says that his wife is equal to "five fulls—beauti-ful, duti-ful, youth-ful, aw-ful, and arm-ful."

A respectable gentleman doesn't like to have a heavy charge levelled against him—especially if it is in a gun.

"Bob, how is your sweetheart getting along?"
"Pretty well, thank you; she says I needn't call any more."

A Western editor speaks of the circumstances of a bird building its nest upon a ledge over the door of a doctor's office, as an attempt to rear its young in the very jaws of death.

I have known a vast quantity of nonsense talked of bad men not looking you in the face. Don't trust that conventional idea. Dishonesty will stare honesty out of countenance any day in the week, if there is anything to be got by it.

"Is that the second bell?" inquired a gentleman of a sable porter, at a country hotel.
"No, sar," said the darkey; "dat am de secon' ringin' of de fust bell; we has but one bell in dis house!"

A precise darkey, that.

A late Eastern paper says: "In Saturday's paper we stated among the sheddaddlers to Canada the butchers were represented. We were misinformed. That class of citizens say they will *meat* the draft, come *veal* or woe, and will not *eat steaks* for Canada or any other foreign part

An Irishman, once riding to market with a sack of potatoes before him, discovered that his horse was getting tired; whereupon he dismounted, put the potatoes on his own shoulders, and again mounted, saying:

"It is better that I should carry the praties, as I am fresher than the poor baste."

An Irishman, who had quarreled with his wife, objected to insure his life because it would benefit the dame; but was informed that he could bequeath the amount assured as he pleased.

"Faith, I'll be doing it, then," said he. "I only hoped to aggravate her as long as I lived; but, by the powers, to lose this money will aggravate her after I'm dead."

A Dutchman had two pigs, a large one and a small one. The oldest he was trying to explain to a customer, and did it in this wise:

"The little pig is the biggest."

Upon which his wife, assuming to correct him, said:

"You will excuse him; he no speak goot English as me. He no means de little pig is de biggest, but de youngest pig is de oldest."

A provincial priest in France was preaching one Sunday about Joshua, and laying especial stress upon his feat of making the sun stand still.

"Good gracious!" exclaimed a parishioner, "how is that, parson! I have always heard the sun stood still!"

The priest was embarrassed for a moment, but, recovering himself, said: "So it does, but it used to move; it has stood still only since Joshua commanded it to do so."

In a town near Glasgow, one of the new baillies presided recently for the first time on the bench. A servant girl sued her mistress for her wages, which were refused on the ground that she had allowed a favorite squirrel to escape from its cage. The worthy magistrate, after hearing the parties, said, "that although the lass was maybe to blame for leaving the cage door open, yet the mistress was mair to blame than her, for she sud hae clippit the beast's wings sae that it cudna flee awa!"

Mr. Dillwyn's son told me that his father in his younger days was with a party of military officers. One of them, a pert, effeminate young dandy, undertook to quiz the plain Quaker, and after some indifferent jokes, asked him to hold his sword for a minute; supposing he would consider it an abomination to touch it. Mr. Dillwyn, however, eyeing the young man from head to foot, said:

"As I believe from thy appearance it has never shed blood, and is not in the least likely to do so, I have not the smallest objection."

The Tables Turned.

"Tables turned, indeed!" cried Mr. Bounce, with an air of ineffable disdain. "No, no, Mr. Silvertree, I have not lived in the world upwards of fifty years to be cheated by an old woman's tale at last!"

"Don't trust too much to your own incredulity, sir," said Mark Silvertree, gravely; "tables now a-days play odd sorts of pranks, as for instance—"

"Don't tell me! don't tell me!" cried Mr. Bounce, waving his hand with dignity; "I don't want to hear it! I should not believe it if I saw the table spin round like a teetotum."

"Oh, Mr. Bounce, how can you!" simpered the eldest of the three Misses Popplewood, lost in admiration of his bravery.

"How can I?" returned Mr. Bounce, spreading himself out on the hearthrug, until his portly person seemed almost to cover it; "how can I? Why, because I am an Englishman, and not to be humbugged. In these days, ma'am, people will be humbugged—they like it. But I am not of the number, thank heaven! No one shall humbug me!"

"But," said Mark Silvertree, as if unwilling to drop the subject, "making allowance for sundry pieces of mischief, there are still wonderful stories told of these same tables. One might almost fancy them to be links between us and the world of spirits."

"Nonsense!" cried Mr. Bounce, angrily; "don't be putting such absurd notions into people's heads. There is my friend Sinclair turning as pale as a ghost."

Mr. Archibald Sinclair was the owner of a large handsome country house, now well filled with guests. He was middle-aged, with a small withered face, restless eyes, and an uncomfortable expression about his mouth. No one could say his appearance was prepossessing, or his stiff, restrained manner agreeable. Yet, as the eye wanders through the apartment, it will rest on a fair-haired girl in the first bloom of her youth and beauty. This is Mr. Sinclair's ward, and she has given her word to become, on the following morning, Mr. Sinclair's bride.

Poor Lucy Dove, though she looks so bright and happy, has had her dreary passages in life. Mr. Sinclair, her guardian, with whom she has resided from childhood, had a nephew, Frank, called by his uncle, "Frank ne'er-do-well!" But in spite of this ominous title, Frank was a favorite with everybody. He was an open-hearted, generous fellow, a little too reckless, but with plenty of good stuff in him. He fell in love with his uncle's pretty ward, as a matter of course, and asked her to marry him. Lucy returned his affection, and a little romance was acted out between them. It lasted six months, and then was broken off by his uncle sending Frank to sea. Frank could not help himself, as it happened, for his fortune was in his uncle's hands, and the young scapegrace was still a minor. But he was soothed by the promise that on his return Lucy should be his wife. So, though the parting was full of bitterness, as such partings must be, it was not devoid of hope and consolation.

Lucy corresponded with her lover, writing him long letters, warm from her heart, and blotted with tears, as she thought of the cruel sea that had him at its mercy. The winter came, and the sea was unusually outrageous, and strewed the coast with wrecks. Then came Lucy's second and complete bereavement. Her guardian broke it to her gently, and, for him, tenderly. Frank's vessel had gone down, and all on board had perished. This tragedy had taken place six months ago; and now, mark the fickleness of woman! Lucy's tears are dry, and to-morrow is to be her wedding-day! Mr. Sinclair does not look so light hearted as his bride elect, by many a degree. He is more restless than usual; he has an absent way of answering, and a queer habit of seeming always to be listening. Every one knows that he is marrying Lucy for her fortune; but what her motive can be in marrying him, no one has yet divined. It is the oddest affair that has happened for many a day.

But all this time Mark Silvertree is pursuing with great ardor the subject of the table.

"Look," said he, "at that great, old-fashioned piece of furniture. Its legs are certainly not made for walking. It has no powers of locomotion; and yet, let us but join hands round it, and the electric chain will pass like an invisible current. The table cannot long withstand it. It will move, at first slowly, and with effort. Then faster and faster, till it spins round with astonishing velocity."

"Dear me! how extraordinary!" exclaimed the three Misses Popplewood in a breath, and drawing nearer to Mark, as if for protection.

"I assure you it is a fact," said Mark, dogmatically; "and if our host has no objection, I should just like to try it, for the fun of the thing—that is, if no one will be frightened," he added, looking at Mr. Bounce.

"What! frightened at the table!" cried Mr. Bounce, laughing in derision; while a few strong-minded women of the party pressed forward as if ready to defy every danger.

Mark now turned to his host for permission.

"You are quite welcome to take what liberties you please with my table," said Mr. Sinclair, with his uncomfortable smile; "all I stipulate for is, that I am not to believe in an absurdity."

"Well, then," said Mark, skillfully forming a circle around the table, "I have just a word or two more to add. This matter of the table turning," he added, very gravely, "is rather a serious business. Tables are, as I said before, links between us and the world of spirits—mediums, as they are called. I could, if I chose, address some one whose voice we never expected to hear again; yes, and be answered."

The three Misses Popplewood uttered a faint shriek, Mr. Bounce blustered loudly, Lucy quietly withdrew to the farthest corner of the room, while Mr. Sinclair scowled at Mark Silvertree with as evil a look as one human being could cast at another.

Still, popular curiosity was roused. No one believed a word about it, and yet everybody would like to try.

Mark was just the man for the occasion—self-possessed and adroit. There was a neatness in all his actions. He marshaled the guests into their places, Lucy forming one of the circle. Then, when all had joined hands, and were looking into the mahogany as if it were a magic mirror, Mark said, quietly, "The medium of communication is perfect. Who shall I speak to?"

There was a pause; then a name was whispered that sounded rather oddly at that identical epoch; but the whisper gathered strength, and at length some one dared to say aloud, "Frank Sinclair."

Our host started from his seat; Lucy turned pale, and leaned upon the eldest Miss Popplewood, while Mr. Bounce stared at Mark, as if petrified at his audacity. But Mark gave no one time to interfere with his proceedings. He said in a loud, distinct voice, "Frank Sinclair."

"I am here," said a voice from beneath; so close, it seemed, that every one started in terror. Not a guest was present to whom that voice was not familiar. It was Frank Sinclair's; he who lay buried in the depths of the sea.

The Misses Popplewood fainted. The strong-minded women threw their arms round Mark Silvertree, imploring his protection; while Mr. Bounce fairly took to his heels, fled to his own room, and locked himself in. Lights were extinguished, chairs and tables overturned, and the whole scene changed into one of confusion.

Nor was it much better when, after a time, the guests came trembling back, a pale and terrified group, to gather round the fire. There were suppressed voices, furtive glances into corners, and shudderings whenever the eye rested on that dark, ominous table in the background. There were wonderings and surmisings, and a dread of bed-time and solitary chambers.

But bed-time came, and there were whisperings in the long passages, and a hurried disrobing, and a burning of wax tapers as long as they would last, and a burying of faces in the pillows, and a beating of fearful hearts, for the voice was Frank's, and Frank's vessel had gone down at sea, and all on board perished!

There was a snug little chamber at the end of one of the long passages, with the firelight flashing on a set of jewels that lay on the dressing-table, and showing a robe soft as gossamer, with flowers budding round the skirt, and a wreath of orange blossoms, and a bridal veil, and a pair of satin shoes, set ready for the little feet to be slipped into.

It must be Lucy's chamber, and we hear even now her light tread up the staircase, and along the passage. Here she comes, pale and agitated, but all the lovelier for it. She sits down, and cries bitterly. That is very natural, considering how her dead lover has been brought to her remembrance. Mark Silvertree might have done some better deed than that the night before the wedding. It was a trick, there is no question, for Mark has wit and mischief enough for anything; yet Lucy must be very fickle—we told you so from the beginning. See, she dries her tears, and woman-like, begins to look about upon her finery. She puts on her jewels, and her robe of gossamer, and the veil, and the bridal wreath, and stands looking at herself in the mirror; then she smiles, and a rosy blush suffuses her cheek. She is evidently satisfied with her appearance and with her future destiny. And as for Frank, poor fellow! his memory belongs to a by-gone part of her history; in fact, the less she thinks of him the better.

