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Summer Morning in the Country.

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

How sweetly on the hillside sleeps
The sunlight with its quickening rays!
The verdant trees that crown the steeps
Grow greener in its quivering blaze!
While all the air that round it floats
With subtle wing breathes only life;
And, ringing with a thousand notes,
The woods with song are rife.

Why, this is Nature's holiday!
She puts her gayest mantle on;
And, sparkling o'er their pebbly way,
With gladder shouts the brooklets run;
The birds and breezes seem to give
A sweeter cadence to their song;
A brighter life the insects live
That float in light along.

The cattle on a thousand hills,
The fleecy flocks that dot the vale,
All joy alike in life that fills
The air, and breathes in every gale!
And who that has a heart and eye
To feel the bliss and drink it in,
But parts for scenes like these to fly
The city's smoke and din—

A sweet companionship to hold
With Nature in her forest bowers,
And learn the gentle lessons told
By singing birds and opening flowers?
Nor do they err who love her lore—
Though books have power to stir my heart,
Yet Nature's varied page can more
Of rapturous joy impart!

The Little Shoe.

I found it here—a worn-out shoe,
All mildewed with time and wet with dew;
'Tis a little thing; he would pass it by
With never a thought, or word, or sigh;
Yet it stirs in my heart a hidden well,
And in eloquence of the past doth tell.

It tells of a form that is cold and still—
Of a little mound upon yonder hill,
That is dearer far to a mother's heart
Than the classic statues of Grecian art;
Ah! strangers may pass with a careless air,
Nor dream of the hopes that lie buried there.

Oh, ye who have ne'er o'er a loved one wept—
Who e brightest hopes have ne'er been swept
Like the pure white cloud from the summer sky—
Like the wreath of mist from the mountain high—
Like a rainbow, beaming a moment here,
Then melting away to its native sphere;

Like rose leaves, tossed by the zephyr's sigh,
Like that zephyr wafting its perfume by;
Like the wave that kisses some graceful spot,
That passes away, yet is ne'er forgot;
If like these your life hop s ne'er fled,
Ye cannot know of the tears I shed.

Ye cannot know what a little thing
From a memory's shrine can bring
The voice and form that were once so dear;
Yet there are hearts, were they only here,
That could feel with me, when, all wet with dew,
I found it this morning—this little shoe.

Total Depravity.

I was talking just now about Rev. Mr. Marvine. I had forgotten to tell you a little incident which occurred at the Tombs at his last visit there. Mr. M., on that occasion, feeling particularly pious, undertook to reform one of the turnkeys, whom he heard d——ing away at a broken lock.

"My friend," said Mr. M., "don't you know that swearing will destroy your soul to all eternity?"

"Well, no, I don't," replied the turnkey. "I don't suck no sich yarn. Swearing don't do no good, I know; but it ain't a goin' to send a feller to hell, nuther."

"Yes it will," said the divine, and you must repent and be converted, or you will come to everlasting misery."

"Nary bit," replied the turnkey; "I sin't so d——d wicked. I don't cheat, nor lie, nor steal, and I allers act on the square."

"But you see 'the heart is depraved and desperately wicked,' as the Bible says. You are in a state of total depravity."

"A state of what?"

"Total depravity."

"And what the d——l's that?"

"Why there is no good thing in a man that is unconverted. All men without religion are totally depraved—without a single spark of goodness in them." "See here, mister," rejoined the turnkey, bringing down a big key on the railing by way of emphasis, "all men ain't totally depraved. I don't keer what any book says; I kin prove they ain't."

"And how?"

"Why, did you ever see a man looking at a big dog lickin' a little one without takin' sides with the little one? No siree, man ain't totally depraved—not by a d——d sight!"

Here was an argument the divine had never thought of. He gave up the turnkey as a cute case, and walked away as though he'd imbibed a new idea on a favorite blue-skin doctrine.

Curious Historical Fact.

The wife of the celebrated Lord Clarendon, the author of the History of the Rebellion, was a Welsh pot-girl, who, being extremely poor in her own country, journeyed to London to better her fortune, and become a servant to a brewer. While she was in this humble capacity, the wife of her master died, and happening to fix his affections on her, she became his wife. Himself dying soon after, left her heir to his property, which is said to have amounted to between £20,000 and £30,000. Among those who frequented the tap at the brewery was a Mr. Hyde, then a poor barrister, who conceived the project of forming a matrimonial alliance with her. He succeeded, and soon led the brewer's widow to the altar. Mr. Hyde being endowed with great talent, and now at the command of a large fortune, quickly rose in his profession, becoming head of the Chancery bench, and was afterwards created Earl of Clarendon. The eldest daughter, the offspring of this union, won the heart of James, Duke of York, and was married to him. Charles II. sent immediately for his brother, and having first plied him with some very sharp raillery on the subject, finished by saying: "James, as you have brewn, so you must drink," and forthwith commanded that the marriage should be legally ratified and promulgated.

Upon the death of Charles, James II. mounted the throne, but a premature death frustrated this enviable consummation in the person of his amiable duchess. Her daughters, however, were Mary, the wife of William III., and Queen Anne, both grandchildren of the *ci-devant* pot-girl from Wales, and wearing in succession the crown of England.

One of the latest fashions for gentlemen is the 'barber-pole' pattern for pantaloons; the stripes ascend spirally round the leg, giving the wearer the appearance of a double-barrelled corkscrew.

Curious idiosyncracy of mine, says Sala, whenever I see a very smooth bald head, I have a craving to write my name and address thereupon.

Metaphysics: Words to stay the appetite till facts are ready. Feeling for a science in the dark.

LODOISKA,
The Daughter of Pulaski.

My history affords a frightful example of the vicissitudes of fortune. My father, Lovzinski, yet more distinguished by his virtue than by his rank, enjoyed at court that consideration which always follows the favor of a monarch, and which personal merit sometimes obtains. He gave to the education of my two sisters the attention of a tender father; he occupied himself above all with mine, with the zeal of an old gentleman jealous of the honor of his house, of which I was the only hope; with the activity of a good citizen, who desired nothing so much as to leave to the State a successor worthy of him.

I learned fencing and horsemanship at Warsaw, where the young Monsieur de P—— distinguished himself among us by the most amiable qualities. To the charms of a face at the same time sweet and noble, he joined a highly cultivated mind. The uncommon address which he displayed in our games, the modesty with which he strove to conceal his own merits and to exalt the merits of his companions, almost always vanquished; the urbanity of his manners, the sweetness of his temper, fixed the attention, commanded the esteem, and rendered him dear to that brilliant circle of youth who shared our labors and our pastime.

To say that it was a resemblance of character that brought about a friendship between Monsieur de P—— and myself, would be praising myself very much; but, however that may have been, it is certain that we soon became very intimate.

How happy is that stage of existence—but ah! how swiftly does it pass away—when we are yet ignorant both of the ambition which sacrifices everything to the pursuit of fortune and of glory, and of that love which absorbs all our faculties, and centres them upon one only object; that age of innocent pleasures and of confiding credulity, when the heart, yet new, follows freely the impulses of its rising sensibility, and gives itself without division to the object of its disinterested affection. Then, friendship is not merely a name.

The confidant of all the secrets of Monsieur de P——, I concealed on my part nothing from him; his counsels ruled my conduct, mine influenced his, and thus our adolescence had no pleasures which were not divided, no cares which were not lightened by that pleasing reciprocity of feeling. With what grief I saw the fatal moment arrive when Monsieur de P——, forced by paternal orders to quit Warsaw, bade me farewell! We promised to preserve through all time that strong attachment which had born the happiness of our youth, and I boldly swore that the passions of a more advanced age should never alter my feelings.

What a void was left in my heart by the absence of my friend! At first it seemed to me that nothing could remunerate me for his loss. The tenderness of a father, the affection of my sisters but slightly consoled me. Perceiving that there was no other way to divert my mind from its grief than to occupy it with some useful labor, I learned the French language, which was already spread through all Europe, and read with delight those famous works, eternal monuments of genius, which it has given to the world. I applied myself earnestly to the study of geometry; I learned, above all, that great trade which makes a hero at the expense of a hundred thousand wretches, and which men, more brave than humane, have called the noble art of war.

Several years were employed in these difficult and profound studies, until at length they occupied me entirely. Monsieur de P—— wrote to me often, but received only short and infrequent answers; our correspondence languished more and more, until at length love triumphed over friendship.

My father had been for a long time an intimate friend of the Count Pulaski. Renowned for the austerity of his manners, and for the inflexibility of his truly republican virtues, Pulaski, at once a great captain and a brave soldier, had signalized in more than one battle his boundless courage and his ardent patriotism. A student of ancient authors, he had drawn from their histories the lessons of a noble disinterestedness, an immovable constancy, an entire devotion to his country. Like those heroes whom Rome has idolized, Pulaski would have sacrificed all his wealth to the prosperity of his country; he would have shed the last drop of his blood for her defence; he would even have sacrificed his only daughter—his dear Lodoiska.

Lodoiska! How beautiful she was! How much I loved her! Her dear name is ever upon my lips—her adored image ever in my heart!

My friend, when I had seen *her*, I saw thenceforth nothing but her. I abandoned my studies, my friendship was entirely forgotten, I consecrated all my moments to Lodoiska. It was impossible that my father or hers should long remain ignorant of my attachment; but they spoke not of it, and, therefore, I supposed approved it. I accordingly enjoyed without inquietude my new and blissful emotions. I contrived to see Lodoiska almost every day, either at her own home or at that of my sisters, whom she loved very much. Thus two years passed away.

At length Pulaski called me aside one day, and said to me:

"Your father and myself have heretofore founded great hopes upon you, which your conduct at first seemed to justify; for we saw you, during a long time, employ yourself in labors as honorable as they are useful. Now—"

He saw that I was about to interrupt him and prevented me.

"What would you say to me? Do you suppose that you can tell me anything of which I am ignorant? Is it necessary for me to be every day a witness of your transports, to know how much my Lodoiska merits to be loved? It is because I know as well as you what she deserves, that you shall never obtain her except by meriting her. Young man, know that it is not enough that weaknesses are legitimate to make them excusable. Those of a good citizen ought all to turn to the profit of his country; for even love itself would be, like the vile passions, contemptible and dangerous, if it did not offer to generous hearts one motive the more to excite them to honor. Listen! Our invalid monarch is apparently approaching the end of life. His failing health has awakened the ambition of our neighbors; they are preparing themselves, without doubt, to sow dissensions among us, and they design, by forcing our suffrages, to give us a king of their choice. Foreign troops have dared to show themselves upon the frontiers of Poland; already two thousand gentlemen have assembled to repress their insolent audacity; go, and join yourself to that brave band of youth; go, and above all, at the end of the campaign return covered with the blood of our enemies, to show to Pulaski a son-in-law worthy of him."

I did not hesitate a moment. My father approved my decision, but it was with reluctance that he consented to my precipitate departure. He held me a long time in his embrace, and the tenderest solicitude was depicted in his face as he mournfully bade me farewell. Pulaski, who was present at that moving scene, stoically reproached us with what he called our weakness.

"Dry your tears," he said to me, "or keep them for Lodoiska. It is fitting only for lovers to weep over a brief separation."

He informed his daughter, in my presence, both of my departure and the motives which influenced me. Lodoiska turned pale, sighed, glanced blushingly at her father, and assured me with a trembling voice that her prayers should hasten my return, and that her happiness was in my hands.

Thus encouraged, what danger could appal me? I departed, but nothing occurred in the course of that campaign worthy to be recorded. The enemy, as careful as ourselves to avoid an action which might produce an open war between the two nations, contented himself by fatiguing us with frequent marches; while, on our part, we sought only to follow and watch his movements, and to meet him wherever the open country would have offered an easy access. At the approach of winter they departed, and our little army, composed almost entirely of gentlemen, separated.

I returned to Warsaw, full of impatience and of joy, not doubting that I might immediately claim the hand of Lodoiska. Alas! I had no longer a father. I learned, on entering the capital, that Lovzinski had died of an apoplexy. Thus I had not even the sad consolation of receiving the last blessing of the most tender of parents. I could only drag myself to his tomb, which I watered with my tears.

"It is not," said Pulaski to me, but little moved by my profound grief, "it is not with useless tears that the memory of a father like thine should be honored. Poland mourns in him a hero-citizen, who would have usefully served her in the approaching crisis. Worn out by a protracted malady, our monarch has not a fortnight to live, and on the choice of his successor depends the happiness or misery of our fellow-citizens. Of all the rights which thy father's death has transmitted to thee, that of representing him in the Assembly of the States is, without doubt, the most important. It is there he ought to live again in thee; there thou wilt have to exhibit a courage far greater than that which consists only in braving death upon the battle-field. The valor of the soldier is only a common virtue; but they are no ordinary men who, preserving a tranquil courage in the greatest emergencies of State, discover the projects of powerful conspirators, defeat dangerous plots, affront hardy factions; who, always firm, incorruptible and just, give their suffrages to him only whom they deem most worthy; who consider nothing but the welfare of their country; whom neither gold or golden promises can seduce; whom prayers cannot move nor menaces alarm. These are the virtues which distinguished thy father; this is the truly precious heritage which thou oughtest to receive from him.

"The day when our States assemble for the election of a king will be the certain epoch in which will be manifested the pretensions of several citizens, who are more occupied with their personal interests than watchful of the prosperity of their country, and of the pernicious designs of our powerful neighbors, whose cruel policy would destroy our strength by dividing it.

