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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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A poor fellow, who had spent scores of pounds at the bar drinking, one day asked the landlord to trust him for a glass of liquor.

"No," was the surly reply; "I never make a practice of doing such things."

The man turned to a bystander and said, "Sir, will you lend me a sixpence?"

"Certainly," was the reply.

The landlord with alacrity placed the glass before the man, who swallowed its contents; then, handing the money to the lender, he said—

"Here, sir, is the sixpence I owe you. I make it a point, degraded as I am, always to pay borrowed money before I pay my spirit bill."

Speaking of speed, said a wag, the other day: "I reckon they travel some on the Hudson River Railroad. I stepped in the car at Albany, got fairly seated at Hudson, lighted my cigar at Poughkeepsie, spit out of the window at Peekskill, and hit a man at Sing Sing. The telegraph poles looked like a close picket fence, and on going to the rear of the train, I found we had a ropewalk and tenpin ally in tow, each filled with a brick—both stuck straight out like the tale of a kite, without touching the track—and were used merely to steady the cars."

The best way to avoid being disturbed by an unpleasant thing, said Dr. Spooner, is to resolve that it shall not disturb you; but should your nerves be sensitive and unable to stand the trial, hasten by the annoyance and don't see it. A stinging remark loses all its point when we are not conscious we are aimed at.

Some writer says: "I never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people scold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How, then, can they govern others? Those who govern well are generally calm; they are prompt and resolute, but steady and mild.

Let youth cherish sleep as the happiest of earthly boons, while yet it is at its command; for there cometh the day to all when "neither the voice of the lute nor the birds" shall bring back the sweet slumbers that fell on their young eyes as unbidden as the dews.

Faith and will are the two maternal birds which nourish courage and performance: the one gives us confidence in ourselves, the other enables us to secure the confidence of those whom we would conquer or control.

It is undoubtedly a duty to acquire riches, not for the condition which they make, but for the power they confer. The wisdom, however, properly to employ them demands even more earnest study and honest endeavor.

That man will never be a perfect gentleman who lives only with gentlemen. To be a man of the world, we must view that world in every grade and in every perspective.

The master of a magnificent and splendidly furnished mansion should take care that he is not the one thing little amidst everything that is great.

Never condemn a friend unheard, or without letting him know his accuser, and the charge preferred against him.

A secret is my slave as long as I keep it under; a secret is my master the moment it escapes from me.

The reward of villains is various; some are hung, others cropped and branded, others elected to office.

Wasted time is one of the few things that cannot be replaced.

Arguing with an angry man is like preaching to the sea.

Fast men, like fast rivers, are generally very shallow.

Say-well is good; do-well is better.

The Crowded Street.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Let me move slowly through the street,
 Filled with an ever shifting train,
Amid the sound of steps that beat
 The murmuring walks with autumn rain.

How fast the flitting figures come!
 The mild, the fierce, the stony face—
Some bright with thoughtless smiles and some
 Where secret tears have left their trace.

They pass to toil, to strife, to rest—
 To halls in which the feast is spread—
To chambers where the funeral guest
 In silence sits beside the dead.

And some to happy homes repair,
 Where children, pressing cheek to cheek,
With mute caresses shall declare
 The tenderness they cannot speak.

And some, who walk in calmness here,
 Shall shudder as they reach the door
Where one who made their dwelling dear—
 Its flower, its light, is seen no more.

Youth, with pale cheek and slender frame,
 And dreams of greatness in thy eye!
Goest thou to build an early name,
 Or early in the task to die?

Keen son of trade, with eager brow,
 Who is now fluttering in thy snare?
Thy golden fortunes, tower they now,
 Or melt the glittering spires in air?

Who of this crowd to-night shall tread
 The dance, till daylight gleam again?
Who sorrow o'er the untimely dead?
 Who writhe in throes of mortal pain?

Some, famine-struck, shall think how long
 The cold, dark hours—how slow the light;
And some, who flaunt amid the throng,
 Shall hide in dens of shame to-night.

Each, where his tasks or pleasures call,
 They pass, and heed each other not;
There is who heeds, who holds them all
 In His large love and boundless thought.

These struggling tides of life that seem
 In wayward, aimless course to tend,
Are eddies to the mighty stream
 That rolls to its appointed end.

The Weak-kneed Patriot.

I shall not be drafted for Dixie, my dear,
I'm so terribly weak in the knees, oh dear!
But it won't be so bad, you know, to stay here,
For a great many more will stay, too, my dear.

They say that McClellan is eager to see
Such lads as myself from the North countrie;
But certain I am that he never could be
Aware that so many are weak in the knee.

I've been to the doctor and told him I'd do,
Whatever was reason to put the thing through;
But he laughed, and, shrugging his shoulder, said he,
"You are too awfully weak in the knee."