And yet, when she has composed herself to rest, her fair hair lying disordered on the pillow, and her cheek resting on her hand, we hear a whisper, low and murmuring, and yet spoken as from the fulness of her heart. It is only the whisper of a name, and then she falls asleep, as serenely as an infant. We are not bound to reveal the secret, but we heard the name distinctly, and it was not that of Archibald Sinclair. There is no end to a woman's caprice and vacillation.

Some little distance from this chamber, with its robe of gossamer, and its wreath of orange flowers, is another and very different apartment, with sombre hangings and massive furniture. An old fashioned mirror stands upon the table, and into it is peering a haggard, withered face, full of doubt and fear, and disquiet. It is Mr. Archibald Sinclair, who has gone to rest.

No one had heard him utter an exclamation of fear, or express any opinion of the mysterious voice, save that it was a trick cleverly performed, and originating in the fertile brain of Mark Silvertree. He had rallied his discomforted guests, and brought them back from their hiding-places. He had taken pains to efface the disagreeable impression made upon them. He had spoken of Frank as his deeply regretted nephew, and reproved Mark for playing on his feelings,—a reproof Mark bore with great equanimity, and, strange as it may seem, made no attempt at apology.

He had tried to comfort Lucy, who shed a torrent of crystal drops with an odd sunshine between them. He had soothed the fears of the three Misses Popplewood, and had drawn on Mr. Bounce to brag of being the only one of the party who was not in the least frightened. But now all this manœuvring is over, and Mr. Sinclair has retired for the night.

He is evidently nervous. See how he stands and listens. He shudders lest another face than his should peer into the mirror, and he turns from it abruptly. A coal dropping from the fire makes him start. He steals about the room like a culprit. It is very disagreeable to be nervous, and so he finds it. There is but one refuge for him, and that is in oblivion. So he hastily gets into bed and resolves to sleep. But did sleep ever come under such circumstances? He tosses from side to side; he starts, he listens. Will morning never come?

It does not matter so much while his taper burns, and sheds a flickering light over the room. It can certify him that nothing is there. But by and by it sinks into the socket and goes out. The moon is behind a cloud, the fire is at its last ember, and nothing can be discerned with clearness. Presently the moon breaks forth again, and Mr. Sinclair hails it with joy. He lifts up his head and looks round—he thought he heard a sound.

There is a figure standing between the curtains at the bottom of the bed. He can see it quite distinctly. There is no mistake. He knows he is not dreaming—he wishes he were. But he is wide awake, with his sense of sight and hearing on the stretch.

It is the most unpleasant moment of his life. His eyes are riveted on the form that has presented itself thus suddenly before him. It stands solemn and still, as if to give him time to recognize it. And he does. It is Frank Sinclair!

Many dreary hours have to succeed each other before the light of dawn puts these terrors to flight. The phantom is gone—but still he dare not move. He is as if paralysed. That night is interminable!

But all things have an end; and so the darkness begins to give way. He can hear sounds in the house; the stir of life has begun again.

Streaks of daylight appear on the curtains, and he springs up, and dresses hastily. It is his wedding morning!

Early as he is, he is none too soon. Before he can finish his toilet the carriages drive to the door. He rushes to the window and looks out. Wonder of wonders! Out step the three Misses Popplewood, in wedding costume, politely escorted by Mark Silvertree and Mr. Bounce.

"Stay! stay!" shouted Mr. Sinclair, "you are going without the bridegroom!" and he runs to the door to pull it open. It is locked! In vain he tugs at the handle. In vain he stamps and rages. The door presents a barrier complete and absolute.

Again he flies to the window, and flings back the casement, and calls to the postilions to stop. But now, behold the greatest wonder of all! He holds his breath in wonder! Out comes Lucy, in her bridal dress, her vail and her orange blossoms, looking flushed with happiness, and leading her by the hand is no other than his nephew Frank, the phantom of the night before; but marvellously like flesh and blood, with white kid gloves, and an orange-blossom in his button hole.

Ah! Mr. Sinclair, you may scold and storm as you will. You may hammer at the door, and shake the stanchions of the window, that you have yourself placed there for protection. You may call upon your bride to stop, and you may heap upon the bridegroom every threat that the English language can coin. It is all in vain! It will not prevent the carriages driving as fast as they can to the village church, nor Lucy from wedding her true lover, (whose death was a fiction of your own invention, that you might marry the heiress yourself,) nor the bells from striking up a merry peal, that must needs jar unpleasantly upon your ear. You must endure as best you can the failure of your schemes, and confess that fraud had been repaid by artifice, and that the tables have been most completely turned!

We've got a Baby.

The following letter, which bears internal evidence of being a *bona fide* epistle, was recently picked up in the streets of Utica:

UTICA, N. Y., May 12, 1859.

BROTHER AND SISTER STEBBINS—We've got a live baby at our house, a little girl baby—that's so. How I wish this might find you in the same situation. You know I always wished you well. But our baby is not of your common babies. She laughs (and cries) so pretty, you can have no idea how handsome she is. It is decided by the best of judges (her mother and me) that she is the handsomest child that ever lived; and everybody says, "What a pretty—how much she looks like her father!" Children will resemble their parents, you know. I wouldn't take twenty dollars for her; no, sir, no temptation. Perhaps you think I'm a fool. Who cares—guess you'd be a fool if you had such a baby. I wish your domestic affairs would come to a cry-sis. You must excuse all mistakes, for I'm so delighted and transported that I expect there is a right smart chance that I may go crazy.

Why, you can't think how I acted the day the little stranger came along. Mrs. Broadman and I were the attending physicians, and what she didn't know I didn't either. Felt a little considerable scared; looked for my hat two, three, several times, and wondered how far it was to Texas. But after the excitement was over, wasn't I tickled some. If it hadn't been for that white hat of mine, I couldn't have told which end my head was on. I went up stairs a dozen times or less after my hat—went and looked at the baby and forgot it every time. Sold a man some goods on "tick," and charged him "one baby sixpence per pound."

But I'm calmer now; think I shall entirely recover. Begin to think that baby ain't such a cunning affair, after all. It's quite a night institution. It takes one-half the bed, and right in the middle, and I have to sleep all around on the edges. Can't roll over and kick as used to—might wake up the baby. And if I just happened to roll on the little thing in the night, then there's a fuss, for my wife would make a great ado if I should kill that baby. She sleeps with one eye open.

I'll tell you about how I get along nights. The other night I went to bed as usual, got into a snooze, when my wife called, "John! John! there's a mouse in my band-box, and it will ruin my bonnet." Well, I rolls off the bed-rail and make away for the band-box. Mouse takes the hint and leaves, and I balance myself on the bed-rail again, go to sleep, dream of the old song which says, "bless me, that is pleasant, riding on a rail." But soon I am awakened by my wife (watchful creature) calling, "John! I guess that mouse is in the lower bureau drawer, where all the baby's things are." So I get up once more and make a plunge for the bureau, and mouse leaves as usual, while I, like the Quaker, wish for some profane person to damn that mouse. Well, I get on the rail again and dream of sending an order to Chicago for mouse-traps. Well, I dream away awhile till I am once more awakened by the old familiar call, "John! John! the baby wants tending to." Well, I sit up and hold the light, while she——. Well, no matter; you know what I mean.

The next morning I had to be careful in using the towels, for "all is not gold that glitters." But I must keep still and stand it all for the dear little baby—mother's precious lamb.

Good bye; yours as much as possible,

DIDIMUS.

P.S.—Our baby's name is Fanny Louise.
N.B.—Don't forget the baby's name.

When young, Jim read the well-known story of George Washington's love of truth, and the father's love of the noble principle of his son, so well manifested on the occasion of his cutting down the cherry tree, acknowledging his transgression, and receiving a full and free pardon, besides praises and caresses, from his father. So Jim, actuated by so noble an example, thought he would try the experiment on. He supplied himself with a hatchet, and, going into his father's orchard, cut down some choice fruit trees. He then coolly sat down to await the old man's coming, and, as soon as he made his appearance, marched up to him with a very important air, and acknowledged the deed, expecting the next thing in the programme to be tears, benedictions and embraces from the offended parent. But, sad to relate, instead of this, the old gentleman caught up a hickory stick and gave his son an "all-fired lamming." Jim was not a Washington.

A juror's name was called by the clerk. The man advanced to the judge's desk and said:

"Judge, I should like to be excused."
"It is impossible," said the judge, decidedly.
"But, Judge, if you knew my reasons."
"Well, sir, what are they?"
"Why, the fact is,"—and the man paused.
"Well, sir, proceed," continued the Judge.
"Well, Judge, if I must say it, I have got the itch."

The Judge, who was a very sober man, solemnly and impressively exclaimed: "Clerk, scratch that man out!"

In one of Lover's Irish stories the narrator, describing the feats of a very knowing fox, tells how Master Reynard entered a cottage, sat down by the fire, and took up a *Roscommon Journal*.

"Aisy now," cried a listener; "a fox read the paper! I'm not going to believe that."

"Sure," replied the other, "an' if a fox doesn't read the newspapers, how is he to know where the hounds meet?"

The Wandering Jew.

A Polish Jew, one Abraham Kalisch, having come to London to gain his livelihood as a peddler, and by begging from his wealthier brethren, was once assailed, on passing London Bridge, by a Christian, whom his long reddish beard seemed to displease, and who, after some abuse in words, violently pulled the said beard. The crowd that quickly gathered, pitying the poor inoffensive Jew, laid hold of the assailant, and delivered him over to the police: he was prosecuted in due course, and sentenced to pay to Abraham Kalisch the sum of thirty pounds damages. As soon as Abraham had the thirty pounds in his pocket, and some ten pounds besides, previously earned by trade, he returned to Poland, and made his re-appearance in his native town as a wealthy man, the owner of forty pounds—more than six hundred florins! Scorning the wretched life of a peddler, he now opened a shop with a glass front, and stocked it well with old clothes, and even with some new ones, besides boots and ribbons. He thus became the envy and pride of the community. All people were at a loss to understand how Abraham Kalish in so short a time had become so rich in London; nor did he ever by word or hint betray his secret, until one evening, when Leib Chasid, an old friend of his, and with a reddish beard like his own, seated with him at the fireside, said:

"Abraham Kalisch, may you live long! Have you any idea of returning to London?"

"Leib Chasid, I have not," replied Abraham Kalisch.

"As true as God lives?"