"My friend, I deceive myself or the fatal moment is at hand which will fix forever the destinies of my threatened country. Her enemies conspire her ruin. They have prepared in secret a revolution which they shall never consummate while my arm is able to bear a sword. May God, the protector of our land, save it from the horrors of civil war! But that extremity, however frightful, may become necessary; yet I indulge the hope that it would be only one violent crisis, after which the regenerated State would regain all its ancient splendor.

"Thou wilt second my efforts, Lovzinski? I cannot give thee my daughter in these moments of grief, when the country is in danger; but I promise thee that the first days of peace shall be marked by thy marriage with Lodoiska."

Pulaski did not speak in vain. I knew well what more important duties I should have thereafter to perform, but I undertook them the more freely because they would, in some degree, divert my mind from its harrowing grief. I avow it without shame, the sadness and compassionate sympathy of my sisters, the more reserved but not less valued caresses of my beloved, made more impression upon my heart than all the patriotic appeals of Pulaski. I saw Lodoiska deeply affected by my irreparable loss, and as much afflicted as myself at the cruel events which deferred our union; and my grief, thus shared, became sensibly lessened.

In the meantime the king died, and the Diet was convoked. The same day on which it was to open, and at the instant I was about to repair thither, an unknown person presented himself in my palace, and requested to see me privately. When my people had withdrawn, he entered with precipitation, cast himself into my arms, and embraced me tenderly. It was Monsieur de P——. The ten years which had passed since our separation had not changed him so much but that I was able to recognize him, and I showed the surprise and the joy which his unexpected return gave me.

"You will be yet more surprised," he said, "when you shall know the cause of it. I have this moment arrived, and am about to go to the Assembly of the States. Is it too much to presume upon your friendship, to count upon your vote?"

"Upon my vote? And for whom?"

"*For me*, my friend!"

He saw my astonishment.

"Yes, for me," he continued with vivacity. "There is not time to relate to you what happy revolution in my fortune permits me to nourish such high hopes; let it suffice you now to know, that at least my ambition is justified by the greatest number of suffrages, and that in vain two feeble rivals prepare to dispute with me the crown to which I pretend."

"Lovzinski," he continued, embracing me again, "if you were not my friend, if I esteemed you less, perhaps I should attempt to dazzle you with great promises; perhaps I would show to you what honorable distinctions are reserved for you, what a noble and vast career is about to open before you. But I do not wish to seduce—I prefer rather to persuade you. I have seen with grief—and you know it as well as I—that for several years our enfeebled country has owed her safety only to the want of union of the three powers which surround her, and that the desire to enrich themselves with our spoils may at any moment unite our divided enemies. Let us prevent, if possible, that triumvirate, of which the infallible consequence would be the dismember-ment of our provinces. In more happy times, without doubt, our ancestors were able to preserve the freedom of elections; but it is necessary now to yield to the necessity which presses us. Russia will necessarily protect a king who shall be her own choice, and by receiving him whom she has selected, you will prevent the triple alliance which would render our destruction inevitable; you will secure to yourself a powerful ally, whom we can oppose successfully to our two remaining enemies. These are the reasons which have determined me. I have abandoned a portion of our rights only to preserve rights more precious. I do not wish to mount a trembling throne, excepting, by a sound policy, to strengthen it. I would not alter the constitution of the State, but to save the State itself."

We went to the Diet. I voted for M. de P——; he obtained the greatest number of votes, but Pulaski, Zaremba and some others declared for the Prince C——. Nothing could be decided in the tumult of that first Assembly.

When we went forth, M. de P—— came to me and invited me to accompany him to the palace, which his secret emissaries had already prepared for him in the capital. There we had an interview of several hours; we renewed our protestations of eternal friendship, and I informed him of my intimate connection with Pulaski, and of my love for his daughter. He responded to my confidence by confiding to me matters of far greater moment; he informed me what events had led to his approaching grandeur; he explained to me his secret designs, and I quitted him, convinced that he was less occupied with the wish to elevate himself than with a desire to restore Poland to her ancient prosperity.

Thus disposed, I hastened to the house of my future father-in-law, whom I longed to bring over to the party of my friend. Pulaski was walking to and fro with rapid pace, in the apartment of his daughter, who appeared as much agitated as himself.

"Behold," he said to Lodoiska, when he saw me appear, "behold the man whom I esteemed, and whom you loved, and who has sacrificed us both to his blind friendship."

I was about to answer, but he continued:

"You have been intimate from childhood with M. de P——, who is now a candidate for the throne, supported by a powerful faction. You know it! You knew his designs! This morning, at the Diet, you voted for him and deceived me! But think not that any can deceive me with impunity."

I begged him to hear me, and while he constrained himself to maintain an angry silence, I explained to him how M. de P——, whom I had a long time neglected, had surprised me by his unexpected return. Lodoiska appeared delighted to hear my justification, but Pulaski interrupted me:

"Think not that I am to be deceived like a credulous woman," he said, "but proceed!"

I gave him an account of the short interview which I had had with M. de P—— before going to the Assembly of the States.

"And these are your projects!" he cried, "M. de P—— sees no other remedy for the evils of his fellow citizens, but their slavery! *He* proposes it, and Lovzinski approves it! And I am asked to enter into this infamous complot! If I see, under the name of a Pole, the Russians governing our land! The Russians!" he repeated with fury; "they rule my country!"

He approached me with the utmost impetuosity.

"Traitor!" he said, "thou hast ruined thy country! depart this instant from my palace, or I will have thee dragged from it!"

I avow it, an affront so cruel, and so unmerited, incensed me beyond measure. In the first transports of my wrath I had my hand upon my sword, and quicker than lightning, Pulaski drew his. But his trembling daughter threw herself between us.

"Lovzinski!" she said, "what wouldst thou do?"

At the sound of that dear voice, I regained my reason; but I knew that in another instant Lodoiska would be taken from me forever! She left me to throw herself into the arms of her father, and that cruel man saw my bitter grief, and strove to augment it.

"Go traitor, go!" he said to me, "thou hast seen *her* for the last time."

I returned home in despair. The odious epithets which Pulaski had heaped upon me recurred without cessation to my thoughts. The interests of Poland and those of M. de P—— seemed to me so closely connected that I could not perceive how I could betray my fellow-citizens by serving my friend. Nevertheless it was necessary either to abandon him or to renounce Lodoiska. What should I resolve? What part should I take? I passed the whole night in that uncertainty, and, when the day returned, I went to the house of Pulaski, still undecided on my course.

I found no one in the palace excepting one servant, who informed me that his master had departed the previous evening with Lodoiska, after having dismissed all his people. I inquired where he was gone.

"I am utterly ignorant," he replied; "all that I can tell you is that you had scarcely gone from here yesterday evening when we heard a great noise in the apartment of his daughter. Although yet frightened with the terrible scene which had taken place between you, I ventured to draw near and listen. Lodoiska wept. Her father, furious with wrath, heaped reproaches upon her, gave her his malediction, and I heard him say—

"'She who is able to love a traitor, is able to be one. Ungrateful girl, I shall place you in a safe retreat, where you will hereafter be shielded from seduction.'"

How great was now my misery! I called Boleslas, one of the most faithful of my servants; I ordered him to place vigilant spies around the palace of Pulaski, who would be able to give me an account of all that took place there; and to cause the count to be followed everywhere, if he should return before me to the capital; and not despairing of yet meeting him, on some of his neighboring estates, I went forth in pursuit of him. I went through all the domains of Pulaski; I inquired of all the travelers I met, but all was in vain. After losing eight days in the painful search, I resolved to return to Warsaw, and I was not a little astonished to find a Russian army encamped under its walls, on the banks of the Vistula. It was night when I entered the capital: the palaces of the great were illuminated; an immense multitude of people thronged the streets; I heard songs of joy; I saw wine flowing in great waves in the public places; everything announced that Poland had a king.

Boleslas had been waiting for me with impatience. "Pulaski," he said to me, "returned the day before yesterday; he has not been out of his house, except to attend the Diet, where, despite his efforts, the ascendancy of Russia is every day more and more manifest. In the last Assembly, held this morning, M. de P—— united almost all the votes, and was about to be elected when Pulaski pronounced the fatal *veto*. At that instant twenty sabres were drawn. The haughty palatin De —— rushed upon him first, and dealt him a blow on the head; Zaremba and some others flew to the defence of their friend, but all their efforts would not have been able to save him if M. de P—— himself had not ranged himself among them, declaring that he would immolate with his own hand whoever dared to approach. The assailants retired, and Pulaski, who had fainted from the loss of blood, was carried away. Zaremba went forth, swearing to avenge him, and the numerous partisans of M. de P——, no longer meeting with opposition, declared him king upon the spot.

"Pulaski was carried to his palace, where he soon recovered consciousness. The surgeons who were called to see his wound, declared that it was not mortal, and immediately, although suffering great pain, notwithstanding his friends opposed his design, he went forth in his carriage. It was scarcely noon when he left Warsaw, accompanied by Mazeppa and some other malcontents. I have sent one of your people in pursuit, who doubtless will return in a few days to inform you what place he shall have chosen for his retreat."

It was scarcely possible to announce to me worse news than this. My friend was upon the throne, but my reconciliation with Pulaski appeared thenceforth impossible, and Lodoiska was probably lost to me forever. I knew her father well enough to fear the worst; the present frightened me; I did not dare to look at the future, and my misery rose to such a height, that I did not even go to felicitate the new king.

The man whom Boleslas had sent in pursuit of Pulaski, returned the fourth day; having followed him fifteen leagues from the capital, when Zaremba, seeing always an unknown person at some distance from his post chaise, conceived suspicions. A little further on, four of his people, concealed behind some ruins, surprised my courier and conducted him to Pulaski, who, pistol in hand, forced him to confess to whom he belonged.

"I will send thee back to Lovzinski," he said; "and tell him from me that he shall not escape my just vengeance." At these words his eyes were bandaged, and he was conducted and confined he knew not where, but at the end of three days he was released. They took the precaution, however, again to blindfold him and convey him about for several hours, when the carriage stopped and he was made to descend. Scarcely had he touched the ground when his guards departed at great speed, and on uncovering his eyes, he found himself at the very spot where he had been arrested.

These tidings gave me great anxiety, though the threats of Pulaski alarmed me far less for myself than for Lodoiska, who remained in his power. I knew that he was able, in his wrath, to exercise the greatest severity towards her, and I resolved to expose myself to every peril to discover the retreat of the father and the prison of the daughter.

The next day I informed my sisters of my design, and I quitted the capital. Boleslas only accompanied me. I gave myself out everywhere for his brother. We traveled through all Poland, I saw then that events justified but too well the fears of Pulaski. Under pretext of enforcing the oath of fidelity to the new king, the Russians were scattered through our provinces, committing a thousand exactions in the cities, and desolating the fields. After having lost three months in vain search, despairing of being able to find Lodoiska, deeply affected by the miseries of our country, weeping at the same time for her and for myself, I was about to return to Warsaw to inform the new king in person what excesses the strangers were committing in our states; when an extraordinary and dangerous encounter forced me to take a very different course.

TO BE CONTINUED.

March of Intelligence.

While I was taking a peep into a show-window on Stockton street, the other evening, a couple of well-dressed intelligent-looking individuals stepped up, when one of them observing a finely-colored lithograph of "Christ Walking on the Water," said to the other:

"That's a fine picture—I wonder what it is?"

"I don't know," said the other, eyeing it intently; "it looks to me as if there was a man overboard!"

Can it be possible, methought, that I live in the nineteenth century, and in the heart of a Christian community, embellished with Bibles, churches and public school-houses!"

Old Zachariah Robbins lived in Wood county, Miss., and was called on to prove the insanity of a young man on trial for assault with intent to kill. He swore that he had no doubt whatever that the prisoner was an insane man. On his cross-examination he was required to state the reasons for this opinion.

"Why, bless your life," said he, 'I've known Jimmy allers, and he's allers been a dimocrat, and when the dimocrat party put up their man last fall, Jimmy didn't vote for him; and I allers think that a dimocrat that don't stick to his party ain't in his right mind!"

Jimmy was acquitted, for old Zachariah's opinion prevails very generally in that region, as well as in this."

A pedestrian, traveling in Ireland, met a man and asked him rather gruffly, why the milestones were so plaguey long, when the Hibernian replied: "You see, yer honor, the roads are not in good condition, so we give very good measure."

A lecturer was dilating upon the powers of the magnet, defying any one to show or name anything surpassing its powers. A hearer demurred, and instanced a young woman who, when young, used to attract him thirteen miles every Sunday.

What most flatters the self love of women is to be loved by a man who dares not "tell his love," provided always that this silence is not forever.

How an old maid always eyes a single gentleman! She looks at him as she does at a dog in dog-days, wondering whether he intends to bite.

Lightning rods take the mischief out of the clouds—hickory rods take it out of the bad boys.

It is in vain to strike your finger in water and after pulling it out look for a hole.

Some lawyers are like necessity—they "know no law."

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every FRIDAY MORNING, at $5 per annum, or $3 for six months, in advance; single copies, 25 cents. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Thursday of each week.

The Herald can be found in San Francisco at the office of our Agent, 171½ Washington street, at the Merchants' Exchange and the principal Hotels; and also at the leading Hotels in the Atlantic cities.

