PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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IN PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL STYLE,

Executed with neatness and dispatch, and forwarded as per order to any part of the country.

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PUGET SOUND

HERALD

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BILL-HEADS,

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Executed with promptness and at reasonable rates.

Possessing unusual facilities for executing in the best style every variety of

PLAIN AND FANCY

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And having obtained my material in large quantities and at low rates, I can guarantee satisfaction both as to quality of work and prices charged.

Now on hand, a large stock of CARDS of all colors and sizes, suitable for

BUSINESS,

WEDDING,

VISITING

AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Work solicited from all parts of Puget Sound.

CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

Missing—Private William Smith.

Sergeant! enter on your roll,
"Missing—Private William Smith."
Death is but a passing dream,
Life a false and shadowy myth;
Comrades, close your gaping ranks!
He was of the first platoon;
Missing private William Smith
Doubtless will be heard of soon.

Missing private William Smith
Led the charge that turned the day;
Through the thickest of the fight,
Step by step, he clove his way:
When I last saw private Smith,
He was grimmed with smoke and gore;
What if private William Smith
Should be heard of never more?

Comrades! soldiers should not mourn.
He was every inch a man!
Men have fallen in the fight
Ever since the world began:
Yet I would I knew for truth,
Now the fight is past and done—
Missing private William Smith
Has a wife and little one.

Would I knew that clanking chains
Bound his iron muscles o'er!
Would I knew a prison wall
Held his limbs, though wounded sore!
Would that missing private Smith
May be heard of once again!
Wounded, captive, so that he
Be not of the nameless slain.

Missing private William Smith,
Has a wife and little one;
She was once a love of mine,
Ere my life had scarce begun:
I should hardly like to speak
To her of so strange a myth,
When the war is over, as
Missing, private William Smith.

Those Evening Bells.

Those evening bells! those evening bells!
How many a tale their music tells
Of youth, and home, and that sweet time,
When last I heard their soothing chime.

Those joyous hours are passed away,
And many a heart that then was gay
Within the tomb now darkly dwells,
And hears no more those evening bells.

And so 'twill be when I am gone:
That tuneful peal will still ring on,
While other bards shall walk those dells,
And sing your praise, sweet evening bells.

The following contains a great deal of truth that the practical mind will readily appreciate:

"Kittens are but little cats:
Mouse traps are not county jails;
Whales are full as large as sprats;
They don't stuff geese with copper nails;
A German waltz is not a rhyme;
The French are mostly born in France;
Fishes are not afraid to swim,
And turkeys seldom learn to dance."

A boy went into a baker's shop for a two-penny loaf, and conceiving it to be diminutive in size, remarked to the baker that he did not believe it was weight.

"Never mind that," said the man of dough, "you will have the less to carry."

"True," replied the lad; and throwing three half-pence on the counter, left the shop.

The baker called him, saying that he had not left money enough.

"Never mind that," said the boy, "you will have the less to count."

It is related of the elder Dumas, who had an extensive acquaintance with writs of seizure, that one day his charity was invoked in aid of the interment of a bailiff, who had died in great destitution. Upon being informed that the amount necessary was twenty-five francs, Dumas pulled fifteen Napoleons from his pocket, exclaiming, "Twenty-five francs to bury a bailiff! take all I've got, and bury twelve of them!"

A person was recently called into court for the purpose of proving the correctness of a doctor's bill, and asked by the lawyer whether "the doctor did not make several visits after the patient was out of danger?"

"No," replied the witness; "I considered the patient in danger as long as the doctor continued his visits."

A Scotch paper speaks of a fox having been trying to spring a steel trap by means of a stick that he carried in his mouth. We knew a fox once that took a well pole from a well and pushed a turkey off from the lower limb of a tree with it, and put the pole back in its place. At least he got the turkey, and the pole was found all right in the morning.

Like a bell that's rung for fire; like a ceaseless auction crier; like, oft times, a graceless liar—mischief-making tattlers go. Stopping you with quacking fear, whispering, as you lend an ear, "Mercy on us, did you hear? Hannah Tompkins' got a beau!"

An Irishman at work on a stone wall caught a small spotted animal, which he took to be his neighbor's kitten; but, dropping her almost instantly, he clapped both hands to his nose and exclaimed, "Holy mother! what has she been eating?"

"See, nurse, see!" exclaimed a delighted papa, as something like a smile irradiated the face of his infant, "an angel is whispering to it!"

"No, sir," replied the more matter-of-fact nurse, "it is only the wind in its stomach."

"Mr. Jones, have you got a match?"

"Yes, a match for the devil; there she stands mixing dough."

Jones left by the back door, pursued by a woman with a red head and a cistern pole.

An old lady entirely out of the hearing of the preacher's voice, at a camp-meeting, being found sobbing, was asked why she wept, since she could not hear the words of the minister. "O," said she, "I can see the holy wag of his head."

The Mayor of New Brunswick, N. J., has issued a proclamation promising that the schoolmasters of that city shall be protected in their right to flog all of the children attending their schools.

A gentleman observed, upon an indifferent pleader at the bar, that he was the most affecting orator he ever heard, for he never attempted to speak but he excited general sympathy.

There is a man in San Francisco so witty that his wife manufactures all the butter she uses from the cream of his jokes. The only way she can ever hope to indulge in the luxury.

"I'd just like to see you," as the blind man said to the policeman when he told him he would take him to the station-house if he did not move on.

The question in regard to a man's political position used to be, "Is he sound on the goose?" Now it should be "Is he sound on the eagle?"

An auctioneer's clerk, being directed by his employer to insert in an advertisement a "fresco by Raffaelle, wrote "a Fresh Cow by Raffle."

Good from Pity.

It was in the month of January, 1809. Spain, which was invaded by the French and defended by the English, had become the scene of a struggle that was growing more deadly in its character every succeeding day. After having beaten the Spaniards on all points, Marshal Soult had just attacked Sir John Moore, and forced him to retire upon Corunna. Several detachments commanded by the English general had been separated from each other during the precipitate retreat, and the baggage guards, cut off by the incessant attacks of the French, detached in small parties along the high roads, were endeavoring to rejoin the main body of the army.

At the period we refer to, one of these parties, consisting of four or five wagons and a number of wounded, was winding its way along its toilsome and unknown road. It was under the command of an Irish sergeant named Patrick Maguire.

It was beginning to grow dark, and the heavens, which were covered with dull, heavy clouds, announced the approach of a storm. The country through which it was advancing was bleak and desolate, without a single village, or the slightest sign of cultivation to enliven the sombre scene around. The only objects which showed that human beings had ever inhabited the dreary waste, were here and there a deserted house, whose doors and shutters had been burnt for the fire of some bivouac; a few horses which had sunk down dead from fatigue; a few corpses; and the various other traces which an army in the field leaves in its passage.

After carefully examining these indications, Maguire was convinced that the troops who preceded him on the road formed part of the French army. This caused him to fear that it would only be with the utmost difficulty that he should succeed in rejoining Sir John Moore. His companions, most of whom were wounded, could hardly drag themselves along, and the state of discouragement into which they had fallen was aggravated still more by their impatience.

It was in this state of mind that they reached an open space, where the remains of extinguished fires, and some baggage which had been abandoned, proved that troops had recently bivouacked there.

The narrow piece of table-land on which the French had been encamped was bordered on one side by a tolerably deep ravine, at the bottom of which flowed a small stream. The murmuring of the water attracted several of the wounded soldiers, who were parched with thirst, and who expressed a desire to descend the ravine in order to drink. Maguire halted for the purpose of assisting his wounded comrades; but, on approaching the edge of the bank, he perceived, in the bed of the stream, a dead mule still harnessed to a cart, from under the canvass of which he thought he heard a human voice. He slided down to the bottom of the ravine, and pushing aside the hoops which supported the covering of the cart, perceived a woman, who begged for assistance in Spanish.

The sergeant understood the language slightly, and inquired of her how she came there. The unhappy creature informed him that she had fallen asleep from sheer fatigue, and trusted to the instinct of her mule, who, in all probability, having gone too near the edge of the precipice to grass, had fallen down the ravine, and dragged the cart with him. She had awoke at the instant of the fall, which she was unable to prevent, and had remained in her perilous position for some time, completely unconscious from the effects of the injuries she had received. On recovering her senses, all her efforts to disengage herself had been in vain, and it was entirely owing to the sergeant that she had been rescued.

While listening to this explanation, Maguire, assisted by his comrades, had succeeded in raising the woman, whose limbs had become completely numbed with pain; and, in drawing her out from the shattered fragments of the cart, by the last remaining rays of daylight, he recognized her by her costume for a *vivandiere* of the French army.

At this discovery, the good feeling of Maguire's comrades was suddenly changed to a sentiment of rage, and exclamations of a menacing kind were heard on all sides.

Having been summoned to defend Spain against the French, the soldiers of Sir John Moore were accustomed to look upon every native of that country who joined the invaders as a traitor. They were especially incensed against those women who, sacrificing their patrotism to their personal affection, had united their lot to that of the French, and had resolved to follow Marshal Soult's army, and share with it all the privations and chances of war. This was exactly the case of the vivandiere Dolores, who had married a grenadier of the first division.

The small band of fugitives expressed, in very energetic terms, their regret at having extricated a vivandiere of the enemy's troops from her dangerous position; and some of them were on the point of proceeding from mere invective to personal violence, when Sergeant Maguire interposed his authority.

"Come, come, we have had talking enough," he said, in a resolute voice, placing himself before Dolores. "You're not come to make war on women, are you? Don't you think this poor creature is punished enough by the choice she has made? Get along with you, then, and let every one be contented with looking after himself alone, if he wants to get out of this safe and sound."