"As true as God lives."

"Well, then, Abraham, why will you withhold from a brother the secret by which you made your fortune in that city? You left this country a poor, ragged youth, and God Almighty sent you back as the wealthy Abraham Kalisch. Do you think the Lord performs such things for the benefit of a single individual alone, and not for your starving brethren? May you live long; but would you appear before his throne with the responsibility of having left in misery a brother whom a word from your lips could have made happy? Would you? May envy be far from your soul; but by your silence you will incur the suspicion of envying a brother the chance of becoming as happy and wealthy as yourself. Now, in His holy name I conjure thee, brother, to entrust me with thy secret, and I promise never to return to this town, and never to set up shop in competition with thee."

Abraham Kalisch replied:

"Who can see the ways of God? They are mysterious, and it is a mystery how I became rich; but, as true as God lives, I will tell you all about it."

"Well, I am listening, brother; my heart stands still from anxiety."

"Now, Leib Chasid, suppose you go to London, and, when there, you ask for a bridge called London Bridge. You walk upon that bridge, when there will come a man who will curse you and pull your beard, upon which this man will pay you thirty pieces of gold. This is all."

The same evening Leib Chasid left for London. Although many, many years have elapsed since then, he still walks up and down London Bridge; and if, at midnight, on passing along the bridge, you meet a man in a black robe, (caftan) and with a long reddish beard, who whispers to you, "Zapt mer," (pull my beard) it is Leib Chasid.

Witnesses are often exceedingly stupid, but we don't know whether *this* witness ought to be called stupid or not. He was before Baron Martin. It was desired to get from him an exact account of a certain conversation, with the "says I" and "says he," but the counsel could not make him comprehend the form in which he was wanted to make his statement. So the court took him in hand.

"Now, my man, tell us exactly what passed."

"Yes, my lord, certainly. I said that I would not have the pig."

"Well, what was his answer?"

"He said that he had been keeping the pig for me, and that he—"

"No, no; he did not say *that*—he could not have said it. He spoke in the *first* person."

"No; I was the first person that spoke, my lord."

"I mean this—don't bring in the third person—repeat his exact words."

"There was no third person, my lord; only him and me."

"Look here, my good fellow, he did not say he had been keeping the pig; he said, 'I have been keeping it.'"

"I assure you, my lord, there was no mention of your lordship's name at all. We are on two different stories, my lord. There was no third person; and if anything had been said about your lordship, I must have heard it."

So the court had to give it up, though the witness was only too ready to tell all he knew.

Some seven years after his last fight with Molyneaux, Cribb was carousing at the Castle Tavern with his friends, Tom Belcher and Ned Painter, he who once defeated Spring, and fought the tremendous battle with Shaw, the Life Guardsman. During the sitting, the champion was attacked with a sort of apoplectic fit. His head fell forward upon the table, his tongue protruded, and his eyes were set, "horribly staring through muddy impurity." He was totally insensible. Much alarmed, Belcher and Painter removed his cravat and collar, dashed cold water into his face, and, as a last resource, shouted "Time! time!" with all the strength of their powerful lungs. That was a word to revive Tom Cribb almost from the tomb. He rose as if in the ring, and said indistinctly, "I am ready!" then looked round confusedly, and lapsed into insensibility again. He was, however, permanently recovered by the application of more cold water.

On Wednesday, while we were stationed as guard to the ford, Gen. Rosecrans came up to Col. Price, commanding the brigade, and said:

"You're Col. Price, commanding the 23d brigade, are you?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, Colonel, will you hold this ford?"

"Well, General, I will if I can."

"That won't do, sir," said Rosecrans. "Will you hold this ford?"

"I'll die in the attempt," responded the cautious Colonel.

"That won't do, sir. Will you hold this ford?"

"I will," said the Colonel firmly, and Gen. Rosecrans rode off without another word, leaving the Colonel to fulfil his promise.

"Och, an' what's yer honor again' to give me, seein' as it's meself that saved yer honor's house from turnin' to ashes intirely?"

"How so, Pat?"

"An' sure, when it cotched afire, wasn't I the second one that hollered fire first?"

Good diet makes healthy children, and the South Sea Islanders think healthy children make good diet.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD
Is the Oldest and Largest Newspaper published in Washington Territory, and has the Largest Circulation.

It is published every THURSDAY EVENING, at $5 per annum, in advance; for six months, $3; three months, $2; single copies, 25 cents.
Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Wednesday of each week.

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

L. P. FISHER,
629 Washington st., San Francisco,
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.

☞ Legal Tender Notes received at par for Subscriptions and Advertisements.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Thursday Evening, April 23, 1863.

THE STAMP ACT.—A proviso in this Act, as amended, extends the time for using stamps until the 1st of June next; without, however, dispensing with them prior to that date. The following is the first clause of the proviso: "that no instrument, document, or paper, made, signed, or issued prior to the 1st day of June, A.D. 1863, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall for that cause be deemed invalid and of no effect."

THE CHAPMAN PRISONERS.—The men caught on board the pirate *J. W. Chapman*, with the exception of four sailors, who were ignorant of her real character, are still confined in Fort Alcatraz. Four of those who remain in custody will probably be tried by a Military Commission; there being undeniable proof both of their having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, since the breaking out of the rebellion, and of the schooner's being intended for piratical purposes. The remainder of the prisoners will be tried by the U. S. Courts in San Francisco, or kept in close confinement until the termination of the war, as may be determined by the Government at Washington.

PACIFIC DEFENSES.—The correspondent of the *Bulletin* says the battery for the California Monitor (the *Camanche*) was shipped for San Francisco prior to the 8th ult., and the vessel herself would be on the way thither before the end of March, in sections, in a clipper ship. Ten thousand stand of small arms were ordered to California about the same time, and one thousand to Oregon. The Secretary of the Navy promised that as soon as the sea-going iron-clad steamers were built, one of them should be immediately assigned to duty on the California coast.

AN OLD LANDMARK GONE.—The old familiar objects of the great city of New York are fast disappearing. The march of improvement is obliterating and swallowing them up, one by one. Among the last of the old landmarks thus compelled to yield to the law of progress, we learn, is the old Duane street Methodist Church; a place of worship the most familiar of any in the Empire City, twenty-five years ago, and one which we have attended many a time, and in which we have listened to the most impassioned bursts of eloquence uttered from the pulpit in modern times. This parent of churches (for from it have sprung many others) was built in 1792, and is therefore seventy-one years old. It has been sold to make room for stores, to which many other of the old edifices of New York city have been forced to give way. The old Duane street church will be remembered long after it has passed away.

JUST RETRIBUTION.—It is well known that the newspapers of the M. E. Church South were among the first to urge a dissolution of the Union. Having some years previously dissolved their religious connection with the North, the Methodists of the South were the first to clamor for a political separation. It is now said that all the newspapers of this denomination in the South are dead. They have been strangled by the rebellion which was inaugurated by them. Previous to the commencement of the war, they were more violent than the secular press in their denunciations of the Union. And it has come to this

THE WEATHER.—The weather of the present spring differs from that of several years past, in being much more wet. Up to the present writing, we have had comparatively few clear days; it has rained almost incessantly, with very short intervals of sunshine, since the opening of spring. The weather will doubtless soon settle into its usual character.

OREGON ARGUS.—This spirited journal, about the 1st of May, will enter upon its ninth volume. A change of system is announced for the new volume, with cash instead of credit for its basis. The *Argus* is an earnest supporter of the Government and the Union, and its editor the most forcible writer for the press in Oregon. It deserves success.

SIX DESERTERS DROWNED.—On Sunday, the 12th inst., a canoe, containing six deserters from Fort Steilacoom, was capsized near Port Townsend and every man drowned. The deserters were on their way to Victoria, under sail, when a sudden squall struck the canoe, upsetting her. Not one of the unfortunates was seen to rise.

GONE.—Capt. Barry's Company of W. T. Vols. started on Wednesday last for Vancouver, overland. Lieut. Hall and one or two privates remained until Saturday morning to take the stage for Monticello. The company will have a weary tramp of it, through the rain and mud.

FAVORS.—We are indebted to the ever-obliging Purser of the *Anderson* for express and newspaper favors, last week.

UNION CONVENTION
OF
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The undersigned, members of both political parties as heretofore existing, would respectfully and earnestly recommend to the Union and Loyal People of Washington Territory to meet in Conventions in their respective counties, at an early day, to select delegates to represent them in a

UNION CONVENTION

to be held at Vancouver, W. T., on the fourth Monday (the 25th day) of May, 1863, for the purpose of

NOMINATING A UNION CANDIDATE

to represent this Territory in the next Congress, and to take such other steps towards perfecting a Union organization in this Territory as the dangers now threatening our free institutions may demand; each county to send to said Convention two delegates for each representative it has in the lower house of the Legislature.

This call to the loyal people of the Territory is made irrespective of all political parties and cliques, and the only test required by the Convention in its standard-bearer will be integrity and capacity, an *unconditional devotion to the Union of the States*, a cordial and earnest support of the Government in its efforts to suppress the present wicked rebellion, and a full and steadfast determination to prosecute the war till the authority of the Government is recognized in all our borders.

In the dangers and perils now surrounding our country, it is believed the partisan should be buried in the patriot; that we should not waste our strength in wrangling over the merits of "Democracy" and "Republicanism" while the torch is being applied to the edifice erected by the great arm of WASHINGTON! In this belief and in this spirit this call is made.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION! you who are determined to preserve the nation with all its States and Territories, with all the rights of the States and the People given them by the Constitution, let us not despair of the Republic. Let our purest and ablest men meet together in Convention, to take counsel together, and to send from this distant shore a cheering word to the Government at Washington, and to the brave soldier on the field, who has left his home to fight and to fall in the battles of our beloved country.

Leander Holmes,	Gilmore Hays,
G. T. McConness,	Benjamin Harned,
Levi Farnsworth,	Warren Gove,
A. R. Burbank,	Frederic A. Clarke,
A. S Abernethy,	Thacher Hunt,
Wm. Huntingden,	Albert Hill,
Charles McCall,	John Webster,
James Urquhart,	Frederic A. Wilson,
Wm. W. Armstrong,	William McLean,
E. S. Dyer,	U. G. Warbass,
F. W. Pettigrove,	John W. Anderson,
E. W. Perrin,	Charles H. Spinning,
E. L. Dale,	Walter T. Weed,
John Aird,	H. Cochran,
David R. Failes,	Chas. Prosch,
E. A. Light,	and others.