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,
171½ 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.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1859.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

Information is wanted respecting the position of the County Jail. We have been asked, who has charge of it? and, to afford the desired information, instituted inquiries among those who should know something of the matter. Aware that the Sheriff is usually the custodian of county jails, we first applied to him, and were informed that the building committee still retained possession or control of it. On further inquiry we learned that the committee had passed it over to the custody of the County Commissioners, in whose hands it now rests. The object of these inquiries is to learn who is responsible for the use to which it is at present put—that of a bawdy house. People who were taxed for the erection of a jail very justly complain of its being converted into a house of prostitution, now that it is completed. We are told that several weeks since, on Sunday, while the solemn service of the Sacrament was being administered in church, sounds of music and dancing were distinctly heard in church issuing from the jail. Night is made hideous by the drunken revels that take place there, to the grievous annoyance of people living in the vicinity. Is the jailor lost to all sense of shame? He plays the fiddle while squaws and their shameless white companions dance, on the Sabbath, during church service! For the credit and good name of our town, let this evil no longer be tolerated.

"THE MASK WITHDRAWN."

Our worthy cotemporary of Olympia has found a mare's nest. Extraordinary sagacity! If it "comprehends the meaning of plain Saxon language," it will learn that the Herald was never pledged to neutrality in politics, nor to neutrality in anything else. It was established as an independent journal, and that character it has to the present moment maintained, albeit the *Pioneer* has made the astonishing discovery that it "will enter the canvass in support of the opposition candidate, Col. Wallace, for the delegateship." Please read the second line on the title page, and let us know if the word "neutrality" is or ever was found there. We have no desire to sail under false colors, nor do we wish to deceive anybody in regard to the position we occupy.

Now, it was never our purpose to publish a neutral paper, nor yet a party paper, but a paper independent in all things. As an independent journal, the columns of the Herald from the first have been, and shall continue to be open to the discussion, *pro* and *con*, of all questions of a public nature, regardless of the objections or fault finding of the *Pioneer*. We have yet to learn whether we have exceeded the legitimate bounds of an independent journal in any particular, as our cotemporary would like to make it appear. We are not disposed to confine ourself to the narrow limits it would prescribe for us, however much we may displease our neighbor. It is not less our duty and right to dwell on politics than it is to dwell on morals or religion at proper times; the public have as great an interest in one as the other, and we hold ourself at liberty to give free expression to our opinions political or otherwise, as often as occasion demands. No fears need be had of the Herald being made a party paper, either in this or coming elections, while under our control; but the reader may rest assured that we shall not be backward in denouncing or approving the acts of public men, whatever their political stripe, when denunciation is called for or praise merited. Without fear of sacrificing our independence, we shall also go so far as to speak of the relative merits or demerits of the different tickets to be voted for at our local elections, in order to enable voters to vote understandingly. Should we at any time err, in doing so, we hope to have credit for sincerity and honesty of purpose, inasmuch as party pap or pecuniary considerations will not influence our judgment. We have neither hope nor desire for gains obtained at the expense of truth; we seek only to promote the interests of the people at large, without respect to party.

If this is not "plain Saxon language," we know not how to reduce it to the comprehension of our cotemporary. Perhaps it might be rendered plainer by the admixture of a little scurrility, such as, we regret to see and say, the Olympia and Oregon presses so frequently indulge in; but which we do not believe ever did add weight or force to argument, and shall therefore refrain from calling to our aid.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

It is a matter of surprise that the whole of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention were not published in the *Pioneer and Democrat*. It may not be the fault of the editor that they were not, but certain it is, the fault lies somewhere. To a thinking, calm, sober and reflecting mind, even that portion which is published affords a record of curiosities worth the attention of that portion of the public desiring to be guided in their political acts by principle rather than by demagogueism.

The Convention was organized by electing a chairman *pro tem.*, etc. The committee appointed to examine credentials endeavored to rule out D. F. Brownfield, of Clalm County, because, it would appear, they knew that his vote would be adverse to Stevens. But, after some considerable difficulty, Mr. Brownfield succeeded in bringing the subject before the Convention, and was allowed to cast the two votes belonging to Clalm County, as he had an undoubted right to do.

It will be noticed that one of the most prominent and forward among the members of the Convention was C. E. Weed, Esq., who only two years since was a Know-Nothing; another, Wm. Rutledge, Esq., is known to be booked in the same catalogue. It will also be seen that Mr. Catlin made the motion for the appointment of a committee to draft a set of resolutions as the platform. According to all the rules of courtesy and parliamentary usage, Mr. Catlin should have been the chairman; and Mr. Catlin has at least nominal Democratic antecedents. Whom do we find as the chairman of a committee appointed as the exponent of Democratic principles? Why, Wm. W. Miller, formerly the Surveyor of Nisqually appointed by Mr. Fillmore, who changed his politics with the change of administration, and has changed friends and patrons still oftener, and stands ready to change again, provided it would redound to his precuniary benefit.

It will be seen that the Committee have concluded to build the Pacific Railroad! For this act of benevolence the public will no doubt be grateful.

The committee resolved to hail all as Democrats, whatever heretofore may have been their political creed, who will unite with them in electing Stevens—the Ultima Thule of Democracy! Such a resolution seems to have been necessary to include the chairman of the committee and several other members of the Convention.

Mr. Hyatt, an extremely new comer, introduced a resolution reincorporating the *Pioneer and Democrat* into the inspired writings, and gently patted the editors on the head and cried "O. K., old boys."

Now, as it appears from the *Pioneer*, Stevens received all the votes cast, but on the first ballot Miller received one vote and Mr. T. Simmons two votes.

On motion of Mr. Miller, a committee of five were appointed to select a Democratic Central Committee. Here, again, courtesy and parliamentary usage demanded the appointment of Miller as chairman; but, instead of that, he failed entirely of being on the Committee. After W. W. Miller whispered a few words in the ears of the chairman, the Committee were appointed.

Mr. Brownfield offered the following resolutions, which were read by the Secretary, and on motion of Mr. Burbank that they be laid on the table, *as the substance of them had been already adopted*, the resolutions were laid on the table. For the benefit of the public we give those resolutions in full, that it may be seen whether they *had* been substantially adopted:—

Resolved, That as the people are sovereign, and their will supreme law, the people of an organized Territory possess the inherent and undoubted right to regulate their own domestic relations in their own way, and to legislate in reference to all kinds of property whatever without distinction, subject only to the express provisions of the Constitution; and that they are not in a state of tutelage, but are competent to govern themselves, and are just as capable of regulating their own internal concerns as are the people of a sovereign State.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is not in favor of extending slavery, but that we hold it to be sound Democratic doctrine that if the people of a Territory are in favor of slavery, they have an undoubted and constitutional right to make laws to establish and protect it; and if they are opposed to slavery, they have the same unquestionable right to exclude and prohibit it.

Resolved, That it is our solemn conviction that Congress should not, under any circumstances, enact laws to establish or protect slavery in the Territories, or to exclude it therefrom, but should guarantee to the sovereign people thereof the undisturbed right to dispose of it in their own way, without interference from any quarter.

Resolved, That the great fundamental principle of popular sovereignty, as enunciated in these resolutions and nobly advocated by Stephen A. Douglas, in Congress and elsewhere, commands our hearty approval; that it is the only just and true principle which can be applied to the people of the Territories, and upon the faithful and honest adherence to which depend the harmony and prosperity of the Union.

A careful and attentive persual of the foregoing resolutions is commended to the public, believing, as the writer does, that they embody sound Democratic doctrine, fully set forth in relation to Territories; a subject in which the people of this Territory have reason to feel a deep and abiding interest. It presents the great question upon which the Democratic party must either stand or fall in 1860, in a clear unequivocal manner.

On this point Stevens is not permitted by the convention to show his hand, but a long string of *thanks* and *praise*—empty platitudes—are adopted.

On the strength of the war debt alone he is to receive the suffrages of the people. If the Third Auditor's report had been circulated with an equal degree of assiduity as has Stevens's speech, the confidence of the public in his ability to procure pay for the services of the volunteers and for supplies, while he urges claims such as were exhibited by 'Spectator,' would be greatly diminished.

It is much to be regretted that the Democratic party, as a party of principle other than that of "the spoils," scarcely exists in this Territory. Verily, looking at the strange composition of old line Whigs, Know-Nothings, etc., etc., in the Convention, one might say of it as did Calhoun once of the Democratic party in the States, "It is held together by the cohesive power of public plunder."

CIVIS.

OUT-AND-OUT DEMOCRATS.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

The following dialogue took place in my presence not long since, and as I was somewhat amused and instructed by it, I have taken the liberty to report it entire for the edification of the public. If by any accident I have failed to report the parties aright, any correction shall be promptly made.

It appears that Mr. Puttyhead had attended a convention, and, immediately on its adjournment, called on his acquaintance, Mr. Thoughtful, when the following dialogue ensued.

Puttyhead—Well, old boy, why were you not out to the convention to-day? We put things through all right in good dimocratic style.

Thoughtful—Well, really I can hardly say why I was not out, except that I felt that the result was a foregone conclusion, and that my presence could not affect it in any manner. In all such cases, a man with the slightest degree of independence of character, or individuality of soul, will lose all interest and shrink from coming out merely to be a cipher in the crowd. But, Puttyhead, what did you do?

Puttyhead—Oh, we nominated straight out-and-out dimocrats to the Convention and to the Legislature; none of your softs among them, you bet.

Thoughtful—But, Puttyhead, what do you mean by straight out-and-out democrats?

Puttyhead—Oh, I mean men who always vote the straight dimocratic ticket; never scratch a name on it.

Thoughtful—Your definition is no doubt correct, according to your dictionary. Whom did you nominate to the Territorial Convention, and whom to the Legislature?

Puttyhead—Oh, we nominated to the Convention Gen. Tubfull, Mr. Gutridge, Premier, &c., &c.; and, to the Legislature, Messrs. Giles, Beed, Swellton, Tread, Beuness, Grantis and Killer, all true blue dimocrats.

Thoughtful—Yes, they are very good men, and will doubtless represent their constituents with ability. But who is this Gen. Tubfull? I seem to recollect the name. Is he any relation of Gutsnough?

Puttyhead—Oh, it is General Tubfull, who served with distinction in the last war; that is, he bought pork, tripe and ham for those who fought, and had two or three teams of oxen in the service.

Thoughtful—I recollect. I think it is V. V. Tubfull.

Puttyhead—Yes, the same man.

Thoughtful—Well, well. I used to know him well. He had no title then; but a man who buys pork, tripe and ham deserves well of his country, especially if he makes anything by the transaction. If I remember rightly, he held an office by the appointment of Mr. Fillmore, and was the intimate friend of Col. Joses as long as he was in office, and his good liquors lasted. He then broke friendship, and followed the Colonel's successor as a patron. This patron moved away, and some other official gave him a trifling office; and you say that during the last war he became a General. But you don't seriously say that *he* is the champion of democracy now, do you?

Puttyhead—Yes; he is the strongest friend Blow-his-own-horn has got: a regular true blue dimocrat.

Thoughtful—Were not Gutridge, Beed and Killer and others on the ticket Know Nothings once, and are they *still* true blue, as you call them?

Puttyhead—Oh, a good many dimocrats joined the Know-Nothings without knowing anything about it, but got out as soon as they could.

Thoughtful—But, Puttyhead, do you believe in the honesty and sincerity of such men, who can join any organization without knowing the principles upon which it is founded, and who are changing from one party to the other with every change of administration, for the sake of office?

Puttyhead—I don't care what they may have been, if they will only vote the straight dimocratic ticket. Ain't that enough?

Thoughtful—No, sir; that is not enough for me; it may do for you. I think, at least, even in politics, the appearance of honesty should be preserved; the same kind of personal integrity should be required of men placed in office to discharge public trusts that is required of men employed in general business transactions. Show me the man who is a friend first of this official and then of that, according as one or the other has patronage to distribute; show me the man who can accept favors from the hand of his patron with the look of a hungry dog fawning with sycophantic smile, and who, when out of the presence of his patron, can collude with another for a bribe, to ruin his master, and I will show you in the same being a heart black with ingratitude, a soul filled with a Benedictine treachery, and a conscience dead to every sense of remorse at any transaction, however base or dishonest. You take such men and elevate them to official position as a reward for treachery before you are certain they are spies. You nominate them for office, and then claim the right to exorcise every man from the party who dares to exercise the right to doubt the sincerity of their professions, or who can question their fitness for office.

Puttyhead—I don't exactly understand you, but I go in for the straight ticket. That's my doctrine.

Thoughtful—But, Puttyhead, do you understand fully the distinctions between the two parties now existing?

Puttyhead—Yes; oh, yes, I understand them.

Thoughtful—Well, Puttyhead, what are the points of difference?

Puttyhead—Well, d-d-d-. Well, d-d-d-. I understand them, but can't explain. There's something about setting the niggers loose, and I go in for white men, and not niggers. *Them's* my sentiments.

Thoughtful—Puttyhead, your explanation is very clear and explicit, and the reasons you give for your course are exceedingly sound. You are perfectly safe, as we are assured by some of the very astute divines of this region that we shall be saved by faith, and you seem to have a superabundance of that sole essential article. Good day, sir.

SPECTATOR.

SHARKS—A WARNING.—We learn that Mr. Riley, fishing in company with three others in Apple-Tree Cove, only a few days since, caught five large sharks. In the stomach of one of these sharks was found a human hand, severed from the arm just above the wrist. On the back of the hand was marked a cross in Indian ink. From the natural condition of the hand, it was evident it had not long been severed from the arm. The Mr. Riley referred to once lived on the Puyallup River.