This piece of advice was followed by the command for the wagons to set out once again on the journey, and those who were most incensed against Dolores left her to obey the order.

Maguire waited until they had sat off at the head of the party, and then, when there was no one with him, save some women and some soldiers of his own company, he turned towards the vivandiere, who had seated herself, in a weak and suffering state, near her broken cart.

"What will become of you at the bottom of this hole?" he asked in a voice whose rough tones were tempered with pity.

"Heaven alone knows!" answered Dolores.

"Do you feel yourself strong enough to walk?" he continued.

"I think I do," answered Dolores; "but where can I go alone and at this hour? The roads are thronged with your troops, and I have just seen what I have to expect at their hands."

The sergeant seemed to hesitate for a moment; then, taking a sudden resolution, he replied: "Come, get up and follow us; as long as I carry a musket on my shoulder, not a hair of your head will be touched."

Dolores thanked the sergeant with heartfelt gratitude, and exerting all the little strength she had remaining, followed in the rear of the wagon.

At first she did not appear to know in what direction the party was proceeding, but at the expiration of a short time she approached Maguire, and in a low voice, filled with surprise, said to him: "Sergeant, do you know where you are going?"

"Of course I do," replied the soldier, "we are going to the English encampment."

"The English encampment!" repeated the vivandiere, looking at him with astonishment.

"And I hope," continued the sergeant, "that we'll be able to come up with it before the battle comes of."

"What!" exclaimed Dolores, seizing him by the arm, "do you not know that the battle has already been fought and—lost on the sixteenth?"

"By Sir John Moore?" said the sergeant.

"Yes," replied Dolores, "by Sir John Moore, who was killed. His troops have now reached the coast with the view of shortly embarking."

Maguire stood suddenly still.

"On your life, woman, I charge you to say whether you're deceiving me!"

"On my life I am telling you the truth," continued Dolores, with an accent of sincerity that doubt was impossible. "Several detachments, which, like yourselves, were marching as they imagined to rejoin the English army, have fallen into the hands of the French posts; if you proceed in your present line of march, in a few hours you will be all prisoners."

Dolores added several particulars, so minute and precise, concerning the plan of the action, and the various localities occupied by Marshal Soult's troops, that Maguire saw clearly the whole danger of his position. Luckily his conversation with the vivandiere had been carried on in Spanish, so that his comrades had not understood it. Knowing that the intelligence of such a reverse would give the finishing blow to their state of discouragement, he charged Dolores not to let them suspect anything, and then ordered a trooper to gallop on to the first wagon and order the driver to turn sharply to the right in order to reach the sea by the shortest possible route.

Although this new line of march seemed to take them further away from the main body of the English army, where they might expect everything of which they stood in need, as well as a safe place of refuge, most of the party obeyed the order without raising very great objection. The vivandiere alone stood still. Besides the fact of this new line of march placing a still greater distance between her and the French camp, her strength was completely exhausted, so that, after saying that she could go no further, she sat down on the road-side in a fainting state. Maguire looked embarrassed.

"Confound it!" said he, making the butt-end of his musket ring upon the ground, "we might as well have left you in the lurch, then. What will you do when we're gone?"

"I do not know," replied Dolores, whose thoughts began to wander, and who could hardly speak.

"But if you remain here," continued Maguire with a rough but kindly voice, "you will die like a wounded wolf."

"And if I do, after my death, heaven will avenge me," she stammered out, falling to the ground.

"Hallos, Williams!" he cried, "look sharp; stop the wagon, and make room for one in it!"

"What! for the daughter of Satan?" said the corporal.

"For a Christian woman at the point of death," answered the sergeant. "Have't you any pity in your heart?"

"Never, when I am exposed to danger," replied the corporal. "In my opinion, when you have conquered an enemy, the best thing you can do is to kill him."

"No matter what your opinion is, do what I have ordered you!" answered Maguire, sternly.

The corporal obeyed with a very bad grace, and helped the vivandiere in the wagon. She met with anything but a hospitable welcome from the women and the wounded soldiers already there.

"How long have the baggage-wagons of the king of England been used to transport traitors that aid the French?" asked several voices.

"Throw her under the wheels! Down with the false-hearted queen!" cried several voices.

Maguire made no reply, but placed Dolores, who had by this time fainted, in a sort of recess formed by the baggage, whence she could not be thrown by the jolting of the wagon. The party was traversing a very wild country, intersected with rocky eminences, where, as was the case in nearly all Spain, no regular road had ever been marked out, and the only way-marks to guide the traveler were the ruts and tracks left by the feet of cattle. The sun had completely disappeared. The darkness, increased still more by the sombre clouds that covered the sky, was so dense that it was scarcely possible to distinguish the outlines of the cumbersome wagons. In an hour's time, however, the storm, which had long been threatening, broke forth in all its full force. The rolling of the thunder, which was at first relieved by solemn pauses, soon became incessant; torrents of rain, through which the forked lightnings flashed, fell like one large waterspout, inundating the heights, submerging the low ground, and changing the dry, powdery soil into one large ocean of mud. The horses, frightened by the lightning and the unusual noise, reared up under the drivers' whips; the jaded soldiers in vain sought refuge behind the wagons; their position was becoming more critical every moment. At last it stopped at the top of a very rapid descent, and the sergeant looked with inquietude around.

The veil of rain which covered the heavens was so thick that it did not even allow the lightnings to illuminate the road; their brilliancy, dimmed by the thick mist, showed only a number of confused forms and uncertain outlines, which inspired every one with a vague idea of danger without giving him an opportunity of knowing in what it really consisted. After having in vain examined the horizon, and reconnoitered the descent before him, the sergeant was about to give the word of command for the convoy to proceed, when a scream, that issued from the last wagon, caused him to start with horror.

Dolores had been revived by the rain, and had raised herself up on the baggage. When the sergeant turned round, she was leaning forward, with her head advanced and her arms extended, pointing with affright to the descent, at the top of which the party had stopped.

"In the name of Heaven!" she cried to Maguire, "do not advance another step, unless you are tired of life!"

"Why, where does this road lead to?" asked the sergeant.

"To the Devil's Gulf!" replied Dolores.

"Are you quite sure?" asked the sergeant.

"Listen!" replied Dolores.

Maguire waited for one of those momentary pauses, in which the fury of the storm was lulled, and then, listening attentively, heard the hoarse noise made by the water collected on the hills dashing down the abyss. He rushed, terror-stricken, to the heads of the horses, which he compelled to fall back. His comrades, who had heard the rushing of the waters, as well as himself, regained precipitately the table land.

The storm continued to rage with the same awful violence, and despair was rapidly obtaining possession of the whole party. The sergeant himself, whose commands were no longer respected, did not know what plan to pursue. Some of the drivers took out the horses, in order to get on their backs, and fly, at hazard, through the night. At length Dolores stood up in the wagon, and pointing to an opening in the hills on the right hand, exclaimed:

"There lies your road. Follow the side of the hill until you come to the next open space; you will then see Corunna at your feet, and in two hours you will be in safety."

Her words, translated by Maguire, put an end to the general disorder, and somewhat revived the drooping courage of the fugitives. The wagon in which Dolores rode took the lead in the procession, while she herself directed the march, telling the driver how to avoid the ravines and turn the rocks. At length the storm abated; the clouds swept away by the winds from the sea, disappeared in the distance, and the sky, spangled with stars, was once more visible.

The party now reached the open space mentioned by Dolores, and a little further on they perceived the town, and the roads, with men-of-war bearing the English colors at their mast-heads.

Every one forgot his sufferings to greet the well-loved flag with a joyous hurrah.

"We have had a hard time of it, sergeant," said the corporal, approaching Maguire, "but we have escaped at last!"

"Thanks to that poor woman," said the Irishman, pointing to the vivandiere. "You see, corporal, that pity is not so bad an adviser after all, and that it is often wiser to save than to kill an enemy."

Old Dr. Strong, of Hartford, whose name is still a praise in the churches, had an unfortunate habit of saying a nusing things when he meant it not so—as when he was presiding in a meeting of ministers, and wishing to call on one of them to come forward and offer prayer, he said:

"Brother Colton,
Of Bolton,
Will you step this way,
And pray!"

To which Mr. Colton immediately answered, without intending to perpetrate anything of the same sort:

"My dear brother Strong,
You do very wrong,
To be making a rhyme,
At such a solemn time."

And then Dr. Strong added:

"I'm very sorry to see
That you're just like me!"

The good men would not, for the world, have made jests on such an occasion; but they could plead the same excuse for their rhymes that the boy did for whistling in school: "I didn't whistle, sir; it whistled itself!"

What do you see at the second course? A truffled turkey! Presented in the form last named, the turkey is at its culminating point of excellence, and as an author observes, "when it makes its appearance on the table, all conversation should for the moment be suspended." That it is also eaten in silence on some occasions, qualifications, of course, excepted—may be inferred from the following anecdote: A certain Judge, of Avignon, famous for his love of good living, said to a friend one day, "We have just been dining off a superb turkey! It was excellent! Stuffed with truffles to the very throat—tender, delicate, filled with perfume! We left nothing but the bones!"

"How many were there of you?" asked the friend.

"Two," replied the Judge.

"Two!" echoed the other in astonishment.

"Yes, two," repeated the Judge; "the turkey—and myself."

A paper in a neighboring State, after giving a long obituary of a deceased brother of the quill, thus concluded: "Are we not glad, also, that such an editor is in Heaven? There the cry of 'more copy' shall never more be heard. He will never more be abused by his political antagonist, with lies and detractions that should shame a demon to promulgate. There shall be no more be used as a ladder for the aspiring to kick down as they reach the desired height and need no more. There he shall be able to see the immense masses of mind he has moved, all unknowingly and unknown as he has been during his pilgrimage on earth. There he will find all articles credited, not a clap of thunder stolen—and there shall be no horrid typographical errors to set him in a fever. We are glad the editor is in Heaven."