THE NATIONAL DRAFT.—The New York *Herald*, speaking of the Conscription bill, says: "The Conscription bill, which has passed both Houses of Congress, and which may now be considered a law of the land, is a sweeping measure. It embraces men of all colors, all parties, all creeds, all professions, all pursuits—Congressmen, Assemblymen, Aldermen, Clergymen, Shakers, Quakers, Indians, niggers and all. Thaddeus Stevens tried to get off the Quakers, on conscientious scruples; but he failed. The able-bodied Quakers, like the rest of their fellow-citizens between twenty and forty-five years of age, if called upon, must pocket their conscientious scruples and go forth to fight, or fork out $300 each for a substitute. It is nonsense to talk of resistance. The laws must be obeyed. The Quakers and Shakers, we know, will not resist; the Indians are always ready for war purposes, and the niggers, like white men, have no choice."

FORTUNATE SPECULATION.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* says: "In the summer of 1861, a young man who happened to have $10,000 burning in his pocket, but whose fears counseled him to keep out of the usual channels of trade, called on one of our heavy shipping merchants, who is also president of a city bank, and asked his advice as to how to use his money. The merchant suggested his investing it in a purchase of tar, the article at that time selling at only one dollar a barrel, with every prospect of soon being on the advance. The young man took the advice, bought ten thousand barrels of tar, and stored it for a rise. After keeping it until last fall, he concluded to realize on his investment, and sold it all out at $40 a barrel, or forty times its original cost, receiving his original capital of $10,000 and the slight accumulation of $390,000 as the dividend thereon."

STYLE OF ROSECRANS.—Here is another of those stinging orders by means of which Gen. Rosecrans rouses his soldiers to a sense of their duties and delinquencies: "The Commanding General hereby orders that Capt. Byron W. Cranfield, of the 105th Ohio Regiment, be disgracefully dismissed from the service, for allowing a forage train to be captured by a force of the enemy but slightly superior to his own, without resistance; and that he be deprived of all pay and allowances. The Commanding General regrets that he is unable to visit the extreme penalty of the law upon one so deserving of an ignominious death."

THE HESPERIAN.—This magazine for April has come to hand, with a pattern for an evening dress. Its contents are:—The Artistic Principle in Life; The Wind Harp; Bessie; The Prettiest Jacob's Ladder; The Mexican Creosote Shrub; Bacchus in New England; The Young Architect; Made to Order; The Catholic Missions in California; Over the way; The Condor; The Peasant's Rule; The Wife; Editor's Table; Summary of Fashion; Notices of the Press.

A. G. HENRY.—Simonton, the *Bulletin's* Washington correspondent, bestows a passing notice on Dr. Henry, and says he is bolstering up Stevens, the dishonest Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, with a view to his retention in office. Henry made frequent visits to the President on this business, but Chase had his back up, and would kick out Stevens whether Lincoln liked it or not. "Birds of a feather," etc.

IDAHO CONVENTION.—A Union Democratic Convention is called for the Territory of Idaho, to be held at Lewiston, on the 20th of May next. The call is made by a committee of the citizens of Lewiston.

TRIAL OF McCLELLAN.

A dispatch of some length, bearing date April 5th, says the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War would be published on the following day. It is very voluminous, making nearly 7000 pages, and is as much a trial of McClellan as an investigation of the general management of the war. The dispatch alluded to says:

There runs through the report a current of evidence, from generals and civilians alike, tending, it is said, to place broadly heavy charges and responsibilities upon the shoulders of Gen. McClellan while in command of the Army of the Potomac. The evidence of the President, that during the winter of 1862, while the organization of the army was perfect, and the roads good, especially in December of that year, and while Beauregard's army at Manassas was much inferior in numbers, without fortifications, as shown by persons directly from it, McClellan positively declined to advance, and not until the evacuation had commenced did he move forward. Much space is devoted to the transfer of the army to the Peninsula, and the subsequent course he pursued in front of Yorktown, civilians and spies testifying that Magruder's force was one-third that of McClellan's. While on the march up the Peninsula and subsequently in the battles, it is alleged that on one or two occasions, not the slightest effort was made to send proper reinforcements. Several generals testified that after the battle of Fair Oaks the army might have gone into Richmond on the left. Gen. Barnard, the principal Engineer, says that so far as his branch of the service was concerned, the army might have been placed across the Chickahominy in May last. It is added that McClellan knew several days previously that Jackson had returned from the Valley, and that the rebels were massing their forces on his right just before the seven days' battle commenced, and that the plan of the battle then agreed upon was to fight the enemy on the right and defeat him, and to send a strong reinforced column to Richmond on the left. This was abandoned suddenly, but no one testifies why. On the seven days' battle much evidence was taken, and on the arrival at Harrison's Landing allusions are made almost imputing cowardice in the retreat from the Peninsula.

Of Pope's campaign, much is said. The evidence in the battle of Antietam charges McClellan with uselessly suspending the battle next day, and allowing the enemy to escape in the night, and that while he alleged that he waited for reinforcements to renew the battle the next day, he had one corps that had not been in the fight. Then follow charges that McClellan had at several times more artillery than was needed to protect his immense transportation; that he incurred defeat; that he protected the rebel forage and supplies while retreating, and destroyed at Harrison's Landing an immense amount of our own supplies.

McClellan appeared before the Committee and testified at length, on most of the points, but the Committee came to the above and many additional conclusions, including disobedience of orders.

Among the various reports of the condition of the forts in Charleston harbor is one from a late resident there, who arrived in Philadelphia via Nassau. He reports that they are not ironclad; that the rebels had not the iron, and could not get it in sufficient quantity to cover the extensive works. But they have arranged matters shrewdly. They do not expect to pierce the turrets of our vessels, but to bear them down by the concentrated rain of shot directed upon one at a time. They can bring from 30 to 40 guns to bear in this manner from the worst manned defenses, and many more from the better.

The last sensation in Paris is a man who has a perfect genius for making and fitting women's dresses. He is called the Pontiff of the Petticoat. He not only makes the ladies' dresses, but he puts the dresses on the ladies. Sometimes as many as fifty carriages are in front of his door at the same time, the feminine owners being up stairs having their dresses put on, as a dress should be put on. For cutting a dress he charges $10, for dressing a lady he charges $15, for fitting her for a dinner $20, and for a party $25.

Consul-Gen. Murphy, at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in sending intelligence of the shipment of contributions of sympathetic Germans of 5000 pounds of lint and 3000 pairs of soldiers' socks, declares that he could send to the army fighting in America for freedom 85,000 men in ten days, if he was authorized to do so. He represents the German States to be pervaded with enthusiasm for the Union cause.

A new disease has lately appeared in the Army of the Potomac. It is called dry gangrene. The feet seem to decay, and if not taken quite early, death ensues. It is supposed the disease comes from keeping the boots on week after week, as the soldiers are very apt to do when they have only shelter tents and no fires.

The venerable Father Taylor, of Boston, recently offered the following prayer:—"O Lord, guide our dear President, our Abraham, the friend of God, like old Abraham. Save him from those wriggling, intriguing, politic, piercing, slimy, boring keel-worms; don't let them go through the sheathing of his integrity."

President Lincoln, when informed that Gen. Stoughton had been captured by the rebels at Fairfax, is reported to have said that he did not mind the loss of the brigadier as much as he did the loss of the horses. "*For*," said he, "I can make a much better Brigadier in five minutes, but the horses cost $125 apiece."

An Illinois paper describes a "peace man as a person who has his pockets stuck full of revolvers, his belly full of whiskey, his mouth stuffed with profanity and blasphemy, and who is at all times ready to insult, browbeat, knock down and shoot anybody else who is not for peace.

The provost officers of Rhode Island have begun to cut the army buttons from citizens' coats, in pursuance of a recent order that prohibits any citizen from wearing a United States uniform, no matter how he came by it, whether by purchase or otherwise.

The total amount of specie in the United States at present is estimated at $788,000,000. The productions of the California mines since 1840 are estimated at $1,016,000,000, and other mines in the United States in the same period, at $28,000,000.

Gen. Hooker has caused the issue to the men under his command of rations of vegetables. Onions and potatoes are now in every camp. He has also caused ovens to be erected in every division, and soft bread, it is stated, is in every tent on the Rappahannock.

TOWN SITES ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill for increasing the revenue by reservation and sale of town sites on bublic lands, recently passed, is general in its character, though drafted and proposed to the Secretaries of the Treasury and Interior by Victor Smith, with special reference to Port Angelos, W. T. It is in reality a very important measure, and it is not improbable that there will be large speculations under it. The following is its text:

Be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, in virtue of the power possessed by the Executive, to reserve from the public lands, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, town sites on the shores of harbors, at the junction of rivers, important portages, or any natural or prospective centres of population.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when any such reservation, in whole or in part, shall have been released, it shall and may be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to have the same surveyed into urban or suburban lots of suitable size, and to have the same sold by such officer as the President may designate, after being first offered at public sale, and thereafter laid open to sale at such minimum price and according to such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: *Provided*, That such sales shall be made without additional cost to the Government.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The *London Quarterly* and *Westminster Reviews* for January have been received. The table of contents of the former comprises the following:—Peru; Institutes for Working Men; Constitutional Government in Russia; New Testament; The Ticket of Leave System; South Kensington Museum and Loan Exhibition; Life of John Wilson; The Stanhope Miscellanies; Four Years of a Reforming Administration. All of these articles are instructive and entertaining, and will well repay perusal.

The *Westminster* contains the following articles:—English Convicts: what should be done with them; The Literature of Bohemia; Bishop Colerso on the Pentateuch; Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo; Indian Annexations; British Treatment of Native Princes; The Microscope and its Revelations; Greece and the Greeks; M. Rattazzi and his Administration; and Contemporary Literature, always good.

Quite a number of families in Lowell are taking advantage of the high price of raw cotton by selling the contents of mattresses, etc., to manufacturing companies at a large advance on the original prices. In one instance over $500 was obtained in one family from the sale of the contents of cotton mattresses.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Universal patronage.—Let all sufferers from general or local disease take heart, and follow in the wake of thousands who ascribe their restoration of health to the use of these noble remedies. Rheumatism in the muscles or joints, gouty pains, neuralgic tortures, cramps and spasmodic twitches depart under the appropriate employment of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Bad legs, all kinds of ulcers, sores, burns, wounds, pimples, cutaneous inflammations, and dropsical swellings, are best met and quickly conquered by this Ointment, which happily combines harmlessness with efficacy. The reputation Holloway's Ointment and Pills have acquired throughout the habitable globe should induce every afflicted person to give them a trial before despairing of relief or abandoning hope.