FIRE.—On Tuesday last, the roof of the building erected last fall by J. F. Saunders, and lately purchased by D. H. Byrd, took fire by a spark from the stovepipe, and, when discovered, was in a blaze. The application of a few buckets of water soon extinguished it.

KAMIAKIN AND SCHLOOM.

We learn from a very reliable source, says the *Democratic Standard* of the 18th inst., that Mr. Owen is *en route* to Vancouver with Kamiakin, Schloom, and other noted Indian chiefs. The Reverend Father De Smet is with them, and is probably the principal person who has induced these savage chieftains to venture in. They are coming to see Gen. Harney, whose name and fame has reached them.

The arrival of Father De Smet in this country with Gen. Harney, last fall, is well known. Soon after his arrival the General sent him to the Indian tribes who had been so lately hostile, to tell them what he should require before they could expect to be at peace with the whites. The first important condition was that Kamiakin and Schloom, the ringleaders, should be given up into the General's hands. Until this was done there could be no peace.

In his exertions to place before the minds of the Indians the advantages to be derived by acting according to his counsels, Father De Smet has been unceasing throughout the winter, and with such success that he informed Gen. Harney, on the 12th of February last, he was assured Kamiakin and Schloom would, in the spring, voluntarily offer themselves to the disposition of the General. This report is now corroborated by the report received at Fort Vancouver, that Father De Smet is now on his way to that place with the several parties above named.

MURDERS NEAR JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.

Five Men Supposed to be Murdered by Indians—Tragedy in Douglas County, &c.

From the Statesman of 17th inst.

We are indebted to Hon. A. M. Berry for a copy of the Jacksonville *Sentinel*, Extra, of May 8th, from which we learn that Indian Agent Abbott and party had arrived in Jacksonville, and reported five men, named Eli Ledford, Samuel Probst, James Crow, S. F. Conger, (supposed to be Judson Conger, of Lane Co.) and James Brown, as probably murdered by Klamath Indians in Rancheira Prairie. Their horses were found tied to trees and dead, having been shot apparently by the Indians. There were also other and stronger indications of the men having been murdered by the Indians. A meeting was held in Jacksonville, to take steps to pursue the murderers.

Hugh McCassen was killed at Jacksonville by Abel George, who stabbed him in the breast with a knife. George is in jail, awaiting trial.

From a gentleman just arrived from Roseburg, Douglas county, we gather the particulars of a terrible murder which took place in that village on Saturday, the 7th inst. It seems that a few days previous to the occurrence, two men, named McPherson and Joseph Mitchell, were crossing a wheat field belonging to Mr. George Genger, on Deer Creek, when Mr. Genger appeared and ordered them out of the field. Mitchell drew a pistol and threatened to shoot Genger; the pistol was taken by McPherson, who also made threats, and Gergen hastily left. On Saturday, Mr. Gergen, being in Roseburg, met McPherson, who fired a small pistol at him through his breeches pocket. Mr. Fullerton, sheriff of Douglas county, attempted to arrest McPherson, who resisted, and threatened to shoot any one who approached him. The sheriff then summoned a posse of the citizens to his aid, and again attempted to take McPherson, who fired upon the crowd, but without effect. Some shots were then fired at McPherson, who again fired, with fatal effect, the ball passing through the left hand of Mr. E. B. Robinson, and lodged in his chest. McPherson was then arrested with some difficulty. When our informant left Roseburg, Mr. Robinson was in a dying condition, his surgeon having abandoned all hope of his life. The excitement was so great that but for the interference of Judge Deady, the murderer would certainly have been lynched, a rope having been twice placed around his neck for the purpose. He was taken from the jail on Monday, and hung under the bridge by the citizens. Mr. Robinson was a young man of many sterling qualities, and had the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his loss. Mr. Robinson died Sunday evening.

THE NEWS.—The pre-occupation of our columns forbids, this week, the publication of our usual Atlantic summary. Elsewhere will be found a brief but interesting sketch of events transpiring in Mexico. A number of articles are unavoidably crowded out.

THE PURSER of the *Constitution* will please accept our thanks for late Victoria papers, by the last trip up of the steamer, which we regret not being able to use, for want of space. The dates are to the 19th inst.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Freeman & Co.'s Express have laid us under obligations for a bundle of papers and the early delivery of letters.

OUR THANKS are due to a friend for a copy of the Third Auditor's Report, which we shall notice in our next issue.

Steilacoom Market and Prices Current.

WHOLESALE—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Provisions.		Tea, per lb	75a1 00
Beef, fresh, per lb	15	Dried Apples, per lb	15
Mutton	20	Dried Peaches	25
Pork, fresh	15	Chili, do	25
Salt do	18	Soap, No. 1	12½
Mess do., per bbl	35	Soap, No. 2	10
Clear do	36	Starch	20
Bacon, clear, per lb	22	Sugar, No. 1 China	14
Bacon, prime	19	Sugar, No. 2 do	12
Hams, per lb	25	Crushed, white, do	25
Salmon, per bbl	$9 00	Candles, mould	35
Codfish	10	Adamantine Candles	35
Mackerel	do.	Sperm do	—
Butter, fresh, per lb	50	Tobacco, per lb	87½a75
Lard	22	Saleratus	15
Cheese	28	Pepper, whole	25
Flour, per 100 lbs	$6 00	Molasses	70
Corn Meal, do	6 00	Syrup	.90a1 00
Salt, fine, per lb	4	Vinegar, per gal	50
Salt, coarse	2	**Liquors.**	
Potatoes, per bush	$1 00	Brandy, per gal	$1 50
Beans, Chili, per lb	5a6	Whisky	1 00a2 50
Beans, whole	6	Gin	1 50a3 00
Peas, marafat, per lb	4	Port Wine	2 50
Dry Goods.		Cherry Brandy	2 00
Sheetings, bro. 4-4, per yard	14	Porter, per doz	5 50
Shirting, bro. 3-4	12½	Ale	5 50
Shirting, bleached, 4-4	15	Cider	5 00
Drilling, brown	14	**Sundries.**	
Prints, per yard	12½a20	Nails, per keg	$8 00
Hosiery, wool, hf, per doz	$3a5	Window Glass	6 00
Cotton, do	2 50	Sash, per light	20
Paints, &c.		Axes with handles	$2 20
White Lead, per lb	18	Buckets, 3 hoop	5 00
Colors, do	25	Brooms	5a7 50
Linseed Oil, per gal	$2 00	**Lumber.**	
Turpentine	2 00	Sawed Fir, per M	$12a18
Lamp Oil	1 25	Cedar	12a20
Olive Oil	7 00	Shingles	5 00
Groceries.		Square Timber, per foot	8a12
Coffee, per lb	22	Piles	$3a4 00
Coffee, ground	20		

For Sale.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS, &c. The stock has been selected for private use, and embraces such medicines as are needful in general practice.
Inquire at the office of the Puget Sound Herald. 5:tf

PORK—20 bbls Eastern packed Pork;
Also Domestic do do;
For sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

Puget Sound Shipping List.

STEILACOOM, W. T., MAY 27, 1859.

Arrived.

May 20th—Stmr Constitution, Gove, fm ports down Sound; U S Mails, fr't and pass.
23d—Stmr Constitution, Gove, fm Olympia; U S Mails, fr't and pass.

Sailed.

May 20th—Stmr Constitution, Gove, Olympia.
21th—Ship Morning Glory, Hobbs, Iquique, in tow of stmr Constitution.
Stmr Constitution, Gove, ports down the Sound.

In Port.

May 27th—Pque Glimpse, Dayton, ldg for San Francisco; br'g W D Rice, Diggs, do do.

New Advertisements.

H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Clothing, &c., &c.
12:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

DELIN & SHOREY,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
FURNITURE,
Next door to the Puget Sound Herald Office, STEILACOOM, W. T.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE TO ORDER
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Wardrobes,
Tables,
Lounges,
Writing Desks,
Book Cases,
And everything in the CABINET-MAKING line.
Orders from any point on the Sound will be promptly executed.
12:tf DELIN & SHOREY.

PHOTOGRAPHS
AND
Ambrotypes.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OPENED A GALLERY IN Steilacoom, are now prepared to take Pictures in all the latest styles, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, without regard to the weather.
We flatter ourselves that, with our present facilities, we can suit our customers in the quality of our pictures, and in our prices, as well as any Gallery on this coast.
G. FORD.
12:tf E. A. LIGHT.

The Cheapest
STORE IN PIERCE COUNTY!

A. G. BALCH

OFFERS FOR SALE A DESIRABLE ASsortment of
Clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Dry Goods, Groceries and
Hardware, Provisions, and
Farming Utensils.
Also, a nice variety of
CROCKERYWARE,
Just received ex schooner Toanda, from Boston.
All of which are offered at low rates. My motto is, Quick sales and small profits. 12:tf

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

NEW VOLUMES
OF THE FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD
Commence January, 1859.

TERMS:	Per Annum
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all of the four Reviews	8 00
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.
Remittances should always be addressed to the publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
12:tf No. 54 Gold st., New York.

TOWING, FREIGHTING, ETC.

THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER
RANGER,
Now plying on the waters of Puget Sound, will be ready at all times to tow rafts or carry freight to or from any ports or mills on the Sound.
Orders left at Balch & Webber's store, in Steilacoom; Phillips & Sons, Olympia; or at the various post-offices on the Sound, will be promptly attended to.
Freight carried and towing done on the most reasonable terms. 7:tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING SOLD THEIR entire stock of merchandise to D. H. BYRD, will hereafter devote their attention to the wholesale Beef trade, and believe they can furnish to parties down the Sound as good Beef and at as fair prices as can be obtained anywhere in the Territory. They have also a lot of good Cows, that will be sold cheap for cash. Give them a call.
11:tf J. R. MEEKER & SONS.

Just Received,

EX SCHR. TOANDA, DIRECT FROM BOSTON, the following articles, viz:—
3569 lbs wrought Spikes, from 5½ to 16 inch;
9800 lbs Nails, assorted sizes;
Doors and Windows, assorted sizes;
Extra Clear Pork;
Sugar-cured Hams;
Soap, Candles, Pickles;
Tea, Sugar, Butter, Vinegar, Dried Apples, Fine Salt, Boots, Shoes, &c, &c, which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash, by
D. H. BYRD,
11:tf Opposite Balch & Webber's Warehouse.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADministrator of the Estate of CHAS. R. FITCH, deceased, by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present the same to me, at my office, in the town of Steilacoom, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will not be allowed; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
CHAS. McDANIEL, Administrator.
Steilacoom, W. T., May 3d, 1859. 9:4*

BACON, LARD & LIVE STOCK.

For Sale,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF BACON, ABOUT 20,000 lbs, in lots to suit; also Lard and Live Stock.
Apply to D. H. BYRD,
9:tf At Byrd's Mill.

Something New!

BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOYS, &c.,
OF A GENERAL VARIETY.
Also, a large quantity of nearly all kinds of
Garden Seeds:
Quince and Grass Seed;
Millet and many other articles,
Just such as the people want, on hand and for sale at the Post Office, in Steilacoom.
N. B.—The latest States Papers will also be kept for sale.
Public patronage respectfully solicited.
50:tf E. A. LIGHT & CO.

CHOPPED FEED—Nourse & Mason's Patent Hay Cutters on hand and for sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

Special Notices.

Notice.—The Annual Meeting of the Washington Territory Bible Society will be held in Steilacoom on Wednesday, May 25th, at 2 o'clock P.M.
8:4 GEO. W. SLOAN, Sec'y.

Dr. Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, put up in quart bottles, contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be said of any other of the Sarsaparilla compounds. The invalid should beware of mineral and metallic poisons, which enter into and form the active basis of most of the Sarsaparillas and Panaceas of the day. Guysott's Compound Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla does not contain a particle of these substances, as any one can ascertain by applying the necessary tests.
Let all poisonous Sarsaparilla preparations alone, and use Guysott's Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, which is thoroughly efficacious, perfectly harmless, and purely vegetable. All kinds of disease yield to its genial influence.
As a purifier of the blood, and the various skin diseases, it has no equal.
Be sure and get the QUART BOTTLES, sold by druggists generally.
PARK & WHITE, General Agents, Importers and Dealers in all valuable Patent Medicines, 132 Washington street, San Francisco. 80:3m

For the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, &c., use Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
We regard the Wild Cherry tree as one of Nature's own physicians—a sort of Good Samaritan of the Forest—for its "medical gum" has relieved the sufferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. Wistar is a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real Cherry essence, and it is a remedy by no means "hard to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed its renovating influence in consumptive cases, when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect.
Sold by all respectable druggists.
Be cautious, as there are many counterfeits. Look well at the signature before purchasing. Take none unless it has the name of "Henry Wistar, M.D., Philadelphia," and "Sanford & Park," engraved on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.
PARK & WHITE are the only Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed.
ALSO,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Agents
OF
ALL VALUABLE PATENT MEDICINES, WARRANTED GENUINE.
132 Washington st., opposite the Market, San Francisco.

Hostetter—The surprising effects of Hostetter's VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS, in removing bile, forcing an appetite, imparting health and tone to the system, and dissipating dyspeptic symptoms, are truly wonderful. Every nervous, debilitated, weak and emaciated person, male or female, should try it at once. One wine-glassfull, taken three times each day, before meals; or, if the patient should be a lady or child in a debilitated condition, half the quantity will do until sufficient strength is restored, which will be realized in a very short time, and convince the patient of the truth of the above named happy results, which have gained for these Bitters such an enviable reputation everywhere.
Sold in quantities to suit by
PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,
30:3m 132 Washington st., San Francisco.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 2,
OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.
All members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend. J. M. BACHELDER, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1,
OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.
All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

I. O. O. F.
THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.
All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. G. C. BLANKENSHIP, Sec'y.

General Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO inform his friends, and the public generally, that he will endeavor to keep constantly on hand the following goods:
A general variety of
Dry Goods,
SUCH AS
Boots,
Shoes, Hats,
Caps, Clothing,
Blankets, Sheetings,
Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Shirtings, Drills, &c., Groceries, Provisions,
Wines, Liquors, Farming Tools, Hardware,
Tinware, Crockeryware, Woodenware,
Stoneware, Glassware, Paints, Oil,
Glass, Putty, Patent Medicines,
Drugs, Turpentine, Ship
Chandlery, Country
Produce,
&c.
All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.
Feeling grateful to the citizens of this county and the public generally for past favors, and a liberal share of their patronage, I shall endeavor, by strict attention to my business to merit a continuance of the same.
5:tf PHILIP KEACH.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADministrator of the Estate of JOHN S. CLENDENIN, deceased, by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present the same to me, at my office, in the town of Steilacoom, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will not be allowed; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
GEORGE GALLAGHER, Administrator.
Steilacoom, April 12th, 1859. 10:4

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,
A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as
Pork, Dried Apples,
Bacon, Dried Peaches,
Hams, Soap,
Salmon, Starch,
Butter, Sugar,
Cheese, Crushed do,
Flour, Adamantine Candles,
Beans, Saleratus,
Rice, Pepper,
Peas, Alspice,
Potatoes, Cloves,
Salt, fine, Mustard,
Salt, coarse, Capers,
Tobacco, Table Sauces,
Molasses, Can Oysters,
Syrup, Can Lobsters,
Vinegar, Can Chickens,
Nails, Can Beef,
Glass, Can Peaches,
Axes, Bottled Peaches,
Buckets, Brandy Peaches,
Brooms, Can Apples,
White Lead, Can Strawberries,
Oil, Can Pie Fruits,
Turpentine, Bottled Pie Fruits,
Lamp Oil, Ex. Lemon,
Olive Oil, Ex. Vanilla,
Coffee, Ex. Orange,
Tea, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.
Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

For Sale,

MILK COWS AND HEIFERS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS ON HAND AND FOR SALE, at moderate prices, a large number of Milk Cows and Heifers. Apply at his Farm, near Gravelly Lake, 1½ miles from Fort Steilacoom.
43:tf ABIAL MORRISON.

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Main street, Olympia, 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,
2-1y Main st, Olympia.

PLOWS—Boston Steel Clipper and Eagle Cast Iron Plows on hand and for sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

OLD TOM—200 gallons Old Tom on hand and for sale cheap, by
S. McCAW & CO.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1859.

FROM MEXICO.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 25, 1859.

Since the date of my last letter to you, on 10th March, the tempest of merciless civil war has waged with greater vehemence than ever before in Mexico, surpassing in ferocity the legendary days of Hidalgo, Victoria, Morales, and those other patriotic spirits who first fired the aboriginal and mixed races of Mexico to feats of arms. Battle after battle has taken place in different parts of the country, without bringing the strife nearer a conclusion than it was twelve months ago.

The Central clergy clique of this city became much alarmed at the proximity of their enemies, and sent urgent requests for their generals to lose no time in coming to their aid. These requests were promptly responded to, and reinforcements thronged hither every day. The Federalists were also gaining strength by the same process, and on 2d April, feeling themselves strong, they made an attack. They charged upon the strongest position of the Government, and being mowed down, they promptly re-charged, and carried the position; but at this point of success they saw that they had been betrayed, and therefore wisely fell back. When the Federalists had taken the gate, and the four cannon in it, they found a force of over 3,000 men drawn up inside to dispute their further progress, and as the Federalists only numbered 5,000, it was madness to attempt so desperate a march as to oppose a double force, protected by breastworks and heavy lines of artillery. They fell back, carrying the four pieces with them. The Centralists charged upon them and captured two of the pieces, but were repulsed afterwards with considerable loss. From this time the battle was maintained by firing at long distance. The battle which commenced at 4 A. M., was virtually over at 10 o'clock, but to secure their safe retreat, the Federalists kept up opposition until night, when they availed themselves of the darkness, and fell back upon Tacubaya. The retreat to Tacubaya was a defeat for the Federalists; and from that time the Centralists commenced making their plans to act on the offensive. The loss of the Federalists on the 2d is given by their official bulletin as 110 killed, and 47 wounded.

Amongst the killed of the Federalists in this day's engagement was a young gentleman by the name of Hall, on his way from California to the Atlantic States. From all I can learn, Mr. Hall was a native of Pennsylvania(?) The Government loss has not yet been officially announced, but the government papers have said that the loss could not be given as less than 250 killed.

On the 10th, the Centralists marched out to give battle. Before leaving the city, the troops were reviewed in the Grand Plaza. The church volunteered its services to give absolution to all of the troops, and every man was furnished with a medal of the Holy Virgin, to save him from the bullets of the heretical Federalists. Thus doubly armed with the fanaticism of the church and the best arms of the country, the Centralist army, to the number of 4,500 men, with 42 pieces of artillery, left this city by the gate of San Cosmi and moved off to the hills to the west of Tacubaya. At 4 P.M., the Central troops had formed on an elevation above Tacubaya, and from two to two and-a-half miles distance. They threw their artillery in a half moon and commenced a scathing fire upon the devoted village. The Federalists, in reply to this fire, did nothing but respond with a few pieces, giving not more than one shot for every ten they received. This mode of procedure was kept up until near dark, when both parties ceased firing and apparently went into camp for the night.

The Central troops were reviewed and ordered for action. An awful silence ensued, when, as the clock struck seven, the Centralist battery of forty pieces opened at once, and a charge of 2,000 infantry moved for the Archbishop's palace in Tacubaya. The column moved in good order and the artillery kept a most incessant fire. The Federalists only responded to all of this by the fire of half-a-dozen or so pieces of artillery; otherwise it appeared as if they had not yet got out of their beds. Just as I was about to say "Tis all over," a deafening rattle of rifles came from the Archbishop's palace. Whole ranks tumbled down. Another rattle—another fall—and all of the remains of the attacking column were seen flying in every direction over the field. A well directed charge of cavalry and the day would have been for the Federalists; but the Federalists had no head, and the Centralists were permitted to reform and come again to the attack, but only to share the same fate.

After this second repulse, the Commander-in-Chief of the Centralists ordered the artillery to move, to make an attack on Molino del Rey. Here they were repulsed at first, but finally carried the position. Next a movement was made towards the hacienda of Condesa, and at the same time toward Chapultepec. These attacks were stoutly resisted for a long time; but finally the extra force of the artillery of the Centralists forced the Federalists to yield. These points gained, Tacubaya became no longer tenable by the small Federal force which had done the fighting all the morning, and they therefore abandoned the place and the greater part of their light artillery. At half past ten o'clock the day was decided for the Centralists, and soon after they possessed themselves of the place.

The forces of Centralists on the field on the 11th could not have been less than 5,500 men, with 44 to 50 pieces of heavy artillery. The forces of the Federalists in Tacubaya on the morning of the 11th were near 7,000. Of those over 2,000 (Pinto Indians,) ran away without firing a shot. Several other bodies of badly disciplined troops also abandoned the fight soon after it had commenced. In this way the Federal forces were reduced to about 1,500 riflemen, 800 cavalry and perhaps about 200 more of the artillery service, before half-past 7 o'clock in the morning. But notwithstanding the great inequality of the strength of the two sides, the Federalists made brilliant fight, and retreated in good order.

The loss during this battle has unquestionably been very heavy. The official report of the Clergy-Central party shows their loss in killed and wounded to have been over 250. But if we estimate this alleged loss by other statements made in the same report, we are forced to the conclusion that the loss was four times as great. The Federal loss was not considerable.

Degollado acted as the civil chief of the Federalists and Jose Justa Alvarez as military chief. Generals Pueblita, Saragosa and Lascano were the most reliable of the Federal Generals, and Colonels Lane and Queroja of the subordinates. Young Lane is an Irishman, and held rank as Captain in the English cavalry service. He is with the Federalists, first from pure love of adventure; and secondly, because he is a natural lover of liberty and progression. He has done splendid service for the Federalists, and is loved by his soldiers, who boast of him as the only officer in the Mexican service who does not say "Go ahead, boys!" It is his cry to them, "Follow me, boys!" Of the Priest-Central army, Gen. Marquez, the man who beat the English merchants at San Luis Potosi, and came near shooting Mr. Newall in Zacatecas, to extract money, was the General-in-chief. He was supported by an innumerable staff of Generals and Colonels—conspicious among whom was the little dried up Indian General Mejia, who is the bravest of them all. Col. Daza y Arquellas was also in the field, and it becomes Americans not entirely to forget *his* name.

From the 21st of March to the 11th of April, Tacubaya had enjoyed the blessings of the Federal rule. Notwithstanding upwards of 5,000 troops were there, the population of that village were not molested. All classes of people pursued their usual avocations, and were given every assurance of security. On the entry of the troops of the Clergy party, behold the difference! Priests in their robes were seen urging their soldiery to massacre the wounded of the enemy who had missed the inspection of their comrades at the last moment. The soldiers required but little urging. They not only massacred the wounded, but were seen beating them to pieces afterwards. (This revolting sight your Correspondent saw.) Every poor devil who could by the fancy of the priest-infuriated soldiers be converted into a Blouse or friend of a Blouse was seized, and with kicks and jostles, carried off to prison. Private houses were entered and sacked of everything. The soldiers were made drunk in order that the work of death and vengeance might the better be executed on the village that had for three weeks enjoyed the protection of the Federalists.

The physicians who were at their work in the hospital, attending to the wounded of both parties, were dragged from their humane labors and carried off and shot like dogs. They were taken out of their prison, which, by the way, was the church of San Diego in Tacubaya, and, after *they were stripped stark naked*, were shot, one at a time, from behind, while they were on their knees. A person who saw the whole scene says—five soldiers were ordered forward, for each man after he had been placed, and in several cases they were so fiendish as to rush forward, thrust the points of their bayonets in the flesh of the victims, and then discharge their pieces. Two Americans (doctors) were the first to undergo this terrible mode of assassination. After them came a Frenchman, whose presence of mind must make him a hero, if he still live. He was ordered forward, but, as if he had a great secret to reveal, he held up his hand and cried out to the officers in command, "Wait a moment." This disconcerted the movements of his executioners. The officer would not hear his prayer, and ordered the soldiers to fire upon him. They fired. He stood for a moment, and then made a plunge for the soldiers, broke through them and escaped, notwithstanding over forty shots were fired at him as he was running.

He has not been heard of since, and it is hoped he has escaped. All the others were in too great fright to follow his example, and they were shot, as I have described, amidst the shouts of the mob, who cried "Death to foreigners!" "Death to the Liberals!" "Death to heretics!" "Long live the venerable Clergy!" &c., &c.

OVERLAND EMIGRATION.—The first party of overland emigrants have reached Colville and the Dalles, to be followed soon, we doubt not, by many others. In the *Dalles Journal* of the 6th instant we find the journal of this party, some of whom had just arrived there, from Faribault, Minnesota. They came by the Saskatchewan route, which they warn future comers "by all means to avoid," as the worst of all the routes. The party comprised nine persons, as follows: J. L. Houck, J. W. Jones, J. E. Smith, E. Hind, Wm. Amesbury, I. Emeh's:r, J. Schaeffler, J. Palmer, and J. R. Sanford. They left Faribault on the 20th July, and were exposed to most severe weather on the journey; at one point passing through snow twenty feet deep.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

EXPRESS

AND

EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL : : : : : : $600,000

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.

NEW GOODS!

JUST ARRIVED,

EX BARQUE ORK, A LARGE ASSORTMENT of merchandise of every variety and of prime quality, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
WINES,
LIQUORS, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at low prices for cash, by

BALCH & WEBBER.

Steilacoom, April 25th, 1859. 8:tf

NOTICE.—The public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or trading in any manner for the large frame house on Lot 2, Block 3, in the town of Steilacoom, (Balch's portion) generally known as Slaughter's large house on the hill, as the said house and lot are claimed as belonging to the estate of the late W. A. Slaughter, deceased, and the matter is now the subject of judicial investigation.

41:tf J. M. BACHELDER, Adm'r.

NAILS—On hand, an assortment of Cut Nails, For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

NAILS—60 kegs assorted Nails For sale cheap by

85:tf P. KEACH.

HAY—300 bales of good California Hay for sale by BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T.

16:tf

Business Cards.

P. J. MOOREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

STEILACOOM, W. T. 10:tf

SAMUEL HOPPER,

MILLWRIGHT,

Builder of MULAY and CIRCULAR Sawmills; also Flouring Mills and all other machinery in the Millwright line. 9:tf Commercial st, Steilacoom City, W. T.

J. RIDGELY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Office on the main street, next door to the office of the Puget Sound Herald. 20:tf

FRANK CLARK,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

OFFICE—Corner of Commercial and Main streets, STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

W. H. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

W. H. WOOD. H. E. BRADLEY.

WOOD & BRADLEY,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Balch street, near Commercial, Steilacoom, W. T.