A poor old Irish cripple sat begging at a bridge, urging his appeal to the charity of passengers, with the eager and versatile eloquence of his country. A gentleman and lady—young, gay and handsome, with that peculiar look of gratified and complacent consciousness which indicates the first few weeks of married life—crossed the bridge. They regarded not the petitions of the beggar; so, just as they passed him, he exclaimed: "May the blessing of the Lord, which brings love and joy and wealth, and a fine family, follow you all the days of your life." A pause; the couple passed heedlessly on, and the beggar, with a fine touch of caustic humor, added, "and never overtake you."

In the registry of deeds at Cambridge, Massachusetts, book 38, page 121, Nov. 29, 1784, there is recorded a deed of a parcel of land in Lexington from Solomon Pierce to Joseph Underwood, dated Nov. 26th, 1784, in which we find the following as part of the description: "then southerly on Wm. Smith to a pine in the swamp marked W., then southerly on said William Smith to stump and stones *where Daniel Harrington licked William Smith.*" This seems to refer to an old tradition which we have often heard, that in the earlier days of the country, it was the custom for farmers to "lick" their boys and their neighbors' boys on the bounds of their farms, to make them remember where those bounds were.

The weight of one million dollars United States currency in gold is 58,750 troy ounces. This makes 4,479 pounds 2 ounces—or nearly two tons and a quarter, reckoning 2,000 pounds to each ton. As weighty as it is, no doubt if the amount were offered to anybody who could lift it, enough persons would be found ready to break their necks in the vain attempt.

Miscellaneous Items.

The census of Canada, taken last summer, gave a population of about 2,500,000.

Congress has now, in both branches, passed the bill calling for twenty new gun boats.

Complete plans and specifications of our Western gunboats were found in Fort Henry.

Further appropriations in money and clothing have been made to the suffering refugees from Southwest Missouri.

The New York Bible Society is in debt $60,000, in consequence of the extensive publications for the army, etc.

The released Union prisoners, at Ball's Bluff, say that their captors taunted them with being sold by Gen. Stone.

When the people along the Tennessee river saw the Union flag approaching, they significantly exclaimed, "My Stars!"

The prophetic Russell, in a letter to the London *Times*, thought the Burnside expedition too small to effect any great object.

A rifle capable of firing forty shots in as many seconds, has lately been invented by the Rev. J. D. Moore, of Birmingham, Iowa.

The Federal gun-boats that went up the Tennessee after the fall of Henry, continued as far as Florence, Ala., where they planted the old flag, just to see it wave in the heart of the confederacy.

Coin is so scarce in Washington that a bill has been introduced in Congress authorizing the City Government to issue small notes, not exceeding $100,000, redeemable in United States Treasury Notes.

General Bishop Polk has, it is reported upon apparently good authority, in a recent letter contended strenuously that the South should, as a military necessity, emancipate all the slaves within her borders.

Lieut. Stemmer, of Fort Pickens memory, having partially recovered his health, has left Norristown, Pa., where he has been sojourning with his father, and has departed for the field of duties in the West.

The butter divided among our boys on the Potomac does not appear to be of the best quality, and the different grades are now arranged according to the following scale: Strong, bad, rancid, vile, abominable, sutler's.

General Tilghman, the rebel commander at Fort Henry, has been sent to the Illinois Penitentiary at Alton. After his capture he made many insolent demands, and became so troublesome that his confinement became necessary.

In the battle of Fort Donelson the woods were set on fire in some places by wads from rebel guns, and several of our wounded soldiers, who had crawled into the brush for shelter, were, no doubt, burned to death, as their black and charred remains afterwards indicated.

The Toronto *Leader* is not at all pleased with the result of the battle of Fort Donelson, but it has discovered a small piece of consolation, and exultingly proclaims that the number of "rebel prisoners taken has dwindled down from fifteen thousand to thirteen thousand three hundred."

The following curious geographical statement appears in the French paper *Galignani*:—"A large Federal expedition will soon descend the Mississippi, with a great quantity of heavy stones, destined to be sunk at the mouths of the ports of Charleston and Savannah, in order to render the blockade effective."

Sweet Margaret Fane came up the lane, from picking ripe red berries, and met young Paul, comely and tall, going to market with cherries. Stopping, she blushed, and he looked flushed, perhaps it was the burthen they carried; when they passed on their burthen was one, and at Christmas they were married.

On the North Missouri Railroad, citizens of all classes and both sexes are filing their oaths of allegiance at the rate of three hundred per day, some of the most notorious secessionists among them, including some who took guns and pistols to assist in preserving Camp Jackson from falling into our hands in May last.

Col. Hazard, the brutal West Pointer who was made Colonel of the 37th Indiana at the time when "experienced officers" were in demand, is still under arrest for cruelty to his men and negro-catching; and it is said charges of disloyalty will be preferred against him on the trial now soon to come off. The regiment is at Bacon Creek, Ky.

Among the many expedients of sutlers to sell contraband liquor to soldiers, one is exceedingly novel. They drop a couple of peaches into a bottle of whiskey and sell the compound as "pickled peaches." A more irreverent expedient is to have a tin can, made and painted like a hymn book, and labelled "The Boston Companion."

When the battle of Somerset was fought, a Mississippi regiment confronted a Minnesota regiment, with a rail fence between. The Mississippians hacked away with their Bowie knives, and no doubt whittled the fence completely out of the way, thus enabling the Minnesota boys to advance, causing the "grossest fighting" Mississippians to get in a hurry.

A deserter from Fort Pulaski says that it is provisioned for two months and well defended, but all supplies cut off. Tatnall's fleet numbers three boats. The fort mounts five mortars and forty-seven guns, one rifled. He thinks there are 20,000 rebels at Savannah, including 3,000 from Manassas, and says many rebel soldiers would gladly join the Unionists.

Dr. Cheever preached, on the invitation of forty Congressmen, to a crowded house in the House of Representatives. He likened the Slave States to Herod's wife, and the Border States to Herodias, who danced before the King at the White House, and made him promise to give what she wanted. Shall the price of their loyalty be paid? Shall Slavery be left untouched? were his questions.

The *Tribune's* Fort Donelson correspondent writes that in the terrible engagement of Saturday, there, an orderly sergeant seeing a rebel point a rifle at the Captain of his company, he threw himself before his beloved officer, received the bullet in his breast and fell dead in the arms of the man he had saved. The brave fellow had been reared and very generously treated by the Captain's father, and had declared when he enlisted that he would be happy to die to save the life of his benefactor's son.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

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

L. P. FISHER,

629 Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Morning, May 15, 1862.

SCHOOL OPEN!—Hark! the cheery school bell. After an interval of some months, the District School of Steilacoom will be opened on Monday next, under the charge of Rev. Geo. W. Sloan. The parents of many of the pupils having removed to the upper town, it has been decided to occupy the old school-house, that being most convenient to the greatest number. So, Johnny and Willie, Katy and Milly, and all the rest of you little ones, be sure to get up early on Monday morning, and greet the teacher with bright smiling faces before the hour for commencing. Among the larger pupils, there will be room for Adoniram, Obadiah and Ebenezer, Abigail, Jemima and Jerusha. Be ready when the school bell rings.

CALIFORNIA GRAIN CROPS.—In anticipation of high prices during the coming fall and winter, the farmers of California determined to plant an extra quantity of grain this spring, but the floods unhappily defeated this wise design, and the press of that State now speculate upon the necessity of importing breadstuffs from the East. When the large exports of wheat from California for two years past are remembered, this is calculated to surprise and astonish. The truth is that less than half the usual quantity of grain will be harvested this year. One of the latest interior papers says: "The farmers in this county have about finished up seeding. Not over half the grain will be raised this year in comparison with last year. There is very little old grain on hand, and the prospects are that produce will be worth something next fall." Other California journals contain similar announcements.

THE W. T. VOLUNTEERS.—We learn that four companies of Col. Steinberger's regiment, styled the Washington Territory Volunteers, arrived at Fort Vancouver, on Sunday, 4th inst. Col. Steinberger superseded Col. Cady in the command of the District of Oregon, it is said. Three more companies of this regiment are now forming in California, and, when full, will probably take the place of volunteers previously sent to this district. We were wrong in attributing to Major Patten the information that Lieut. Col. (late Captain) English would soon come to this post with the three companies alluded to. It came to us from one with whom the "wish was father to the thought," and who gave it as from the Major.

AMERICAN TALENT IN RUSSIA.—We learn through an exchange that Tracy R. Edson, Esq., President of the American Bank Note Company, has received from the Russian Minister of Finance, in St. Petersburg, a diamond ring from the Emperor of Russia, presented by him to Mr. Goodall, the representative of the company in Russia, as a mark of high esteem for the talent displayed in the engraving of the notes by the American Bank Note Company for the Imperial Russian Government. The ring is accompanied by a flattering letter from the Minister of Finance. Such incidents of recognition and employment of American art and skill are frequent in Russia, leading to very favorable auguries for the future.

OREGON IRON.—On the west bank of the Willamette river, where there is plenty of water, in the immediate neighborhood of immense quantities of fir timber, and where can be had an extensive and excellent water power, there is, within six miles of Portland, as we learn from the *Times*, a deposit of iron ore, immense in quantity, of which a superior quality of iron can be made. This store will prove one of the richest resource of the State in the future.

GARDENING.—Gardening is the order of the day in Steilacoom. Everybody who has a spot of ground susceptible of cultivation is making the most of it, and planting useful and ornamental shrubbery, vegetables, etc. A very commendable rivalry exists as to the appearance and productiveness of these gardens, and much good in the future will result from it.