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

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 9th day of May, A.D. 1863, at the hour of 1 o'clock P.M., the following Real Estate belonging to the Estate of LAFAYETTE BALCH, deceased, and situate in Pierce County, W. T., as shown by the recorded plat of Balch's portion of the town of Steilacoom, to wit:

Lots 3 and 4 in Block No. 9; lot 2 in block 10; lots 1 and 3 in block 11; lots 4 and 5 in block 15; lots 4 and 5 in block 16; lots 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block 17; lots 6 and 8 in block 18; lots 2, 4, 6 and 8 in block 22; lot 4 in block 23; the entire block No. 24; the entire block No. 26; lots 1, 2, 5 and 7 in block 27; lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block 31; lots 6 and 7 in block 34; the entire block No. 35; the entire block No. 36; lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block 37; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in block 38; lots 1, 5 and 6 in block 39; lots 5 and 7 in block 40; lots 1, 6, 7 and 8 in block 42; lots 4, 6 and 8 in block 43; lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 in block 44; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block 46; the entire block No 47; lot 1 in block 49; lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 50; the entire block No. 58; the entire block No. 59; lot 5 in block 61.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of $20 and under, cash; over that amount, twenty per cent. on the day of sale, thirty per cent. when the sale is confirmed by the Probate Court, and fifty per cent. three months from the date of sale, with approved security.

Legal Tender Notes taken at par.

Sale to take place at the store of the late firm of Balch & Webber.

48:td J. B. WEBBER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 25th of May, A.D. 1863, at 10 o'clock A.M., at Steilacoom, the following Real and Personal Property, viz.:

Lot No. Seven (7) in Block One (1) of Balch's portion of the town of Steilacoom. Also balance of personal property, as per schedule now ready for inspection.

The above property will be sold by the surviving partner for the benefit of the late firm of O. & E. Meeker.

ALSO—Will be sold on the same day, (25th May, A.D. 1863) upon the premises, at 3 o'clock P.M., by the Administratrix, the land claim of O. P. Meeker, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE—For Real Estate, ten per cent. cash on day of sale, forty-five per cent. upon confirmation of sale, and balance in six months from day of sale, with mortgage security. Personal property, cash on day of sale.

E. MEEKER,
Surviving Partner firm of O. & E. Meeker.
A. C. MEEKER,
45:td Administratrix of Estate of O. P. Meeker, dec'd.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, about two-and-a-half years ago, a small roan or flea-bitten COW, marked under half crop on the right ear, and smooth crop on left; no brand. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

O. H. WHITE, Nisqually Plains,
48:4 Near Fort Nisqually, Pierce County, W. T.

REVENUE STAMPS.

FOR SALE AT THE POST OFFICE, REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions.

44:tf J. H. MUNSON.

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

FOR SALE LOW, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT—Three MOWERS and REAPERS, for which Legal Tenders or War Bonds will be taken at par.

C. CROSBY & CO.,
48:2m Tumwater, W. T.

PUYALLUP NAVIGATION CO.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PUYALLUP NAVIGATION COMPANY OF PIERCE COUNTY are hereby notified to meet at the Court House, in the town of Steilacoom, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April, 1863, at 1 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of organizing and transacting other necessary business.

J. P. STEWART,
CYRIL WARD,
48:3 Corporate members.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, A.D. 1863, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A.M., the following real estate belonging to the Estate of the late Johnson Mulkey, deceased, and situate in Pierce County, W. T., to wit:

320 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, known as the Minson donation land claim.

160 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, known as the Murty Fahy donation claim. These claims are adjoining, and nearly all enclosed.

ALSO,

320 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, known as the Northover donation land claim, and

320 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, known as the Henry Barnes donation land claim.

The two latter claims, too, are adjoining, and are enclosed with a first rate rail fence.

The above estate is situate about five miles from the city of Steilacoom, and is as desirable property as can be found in the country.

There is also a quantity of timothy Hay, that, if not sold at private sale, before the day of sale of the above estate, will then be sold at public auction.

TERMS OF SALE—20 per cent cash on the day of sale, and 80 per cent. on the confirmation of sale by the Probate Court.

Sale to take place at the Northover donation claim.

FRANK CLARK,
41:td Adm'r of Estate of Johnson Mulkey, dec'd.

New Goods!
NEW GOODS!

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

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

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

PROVISIONS, ETC.,

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

32:tf P. KEACH.

Elk-Horn Market.

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

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

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

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

5-19:tf H. D. MONTGOMERY.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Flowering Plants and Shrubbery
IN GREAT VARIETY!

MARTIN JUMEL,
FLORTICULTURIST AND VEGETABLE GARDENER, OF STEILACOOM,

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

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

31:6

UNION
SOAP WORKS,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
J. V. MEEKER.

MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale,

CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP,
No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP,
And varieties of
TOILET SOAP,

In any quantity, and at prices below the cost of the same articles when imported.

4-44:tf

COMMISSIONERS' COURT, February Term, 1863.—Feb. 4th—ORDERED by the Court, That the Auditor cause notice to be published in the "Puget Sound Herald" to the effect that no bills or accounts will be allowed, or ordered paid, by the Board of County Commissioners, unless all such bills or accounts are filed in the office of the County Auditor ten days prior to the first day of the term of Court at which such accounts will be presented for payment.

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of the record.

April 17th, 1863.

JAMES M. BACHELDER,
4:46 Auditor, &c., Pierce County, W. T.

ST. GEORGE
HOTEL,
VIEW STREET,
BETWEEN BROAD AND DOUGLAS,
VICTORIA, V. I.

THIS ELEGANT BRICK HOTEL IS NOW open for the reception of the public.

The proprietor having engaged the services of a superior French Cook, the Culinary department cannot be surpassed.

Breakfast from 7 A.M. to 12 M.
Table d'Hote from 5 to 7 P.M.

Suites of Rooms or Single Rooms, on reasonable terms. An excellent Bar attached to the House.

22:5

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINCUS & PACKSCHER
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HEAVY AND FINE
CLOTHING,
DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS,
SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.

By recent arrivals, per ship Massachusetts, barque Ork, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—

HATS,
CAPS.
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,
CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND
PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c;
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
OF EVERY KIND

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

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

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
3-51 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

WANTED—10,000 lbs. Tallow or Clear Grease, at the Union Soap Works,
4-44:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE ISSUED out of the District Court of Pierce County, W. T., on the 14th day of April, 1863, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, on the premises, in Steilacoom, on MONDAY, the 8th day of June, A.D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P.M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, in Pierce County, Washington Territory, that are known and described on the recorded plat of said town as follows:

Lot No one (1) in Block No. nine, (9) and the southwest half of Lot No. eight (8) in Block nine, (9) being thirty (30) feet front on Commercial street by one hundred and twenty (120) feet deep on Balch street.

ALSO—The Wharf at the foot of said Balch street, together with the charter for building and maintaining the same, together with all the improvements thereon or appertaining thereto. The same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3000) with interest at the rate of two per cent per month from the 3d day of May, 1862, until paid, together with costs and increased costs, in favor of P. J. MOOREY and against J. B. WEBBER, Administrator of the Estate of Lafayette Balch deceased, and J. B. Webber.

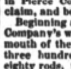
I will also sell, on the premises, at the Segwallitchew Mill, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, A.D. 1863, at the hour of 1 o'clock P.M., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Pierce County, W. T., known as the Segwallitchew Mill claim, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stake ten rods due north of the Hudson Bay Company's warehouse, and about thirty rods south of the mouth of the Segwallitchew Creek, and running thence east three hundred and twenty rods to a stake, thence north eighty rods, thence west three hundred and twenty rods to Puget Sound, and thence south eighty rods back to the point of beginning, and containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less. Together with a No. 1 circular Saw Mill, and all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said Mill claim.

The same to be sold to satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars, ($1,700) with interest at the rate of one per cent per month from the 10th day of February, A.D 1863, until paid, together with costs and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its April term, 1863, in favor of P. J. MOOREY and against J. B. WEBBER, Administrator of the Estate of Lafayette Balch, deceased, and J. B. Webber.

STEPHEN JUDSON,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.
Dated at Steilacoom, April 15th, 1863. 44:td

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



The commodious and fast-sailing schooner

FLYING MIST,
120 Tons Capacity,
Capt. WM. THOMPSON,

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

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

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

42:1y

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

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

5-17:tf DUNLAP & RINQUEST.

Fresh Meat!

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

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

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

Corned Beef, Corned Pork, Bacon, &c., &c.
ALSO,
MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

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

5-6tf J. V. MEEKER.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,

Having just commenced an
IMPORTING AND GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS,

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

GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

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

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

ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Also, a large assortment of
Stationery,
School Books, Gift
Books, Prayer Books, Law
Books, Song Books, Hymn Books,
Account Books, Pass Books, Singing Books,
Novels, Diaries, Drafting Paper,
Wall Paper, Vases,
Violins,

And a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

By the arrival of every steamer, the latest Eastern and California PAPERS, which we offer at the very lowest rate for cash; though Butter and Eggs, at the market prices, will not be refused.

Call and examine our stock, at the Post Office building, foot of Balch st, Steilacoom.

5:3 J. H. MUNSON & CO.

NOTICE.

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

LEMUEL BILLS.
Steilacoom, W. T., Feb. 26th, 1863. 37:3m

MILL AND WATER POWER
FOR LEASE.

I NOW OFFER TO LEASE MY DOUBLE SAW-MILL, together with 320 acres of Land, lying adjoining the town of Steilacoom, W. T., and immediately on the tide-water of Puget Sound. The Mill is in good order, and ready for immediate use.

The property includes one of the best water powers in Washington Territory, and must soon become immensely valuable. In addition to driving the mill already erected, the power is ample for a Woolen Factory, Tannery, or machinery of any kind.

On the premises are two dwellings and several outbuildings, all in good condition.

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

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

SOFT SOAP—25 cents per gallon. Try it.
49:tf J. V. MEEKER.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, April 23, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

CAIRO, April 7.

Several thousand men have been added to the strength of Gen. Grant's army within the last month, by the return of those who had overrun their furloughs. They are sent forward on their arrival at the railroad 200 per day.

Information from the upper Tennessee has been received. The gunboats shelled the town of Florence, Ala., on the 2d inst., and drove away a company of rebel cavalry stationed there.

In accordance with instructions, an order for 1,000 negroes was sent to Island No. 10 last night.

Guerrillas having fired on our transports while passing up the Cumberland river, four days ago, a party landed, and after the inhabitants had left, as per notice, every house was burned. (What town?)

KANSAS CITY, April 7.

Messengers fro n Maj. Ransom's battery of the Sixth Kansas regiment, report several skirmishes with guerrillas, in which 25 were killed and wounded. The notorious Todd was captured; alsoa number of horses, mules and equipments. Twenty-five houses of secessionists were burned, and about 100 head of cattle taken.

MURFREESBORO, April 6.