Messrs. WOOD & BRADLEY would refer to the following well known houses: J. B. Webber & Co., Steilacoom; S. McCaw, Esq., Steilacoom; Balch & Webber, Stewart street wharf, San Francisco; A. M. Gilman & Co., 82 Front street, San Francisco. 34:tf

WOOD & BRADLEY,

CONVEYANCERS,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MR. WOOD will pay strict attention to the duties of Notary Public. Particular attention will be paid to the collection of debts and accounts at any point on Puget Sound.

W. H. WOOD. H. E. BRADLEY.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.

BALCH & WEBBER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.

STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

J. R. MEEKER & SONS,

DEALERS IN

LIVE STOCK, FRESH MEATS, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Call and examine our stock. Orders from a distance attended to with promptness and dispatch.

1-6m* STEILACOOM, W. T.

S. McCAW & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c.

N.B.—Liberal terms for cash

1-1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.

BALCH & WEBBER,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

☞ In connection with the store there is a commodious WHARF, at which vessels of any class can lay at low tide.

Store corner of Clickatat and Sooqualmoo streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

Miscellaneous.

NEW FIRM.

RABBESON & BARNES.

THE NEW FIRM WILL SUPPLY ALL DEMANDS for work in their line on as good terms as such articles can be obtained in this section of country.

They offer for sale Stoves of different patterns—Cooking, Parlor, Tin Plate and Box Stoves.

Roofing, Spouting, and all kinds of Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper work done at the shortest notice.

Steilacoom, Oct. 14th. 32:tf

STEILACOOM DRUG STORE

A large assortment of Drugs and Chemicals constantly on hand, in the Puget Sound Herald building. 39:tf

PHILIP KEACH

HAS JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER NORTHERNER, a well selected stock of PATENT MEDICINES, which he intends to keep constantly on hand, adding new varieties to his stock as the demand requires it.

At present he offers for sale the following articles:

Sands' Sarsaparilla,	Wright's Pills,	Arsenic,
Graefenburg "	Brandreth's "	Lobelia,
Townsend's "	Graefenburg"	Elm Bark,
Sulphur,	Boras,	Sponge,
Pressed Hops,	Ayers' "	Gum Arabic,
Epsom Salts,	Pain Killer,	Saltpetre,
Extract Licorice,	Gum Camphor,	Beeswax,
Glue,	Soda Ash,	Alcohol,
Sal Soda,	Chalk,	Opium,
Bluestone,	Castor Oil,	Rumi's Salve,
Mustang Liniment,	Ardide Potash,	Strychnine,
Blue Mass,	Oil of Lemon,	Snuff, Scotch
Spirits of Nitre,	Oil of Orange,	" Macaboy,
Balsam Copaiba,	Capsicum,	" Rape,
Potash,	Paregoric,	" Gentleman
Jayne's Ague Pills,	Holloway's Pills,	" Catarrh
Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,	Ayers' Expectorant,	
Ayers' Alterative,	Jayne's Sanative Pills,	
Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge,	Jayne's Carminative Balsam,	
Essence of Jamaica Ginger,	Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry	
	Vials, Corks, &c. &c. &c.	

A good assortment of Gents' Calf, Kip, and India Rubber Boots, Frock, Dress, and Business Coats, Black Doeskin, French Cassimere and Satinet Pants, White and Fancy Shirts, Overshirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties, Shoes, Jumpers, Overalls, &c., together with a general variety of Hats, Caps, Pocket Cutlery, &c.

Also, constantly on hand, a good variety of Hardware, Tinware, Woodenware, Crockeryware, Stoneware, Groceries, Liquors, Dry Goods, &c. 35:tf

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH OF HIS BUSINESS in Steilacoom, is prepared to supply the residents of Pierce county with Stoves of every description, and Hardware of every variety, at prices to suit all.

Give him a call, next door to Balch & Webber's. 32:tf

M. JORDAN,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,

105 Montgomery street,

Southwest corner of Montgomery and Washington.

ALL KINDS OF QUARTZ WORK ON HAND and manufactured to order.

Watches Repaired and Warranted.

☞ Persons in the interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. 1-tf

WANTED—By the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet, W. T., good Choppers, Sawyers, Teamsters, and Contractors for getting logs. J. P. KELLER.

16-tf Agent for Puget Mill Co.

NOTICE.

THE HOSPITAL STEWARD AT FORT Steilacoom has on hand a quantity of Medicines and Drugs, which he will sell to citizens.

Prescriptions for Syphilis and Gonorrhœa carefully compounded.

Inquire at the Hospital Steward's room, Hospital building.

4-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

CALICOS—5000 yards of Calicos of the latest styles and fast colors, suited to the Indian trade.

For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

Shipping.

BALCH & WEBBER'S

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS

BETWEEN

Puget Sound

AND

San Francisco

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORK, 250 Tons, A. V. TRASK, Commander;

AND

Brig W. D. RICE, 238 Tons, W. H. DIGGS, Commander;

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

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

Goods from any of the Atlantic States for Puget Sound will be carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH, Stewart st., San Francisco.

1-tf

Miscellaneous.

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.

LIVERY STABLE.

Balch street, near Commercial, STEILACOOM, W. T.

JAMES HUGHES, Proprietor.

38:1y

MILES J. WEST,

BLACKSMITH.

HAVING purchased the interest of his late partner in the Blacksmithing business, the undersigned is prepared to execute satisfactorily all work in that line entrusted to his care. Wagon tires, bolts, and all work pertaining to his line, guaranteed.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

16-tf MILES J. WEST.

THE PORT MADISON FOUNDRY

IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNDER the superintendence of W. K. Waterman, and will execute all kinds of

Iron Castings,
Mill Machinery,
Steam Engines,
Stoves,
Hollowware,
&c., &c., &c.

Attached to the establishment is a MACHINE SHOP, where all kinds of Iron Turning and Finishing will be done on the shortest notice, and at less than San Francisco prices.

All orders promptly executed.

51:tf G. A. MEIGS.

RUSSIAN CHEMICAL

STEAM BATHS,

BY

DANIEL COLLINS,

Steilacoom, W. T.

QUICK, CERTAIN,

AND

Permanent Cure

For Rheumatism, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Neuralgia, including Tic Doloreux, Painters' Colic and Lame Wrist; all affections arising from working in metals and poisons. Also, Fever and Ague; Intermittent, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers; Intermittent Fever; Jaundice; Diseased Liver and Kidneys; Indolent Ulcers; Scrofula; Cancerous Affections; Cancer of the Womb; Blotches and Pimples on the Face; Diseases of the Sexual Organs; Diseases of the Eye, and for the

Extraction from the Human System

Of Calomel and Mercury in all its forms. Iron, Lead, Zinc and all other Metallic and Mineral Poisons, the almost universal cause of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, &c. &c.; thus proving the iniquity of medical practice, which employs ruinous and deadly poisons in a pretence to cure disease. Also, Poison from Oak cured.

BATHS!

By which the most wonderful and quickest cures are effected without a particle of nasty and pernicious medicine of any kind; and he makes very moderate charges, though he does not attempt to swindle any man into the idea that he does it all

Without Pay!

☞ These Baths improve the complexion, rendering the skin soft and smooth, and are adapted to all Female Difficulties. Ladies are requested to accompany each other, and every facility is offered for their enjoyment. They may be taken by persons in perfect health, being the most luxurious Bath ever devised. 21:tf

To Merchants and Consumers OF

SAWS AND FILES.

The undersigned, having been appointed sole Agent for the States of California and Oregon, and Washington Territory, for the sale of R. HOE & CO'S superior cast steel, circular, mill, cross cut, web and other Saws, so well known throughout the United States, informs those in want that he has at all times every variety on hand. The accuracy of their circular saws for running true, the equality and tenacity of temper which they possess, has given them that celebrity to which they are so justly entitled.

The undersigned will keep a stock in San Francisco to supply the demands of the market. All orders will have prompt attention. Orders received for any peculiar form or size will be forwarded to R. Hoe & Co., New York, for execution. In connection we have a competent workman from Hoe & Co. to attend to all necessary repairs and alterations that may be required, which will be done at greatly reduced prices.

GEORGE STEAD,

N.E. cor Battery and Jackson sts., San Francisco.

N.B.—Spear & Jackson Files. 4:6m

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

Corner of Main and Second streets,

OLYMPIA, W. T.

SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS RECENTLY ERECTED, IN CONnection with and as a part of the "Washington Hotel," a large two story building 24 by 60 feet, by which he is enabled to provide the travelling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the hotel contains twenty-five private rooms, (exclusive of family apartments) six of which are large drawing rooms or parlors.

Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor and having thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business. Beds and bedrooms furnished to such as may desire them.

Board by the day and week.

A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the traveling public.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857. 8 1y

Miscellaneous.

HUGHES'S HOTEL,

Corner of Commercial and Balch streets, STEILACOOM, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING FITTED UP this Hotel in a comfortable manner, is prepared to accommodate transient and regular boarders with bed and board.

His table will be furnished with the best the country affords. The sleeping apartments will be found clean and comfortable; there are several pleasant rooms in the house for families and single persons.

The bar is furnished with the best of Liquors and Cigars.

The house is convenient to the steamboat landing at Balch & Webber's wharf, and travelers will be received at any hour of the night.

☞ A good Stable is attached to the Hotel.

Terms moderate. JAMES HUGHES,

38:1y Proprietor.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

MATTHEW P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OCCLIST,

Office next door to Pacific House, Main street, Olympia.

DR. M. P. BURNS RETURNS THANKS TO the citizens of Washington Territory and Vancouver's Island for the liberal patronage which he has received during the past five years. Dr. Burns offers his services to all who are afflicted with chronic disease of the Urethra and Bladder, and for that formidable disease, stricture of the Urethra, and chronic diseases of the Eye and Ear. He can be consulted gratis every Friday in his office: office hours from 8 to 12 M. Persons consulting him from a distance will be faithfully attended to.

Charges moderate.

Drugs and Patent Medicines Wholesale and Retail.

Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla, for the cure of Gleets, Gonorrhœa, Strictures and Whites.

Risley's Compound Extract of Buchu, for diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Strangury, Gravel, Gleet, Lucorrhœa, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c.

Dr. M. P. Burns's solid Extract of Copaiba, Cubebs and Sarsaparilla, which needs no recommendation, as it is favorably known in Washington Territory for the last six years, and is warranted to cure the worst cases in two to five days.

Dr. Burns's Remedy for old standing diseases of the bones and ulceration of the throat, caused by impurities of the blood, a sure and certain remedy, and the best known to the Faculty of Medicine in Europe and the United States. 35:tf

MARINE HOSPITAL,

Port Townsend, June 22, 1858.

DR. P. M. O'BRIEN, LATE RESIDENT PHYsician and Surgeon of the County Hospital, San Francisco, and of the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, is now in charge of the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend.

DR. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself, too, with the hope that an experience of sixteen years in the pratice of his profession, both private and hospital, together with a thorough medico chirurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a diploma to that effect, will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.

Letters addressed

P. M. O'BRIEN, M.D., Port Townsend, will be duly acknowledged. 17 tf

TOWN LOTS!

BILLS'S ADDITION TO STEILACOOM.

GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LAID OUT his land claim, adjoining Capt. Balch's claim, into Town Lots of one acre each, is now prepared to sell Lots to suit parties desiring either to locate and improve or seeking investment. This claim, for advantageous location is not excelled by any on Puget Sound. The site has been laid out with a view to beauty and convenience; the streets being four rods wide, and the whole plat well watered by springs. Sites for three churches have already been donated and set apart. The prices of Lots range from $50 to $150 each according to locality.

The proprietor contemplates building a wharf from the claim during the coming summer, which cannot fail to greatly enhance the value of the entire property.

Parties wishing to purchase can do so by applying to FRANK CLARK, Esq., of Steilacoom, who, by power of attorney, is authorized to sell and convey lots

50: f SAMUEL BILLS.

CHEAP EDITION OF THE LITERARY GAZETTE AND FAMILY PICTORIAL,

Published monthly by

Marie L. Hankins & Fannie Lucele,

Under the immediate superintendence of Col. C. Ashton Hankins, and sent by mail for

ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR!

To Agents (and clubs of 10 or more) only 30 cents a year!

Postage only 6 cents a year, when paid quarterly in advance.

The Cheapest Family Paper in the World!

The latest reliable Fashion Plates, Dress Patterns, useful and ornamental Needle Work Diagrams, and Embroidery designs in every number.

The Best Writers, the Best Stories, and Most Engravings.

Specimen copies sent free of postage, on receipt of a stamp; but stamps will not be received for subscriptions. Subscribers and agents must inclose the money—Cash; and write names, post offices, counties and States, plain and distinct.

☞ Canvassing agents (particularly females) wanted everywhere. Agents are allowed to retain 20 cents out of each 50 cent subscription they obtain, and some are now clearing as high as $20 a week profit for themselves. Postmasters and Teachers can act as agents on the same terms.

Persons receiving specimen copies of the Literary Gazette are requested to act as agents, or to show it to those who will, and they shall be sent a copy of the paper one year gratis, as compensation for their trouble. This is an easy way to pay for a year's subscription, and the effort will put money in the pockets of those who need it, and extend our circulation. Instead of earning 50 to 75 cents a day with her needle, or by teaching school, a smart woman can obtain from 10 to 20 subscriptions every fair day in the week, and clear for herself $2 to $4, while she would have made only 75 cents at her old occupation.

☞ All persons extending the circulation of the paper continually get a copy gratis.