INGENIOUS.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison some years ago obtained infamous celebrity by calling the Federal Constitution "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Garrison now supports the Union, and gives as a reason that when he made the foregoing expression, he "did not expect that Death and Hell would secede from the Constitution."

ANOTHER LARGE FREIGHT.—The favorite schr. *Flying Mist*, Capt. Wm. Thompson, sailed from Keach's wharf on Thursday last, freighted to her utmost capacity with horses, cattle and passengers, for Whatcom and New Westminster. She will be due here again on Monday next, when she will take another load now waiting for her.

WEATHER IN OREGON.—Mr. M. M. Southworth, of Portland, has furnished the *Times* with statistics of the weather for the past year, from which it appears that it rained every month in the year, and snow fell more or less five months. It rained 183 days, snowed 23 days, and hailed 9 days.

THE GREATEST HERO OF THE AGE.

Science, and not Cotton, is king to-day. For a demonstration of the truth of this assertion, we need look no further than the late fight between those monsters of the deep, the *Monitor* and *Merrimac*. That brief but fierce and decisive conflict at once established the claims of mechanical science and of the inventor to a consideration far above and beyond everything else. The inventor has taken his stand as the greatest hero of the age, and is destined to occupy the front rank for all time to come.

First among those who have recently become famous as inventors is Ericsson, an illustrious foreigner of high attainments, who for some twenty years has made the United States his home. For many years this distinguished Swede struggled against the disappointments and reverses which usually beset the inventor. The best years of his life were devoted to the perfection of machinery for a new motive power,—heated air—in which he has as yet failed to accomplish his end, after expending a princely fortune in the undertaking, and involving others in ruin. The desideratum in this invention was metal of a character to withstand the intense heat required for his purpose He fully demonstrated the fact that heated air alone is susceptible of a power equal to steam.

But an Ericsson's genius cannot long be kept down; and accordingly, after repeated reverses and failures, we find him figuring prominently in the naval chronicles of the day. He has introduced upon the stage the great wonder of the age, perfect in every feature, and the rulers of the Old World gaze aghast at the spectacle; for the infant Republic is now prepared to cope with them all. All unexpectedly, unheralded and undreamed of, the *Monitor* suddenly leaps, as it were, into life, armed at all points and yet herself impregnable and indestructible, prepared to battle for Union and Liberty with foes at home or the world in arms abroad. Who shall say that the author of such a work is not the greatest hero of the age?

When intelligence of the brilliant achievement of the *Monitor* with the *Merrimac* reached England, orders were immediately issued to suspend work upon all vessels in course of construction for purposes of war, for it was instantly seen that none of England's proud mail-clad ships could withstand an encounter with our young giant. The London *Times* has since condemned the most costly ships in the English navy as powerless before such a foe as the *Monitor*, and Parliament is puzzled as to the wisest course to pursue in the premises.

Both England and France find that the millions upon millions of treasure recently expended upon their naval armaments are worse than wasted. Those great powers have now discovered their weakness and our power, if they were before ignorant of it. They have to annihilate all that they have done and been doing toward strengthening their power, and begin precisely where the Yankees (as they call them) have left off. Surely this reflection, independent of our glorious annals, should make the heart of every American swell with pride.

As very *apropos* in this connection, we copy the following characteristic letter from Mr. Ericsson in regard to his success:

NEW YORK, March 11, 1862.

MY DEAR SARGENT: I accept with great pleasure your congratulations, and assure you that every exertion will be made on my part to furnish the nation with war vessels that will enable us to defy Europe. Give me only the requisite means, and in a very short time we can say to those powers, now bent on destroying Republican freedom, *leave the Gulf with your frail craft, or perish*. I have all my life asserted that mechanical science *will put an end to the power of England over the seas*. The ocean is nature's highway between the nations. It should be free; and surely nature's laws, when properly applied, will make it so.

Yours, very truly,

J. ERICSSON.

To EPES SARGENT, Boston.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDERS.—The natives of the Sandwich Islands are being rapidly reduced to a state worse than American slavery. Chinamen of wealth having lately settled there, and engaged in the growth and manufacture of sugar, hold large numbers of Kanakas in the most galling bondage, and do not hesitate to visit upon them punishment for trivial offenses which sometimes result in death. Recently the Mormons have obtained a foothold there. Of the latter the *Commercial Advertiser* says: "Natives who arrived from Maui lately, report that the followers of Brigham Young have introduced on Lahaina a system akin to, but worse than slavery. A gang of eight or ten Kanakas are harnessed to a plow, and driven like mules, the lash being used pretty freely over the lazy ones."

PATRIOTIC.—On the receipt at Lahaina, Sandwich Islands, of the news of the capture of Fort Donelson, Consul Long, assisted by others, fired a national salute in honor of the success of the Union cause. The residents of the Sandwich Islands, a good sprinkling of whom are Americans, manifest quite as much interest in the Union struggle as is apparent in any part of the United States. A spirited controversy recently took place between the two journals there as to their sentiments on the subject. The *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* is warm in its advocacy of the cause of the Union.

HAYNES & LAWTON.—One of the finest stores in San Francisco is that of Messrs. Haynes & Lawton, dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Chinaware, etc. A more extensive and complete stock of goods in their line is not to be found on the Pacific coast. Everything legitimately belonging to their branch of business is embraced in their large stock, which they offer at the very lowest rates. None who have had dealings with these gentlemen ever had cause to complain of their terms. See their advertisement and give them an order, which we can safely promise will be satisfactorily filled.

A MISTAKE.—Dr. Olds requests us to say that he did *not* make out a certificate of insanity in the case of Capt. Crowninshield. If so, we have been wrongly informed.

THE PUGET SOUND MAILS.

We have so often had occasion to speak of the irregularity and uncertainty of the mails on the Sound, that further remark on the subject would seem superfluous. The matter is one of so much importance, however, that silence in regard to it, until the evil is remedied, would be criminal; and we therefore recur to it again, in the hope that, by keeping it alive, something will finally be done. A great error was committed by the Department, when the contract was last let, not only in awarding it to a party totally irresponsible, but also in giving it to that party at a price equal to about one-fourth of that which well known steamboat owners bid for it. This was done, too, in the face of representations by disinterested persons, then in Washington, that the service could not be performed for that sum, nor for double that amount; nevertheless the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, who labored in vain for nearly six months to obtain responsible signatures to his bond. During most of this period the public were kept in suspense and uncertainty as to the mails, well knowing that sooner or later the steamer employed in the service would be withdrawn. This was another serious error, permitting Parkinson to take the mails month after month without giving bonds. For these errors the public now suffer, and will continue to suffer for months to come.

Our attention has been called to the subject at this time by the following remarks in the *Overland Press* of Monday last, which we commend to the perusal of our Delegate in Congress, with the expression of a hope that he will find an opportunity to do something for our relief:

The mail service down the Sound, and from Olympia to Victoria, has got to be a nuisance—about the same as no service at all. The law establishing the route requires the mails to be carried twice a week—in Steamships. The statute in relation to Post-routes makes it the duty of Post Masters to enter into special arrangements for carrying the mails where the contractor fails, or an interruption occurs. It also points out the duty of the Post Master General in such cases, and it is barely possible that Postal Agents may have something to do besides drawing their salaries, but we have never yet heard of one of them doing anything to earn their wages. Besides these we have a delegate in Congress; may be he could spare a little time to see if he couldn't get the Department to do something for us. We have had no regular mail service on this route for a good while, and it is one of the most important routes on the coast. A good steamer, the *Eliza Anderson*, we understand, is ready to carry the mails on this route if a contract can be had. Everybody on Puget Sound and at Victoria knows how well and promptly this service was performed by Capt. Fleming before the unfortunate interruption that occurred last fall. They also know that we have had no regular mail service on the Sound since.

In order that no remedy be left untried, we would suggest that every man on Puget Sound write once a week or oftener to our Delegate in Congress and ask him to interest himself in the matter. He is well paid for his time, and that is a part of his duties—allowing that he has any duties.

THE NEW CLOTHING HOUSE.—Not the least important late event in San Francisco was the opening of the new Clothing establishment of Messrs. Hewston, Hastings & Co. In point of splendor in the matter of fixtures and style of goods, it completely throws in the shade all establishments of a like character previously opened in California, and is not excelled by any in New York or elsewhere. The gentlemen composing the firm are the most enterprising of their class, and are determined to leave no means untried to win success in their business. Outfits for wooing and for wedding are made up in this house in a style of elegance hitherto unsurpassed, and young sparks desirous of pleasing sweethearts will find it to their advantage to send their orders, with their measures, to Messrs. Hewston, Hastings & Co. This firm have branch houses in Sacramento and Marysville, the principal establishment being in New York, from whence all the new styles are forwarded as soon as issued. See their advertisement, and make a note of their place of business, that you may have it at hand when needed. Remember that good clothes are an important auxiliary in courtship.

ALTERED TIMES.—A New Zealand paper, speaking of the changes taking place there, says: The primitive simplicity of Otago has certainly departed. We well remember the time when the prisoners in the jail used to go about the town at liberty, after working hours, and the good old jailer used to threaten to lock them out if they were not in by eight o'clock; but now there is a complete jail department, which, together with the police department, costs the Province £18,000 for the half year. As further evidence that times are altered, a man named Perkins, an old colonist, and, it is said, one well acquainted with the interior of the country, undertook to conduct a party of some three hundred diggers to some new diggings, but having misled them, was treated to a shaved head and a dozen lashes on his bare back, besides being placed in custody of the police, awaiting investigation of a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

CONDITION OF NEW ZEALAND.—The accounts from New Zealand are no longer filled with details of sanguinary battles between the Paheka and the Maori No more warfare in the bush, nor desperate hand-to-hand encounters in native pohs or British stockades, with the attendant frightful destruction of life and property. The result is attributed to the substitution of more civil measures by the new ruler, Sir George Grey, in place of the purely military system of the former Governor, Colonel Brown.