Gen. Stanley, with 2,000 cavalry and one brigade of infantry, left here on Thursday morning to capture Morgan's and Wheeler's command. They were encamped four miles south-east of Liberty. A considerable force of rebels posted on the other side of Smith's Fork were driven back and formed on Dry creek, when they were again driven and a line or string was formed on Snow Hill. The battle was commenced by the Third and Fourth Ohio cavalry going around to the rear, while the enemy changed their front. As soon as the cavalry charged the rebels broke and fled. Their loss was 20 killed and 63 taken prisoners. We also captured 600 horses and mules and a quantity of bacon and wheat, and considerable forage was destroyed. The position of the enemy defeated Stanley's plan to surround and capture them.

It was ascertained that a large rebel accumulation of bacon at Smithville was destroyed by fire last week.

Gen. Bragg's army is now living on bacon and cornmeal; four pounds of bacon and meal being allowed for one man per week.

CHICAGO, April 7.

A special Washington dispatch says that the entire body of Federal officers in San Francisco have been finally removed. Ex-Congressman Low has been appointed Collector of that port, and R. B. Swain Superintendent of the Mint. New appraisers have also been appointed. The removals were based on discoveries in each department made by Special Agent Brown.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

Some of the Judges of Territories are preparing a test case before the U. S. Court of Claims on questions whether the President has the power to remove such officers at pleasure.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

The Post Office Department has just issued orders directing that on and after the first of May, all postage due and unpaid on foreign letters for foreign countries in mails dispatched from this country for Great Britain, Russia, France, Hamburg, Belgium and Bremen, shall be paid in specie or its equivalent. The order at present applies only to outgoing letters The existing regulations remain unchanged. This order is made because the postage collected on foreign letters must be accounted for to foreign ports in specie.

NEW YORK, April 8.

The *Eastern Queen*, from New Orleans, March 29 and Key West, April 1st, has arrived. Capt. White reports that while at Port St. Philip, south-west pass of the Mississippi, he was boarded by a U. S. boarding officer who said he had received a telegram from New Orleans stating that the rebels had begun to evacuate Port Hudson. Col. Dudley's brigade had made an expedition to the south-west side of the Mississippi, half way between Port Hudson and Point Coupe, burning two steamers and destroying 1,600 barrels of molasses and a rebel machine shop, besides several other buildings. he expedition to Point Chilanla and Pass Marchal, consisting of detachments of 4 regiments, was completely successful. Ponchitilla was occupied after some skirmishing with a body of rebel cavalry 3,000 strong. The railroad bridge, 500 feet long, 2 miles beyond, was destroyed after the rebels were driven off. A large amount of tobacco, flour and other stores fell into our hands. Our forces occupied Ponchitilla and Pass Marchal, and the rebel cavalry is said to be so hedged in that escape will be difficult. Three schooners were captured. Texas advices through rebel sources say that Magruder had issued an order granting all persons transportation of cotton to the Mexican frontier. He says it is impossible to sustain the army without purchasing with cotton supplies brought from foreign countries.

The *World* has the following: Official information has lately been received at the War Department, that the movement against Charleston will be initiated by landing a small Federal force near the fort on James' Island. Private letters have been received from Commander John Rogers, second in command, to Commodore Dupont, and also from Gen. Hunter to his relatives, dated April 3d, fully corroborating the rebel account of the landing of our forces on St. John's Island and the withdrawal of the enemy's pickets. The letters speak in the most sanguine manner of the contemplated movement, which, it is anticipated, will result in great success and the ultimate downfall of Charleston. It is thought that the Government will have official dispatches to day. Hilton Head letters say that the town of Pelatka, Florida, was taken by the negro troops under Gen. Montgomery. They captured 15 rebels and returned to Jacksonville, which place they subsequently evacuated and burned.

CHICAGO, April 8.

The President has issued a proclamation extending the restrictions of commercial intercourse in Southern States, excepting Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, and excepting only 48 counties, denominated as Western Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Port Royal, Key West and Beaufort.

Wisconsin dispatches indicate the election of Cathem, Dem., Judge of the Supreme Court.

NASHVILLE, April 7.

Thirty-nine Federal cavalry went out yesterday on the Lebanon pike to Granville, and dashed into a rebel camp where there was a number of conscripts, killed 5, took 15 prisoners and captured their arms and horses.

CAIRO, April 8.

A letter from Young's Point says that on Tuesday evening, the 26th Illinois regiment marched from Milliken's Bend to Willow Bay Lake, three or four miles from the river, thence through the connecting bayous to Richmond, five miles from here, on the Vicksburg and Shreveport railroad, where they are now encamped. A small company of rebels occupied the place, but fled on the approach of our troops. Richmond commands the bayous through which our transports will pass, if the canal is completed. Its occupation will be permanent.

NEW YORK, April 8.

Gen. Foster is at Little Washington with a brigade of North Carolina troops and several others, surrounded by rebels, who have erected batteries on the bank between Little Washington and Newbern. A battle is said to have taken place, but nothing definite is known.

April 9.—We have the following in reference to Gen. Foster's position at Little Washington: On the 30th of March, 12,000 rebels, under Hill and Pettigrove, took position on the north side of the town, and seven regiments on the south side of the south bank of the Pamlico river. Two companies of the 44th Massachusetts went on a reconnoitre that day, and marched right into an ambush and suffered considerable from a withering fire of musketry at range. Capt. Lyons' company of North Carolina troops was also badly cut up—several killed and Capt. Lyons wounded. One of our gunboats opened fire on the rebels and scattered them. That night the rebels took up all the buoys in the river and planted batteries in such a position along the bank as to render it almost impossible for vessels to pass. They established themselves on Red Hill, two miles from the town, completely commanding our works. Next day one of our gunboats got aground and was struck thirty times by the rebel battery, but finally got off. Two transports unsuccessfully attempted to reach Foster, but a small lighter succeeded in reaching him with supplies of ammunition. Hill notified Foster to remove all the women and children, as he intended shelling the town, but up to the 2d it had not been done, as our gunboat had kept the battery engaged. On the 4th more gunboats arrived, and others with nine and eleven-inch guns were expected on the 5th. Gen. Foster has over 2000 troops there.

A Newbern letter of the 3d, states that gunboats had arrived at the mouth of the river, and it was thought they would be able to demolish the rebel battery. Gen. Hunter was taking such steps as would lead to the removal of all fears in regard to the safety of Foster.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 9.

A majority of the Senatorial investigating committee, to inquire whether unlawful means were employed to secure the election of a U. S. Senator, reports Gen. Cameron guilty of the charges of bribery, preferred against him by Jefferson Boyle, member of the Legislature. It is understood that a minority report, signed by Republican members of the committee, will differ materially.

NEW YORK, April 9.

Washington dispatches say that the excitement there in regard to the expected attack on Charleston continues.

NEW YORK, April 11.

The *Tribune's* dispatch of the 10th says that Richmond papers contain a dispatch from Charleston, dated 9 o'clock yesterday morning, saying in substance that all was quiet. The ironclads are still within the bar. The *Keokuk* is sunk in our sight, and among the articles which have drifted ashore is a contrivance for removing torpedoes, and called a "devil."

A message from Gov. Bonham, of South Carolina, to the Legislature of that State, on the 3d, shows the extreme destitution from which the rebels are suffering. He states that he has called the Legislature together for the express purpose of considering proper means to provide for the subsistence of the army and the people.

A force of Union cavalry, under Gen. Dodge, started for the purpose of capturing a detachment of rebels in the vicinity of the Blackwater; when last heard from, they had skirmished with the enemy and taken some prisoners.

The N. Y. *Herald* of the 9th has the following account of the gunboat *Diana*, on the 28th, which left Brashire city with two companies of infantry, on a reconnoissance, and proceeded a short distance into Grand Lake; finding no rebels there, she returned by the way of Alachalie. When two miles from Jacksonville, a heavy fire opened on her from masked batteries and rifle pits. Capt. Patterson, finding retreat cut off, determined to fight them as long as he could make his guns work, and while doing his duty he was pierced by a minie ball and killed. The command then devolved upon Western, Master Mate, who fought her two hours and a half, by which time nearly all the gunners were killed or wounded and the guns dismounted. Unable longer to return the fire, he ordered the colors lowered. After this the boat received nine shots. The batteries had from twelve to fifteen guns. All on board the *Diana* were killed, wounded and captured except the pilot, who jumped overboard at the last moment and escaped. The gunboat *Calhoun*, hearing the firing, left her moorings to go to the *Diana's* assistance, but got aground, and was compelled to throw overboard her ammunition, anchor, chains, and provisions, to lighten her.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 9th says it has news that a battle of some magnitude took place on Sunday last, between the Federals under McClernand and a force of rebels, at or near Richmond, La., when the rebels fell back. This put McClernand in possession of the town, and a brigade marched to Lagrange and took it.

WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 9th has the following from Charleston, dated April 8th, ten o'clock P.M.: "All is quiet. The people and troops are in high spirits at the result of yesterday's fight. The *Keokuk* is certainly sunk, about 1000 yards from Mercer's Island; pieces of her furniture have been washed ashore. These articles are covered with clotted blood, creating the impression that the slaughter on her was terrible. The fighting between the ironclads and forts was at a distance of 3000 yards. Monitors cannot pass Sumter without coming within 300 yards of her batteries. Seven monitors and ironclads are off the harbor, and two have gone south. The Federals have been repairing damages all day.

NEW YORK, April 12.

The anniversary of the attack on Fort Sumter was celebrated yesterday afternoon by an immense mass meeting at Union Square. It is estimated that twenty thousand people were present. Speeches were delivered by Fremont, Sigel, Dickinson and others.

The U. S. Steamer *Sumter*, which left here March 28d for Port Royal, sustained some damage to her machinery and put into Hampton Roads. She left there on the 1st inst. with submarine battery *Alligator* in tow. From the 2d to the 6th she experienced a succession of heavy gales. She sprung aleak and put back, arriving last night.

Rebel dispatches say that in the engagement at Charleston all the monitors were frightfully cut up, but with what result is not known. But one gun was dismounted in Fort Sumter and one man wounded.

MURFREESBORO, April 12.

Van Dorn attacked Gen. Granger at Franklin, yesterday, with a force estimated at 15,000; they fought most of the day. The enemy were repulsed with a loss of 400 killed; our loss was about 100 killed, wounded and missing. Granger's cavalry, led by himself, charged and captured a battery with 200 prisoners, but, being unsupported, was compelled to relinquish the battery with all but 22 prisoners.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Official dispatches in regard to the fight between Van Dorn and Granger, at Franklin, say the engagement commenced at 1 o'clock on Monday morning. The infantry kept the enemy at bay until the ammunition was exhausted, and reinforcements from four miles out on the Murfreesboro road, under Gen. Stanley, arrived. The fire from our siege guns and light artillery literally strewed the ground with rebels.

CAIRO, April 12.