Applicants for agencies are requested to send us the names and post-office address of all the leading people they know of, who would be likely to subscribe, and a specimen copy for inspection will be mailed to each of them free of postage. Agents find this plan very profitable to them, as they obtain subscriptions much easier.

Inclose an extra three or ten cent stamp when a written answer is wanted. Address

MARIE LOUISE HANKINS & CO., 19:tf Appleton Building, New York city.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

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ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED!

The New York Weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best weekly papers of the day. An Imperial Quarto, containing EIGHT PAGES, or FORTY COLUMNS, of entertaining original matter, and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED every week.

A GIFT WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $300 IN GOLD WILL BE PRESENTED TO EACH SUBSCRIBER IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION MONEY.

One copy for one year	$2 00 and 1 gift.
One copy for two years	3 50 and 2 gifts.
One copy for three years	5 00 and 3 gifts.
One copy for five years	8 00 and 5 gifts.

AND TO CLUBS:

Three copies one year	$5 00 and 3 gifts.
Five copies one year	8 00 and 5 gifts.
Ten copies one year	15 00 and 10 gifts.
Twenty copies one year	30 00 and 21 gifts.

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:—

2	Packages of Gold, containing	$500 each
5	do do do	200 each
10	do do do	100 each
10	Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100 each
20	Gold Watches	75 each
50	do	61 each
100	do	50 each
200	Ladies' Gold Watches	35 each
200	Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30 each
500	Silver Watches	$10 to 25 each
1000	Gold Guard, Vest and Fob Chains	10 to 81 each

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breastpins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, and a variety of other articles, worth from 50 cents to $15 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered on our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week to the subscriber, *by mail or express, post paid.*

☞ All communications should be addressed to

BICKET & CO.,

48 and 49 Moffat Building, 385 Broadway, New York.

☞ Specimen copies sent free. Agents wanted. 11:1y

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE.

128 Washington st., SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ We are now manufacturing our PINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific coast.

20:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

Nets, Seines,

COTTON AND LINEN SEINE TWINE,

Shoe Thread, Gelling Thread, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN STORE, AND FOR SALE at low rates, the following:

Seines from 5 fathoms to 100 fathoms long, corked, leaded, and hung ready for use;

Shoe Thread, Barbour's Standard, #9, 10, 8 and 12;

Cotton Seine Twine, from 6 to 40 thread;

Linen Seine Twine, from 18 to 36;

Together with a full assortment of

Gelling Nets, Pikes,
Perch Traps, Dip Nets,
Bird Nets, &c. &c. &c.

Also, the largest assortment of Wood and Willowware, Cordage, Brooms, Mops, &c. in the city.

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

ELAM & HOWES, No. 82 Clay st., One door from the N W corner Front st.,

26:3mls San Francisco.

VERPLANCK & McMULLIN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

Corner of Sacramento and Front sts., *SAN FRANCISCO,*

OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST market rates,

3000	boxes Adamantine Candles;
2000	do new Layer Raisins;
500	do Pie Fruits and Preserves;
200	do Oysters, best brands;
200	cases Leaf Lard;
100	bbls Extra Clear Pork;
300	firkins new June Butter;
200	hf bbls Family Mackerel;
200	kitts do do;
500	chests Green and Black Teas.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Case Goods. 6:3mls

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

146 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK for the Spring Trade of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

And offer to country buyers the largest and best assortment in their line on the Pacific coast.

Having been engaged in the Drug business in San Francisco for the past ten years, they flatter themselves that their arrangements are such that they can offer unequalled inducements to such as may favor them with their custom.

Their assortment comprises everything in their line of business that may be required by Druggists, Physicians, and Merchants, and also all goods in their line in use by Grocers, Bakers, Brewers, Confectioners, Dyers, Tanners, Assayers of gold, batters, soda manufacturers, Barbers, hotel keepers and manufacturers.

All the popular FAMILY PATENT MEDICINES received direct from the proprietors and guaranteed genuine, and at the lowest trade prices. 4:6m

DALY'S VALLEY WHISKY.

WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF dealers as well as consumers to the following certificates of well-known Chemists, who have analysed

"Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky."

The high reputation of the parties is a sufficient guarantee that the article possesses all the merit claimed for it.

WM. NEWELL & CO., Sole Agents.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SOMERSET ST., BOSTON, Mass., April 17th, 1859.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

DEAR SIR—I have made a chemical analysis of your "Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it a pure, fine-flavored Rye Whisky, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M.D., State Assayer.

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1859.

I have analyzed a sample of "Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it to be a pure article, of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Your "Aromatic Valley Whisky" is received, and, after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients frequently used.

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY

Is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in California. dll-6mls

HAYNES & LAWTON,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CROCKERY

AND

GLASSWARE

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A VERY large stock of the following articles, viz:

Plates of all sizes,	Tumblers,
Meat Dishes,	Decanters,
Vegetable Dishes,	Goblets,
Ewers and Basins,	Champagnes,
Coffee and Tea cups,	Wines,
Stone Butter Pots,	Candy Jars,
Syrup Pitchers,	Spittoons, &

Agriculture.

Pruning Trees and Shrubbery.

With regard to the proper manner of pruning, all trees should be trimmed to a shape corresponding with their situation; for instance, along an avenue, or street, and in front of a house, the shade is desirable down on the pavement, around the door, and at the chamber windows, and not on the roof or top of the house. To secure this, the tree should be headed down more or less every Spring, for five or six years after it has first been set out, but in no case should the side branches be cut off unless they are so thick as to rub against each other. After a tree is twelve or fifteen years old, it should not be pruned or touched by the axe or saw, excepting to remove the dead wood. I have seen many fine, healthy trees ruined by improper pruning. Sometimes persons will divest a tree, six to eight inches in diameter, of all its branches, and will then cut off a portion of the top, leaving nothing but an unsightly trunk. Trees so trimmed will take more time to recover and give shade than is necessary to produce shade from a thrifty young tree, and frequently they never recover; so all the labor is lost.

Fruit trees should be trimmed so as to admit the light of the sun to every branch; by this means the fruit will be larger and more perfect than when left to grow at random. No suckers should be allowed to grow on a fruit tree; but as much depends upon the soil and exposure, it is impossible to give a rule that will apply to all situations. Experience and care, with the exercise of a good judgment, must supply any deficiency in this report.

Roses and flowering shrubbery may be trimmed according to taste, being careful to remove the old wood and that which may have been killed by the Winter. The proper time for trimming roses and shrubbery is in the latter end of March, after the frosts are over and the buds begin to swell, as you can then see what has been killed by the Winter. And here I would remark, that the best method of preserving tender roses, is—where it can be done and the wood is not too strong—to lay down the bushes and cover them over with earth to the depth of two or three inches, having first secured the bushes to the ground with pegs. It is not so much the frost that kills rose bushes as the effect of the sun upon them after they are frozen, and before the warmth of the atmosphere has drawn the frost out. Where they cannot be laid down, a good plan is to surround them with cedar brush, carefully tied up. This admits the air and at the same time keeps off the sun. Some persons tie up the bushes in straw. This is a bad plan, for very frequently upon opening them in the Spring we find the wood all mildewed, and before the season is over it dies out. Raspberry bushes may be protected in the same manner as roses.

Cleaning the Bark of Fruit Trees.

The fungi on the bark of trees, scaly insects on pear trees, cocoon and ova of insects, etc., may be all removed by a few applications of the wash we have so often recommended. We are induced to write again on this subject in answer to the numerous inquiries made as to the best method for cleaning the bodies of dwarf pear trees, etc. The ordinary salsoda of the shops, when heated to redness in an iron vessel, parts with water and carbonic acid, becoming caustic soda, sometimes called "Bleacher's No. 1 Soda." One pound of this soda, dissolved in one gallon of water, is the best tree wash in the world. Unlike potash, it does not kill or injure live plants, but rapidly decomposes dead bark, fungi, ova of insects, cocoons, scalp insects, &c. It may be applied with a sponge and then suffered to dry on the bark: the first rain or heavy dew will remove it, running down the bark to the soil, where it is worth all it costs, as manure. In bad cases, such as scaly insect, hide bound trees, old trees with much dead or unsightly bark, it may require to be applied several times, and to be assisted by rubbing the tree while wet with a stiff brush and sand or an old carpet or other woolen cloth, sanded. The smooth bark trees, plums etc., become really polished by its use, and insects find it difficult to attach themselves. Old apple bark decays and is thrown off as the tree expands, leaving a new and clean surface, and sometimes producing a fruit after having been used for years. We believe that a clean surface to a tree is just as important as a clean skin to an animal. The natural functions of the tree cannot be developed with an unhealthy bark.

Tomatoes.

Few gardens are now found unsupplied with tomatoes, but very few persons take pains to cultivate them. The vines are usually left to straggle *ad libitum*. This is both bad economy and bad taste. If tomatoes are planted in rows, a convenient plan is to put up stakes on both sides of each row, and nail on horizontal strips or slats, to keep the vines perpendicular. They may be carried up to the height of three to five feet. By this means the vines will show much better, especially when covered with ripened fruit clustering thickly upon the sides. The fruit itself will be much superior to that matured on the ground and in the shade. Strong twine or wires may be substituted for the horizontal slats. A cheap process of supporting tomatoes is to bush them, in the same manner that beans or peas are treated. Our own tomatoes are planted around the border of the garden, and trained upon the fence, the vines being upheld by strips of leather, doubled around the stalks and fastened to the fence with small nails.

Tomatoes are also benefited by shortening in. Three-fourths of the mature fruit is produced upon a small part of the vine nearest to the root, say one-third or one-fourth of its length. It is recommended to stop the further development of vines after a fair supply of fruit is set by clipping off the vines growing beyond. The clipping should not be carried too far, as a supply of foliage is required to gather food from the air. One of the most successful cultivators in our acquaintance made it a rule to let no vine extend beyond four feet from its root."

A simple and perfectly efficacious recipe for preventing rabbits and hares from barking trees is, to take as much thoroughly skimmed milk as required, and mix it up with soot, till about as thick as paint. With this, paint over the tree with a whitewash brush. It is done very quickly, and is no expense or trouble. It lasts well one season.

Milk or cream, when it has turned sour, may be restored to its original sweetness by means of a small quantity of carbonate of magnesia. When the acidity is slight, half a teaspoonful of the powder to a pint of milk.

125 McCORMICK'S

Chicago Reapers!

Three Sizes—5½, 6 and 7 feet Cut,

With extras for all the different patterns from 1852 to 1859. [Agent for the manufacturers for the Pacific coast.]

2500 sold in 1855. | 4000 sold in 1857.
4000 sold in 1856. | 4500 sold in 1858.

15,000 sold in the last four years!

No single establishment in the world can truthfully claim to have manufactured and sold anything like so large a number of Reaping and Mowing Machines during the same time, while my experience dates back to the origin of my machine, in 1834, having been actively and exclusively engaged in their manufacture for the last fifteen years. I am now more largely engaged in the manufacture of these machines than ever before, and, with my improvements for 1859, do not hesitate to warrant my machine as a Reaper, Mower, and Reaper and Mower, superior to any other for simplicity, durability and perfect working; and further to say, that farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work my machine through the harvest with any other, and keep and pay for the one preferred. The position of the Raker in my machine, (as patented) upon the main frame, where there is great strength, and where the weight adds to the power of the machine, is the only right one. Other makers have to haul their raker on the platform, where he must submit to having the dust thrown in his eyes by the operation of the reel, and to being jolted over the clods by the little platform wheel over which he rides, necessarily racking their machine to pieces. This accounts, in part, for the great durability of my machines as compared with others.

Great Council Medal awarded my machine in London, in 1851.

Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855.

Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856.

Highest Prize of Royal Agricultural Society of England, in 1857.

Highest Prize of the United States Agricultural Society, in 1857.

As the Best Reaper.

Publications made by the manufacturers of the Manny machine, claiming the highest honors, etc., at the French Universal Exposition, in 1855, are known by them to be FALSE. The success of my machine, as indicated by figures above, is its highest praise, while the awards of premiums, generally, are worthy of no confidence, although reaper makers make a business of laboring and scheming to secure the little annual one horse premiums of the country. Although it may not be generally understood, it is nevertheless true, that these machines have always been sold at comparatively low prices, and but for the boldness with which I introduced and sold them by thousands, for the ten years past, other smaller manufacturers would doubtless have put the price much higher.

I could furnish thousands of testimonials from farmers and others, of the truthfulness of every statement I have made, and much more. I may further remark, that all of the reaping machines of any prominence in the country are mere modifications of my machine, all other manufacturers having necessarily limited experience in comparison with my own.

A single year's severe service will satisfy the farmer, that in point or durability my machine is far superior to all others; besides several most important advantages, referred to in my regular annual circular in pamphlet form, which will be furnished those who desire further information, by addressing me or any one of my agents.

CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

20 Pitts' Pattern Threshers and Separaters

Manufactured by Nourse, Mason & Co.; 32 and 36 inch cylinders, with trucks and full extras.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, January 3, 1859.

Sir:—J. A. & H. A. Pitts' Patent dated June 29, 1837, (machine for threshing and cleaning grain) was only extended for a term of seven years from June 29, 1851. It has consequently expired. Respectfully, yours,

N. HOLT, Commissioner.

SOUTHWORTH & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Pitts' Patent Double Pinion 8 and 10 Horse Powers.

To whom it may concern:—This may certify that we have a certificate of authority of which the following is a true copy. A. GORDON & CO.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This may certify that A. Gordon & Co. are fully authorized by me to sell the "Pitts' Improved Patent Double Pinion Horse Power," in any of the States or Territories secured to me by letters patent. [Signed] JOHN A. PITTS.