"DRINK TILL YOU BUST!"—Several years ago, when drinks in Steilacoom were two bits each, and dollars more plentiful than dimes are now, Sam —— (one of the most generous fellows alive) was pressed by a number of friends in a saloon to treat. Finally yielding to their importunities, he threw upon the counter a short bit, exclaiming, "There, drink till you bust!" They did "bust," but not with drink.

Mr. Waterson said in a recent lecture, that he loved England for her hospitality, and her many beauties; but she was like the old lady who said that, in taking chloroform, she lost consciousness.

THE CALIFORNIA VINTAGE.—From a report recently made to the Assembly of California, we glean some very interesting facts connected with the grape growing interest of that State. The yield of wine to the acre, it is said, has at times reached the enormous amount of 1463 gallons, while in Italy, the most clime-favored country in the world, the greatest has been only 447½ gallons. The committee put the average product of wine in California at 609 gallons per acre, and assuming that 997,760 acres is peculiarly adapted to grape culture, there would be a yearly average product of 598,656,000 gallons of wine, which at 25 cents per gallon would amount to $149.664,000. The present product of wines per year is estimated as follows: 12,000,000 of first quality, 8,000,000 second quality, 500,000 pure brandy, and 800,000 gallons of wine vinegar. The total amount of vines under cultivation in 1858 was 4,054,548, of which 1,650,000 were in the county of Los Angeles alone. The increase from 1856 to 1858 was 63½ per cent. The vintage of 1857 amounted to about 400,000 gallons of wine. According to these figures, grape culture is fast becoming, if not already, the most important pursuit of California, and will ere long lead all other interests on the Pacific.

VALUE OF LAND IN LONDON AND NEW YORK.—In the business part of London, the average value of land is about $500,000 an acre. Some choice spots have sold at the rate of $600,000, but other places go below the half million. In some parts of Broadway, New York, land has frequently sold at from $60,000 to $120,000 per lot of 25 by 100 feet. Deducting the necessary streets, about fourteen lots can be laid out of an acre. This would average full one million of dollars an acre, or about double the price in London. An exchange does not believe there are half a dozen lots in Broadway worth intrinsically even sixty thousand dollars; yet scores of them have sold at upwards of $100,000 each. It should be borne in mind that real estate, like other property, derives its value from the demand for it, and from the revenue or profit it will produce; hence this is the intrinsic value of New York lots.

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.

RUSTY FLAT IRONS.—Perhaps every one does not know that beeswax, rubbed on when moderately heated, and the iron smartly rubbed on a woolen cloth, will remove rust entirely.

Several years ago, Col. Benton warned the country to beware of Jeff. Davis in the following language: "He is a martinet, puffed up with West Point science, dogmatical and pragmatical, within his circle; but that circle is a narrow one, and he moves uncontrolled within it. He is an avowed Secessionist."

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Boils and Carbuncles.—These indications of impure blood, or inward disease, should never be neglected. Even when not dangerous, they are usually painful, and always unsightly. But danger frequently lurks beneath an angry or obstinate boil,—a danger which the practised eye and educated touch of the scientific surgeon often fails to trace. It is not always possible to predict with certainty whether the rising evil will end in a boil or a carbuncle, or what may be the ultimate effect upon the constitution. Holloway's Ointment saves the patient from all pain or danger, and the Doctor from all trouble. It gives immediate relief, and, acting first on the surface, then penetrates the system, and effects a cure.

New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing between J. A. Packard and S. A. Hackett is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NISQUALLY BOTTOM, W. T., May 12th, 1862.
J. A. PACKARD.
S. A. HACKETT.

THE BUSINESS OF MANUFACTURING LUMBER will be continued by the undersigned, and all business of the late firm of Packard & Hackett will be settled by him.
51:4 J. A. PACKARD.

MAGNIFICENT STORE!

THE LEADING CLOTHING MEN OF
CALIFORNIA
AND
NEW YORK,

HEWSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,

HAVE OPENED

THE LARGEST STORE

IN

SAN FRANCISCO,

Corner of Montgomery and Sutter sts.,

LICK'S NEW BUILDING, AND IN THE SAME BLOCK WITH THE

New Masonic Temple.

Give them a call, or send your order and measure, and you shall not be disappointed. 4-51:6m

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,
348 Sansome st., corner of Merchant, 6th,
4-51:6m San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

REDINGTON & CO.'S
SUPERIOR

YEAST POWDERS.

WARRANTED TO MAKE

Light, Sweet, Nutritious Bread,

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO

LOAVES,
HOT BISCUIT,
BUCKWHEAT and
OTHER CAKES,

Gingerbread and Cakes of all kinds.

WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IN MARKET.

ASK FOR

REDINGTON & CO.'S
YEAST POWDERS,

And take no other, if you would have uniformly good bread.
Manufactured and sold at wholesale by
REDINGTON & CO.,
416 and 418 Front st., San Francisco.
☞ For sale by all respectable Grocers in Washington Territory. 4-51:3m

GREAT
MEDICAL DISCOVERY!
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP,

OR SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGA, FOR the cure of Scrofula, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Old Sores, Skin Diseases, and all other Diseases which are caused by an impure state of the Blood!—This Blood and Liver Syrup is warranted to cure all Scrofulous and other Diseases that originate from the Blood or Liver.

Read the statement of MR. M. McWILLIAMS, who is Elder in Rev. Horace Bushnell's church, regarding the cure of his daughter, who was to all appearances crippled for life with the terrible disease, Scrofula:

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, 1859.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO.:
DEAR SIRS:—I feel it my duty to write you, and let you know what your Blood and Liver Syrup has done for my daughter, and that by publishing it others who suffer with the same disease may know of it, and by its use derive great benefit. My daughter Eliza has been sorely afflicted with Scrofula, attended with great pain, for more than two years. She had some five or six running ulcers on one of her feet, one on her hip, and one on her back. At this time, from the high recommendation of your Blood and Liver Syrup in curing such diseases, I was induced to try it. She commenced using it, and, as the medicine acted on the blood, the sores commenced to heal. She is now gaining strength. I have only used three bottles of the medicine, and she can now walk quite well. Your Blood and Liver Syrup has done wonders in restoring her health.
With the greatest respect I remain yours,
M. McWILLIAMS.

Statement of Rev. Horace Bushnell, City Missionary and Pastor of the Presbyterian Church:

CINCINNATI, March 2, 1859.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO:
DEAR SIRS:—M McWilliams, Esq., is an Elder in the church in which I am Pastor. I am acquainted with the circumstances of the case of his daughter, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the cure truly wonderful.
HORACE BUSHNELL.

Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup is for sale by all the principal Druggists everywhere.
REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
4-51:3m 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

DR. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM

CURES ALL DISEASES OF
THE LUNGS AND THROAT!

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

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

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

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

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

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and ask for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, which is warranted to cure, and take no other.
REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents for the Pacific coast,
4-51:3m 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

FISH'S INFALLIBLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

IT PREVENTS THE HAIR FROM FALLING off. It cures Baldness, and removes all dandruff and scurf from the head. It allays all irritation of the scalp. It cools and refreshes the head, and imparts to the hair a healthy, lively appearance.

P.S.—The properties which remove dandruff and scurf from the head, allay irritation and free the scalp from humors, render this article invaluable as a lotion in all cutaneous affections, such as Itch, Rash, Salt Rheum, Chilblains, Erysipelas, Ringworms, Shingles, Bites and Stings of Insects, and all eruptions of the skin, especially that caused by Poison Oak.

None genuine but that put up in 16 oz. or pint bottles, and having the signature of N. Mills, the original manufacturer and proprietor.

For sale by all Druggists, and by
REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents,
4-51:3m 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

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

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ASCERTAIN from abstracts of Indian Agents returned to this office, what outstanding liabilities can be paid out of funds now in my hands, and not being able in all cases even to get abstracts, all holders of certified vouchers issued by agents no longer in office, and those issued by Chas. Hutchins while in charge of the Yakima Agency, are requested to forward one voucher from each set to this office, accompanied by the address of the holder. Parties whose demands can legitimately be paid out of funds on hand will be duly notified, through the mail, when, where, and how such payment will be made, and all vouchers for which I have no funds will be holden by me subject to instructions already asked for from the Department.
B. F. KENDALL,
39:tf Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

Special Notices.

The Medical and Surgical Institute

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

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

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

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

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,
51:3m San Francisco, Cal.

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed and delivered, issued on the 31st day of March, A.D 1862, out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, on a judgment rendered therein on the 17th day of March, 1862, in favor of PETER J. MOOREY and against WM. B. BOLTON, for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-six Dollars and Eight Cents, ($256 08) with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum until paid, from the 17th day of March, 1862, and costs of suit taxed at $39 15, and accruing costs:

I have levied upon, seized, and will expose to public sale, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Steilacoom, County of Pierce, and Territory of Washington, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of May, A D. 1862, at 12 o'clock M, all the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. B. Bolton in and to the following described property, situate, lying and being in the County and Territory aforesaid, and commonly called and known as "Bolton's donation claim," to wit:

Beginning at a stake at the border of Puget Sound, and running East 24° North 80 chains to stake on prairie; thence North 24° West 80 chains to large fir tree, marked; thence West 24° South 76¼ chains to Puget Sound; thence the meanderings of said Sound, to wit: South 24° West 20 rods or five chains; thence South 84° West 24 rods; thence South 41° West 32 rods; thence South 58° West 52 rods; thence South 26° West 68 rods; thence South 27° West 36 rods; thence South 32° West 44 rods; thence South 29° West 28 rods; thence South 71° West 99 rods to place of beginning. Said claim is bounded West by Puget Sound, and contains 640 acres. Together with all the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

EGBERT H. TUCKER,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.
Dated at Sheriff's Office,
Steilacoom, W. T., April 7th, 1862. } 46:5

Notice.—The above sale is postponed until SATURDAY, May 17th, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon.
EGBERT H. TUCKER, Sheriff.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

P. KEACH

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

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

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

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

P. KEACH.
Steilacoom, Feb. 1st, 1862. 37:tf

UNION CLOTHING STORE

NEW YEARS!