The dispatches received by boat from Vicksburg say that the ironclads *Louisville*, *Mound City*, *Benton*, and three others, are being employed to run the blockade, and are expected to execute the movement on Saturday night.

The entire Tallahatchee river fleet, consisting of divisions under Gens Ross and Quimby, with numerous gunboats, arrived at Helena April 8th. The expedition had been absent 48 days. They left the fort at Greenwood on Sunday. As soon as the bustle of preparation was commenced, the movement to depart was discovered by the enemy. They opened a brisk fire of shot and shell, which continued until the last boat steamed up the river. On the passage up the Tallahatchee and Coldwater rivers the boats were fired on by guerrillas concealed in the canebrakes, and 25 or 30 on the transports were killed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Garibaldi's health is still precarious.

Gen. Shields has resigned his commission in the U. S. army.

Twelve Border State men voted for the bill to draft negroes into the Union army.

Negotiations respecting the island of San Juan have been suspended since the war broke out.

Col. Connor has been promoted to the position of Brigadier General. A deserved compliment.

One hundred and thirty slaves in Maryland were recently assessed at an average value of five dollars each!

A petition was recently circulated at Washington, asking Congress to enact a Maine liquor law for that city.

The Quakers of Indiana have paid $250,000 into the United States Treasury for exemption from military duty.

Many foreigners are now leaving the City of Washington for Canada and other parts, to avoid the anticipated draft.

If New England collected home her wandering lineage, the rest of the Union would lose the great body of the '76 stock.

One-half of the energy exhibited by the South would, if put forth by the United States, destroy the rebellion in three months.

A match has been concluded between Heenan and King, for the championship, for £1000 aside; fight to take place Dec. 8th.

Within the last year over eight million dollars in gold dust has been received at the New York assay office from Pike's Peak.

Snobdom at the rebel Capital calls Jeff. Davis' wife "Queen Varina." If the rebellion succeeds, she may wear a crown in reality.

The number of sea-going vessels in the world is estimated about 65,000, two-thirds of which belong to England and the United States.

The whole amount of rain that fell in California during the winter just past, was eight and a-half inches, about one-quarter of what fell last year.

The guerrilla Morgan was married not long ago to a Miss Ready. Before his marriage he lived with a negro wench, by whom he had one child.

The report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury states that the Confederacy has received less than a million of dollars in customs in the last twelve months.

The Massachusetts colored regiment now numbers some 300 men. Meetings in aid of the regiment have been recently held in Providence, R. I., and other Eastern cities.

It has come out that the K. G. C.'s in the first degree of that treasonable organization swear to support the Constitution. In the next they are sworn to oppose the war.

Robert P. Parrott, the manufacturer of the celebrated Parrott gun, has paid to the Government, under the Internal Revenue Law, since Sept. 1st., 1862, taxes to the amount of $17,343.

An exchange says that war hardens as it progresses. It is only after you give a cuff and had it returned that you understand fully that there is some business on hand needing attention.

The bravery, coolness and good conduct of the black troops will do much to abate the prejudice against the African. They will not be begrudged their freedom since they prove that they deserve it.

A Western wag says: "General Blunt's strategy is in three parts—first, finding where the enemy are; second, immediately sending a bombshell at them; third, going himself to see where it struck."

It is said that in Iowa thousands of Douglas men have joined the Union ranks, and a large number of those who supported Breckinridge have quitted the Copperheads out of disgust for their disloyalty.

Wendell Phillips remarked, not long ago, that Major General Butler is the only live man we have found on the side of the Union since the war commenced. He is the only one who has had nerve enough to hang a traitor.

F. O. J. Smith, for many years a prominent Maine politician, and at one time a whig member of Congress, where he was styled "Fog" Smith, has made a speech in the Maine Legislature in favor of annexing Maine to Canada.

Crockery, Glassware, French China.

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

CLOCKS

OF THE

NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO.'S

manufacture, (formerly the JEROME Company) for which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

A complete assortment always on hand.

HAYNES & LAWTON,

546 Sansome st., corner of Merchant, 2d fl.

4-51:3m San Francisco.

Business Cards.

E. S. FOWLER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,

Pioneer Ship-Bread and Cracker Bakery,

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

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,

517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts,

Between Montgomery and Sansome,

San Francisco.

Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 9-7:1y

J. V. MEEKER,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,

Steilacoom, W. T.

Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 9-39:tf

FRANK CLARK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OFFICE—Corner of Commercial and Main streets,

STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

NEWMAN BROTHERS,

226 Battery st., near Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES AND FEATHER DUSTERS

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

C. CROSBY. H. CROSBY, JR. L. C. GRAY

C. CROSBY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.

9:tf Tumwater, W. T.

H. H. BANCROFT. A. L. BANCROFT

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.

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

No. 609 Montgomery street,

San Francisco.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material,

INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,

Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,

(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)

8-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 Sansome st.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Agents for James Conner & Sons'

U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,

And dealers in all kinds of

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 8-9:1y

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

EXPRESS

AND

EXCHANGE COMPANY.

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

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

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE

IN SUMS TO SUIT

ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES

AND CANADA; UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

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

EXPRESS FORWARDERS

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure under our own open policies held with the best English Companies, viz:

Indemnity Mutual Marine; | Royal Exchange Insurance;

Marine Insurance; | London Assurance.

Forward Freight and Parcels

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

Forward Daily Expresses,

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

Semi-monthly Express

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

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

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

9:tf J. B. WEBBER, Agent.

POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS.

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

"Life Illustrated."

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

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

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

"The American Phrenological Journal."

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

308 Broadway, New York.

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

FURS! FURS! FURS!

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

FURS AND SKINS.

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

H. SHARP & CO.,

Hide and Wool Dealers,

45:6m No. 112 California st., San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

J. H. STILL & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

No. 317 Montgomery street, (Russ House) between Bush and Pine streets,

San Francisco.

J. H. S. & CO. HAVE JUST ISSUED A NEW List, for 1863, of the principal Newspapers and Magazines, with the prices per annum, postage paid, supplied from their establishment, of which the following comprise the principal ones, viz:

Harper's Magazine, per annum, postage paid	$4 00
Atlantic Monthly	4 00
Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	4 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	4 00
Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Blackwood and four Quarterly Reviews	12 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Continental Magazine	4 00
Ladies' Repository	4 00
Le Bon Ton, or Journal des Modes, with patterns	6 00
London World of Fashion, with patterns	6 00
Ballou's Monthly Magazine	2 00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	6 00
London Lancet	6 00
Chamber's Edinburgh Journal	4 00
Horticulturist Magazine { Plain / Colored	3 00 / 5 00
American Agriculturist	2 00
Phrenological Journal / Water Cure Journal.. { $2 each, or, both together	3 00
Yankee Notions	2 00
Nick Nax	2 00
Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun	2 00
Dickens's All the Year Round	3 00
Once a Week (monthly parts)	6 00
Cornhill Magazine (English)	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine (English)	6 00
London Society, beautifully illustrated, English	6 00
London Art Journal, illustrated with steel engravings, suitable for framing	10 00
London Illustrated News	14 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, weekly or monthly parts	4 00
Harper's Weekly Paper, weekly or monthly parts	4 00
New York Illustrated News	4 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Sunday Gazette	4 00
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	5 00
New York Ledger	4 00
New York Mercury	4 00
Waverly Magazine	4 00
New York Staats Zeitung	4 00
Courrier des Etats Unis	8 00
La Cronica, Spanish	16 00
New York Independent, Henry Ward Beecher's Paper	4 00
Missouri Republican	4 00
Louisville Journal	4 00
New Orleans True Delta	4 00
New Orleans Picayune	4 00
Forney's War Press, Philadelphia	4 00
New York Herald, for California	4 00
New York Weekly Tribune, Times and World, each	4 00
New York Weekly Evening Post, Journal of Commerce and Caucasian, each	4 00
Boston Weekly Journal, Transcript and Post, each	4 00

☞ Our full List for 1863 will be sent free of expense on application by letter.

☞ A full assortment of STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, LAW BOOKS, STANDARD, MISCELLANEOUS and SCHOOL BOOKS, constantly on hand, and supplied at the lowest market prices to those who favor us with their orders. 6:2m

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S

IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

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

RELIABLE.

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

COX, WILLCUTT & CO.,

Leather Dealers,

62 Battery st., San Francisco.

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

DR. WM. HALL'S

BALSAM

CURES ALL DISEASES OF

THE LUNGS AND THROAT!

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

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

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

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

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

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

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,

General Agents for the Pacific coast,

4-51:8m 416 and 418 Front st., San Francisco.

JUST PUBLISHED:

BANCROFT'S HAND-BOOK ALMANAC FOR 1863, greatly enlarged, with many new additions.

BANCROFT'S PRACTICE ACT, regulating proceedings in civil cases in Courts of Justice in California.

COLTON'S WAR MAP; a topographical map of the seat of war in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina.

BANCROFT'S WAR MAP, with the Fredericksburg route to Richmond, on an enlarged scale.

BANCROFT'S MAP of the Washoe Silver region of Nevada Territory.

BANCROFT'S GUIDE TO THE COLORADO MINES.

☞ A reliable Agent wanted for Washington Territory. Apply, either personally or by letter, to

H. H. BANCROFT & CO., Publishers,

39:6 San Francisco, Cal.

☞ $100 REWARD! ☜

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

It has cured thousands who have wasted handsome fortunes, and will cure thousands more. Golden Balsam No. 1 for first and second stages, such as sores upon the legs or other parts of the body, sore eyes, etc., etc. Golden Balsam No. 2, for Tertiary, Mercurial and Syphilitic Rheumatism. Price, $5 per bottle; upon receipt of this sum we will ship to any part of the coast. NOTICE.—We have no agents for this medicine, and are sole proprietors and manufacturers. All orders must be directed to us to obtain the genuine. Observe well the manufacturer's name upon each inside label. We guarantee a perfect and lasting cure.

RICHARDS & WHITFIELD,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

Corner of Clay and Sansome streets, San Francisco.

Also—Sole Agents for the celebrated SPANISH ANTIDOTE, a preparation never known to fail, for the cure of Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary derangements.

None genuine without our circular of Golden Balsam wrapped around the bottle.

☞ 9 19:3m ☜

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, Benguiat, "
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. HAYNES, Agents,

Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts.,

San Francisco.

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

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

No. 47 Montgomery street,

NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.

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

SINGER'S

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

WILL DO BETTER WORK,

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

WITH GREATER EASE

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

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Plain, at $100

Cabinets 20

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. E. DUNNELL,

47 Montgomery street,

12:tf San Francisco.

The Farmer's Corner.

Successful Farming.