Buffalo, October 20, 1858.

We are this month shipping horse powers of the above patent to A. B. Southworth, of San Francisco, Cal., which he is hereby authorized to sell. A. GORDON & Co.

Rochester, N. Y., October 23d, 1858.

A. Gordon & Co.'s Iron Planet Powers, 8 and 10 Horse.

Nourse, Mason & Co.'s Iron Planet Powers,

8 and 10 horse, with full extras.

40 Ketchum's Mowers, Iron Frame.

Extra Extras for all of the above machines.

20 Noyes' Millstones, different sizes.

100 Revolving Horse Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet.

200 dozen Hay Rakes;
100 dozen Batchelder's Hay Forks;
100 dozen Blood's Mirror Blade Scythes;
50 dozen Harris's Silver Steel;
150 dozen Semson's Scythe Snaths;
200 Thermometer Churns;
1500 Peoria Plows, to arrive for Fall Trade.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Agricultural Implements. Farmers and dealers are invited to call before purchasing.

SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
No. 44 Battery street,
8:tf Between California and Pine sts.

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED

Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla

IN QUART BOTTLES,

IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST Sarsaparilla made, as is certified by the wonderful cures it has performed. Remember, this is the only true and genuine article. This medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Jaundice and Costiveness.

The Best Female Medicine known.

The Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for females of delicate health, resulting from irregularity of menstrual discharges and other diseases peculiar to their sex. We assure the afflicted that a bottle or two of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla will at once regulate those difficulties and renew the natural energies.

CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by unprincipled Druggists. Take none but the genuine, which is put up in Quart Bottles, and sold by all respectable druggists.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,
132 Washington street, San Francisco.

Also, Importers and general Agents for all the genuine PATENT MEDICINE, and sell the same in quantities to suit at reduced rates. 1:tf

San Francisco.

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MUSIC FOR THE MILLION
AT

KOHLER'S,

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&c., &c., &c.,
BY THE MOST EMINENT COMPOSERS.

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INSTRUCTORS—For all Instruments,
GLEE BOOKS,
OPERAS,
ORATORIOS,
SACRED MUSIC BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
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MUSIC PAPER.

BRASS BAND MUSIC.

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

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POST HORNS, CORNOPEANS,
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CYMBALS, BARITONES,
TUBAS.

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FROM THE BEST FRENCH MAKERS.

SEVEN CASES, just received and now unpacking, will be sold to the trade at

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BANJOS, FIFES,
TAMBORINES, CLARIONETS,
FLAGEOLETS, PICOLOS.

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Just received, an invoice of the famous S. S. S. Roman Strings, warranted to be unequalled in the world.

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Vases, Porte-Monnaies,
Portfolios, Watchstands,
Flacons, Opera-Glasses,
Lithographs, &c., &c.

Children's Carriages, Baby-jumpers,

AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF TOYS.

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Than any other jobbing house in California.

A. KOHLER,
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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,

Corner Battery and Clay streets, San Francisco,

HAVE NOW LANDING AND IN STORE—
200 bales 30 inch brown drills;
100 bales 30 inch brown sheetings;
100 bolts No. 0—000 Duck;
500 bolts No. 2—10 Duck;
20 bales Raven Duck;
10 cases Merrimac prints;
10 cases Prague prints;
10 cases Pacific prints;
10 cases Dunnell's prints;
10 cases ¾ and 4-4 bleached shirtings;
10 cases 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 bleached shirtings;
20 cases blue drills;
20 cases blue denims;
10 bales hickory stripes;
20 bales ¾, ⅞ and 4-4 tickings;
10 bales scarlet, blue and gray flannels;
10 bales Ballardvale white flannel;
5 cases Coburgs and Merinos;
5 cases wool and half wool plaids;
5 cases blue and black alpacas;
10 cases Pacific—new styles De Laines;
5 cases, all wool, new styles De Laines;
3 cases French Merinos;
1000 Bay State plaid shawls;
1000 cashmere and plain wool shawls; black and colored silks; plain, figured and plaid silks;
And a large assortment of other Dress Goods.

BLANKETS.
1000 pairs white, green and blue Mackinaw;
1000 pairs BB, TBB and SBG Blankets;
1000 pairs cheap grey English Blankets;
1000 pairs cheap blue English Blankets;
500 pairs scarlet English Blankets;
600 pairs 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 white Bed Blankets.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.
1000 dozen grey, blue and scarlet flannel shirts;
1000 dozen grey and white Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
1000 dozen Merino and all wool socks;
500 dozen satinet and jean pants;
500 dozen duck and cottonnade pants;
500 dozen hickory and check shirts;
500 dozen calico and white dress shirts;
500 dozen overalls and jumpers;
Black and fancy silk cravats, neckties, silk handkerchiefs, suspenders, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale low by

JANSON, BOND & CO.,
33:tf Cor. Battery and Clay sts., San Francisco.

DALY'S AROMATIC

Valley Whisky!!!

This Whisky is manufactured expressly for us by one of the oldest Distillers in the Valley of the Monongahela, from the finest quality of Rye, prepared by a process known only to him.

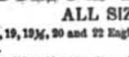
Consumers can depend upon getting a pure article when they buy the

VALLEY WHISKY.

It is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. It is recommended by the first physicians for its medicinal qualities.

J. T. & W. H. DALY,
Sole Proprietors, New York.

For sale by all the principal Liquor houses in San Francisco. 20:tf

PLOWS!  PLOWS!

X-8 Boston Clipper Steel Plow, cuts 12 inch furrow;
X-4½ Boston Clipper Steel Plow, cuts 14 inches;
X-8½ Boston Clipper Plow, cuts 14 inches, stubble Plow;
X-1 and 1½ Clipper Plow, 10 inches.

Cast Plows,

ALL SIZES.

Nos. 18, 19, 19½, 20 and 22 Eagle Plows, cutting from 10 to 16 inches.

2 B Plow, (12 inch) two extra points with each, Cast Plow.

The above Plows come direct from the manufacturers, and are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

J. D. ARTHUR,
26:3m Washington street, near Davis.

San Francisco.

BROOKLYN HOTEL,
Corner of Broadway and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS WELL known and old established house is still at his old tricks—of feeding the public at the low price of Six Dollars per week, and still they come to partake of his good and well furnished table; and as Mr. Kelly is one of the pioneer hotel keepers of this city, he pledges himself that there will be nothing wanting at his house to make the public comfortable.

The house is centrally located, in the vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office, and also of the up river and ocean steamers, and contains a number of single and family rooms, well ventilated, suitable for ladies and single gentlemen.

There is also attached to the house a READING ROOM, and a LIBRARY which contains a large number of selected standard works. There is also, at the arrival of each steamer,

A WAGON,

which belongs to the house, to convey passengers and baggage, free of charge. The public are respectfully requested to give the house a trial.

Board, per week, $6; per day, $1; Meals, 50 cents; Lodging, per night, 50 to 75 cents; Lodging, per week, $2 t. $4 JOHN KELLY, Jr., Proprietor.

San Francisco, Dec. 26, 1857. 1-tf

J. KINGSBURY. A. DODGE.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Board per week, $6; Board and Lodging per week, $8 to $10; single meals, 50 cents; Board per day, $1; Lodgings, 50 to 75 cents.

KINGSBURY & DODGE,
Proprietors.

N.B.—The Baggage Wagon runs from the boats free of charge 1-tf

Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps.

A Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Scheidam, in Holland, and well known during the last twelve years throughout the Atlantic and Western States.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal qualities. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diuretic beverage.

Analyzed, it is a PERFECTLY PURE LIQUOR, in its effects a mild and wholesome tonic. It is extensively used and approved by the medical faculty, the temperance people, heads of families, &c.

In Gravel, Gout and Rheumatism, in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a SURE PREVENTIVE.

For Fever and Ague it is one of the most efficacious preventives that can be resorted to.

The Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps

Is consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country especially, as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its other remedial properties.

In all cases of Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of the disease. In Dyspepsia maladies, when taken in proper quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found, by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency it is an immediate, invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are especially subject, as well as in the cholic of grown persons.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men, both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by the highest written authorities.

Put up in quart or pint bottles, in cases of one dozen, with my name on the bottle, cork, and fac simile of my signature on the label.

For sale by all the respectable druggists and Liquor dealers in California and Oregon. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, 22 Beaver street, New York.

Caution to the Public.

London Cordial Gin, Club House Gin, Scheidam Schnapps, Medicated Schnapps, Royal Schnapps, &c., &c., &c.

Under the above and similar titles, the liquor mixers of this city are bottling large quantities of adulterated, unwholesome trash, costing but little, on which they hope to realize large profits by selling in California.

Avoid all compounds.—Some are so skilfully prepared as to pass for good Liquor, except with the best judges. If you would be safe, use only the long established, renowned, genuine WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer,
48:tf 22 Beaver street, New York.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute,

Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco.

Established in 1854,

For the permanent Cure of all Chronic and Private Diseases, and the suppression of Quackery.

Attendant and Resident Physician, L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D., late in the Hungarian Revolutionary war; chief physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, chief surgeon to the military hospital of Pesth, Hungary, the late Lecturer on Diseases of women and children, and honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

Office hours—From 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Communications strictly confidential. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise, free. Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
San Francisco, Cal.

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 7th, 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.

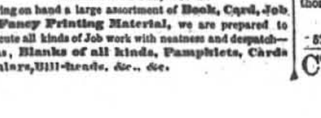
Dr. L. J. Czapkay's private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure. Office hours, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby, that Dr L. J. Czapkay has served, during the contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance—whereof I have given him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self sacrifice and undeserved misfortune. KOSSUTH LAJOS

Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, January 6th, 1852. 6:3m



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—AND THE—
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Great Reduction in the price of the latter Publication.

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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.

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The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

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For any one of the Four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
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For Blackwood and the three Reviews, " "	9 00
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* To avoid fractions, $5 may be remitted for Blackwood, of which we will forward that work for both years, post paid.

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MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,
No. 36 Maiden Lane, New York city.

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Refer to W. E. Smith, 9 Maiden Lane; George Comings, 24 John street; J. N. Lewis, Esq., Attorney, Metropolitan Bank Building; Luckey & Hane, 66 Nassau st., all of New York city.

Value 50 Cents—Gent's Stone Pins, 3d quality; Ladies' Gold Pens, do; Plain Gold Rings, do; Chased do, do.

Value $1—Gent's Stone Pins, 2d quality; Ladies' California Diamond Rings; Gold Pens, commercial size; Ladies' Gold Pins; do do Earrings; Gent's Gold Cluster Pins; do do Studs; do do Sleeve Buttons; do Cameo or Mosaic Pins.

Value $1.50, with 50 cent premium—Ladies' Gold Pencil; do do Pen, silver case; do do Rings, large size; Misses' Cameo or Mosaic Pins; do do do Earrings; Fine Gold Tooth-picks; Gent's Gold Pen, silver-tipped holder; do do Watch Key; Ladies' Gold Pin, for hair or miniature.

Value $4—Gent's Gold Pen, with silver extension case; Mosaic or Gold-stone Studs; do do Sleeve Buttons; Ladies' Cameo or Mosaic Pins; do do do Earrings; Ladies' Lava Pins; do do Earrings; Gent's Seal Rings; Ladies' Gold Rings, with clusters; Gent's Scarf Pins; Gold Locket, No. 1.

Value $3, with $1 premium—Gold Bracelets; Ladies' Real Coral Pins; do do Earrings; do Real Garnet Pins; do do Earrings; Gent's Gold Pen, large size, extension case; Gold Pen, mammoth size, with silver-tipped holder and box; Gold Locket, No. 2.

Value $4—Cameo Bracelets; Gold Flat Band Bracelets; sets Cameo or Mosaic Pins and Earrings; sets Lava Pins and Earrings; Onyx Sleeve Buttons; do Studs; Carbuncle Sleeve Buttons; do Studs; Gold Locket, No. 3.

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Value $20—Gold open-faced Cylinder Watch, four holes ruby jeweled, 18 carat case.

Value $25—Gold open-faced Detached Lever, full ruby jeweled, 18 carat case Watch.

Value $30—Gold Hunting Cylinder Watch, four holes ruby jeweled, 18 carat case.

Value $35—Gold Hunting Detached Lever Watch, full ruby jeweled, 18 carat case.

A chance to Make Money.

Any person sending an order for any Five Articles will be entitled to and may retain, besides the premiums, five per cent from the purchase money; Ten articles or more, ten per cent. Address, with particular and careful directions,

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ADOLPH SUTRO & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Fine Havana CIGARS,
CHEWING AND SMOKING
TOBACCO,
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Cor. of Montgomery and Sacramento sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
And cor. of Yates and Wharf sts.,
VICTORIA, V. I.

All Cigars bought in bond. 46:tf

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Machine Shop,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Established in 1850.

THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT IS BELIEVED to have facilities for the manufacture of every description of

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY

superior to any other on the Pacific coast. Every kind of SAW and FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, &c. &c., made at short notice and in the most workmanlike manner.

We manufacture a style of

Shingle Machine

at moderate cost which we believe to be more efficient than any other in use.

Orders are particularly solicited from Oregon and Washington Territories, which will have the same authority as though the parties were personally present.

GODDARD, HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late RANKIN & Co.,
52:6m San Francisco.

COARSE SALT—In bbls and for sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS,

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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.

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