NEW GOODS!

PINKUS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND FINE
CLOTHING,

DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS,
SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.

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

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND

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

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

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINKUS & CO.,
2-31 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

NOTICE TO WHEAT HOLDERS.

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

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS.
STEILACOOM BAY MILLS, March 12th, 1862. 42:tf

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

DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESSARY for Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.

No charge made except for price of the medicines. Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Morning, May 15, 1862.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE INCIDENTS.

An eye-witness of the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., in a letter to a New York journal, gives the following striking incidents:

The Indians, in the midst of the excitement and under the stimulus of their burning potations, became frenzied, and lost to every sense but that of slaughter. Friend and foe were alike to them—they fired at the nearest mark and used their long knives indiscriminately upon all within their reach. For more than 12 hours they continued this impartial warfare, killing and wounding more of the Missouri and Arkansas troops, it is believed, than they did of ours. On Saturday morning, March 8th, a body of 300 or 400 Indians was discovered on the north side of Sugar Creek, below the curve of a hill, firing from thick clusters of post-oaks into three or four companies of Arkansas soldiers, marching in McCullough's division toward the upper part of the ridge. The Major of the battalion seeing this, hallooed out to them that they were firing upon their own friends, and placed his white handkerchief on his sword and waved it in the air. The Indians, either not seeing or not caring for the symbol of truce, poured two volleys into the Arkansans, killing, among others, the Major himself. The presumption then was that the Cherokees had turned traitors, and the Secession soldiers were immediately ordered to charge upon them. They did so, and for an hour a terrible fight ensued among the oaks between them and their late savage allies, in which it is stated some 250 were killed and wounded on both sides. The Indians suffered severely, as they were driven from their hiding-places and shot and butchered without mer y. A person who witnessed this part of the fight says it was the most bloody and desperate that occurred on the field; being conducted with the most reckless and brutal energy by the two parties, of whom it would be difficult to say which was the most barbarous. On the dead savages were found, in some instances, two or three scalps, fastened to their belts by thongs of leather. The fate of the Arkansans was indeed a distribution of poetic justice. The seeds of rebellion they had sown among the Cherokees, like the teeth that Cadmus planted, turned against them in their growing with fury and with death.

One of the 9th Missouri was so enraged on the second day, seeing his brother, a member of the same regiment, horribly butchered and scalped, that he swore vengeance against the Indians, and for the remainder of the day devoted his attention entirely to them, concealing himself behind trees, and fighting in their fashion. An excellent marksman, he would often creep along the ground to obtain a better range, and then woe to the savage who exposed any part of his body. When he shot an Indian, he would shout with delirious joy: "There goes another redskin to hell. Hurrah for the Stars and Stripes, and d—n all Indians!" Though ever following the wily foe, and though fired upon again and again, he received not a scratch; and on his return to camp, after nightfall, bore with him nine scalps of aboriginal warriors, slain by his own hand to avenge his brother's death.

A German soldier in the 35th Illinois met with two very narrow escapes in fifteen minutes, while Gen. Carr's division was contending so vigorously against the enemy in Cross-Timber Hollow. He wore ear-rings, for the benefit of his eyes, and a musket-ball cut one of them in two (the broken segments still remaining) and passed into the shoulder of the 2d Lieutenant of the company. Ten minutes after, during a temporary lull in the strife, while the German was relating the story of his escape, a bullet whistled by, carrying the other ring with it, and abrading the skin of his ear without doing further harm. Such are the vagaries of Fate, and the mysterious shiftings on the battle field between Life and Death!

One of the Texas soldiers was advancing with his bayonet upon a lieutenant of the 9th Iowa, whose sword had been broken. The officer saw his intention, avoided the thrust, fell down at his foeman's feet, caught hold of his legs, threw him heavily to the ground, and, before he could rise, drew a long knife from his adversary's belt and buried it in his bosom. The Texan, with dying grasp, seized the lieutenant by the hair, and sank down lifeless, bathing the brown leaves with his blood. So firm was the hold of the nerveless hand that it was necessary to cut the hair from the head of the officer before he could be freed from the corpse of his foe.

While the fight was raging about Miser's farm-house, on the ridge, a soldier belonging to the 25th Missouri and a member of a Mississippi company became separated from their commands, and found each other climbing the same fence. The rebel had one of those long knives made of a file, which the South have so extensively paraded but so rarely used, and the Missourian had one also, which he picked up on the field. The rebel challenged his enemy to a fair, open combat with the knife, intending to bully him, no doubt, but the challenge was promptly accepted. The two removed their coats, rolled up their sleeves, and began. The Mississippian had more skill, but his opponent more strength, and consequently the latter could not strike his enemy, while he received several cuts on the head and breast. The blood began trickling rapidly down the Unionist's face, and, running into his eyes, almost blinded him. The Union man became desperate, for he saw the Secessionist was unhurt. He made a feint; the rebel leaned forward to arrest the blow, but, employing too much energy, he could not recover himself at once. The Missourian perceived his advantage, and knew he could not lose it. In five seconds more it would be too late. His enemy glared at him like a wild beast; was on the eve of striking again. Another feint; another dodge on the rebel's part, and then the heavy blade of the Missourian hurtled through the air, and fell with tremendous force upon the Mississippian's neck. The blood spurted from the throat, and the head fell over, almost entirely severed from the body. Ghastly sight, too ghastly even for the doer of the deed! He fainted at the spectacle, weakened by the loss of his own blood, and was soon after butchered by a Seminole who saw him sink to the earth.

Lieut. Col. Herron, of the 9th Iowa, was surrounded by 10 or 12 of the enemy, and ordered to surrender. He indignantly refused, and, with his revolver in one hand and his sword in the other, kept his enemies at bay by placing his back against a tree. He killed and wounded four of the rebels, when, having been twice wounded himself, his sword was knocked from his grasp, and his arms seized from behind. He would have been killed had not a Southern captain, from admiration of his courage, ordered his life to be spared. Even while the colonel was a captive, a Creek Indian stole up, and was about to plunge a knife into his side, when the captain drew his revolver and blew out the treacherous creature's brains.

While the force under Gen. Sigel was gallantly charging the enemy, and driving them from the heights they had occupied, one rebel officer, captain of a Louisiana company, seemed resolved to throw away his life. As his fellow-soldiers retreated, he advanced further toward our troops until he was almost alone. He waved his sword and cried in a loud, ringing voice for his men to follow him, and denouncing them as cowards if they retreated. They heeded not his appeals; and seeing himself deserted, he ran towards our advance shouting like a madman; saying something that sounded like "I am as brave as Cæsar. If we are whipped, I do not want to live. Come on, you d—d Yankees!" Our infantry were anxious to take this Southern Hotspur prisoner, and would have done so had not one of our batteries opened from the left on the retreating foe, and in its storm of iron swept down the single life which, so full of fierceness, ebbed itself away in the sodden and unpitying ground.

Concerning the death of McCulloch and McIntosh, there seems to be but one opinion. Both of them were mortally wounded during the heavy fighting by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis against the center column of the enemy. It will be remembered the rebels gave way, and the two Southern chieftains made the most determined efforts to rally them in vain. McCulloch was struck by a minie rifle ball in the breast—as I am assured by one who says he saw him fall, and after he was taken from the ground—while waving his sword and encouraging his men to stand firm. He died of his wounds about 11 o'clock the same night, though he insisted that he would recover, repeatedly saying, with great oaths, that he was not born to be killed by a Yankee. A few minutes before he expired, his physicians assured him he had but a very brief time to live. At this Ben McCulloch looked up incredulously, saying "Oh, Hell!" and turned away his head and never spoke after. I presume the Southern papers will put some very fine sentiment into his mouth in his closing moments; but the last words I have mentioned are declared to be correct by a prisoner. They are not very elegant, nor very dramatic, but quite expressive, and, in McCulloch's case, decidedly appropriate.

Rations of Liquor.—The following is a copy of an order seized by our troops at Mill Spring, Kentucky:

Headquarters 16th Ala. Reg't,
December 24, 1861.

1. The Apothecary will furnish each Captain two gallons whisky.

2. The Captain will issue to their men rations of whisky to celebrate the recognition by England and France of the Southern Confederacy.

W. B. WOOD.
Colonel 16th Alabama Regiment.

The Alabama Colonel seems to have thought that a celebration would not be a celebration at all, without whisky; but with a moderate supply of estimable beverave, he could get up a respectable celebration over a supposed event that never took place.

A. Sidney Johnston.—Less than a year ago, says the *Alta*, Gen. A. Sidney Johnston was in command of the Pacific Division of the U. S. Army, and had his headquarters in San Francisco. The Adjutant-General, and a member of his military family, was Don Carlos (or Charles) Buell. A few months rolled by, and we now have a report that this same Sidney Johnston fell in the great battle at Pittsburg Landing, fighting against the Government which had honored, trusted and promoted him, and the victor on that bloody field was his former subordinate, Gen. Buell.