There have been instances of limited success in farming, without the practice of those principles that render success certain. There have been farmers who have accumulated a moderate share of wealth whose farm operations were conducted without system—whose farm implements were permitted to remain out-of-doors winter and summer—whose fences were allowed to decay for want of attention, and whose fields were expected to yield profitable crops, year after year, without manure. Such instances, however, are rare, and the money thus gained has been at the expense of the comforts and refinements of life; and the fruits of such husbandry are barren fields, dilapidated fences and buildings, unsightly ruins of farming tools, and a general air of discomfort and neglect, which even thousands at interest cannot remedy.

Success in farming, as in everything else, is to be certainly attained only by a proper regard to the law of "cause and effect." The ingredients taken from the soil, in the production of a grain crop, must be re-supplied or its fertility will be diminished. Farming implements must be car d for and housed, for the sun and rain will soon ruin them, thereby greatly augmenting the percentage of loss from "wear and tear" of tools. Fences should be often re-laid, not only to better secure the growing crops from destruction, but also to preserve the timber; and so through the entire catalogue of farm operations. To make success certain, the farmer must keep his brain and hands constantly at work.

The necessity for the application of manure is universally conceded. By many farmers, however, the work of hauling and spreading it is only performed because it is a necessity; so long as their fields will produce fair crops, the manure is left wasting in the yard. But the conviction has at last forced itself upon the minds of the more intelligent, that the application of manure, and the consequent production of two bushels of grain where only one had been grown, is profitable—not only as applied to worn-out soils, but to all soils—and hence the inquiry: "How shall I obtain the most and the best manure? When and how shall I apply it?" To the last of these questions, Mr. Walker of Mexico, N. Y., makes the following suggestions, founded on his experience:

"It is as important to feed our land, to have it produce well, as it is to feed our flocks and herds well to make them profitable. A great diversity of opinion exists as to the best way to apply it or when to apply it.

"I have practiced for several years drawing out a portion of my manure in the winter, and depositing in small heaps for spreading in the spring; but I am satisfied that I lost too much of the most valuable properties of the manure to continue the practice. Last winter I made some compact heaps of about five cords each in a field where I wanted to use it, and found on moving it in the spring that the waste was no more than in heaps at the barn when they were thrown from the stable. It takes more time in the aggregate to draw it on a sled in the winter, and distribute with a wagon in the spring; than a single hauling in the spring; but most of the labor is done in the winter, when farm work is not pressing, and the difficulty of moving it when the earth is soft is obviated.

"When we would raise winter wheat, I preferred applying it after the last plowing, sowing the seed at the same time, and working both in with the cultivator and harrow. It then afforded immediate food for the young wheat, made it less liable to spring-kill, and afforded vegetable mould to the grass-seeds, making them more sure to stand the summer drouth.

"It is difficult to apply it without some waste, excepting it is kept under cover, and immediately worked in after it is hauled to the field. The strong odor exhaled from manure by a summer's sun, is its most important ingredient. If it is applied in the spring, and worked in with the plow gauged to cut four inches deep, these exhalations are absorbed by the soil for the immediate benefit of the crop, and nothing is lost.

"It always looks to me like poor husbandry to see the winter's manure lie broadcast over a large yard through the summer. The rain and sun, with the tramp of cattle, have by autumn reduced the whole to an inodorous powder. If it is not in a condition that it can be applied to the land in spring, put it in large compact heaps, and cover it with muck, sods, or anything that will absorb the gases, thus making the whole mass a good fertilizer. If our pastures could receive the whole benefit of the droppings of the stock, without waste, how rich and fertile a few years of pasturage would make them! A careful saving and proper application of all the manure our farms are capable of producing are the sheet-anchors of good farming.

"This done, with a rotation of crops, and we shall hear no more of worn-out lands. If we return to the land what we crop from it, without needless waste, it can but grow better every year; but always cropping and never feeding the soil, will ultimately make it not worth cultivating. This is one of the great errors of Southern farming, and what is depopulating the older States in the South. After many years of observation and experience, I am well satisfied that more benefit can be derived from manure by applying it in the spring, and working it in with the plow, not too deep, than by any other mode with which I am acquainted."

A writer in the Iowa *Homestead* furnishes that paper with a plan of his orchard register, which is in fact a map of the orchard. The trees are marked down, just as they stand in the orchard, and then numbered on the plan, the number referring to the variety. We consider this a desirable method, especially for young orchards, where wooden or metalic labels are liable to get broken off.

It is stated that the product of sorghum syrup in Iowa the past season is 3,500,000 gallons, and in Illinois 7,500,000 gallons. At this rate, the West will soon raise their own sweetening.

MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.—As a rule, you give young orchards too much, and your old bearing ones too little manure. And in neither case do you discriminate, as you should, or give or withold manure for a specific reason. In a large proportion of our virgin soil, the young tree, if well cultivated, is likely to grow fast enough, and too fa t for safety, if a tender sort. Here, fat manures will do much more hurt than good—so far as the tree or plant is concerned. But, by and by, the crops taken from between the trees, and occasionally large yields of fruit will begin to tell on the trees, and then vegetable and animal manures may come in, to keep up a healthful growth, and help sustain large crops of fruit. And mineral may be still more useful; for you can no longer plow deep, to bring them from below. The roots are in the way of the plow. And here we notice another mistake. You pile the manure around and near the bodies of your trees, when the roots may be twenty feet from the tree, perhaps interlocking with roots from neighboring trees. Place your manure there; and in plowing it under, don't plow up the roots of your trees.

When Doctor Dodge, an eclectic physician, was lecturing through the States on the laws of health, and particularly on the evils of tea and coffee, he happened to meet one morning, at the breakfast table, a witty son of Erin, of the better class. Conversation turned on the doctor's favorite subject; he addressed our Irish friend as follows:

"Perhaps you think I would be unable to convince you of the deleterious effects of tea and coffee?"

"I don't know," said Erin, "but I'd like to be there when you do it."

"Well," said the doctor, "if I convince you that they are injurious to your health, will you abstain from their use?"

"Sure and I will, sir?"

"How often do you use coffee and tea?" asked the doctor.

"Morning and night, sir."

"Well," said the doctor, "do you experience a slight dizziness of the brain on going to bed?"

"I do; indeed I do," replied Erin.

"And a sharp pain through the temples, in and about the eyes, in the morning?"

"Troth I do, sir."

"Well," said the doctor, with an air of confidence and assurance in his manner, "that is tea and coffee."

"Is it, indeed? Faith, and I always thought it was the whiskey I drank."

The company roared with laughter, and the doctor quietly retired.

When George Stephenson, the celebrated Scotch engineer, had completed his mode of a locomotive, he presented himself before the British Parliament, and asked for the attention and support of that body. The grave M. P.'s, looking sneeringly at his invention, said:

"So you have made a carriage to run only by steam, have you?"

"Yes my lords."

"And you expect your carriage to run on parallel rails, so that it cannot get off, do you?"

"Yes, my lords."

"Well, now, Mr. Stephenson, let us show you how absurd your claim is. Suppose that when your carriage is running upon these rails at a rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour—if you are extravagant enough to suppose such a thing is possible—a cow should get in the way! You can't turn out for her—what then?"

"Then 'twill be bad for the cow, my lords!"

A man who cheats in short measure is a measureless rogue. If in whiskey, then he is a rogue in spirit. If he gave a bad title to land, then he is a rogue in deed. If he gives short measure in wheat, then he is a rogue in grain. And if he cheats when he can, he is in deed, in spirit, in grain, a measureless scoundrel. If he cheats at all, he is a tall cheat.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED these machines in 1858, at the following Fairs and Institutes:—

Missouri,	Wisconsin,
Illinois,	Michigan,
Mississippi,	Indiana,
New York,	Chicago,
New Jersey,	St. Louis,
Maryland,	Baltimore,
Virginia,	Richmond,
Pennsylvania,	California,
Kentucky,	Mechanics' Institute, *San Francisco.*

These machines having taken the first premiums at all the State Fairs held last Fall throughout the Union, in every instance where they have contended, over all other Sewing Machines, must be received as

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

Among the undoubted advantages of these machines are—1st. Elegance and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs. 2d. Durability. 3d. Unexampled ease and rapidity of operation. 4th. Comparatively noiseless movement. 5th Beauty of stitch and firmness of seam. 6th. Economy of Thread. 7th. Applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.

"They are applicable to every variety of Sewing for Family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. It works equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods; seaming, quilting, hemming, gathering and felling, performing every species of sewing except making button holes, stitching on buttons, and the like. Various appliances are furnished for regulating the width of hems. The hemmer is an appendage by which the edge of the fabric, as it passes through, is turned down and handsomely stitched. Thousands of these machines are used by families, seamstresses, dressmakers, tailors, manufacturers of skirts, cloaks, mantillas, clothing, hats, caps, corsets, ladies' gaiters, umbrellas, parasols, silk and linen goods, with complete success; sometimes from one to two hundred are used in a single manufactory."

Read what the Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility.

An ample supply of these first premium machines will be received by every steamer from New York, by H. C. Hayden, Agent in San Francisco.

Position in Sleeping.

Hall's Journal of Health throws the following light on the subject of position in sleeping:

It is better to go to sleep on the right side, for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side, the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep, let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs and that of the food, resting on the great vein of the body, near the back-bone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of the blood more or less. If the arrest is partial, the sleep is disturbed, and then follow unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and hearty, the arrest is more decided; and the various sensations, such as falling over a precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or other impending danger, and the desperate effort to get rid of it, arouses us, and sends on the stagnating blood; and we wake in a fright, or trembling, or perspiration, or feeling of exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length and strength of the efforts made to escape the danger. But when we are not able to escape the danger—when we do fall over the precipice—when the tumbling building crushes us—what then? *That is death!* That is the death of those of whom it is said, when found lifeless in the morning, "That they were as well as they ever were the day before;" and often it is added, "and ate heartier than common!" This last, as a frequent cause of death to those who have gone to bed to wake no more, we give merely as a private opinion. The possibility of its truth is enough to deter any rational man from a late and hearty meal. This we do know, with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhœa, or cholera, or bilious cholic, ending in death in a very short time, is properly traceable to a late large meal. For persons who eat three times a day, it is amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter and a cup of some warm drink. No one can starve on it; while a perseverence in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast, so promising of a day of comfort.

The Rev. Mr. F.——, who lives near Portland, was preparing his discourse for the next Sabbath, stopping occasionally to review what he had written, and to erase that which he was disposed to disapprove of. He was accosted by his little son, who had numbered but three summers:

"Father, does God tell you what to preach?"

"Certainly, my child."

"Then what do you scratch it out for?"

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

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

Diptheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

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

The Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

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

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

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

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means are resorted to In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and preseverance 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 persevereingly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffe, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

Indiscretion of Youth.

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

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

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

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

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_ 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,
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3:29

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