Gen. McClellan Directing Battles.—Gen. McClellan sat by the telegraph operator at his head-quarters. Gen. Buell the same at Louisville; and Gen. Halleck at St. Louis; and the circuit being made complete between the three, they conversed uninterruptedly for hours on the pending battle at Fort Donnelson, and made all the orders and dispositions of forces to perfect the victory and pursue the broken enemy. The battle was fought, as we may say, almost under the eye of Gen. McClellan. So remarkable an achievement has seldom adorned science.

Remarkable Case of Resurrection.—A very remarkable circumstance occurred in the township of Chesterfield, Michigan, recently. The wife of Lewis Thorp, Esq., having been seriously ill for some time, apparently died, and every preparation was made for her funeral. The informant (Dr. Kittridge) says that there were no evidences of life remaining, but, on the contrary, all the usual appearances that occur after death seemed to be manifest, when to the astonishment of all, after lying in this condition nearly two days, she began to show evidences of returning life, and ultimately grew better and is now doing well.

Digging out a Family.—A house occupied by two families in the town of Mexico, Me., was completely buried recently by an avalanch of snow. In the morning the neighbors, on discovering the disaster, set to work to release the buried ones. By tunneling forty feet through the enormous bank, they succeeded in reaching the front door of the house, which was immediately opened, and the frightened occupants of the dwelling were released from their precarious situation.

We have just read of an old friend of our earlier years joining one of the Indiana regiments, and fighting like a wild man in two or three engagements, as a private soldier. He was offered and pressed to accept a commission—any which he might choose—but he persistently refused, saying "d—n your commission; all I want is a gun!"

A little boy, whose parents reside in Bardstown, Kentucky, when our troops first made their appearance there, discovered a beautiful rainbow suspended in the heavens, and running to his mother, exclaimed, "Mother, God is a Union man." His mother questioning him for his thinking so, he replied that he seen his flag, and it was "Red, White, and Blue."

There is a lady at Deerfield, N. H., one hundred and three years old, (Mrs. Jenkins). She is smart and active, makes her own bed and knits stockings. Last autumn she attended a military muster, was received with all the honors of a Major-General, reviewed a regiment, and was escorted to the field and home by a cavalry company commanded by Capt. Ring.

The number of establishments in Massachusetts engaged in the manufacture of iron, brass and copper, including rolling mills, furnaces, foundries, machine shops, tool factories, etc., and not including nails and sack machines, is six hundred and eighteen, and their appraised value is about $9,000,000.

A lady of Yuba City, Sutter county, recently set a hen on six turkey eggs, and no more were added during the period of her setting, and seven young were hatched. It appears one of the eggs contained a double yolk and produced a pair of turkeys, both of which are doing well.

On the morning of the Fort Donelson fight Bushrod Johnson, while taking his coffee, narrowly escaped death. A rifle ball skimmed off the bottom of his coffee cup, leaving the empty sides in the rebel's hand.

"One good turn deserves another," said Nibbles gallantly, as he led out his fair partner for another waltz.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There are mannerists who would be all the better for knowing a little about manners.

In the space of forty years Mexico has had no fewer than fifty-five different governments.

To avoid the risk of cutting their mouths with knives it is singular that the Chinese use chopsticks at the table.

Soldiers can probably consume more shoe-leather than any other class of people—except collectors for newspapers.

"Hell hath no fury like a woman corned." The original says "scorned;" but Nibbles thinks the line reads pretty well without the *s*.

Many folks order their carriage to the door, not so much for the purpose of going to take an airing as to go and give themselves airs.

The total cost of engraving, numbering and printing the issues of Treasury notes, under the acts of the 5th and 17th of August last, was $138,000.

Calcutta will be no longer the capital of India. The site of the new capital has not been fully decided upon, but Poonah and Simla are talked of. Calcutta will then be only the capital of Bengal.

It is stated as an absolute fact, that Gen. Thomas has thirty or forty of his relatives in office. Another man has succeeded in getting nearly sixty of his family relations into good berths.

The family name of Queen Victoria is Alexandria Victoria Guelph. Since Prince Albert's death, there is an effort to find out what was his name. It was Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Busici.

The young infant of Spain has had only ninety-nine baptismal names bestowed upon her. Their mere enumeration takes up twenty-eight lines of the small type of the New York *Herald*. Poor little mortal!

Col. Russell, of the 10th Connecticut Regiment, was killed at the assault on Roanoke Island by a ball which struck his sword belt, without breaking it. Not a bruise or wound was found upon his body.

The Methodists have the most Army Chaplains; the Episcopalians come next, then the Presbyterians, then the Baptists. The Methodists have also furnished the army with about a dozen colonels and a score of under officers.

The London *Times* makes the following admission: "The active spirit of the Northern States have flocked to the war. These are superior, both in bodily strength and mental culture, to the average of the European troops."

The United States contains 420 Gas Work establisments, representing $51,620,940 of capital. The British Colonies have 23 works and $2,112,070 capital. The Cuban and South American Provinces have 22 works and $6,350,000 capital.

The Providence *Journal* says there is not the shadow of a foundation for the report that the Navy Department has decided to remove the Naval School from Newport. No order to that effect has been given, and none is contemplated.

The valuation of all the property in the State of New York, as fixed by the Board of Equalization of Taxes for 1861, is $1,341,767,430. By the census of 1860 the population was 3,851,563; showing the people to be worth $374 apiece in the average.

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 formented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means are resorted to In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and 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 persereveringly 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 Mos-	Cancers	Piles	Tumors
quitos and	Contracted and	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Sand Flies	Stiff Joints	Scalds	Wounds
Coco-bay	Elephantiasis	Sore Nipples	Yaws

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

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

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

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
3.39 Agents for Holloway, Victoria, V. I.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Sewing Machines
FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER,
AND ONE NEW SINGER
SEWING MACHINE,
For sale cheap. Apply at this office.

COLUMBIAN
RESTAURANT,
Cor. Front and Washington sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
EDWARD CARNEY, Proprietor.

Board per week------$6 00 | Single meals------50 cents
Board per day------1 00 | Lodging---------50 cents

☞ The traveling public are respectfully invited to call at the Columbian. 4:49-tf

COMMISSIONERS' COURT, February Term, 1862.—Feb. 4th—ORDERED by the Court, That the Auditor cause notice to be published in the "Puget Sound Herald" to the effect that no bills or accounts will be allowed, or ordered paid, by the Board of County Commissioners, unless all such bills or accounts are filed in the office of the County Auditor ten days prior to the first day of the term of Court at which such accounts will be presented for payment.

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

April 17th, 1862.
GEO GALLAGHER,
4:48 Auditor, &c., Pierce County, W. T.

UNION
SOAP WORKS,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
MEEKER & CO.

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

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

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

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

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos,

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

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

ALEXANDRE ORGANS:

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

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

MUSIC.

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

Testimonials of the Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warerooms No. 333 Broadway, New York.

Business Cards.

LOUISA KORTER,
DEALER IN
Plain and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries of every variety, Hardware, &c., &c.
ALSO—Baking in all its branches, Confectionery, &c.
Any article called for, and not in store, will be ordered and obtained in the shortest possible time, for the accommodation of customers.
4-38:1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

J. V. MEEKER,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 3-39:tf

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

S. McCAW & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c.
N.B.—Liberal terms for cash
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DEALER IN
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
8-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

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

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
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(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
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WM. FAULKNER & SON,
132 Sansome st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Agents for James Conner & Sons'
U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
And dealers in all kinds of
PRINTING MATERIALS.
Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 3-3:1y

C. CROSBY. N. CROSBY, JR. L. C. GRAY
C. CROSBY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.
9:tf Tum Water, W. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. S. WEBBER
BALCH & WEBBER,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
PUGET SOUND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Cargoes furnished for Export on short notice.
Stewart street, near Folsom,
San Francisco, Cal., and
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and Steilacoom. 1-8m

A. M. GILMAN, S. S. DAVIS. F. SMITH, Boston.
A. M. GILMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 88 Front street,
1-8m SAN FRANCISCO.

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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.

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

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,

HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.

Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
8-1y Commercial st, Steilacoom.

STEILACOOM
LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABlished himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.

Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.

Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.

STABLING furnished at moderate rates.
1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

STAGE

AND

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

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,
49-6m No. 111 California st, San Francisco.

San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

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

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are
REFERRED TO
Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co., "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co., "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co, "
J. Anthony & Co. Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.

N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent judges.

L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st. up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
OF
IMPROVED
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER
OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

No Leather Pad used on
NEW STYLE MACHINE.

The New Style Hemmer
AND
Transparent Cloth Presser
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE!

PRICES GREATLY
REDUCED!

☞ Send for a Circular.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.

☞ The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 4-1: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 $80
Cabinets 75
Letter A; or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, ... 90

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

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

The Farmer's Corner.

Hard-headed Horses.

I wish through the medium of your common-sense paper to describe a simple method of holding a fiery, hard-bitted, or runaway horse. Put the buckle or strap of the rein through the bit ring, and fasten it to some part of the bridle between the ears and the mouth of the horse. The advantage of this easy and quick made arrangement is two-fold:

1. It draws the bit into the corners of the mouth, whatever be the position of the horse's head.

2. The force exerted on the bit in this manner by the same power at the end of the rein, though not quite doubled, is very much greater than when the rein is attached simply to the bit. By this means I have seen the most fretful and ungovernable animal immediately converted into a serviceable plow-horse, while my eased limbs and shoulders gave direct testimony in favor of the diminished labor of managing the team.

The arrangement is also convenient in driving an ill-matched team, one horse being fast, and the other a moderate traveler. Arrange the reins as directed for the fast horse, leaving the others in the common way.

Sundry Useful Receipts.

A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

A bit of glue, dissolved in skim-milk and water, will restore old crape.

Ribbons of any kind should be washed in cold soap suds, and not rinsed.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them well with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Oat straw is the best for filling beds. It should be changed once a year.

If you are buying a carpet for durability, choose small figures.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent their creaking.

Scotch snuff put on the holes where crickets come out, will destroy them.

Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

A gallon of strong lye put in a barrel of water, will make it as soft as rain water.

Half a cranberry, bound on a corn, will soon kill it.

In the winter set the handle of your pump as high as possible at night, or throw a blanket over it.

HOW TO WATER PLANTS.—As a rule, water should never be given until the withholding of it would be detrimental to the plants. Habitual watering does, in the majority of cases, more harm than good. Plants left to battle with drouth, send their roots down deep in search of moisture, and when rain does come, they benefit more by it than those who have regular waterings all along. If the ground is dug deeply, and kept in good heart, plants that have once got established will bear drouth for any length of time, but things lately planted, and that have not had time to "get hold," must be kept supplied or their beauty may vanish for half the season. Succulent vegetables, too, which ought to be kept growing quick, must have abundance, and of course plants in pots must of necessity have sufficient. There are two important points to be attended to in giving water: one is to expose the water to the sun before using it, to render it soft and warm, and the other is to give a thorough soaking at once sufficient to keep the ground moist for a week. Supposing the supply to be limited, but regular, the best way of economizing both water and time is to take the garden, piece by piece, watering each piece thoroughly every evening, and then beginning again as at first.

THE CAUSE OF FLOWERS.—Anatomically considered, the parts of a flower are merely modified leaves, the whole forming a very short branch. What causes a plant to convert some of its leaf-buds into flowers, by fashioning the leaves into *calyx*, *corolla*, *stamens*, and *pistils*, while other buds become ordinary branches, it is not essential to our purpose to explain. It is pretty clear, however, that *their production depends upon the presence in the plant of a sufficient quantity of secreted matter fit for their maintenance when produced.* If it happen, then, that, from any cause, there be not, at the usual time of flowering, any store of nutritive juices beyond what is required for the production of leaves and the growth of the stem, no flower buds are put forth. This is illustrated in the failure of fruit trees to bear at all the season next succeeding one in which an extensive crop has been been produced. Sometimes flowers are produced, but the supply of nutriment proving insufficient, they drop off without producing fruit.

EXTRAORDINARY DOG.—At Aldershott camp there is a large spaniel, belonging to a sergeant in the Royal Artillery, who has been taught by his master during tedious days of camp life to perform tricks that are almost marvelous. The dog is perfect in his drill, marching slow, quick, and at the double, in obedience to the word of command. After he had been put through his paces, his master called him up and asked his opinion of the various regiments on the ground. Were the Plungers the best corps? no signs of approval. Were the 42d Foot? silence on the part of the dog. After going over half a dozen names the master asked, exactly in the same tone as that in which he had put his previous questions, the dog's opinion of the Royal Artillery. He instantly burst out into joyous barking, jumping about and rolling. The sergeant then called for three cheers for the King of Prussia; no sounds—three cheers for the King of Naples; a low growl—three cheers for the Emperor of Austria; silence again—three cheers for the Queen of England; such a volley of resounding barks that echoed again.

HORSE-LITTER AND COWS.—When cows are allowed to eat freely of horse litter, as it is thrown out of the stables, impregnated as it is with the liquid manure, their milk and butter will be tainted with the taste of what they eat, in the same way that the flavor is injured by eating turnips, but far more disagreeably. Don't let them eat it.

Gathering Sponges.

The sponge business is largely pursued at the Bahama Islands. The exports of this article amount annually to about $200,000. It is almost entirely the growth of the last twenty years. During that period the article has nearly quadrupled in value, and has been applied to a great variety of new purposes, especially in France.

The sponge is compressed in powerful presses and sacked like cotton. It is assorted and graded, samples being fastened to each package to show the quality.

It is fished or raked, or grappled up from the clean sandy bottom at the depth of twenty, forty, and even sixty feet, and often far out from the shore. The water is so transparent that the growing sponge is visible on the bottom.

The sponge is the covering, the habitation, of the lower order of animated nature. Indeed, organization can hardly be detected in the animal.

The sponge, when first taken from the water, is black, and at once becomes offensive to the smell. It will almost cause the flesh it touches to blister.

The first process is to bury it in the sand, where it remains for two or three weeks, when the gelatinous animal matter seems to be absorbed or destroyed, or eaten by the insects that swarm in the sand.

The boatmen who obtain it are paid in shares by the owners of the boats. This, therefore, becomes a precarious and semi-gambling pursuit, like wrecking, highly attractive to the colored population.

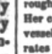
War is a game of science, not a question of courage. An army of one hundred thousand may overthrow to-day an army of one hundred and fifty thousand. It may kill and wound twenty thousand of the foe, and lose but ten thousand men itself; yet the one hundred and thirty thousand of the enemy, being demoralized and *hors du combat*, will hardly venture on the following day to renew the contest with the remaining ninety thousand of the victors. All nations are brave, but history is full of instances where the best men have laid down their arms. The idea that any people cannot be conquered is not even decent nonsense. The notion that an army without money, leather or lead—without a harbor or a ship at sea—without recognition or a reputable cause, can defy the laws of life and strength, and permanently withstand the mighty pressure of equal courage and continually replenished force, is preposterous, and nothing else.

From observations made by English and French naturalists in the valley of Sommer, France, it would seem as if man was an inhabitant of the earth when many extinct animals—such as the mastodon, Siberian elephant, and the extinct rhinoceros—roamed through European forests. It has hitherto been held by geologists that these animals were all extinct before man appeared on the globe; but 1,400 manufactured articles of flint and human teeth have been found with their remains, in situations indicating that man was their cotemporary.

Saxony, no larger than Rhode Island or Connecticut, keeps 3,500,000 sheep; England and Wales 26,000,000, and the whole of the United States only 21,000,000.

Shipping Advertisements.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



The commodious and fast-sailing schooner

FLYING MIST,

120 Tons Capacity,
Capt. WM. THOMPSON,

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

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

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

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

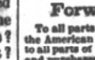
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.

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

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

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE
IN SUMS TO SUIT
ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA; UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

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


EXPRESS FORWARDERS

AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

Forward Freight and Parcels

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

Forward Daily Expresses,

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

Semi-monthly Express

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

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

Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st, corner of Balch.
9:tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

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

E. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Referenced to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20 1859. 47:tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Breastpins and Earrings,
(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)

Finger-Rings,
(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)

CALIFORNIA BUCKLES
For Ladies or Gentlemen,

Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,

LOCKETS,
(OF ALL SIZES)

GOLD AND SILVER
Pens and Pencils,

PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES
In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames,

Striking and Alarm
CLOCKS,
Eight Day and Thirty Hour,

Of the most approved patterns and best manufacture, in metallic cases for ships, &c.

ALSO,
A fine assortment of superior

TABLE AND POCKET
CUTLERY,
AND
FISHING TACKLE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

JUST RECEIVED AND KEPT CONstantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business.

Repairs thorough and warranted.

☞ Work from the adjoining towns received and remitted free of express charges.

JAS. E. D. JESTER,
Practical Watchmaker,
Commercial st., near Balch, Steilacoom.

P.S.—The standard time of Washington Territory kept constantly on hand for the benefit of the public. 26:tf

ADVICE GRATIS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

TO Purify the Blood.

These Pills have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of all remedies for removing obnoxious poisons from the blood, and cleansing all the tissues of the body. They have saved thousands, year after year, from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, constipation, liver complaints, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. Excessive weakness and debility, the warnings of decreasing organic energy and vital decay, are restored and reanimated with vigor and healthful action in every organ throughout the system, by the restorative and exhilarating influence of this medicine.

Female Complaints.

All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every crisis perilous to the life and health of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, may be radically and quickly cured, without risk or trouble, by a few doses of these Pills, taken according to the printed directions.

Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

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

DROPSY.

The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in Dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits, and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels.

Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver. If bilious attacks be allowed to continue, serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. In all disorders of the kidneys, the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back once or twice a day; and the Pills, acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

Puffy—Shortness of Breath with Weakness.

Very bad symptoms, which, if not corrected, may tend to some serious disorders of the heart or other vital organs. Eat moderately of solids, take six Pills nightly for some little time; take plenty of fresh air with moderate exercise, and the human machinery will be quickly restored to health and vigor. Try this but for three days only, and the result will be marvellous.

Complaints incident to Children.

All complaints of children may soon be cured if care be taken to purify their blood, correct the action of the liver, and cleanse the stomach and bowels. A few doses of these famous Pills will immediately have the desired effect, particularly if parents be careful in not allowing them to eat of things which they know would be injurious to themselves.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throats
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice	Stone and Gravel
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago	Tic Douloureux
Bowel Compl'ts	Fevers of all kinds	Piles	Tumors
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine	Venereal affections
Consumption	Headache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Worms, all kinds
Debility	Indigestion		Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c., &c.

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

⁂ 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 Box.

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

Useful Publications.

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

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

1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

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

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

Terms:

For any one of the Four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, " "	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, " "	7 00
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For Blackwood's Magazine, " "	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review, " "	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, " "	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, " "	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, "	10 00

☞ Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above price will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

Postage.

☞ In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered *FREE OF POSTAGE.* When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but 24 cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N.B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

THE FARMER'S GUIDE
TO
To Scientific and Practical Agriculture,

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is confessedly the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION!

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

San Francisco.

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

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

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.
CERTIFICATE:

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

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

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

State of California, County of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April, A.D. 1856. (Signed)

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

CARD.

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

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLER, Printer.

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

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

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

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