I will not say how it may be by and by,
For queerest things happen, you cannot tell why;
But if our poor fellows should carry the day,
Why then, very like, I might travel that way.

How sweet it would be, at this time of year,
To go down to Dixie per rail, my dear,
One's knees might be well, and the coast should be clear,
To ride and have nothing to fear, my dear.

But I can't go to Dixie just now, my dear,
I can't go to Dixie just now, my dear,
For I'm weak in the knee, my dear. Oh dear!
I'm terribly weak in the knee. Oh dear!

Uncle Field was a drover, from Vermont. Being exposed to all kinds of weather, his complexion suffered somewhat; but at the best he was not the whitest. Stopping at a public house, a man of notoriously bad character thought, as Uncle Field came in, he would make him the butt of a joke, and as the black face of the weather-beaten man appeared at the door, he exclaimed:

"Mercy on us, how dark it grows!"

Uncle Field, surveying him from head to foot, coolly replied:

"Yes, sir, your character and my complexion is enough to darken any room."

The following, from the laws of Massachusetts for 1643, shows how voting was managed in the olden time:

"It is ordered by this Court and the authority thereof, that for the yearly choosing of assistants, the freemen shall use Indian corn and beans, the Indian corn to manifest election, the beans contrary; and if any freeman shall put in more than one Indian corn or bean, for the choice or refusal of any public officer, he shall forfeit for every such offence ten pounds."

The motto which was inserted under the arms of the Prince of Orange, on his accession to the English crown, was:

"*Non rapui, sed recepi.*" (I did not steal it, but I received it.)

This being shown to Dean Swift, he said, with a sarcastic smile—

"The receiver is as bad as the thief."

At a recent exhibition of paintings, a lady and her son were regarding with much interest a picture which the catalogue designated as "Luther at the Diet of Worms." Having descanted at some length upon its merits, the boy said, "Mother, I see Luther and the table, but where are the worms?"

A poet asked a gentleman what he thought of his last production, An Ode to Sleep. The latter replied—

"You have done so much justice to the subject that it is impossible to read it without feeling its whole weight."

Missprints will present themselves in other columns than those of newspapers. The author of a temperance novel who wrote, "drunkenness is folly," was horror-struck to read "drunkenness is jolly."

A gentleman presented a lace collar to the object of his adoration, and in a jocular way, said, "Do not let any one else rumple it." "No, dear," said the lady, "I will take it off."

A paper giving an account of Toulouse, in France, says:

"It is a large town, containing 60,000 inhabitants built entirely of brick."

They say that the camel got mad because he was not permitted to go first into the ark, and "got his back up"—and it stuck. Thus is his hump accounted for.

The celebrated Rabelais is said to have made the following will:

"I owe much. I possess nothing. I give the rest to the poor."

When preachers grow proud of the beauty and eloquence of their prayers, Satan himself might readily toll the bell to summon the congregation to church.

It had been inferred that Dryden wasn't opposed to sherry cobblers from a remark he once made, "Straws may be made the instruments of happiness."

"What are the chief ends of man?" asked a teacher of his pupils.

"Head and feet," was the reply.

A Mississippi editor says he is the observed of all observers. So is a monkey in a circus.

In Search of a War Horse.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, who has been following the army of the West, gives us an amusing account of his experience in equine locomotives. Here it is:—

"Speaking of horses reminds of some experience I have had in that line during my pilgrimage with the army as a journalist. It is a matter of some importance that every correspondent should have some kind of a riding animal at his command, otherwise he will find himself deficient on emergencies when haste is essential. My first idea of the proper thing was a gallant charger, gaily caparisoned, prancing high and low when crowds were about, and always holding himself in readiness for a public exhibition. That is the officer style of doing the thing. I found that the thing was difficult to procure, and expensive to keep, having no soldiers at my command to guard a fine horse night and day, to prevent his being "cramped" and carried off. Before I had done with experience in this line, I was contented with more modest pretensions.

During a period of four months, I have been owner and sole proprietor of five horses. The first of these was a relic of the Donelson fight. He came from somewhere in the mountains of Tennessee, and, from a habit of climbing rocks and holding on by his nose, he was much addicted to standing on his hind legs, without regard to who might be in the saddle. This was a favorite feeding position, and grass being scarce at that time, and hay and oats scarcer, he was accustomed to take his meals in the tops of small trees, where his cultivated taste taught him to find tender twigs and juicy buds. This nutritious food gave him a frame like a clothes-horse, and his legs were as fat as a rye straw. His back-bone split a new saddle in two, and cut a hair-cloth blanket into shreds. I could have got along with this, but he constantly brought me to shame and disgrace by going on his hind legs for browse on state occasions, to say nothing of a propensity for climbing every steep cliff he came to, and sliding me over his tail in the operation. He was a good horse to go bird nesting with, or, in case of emergency, to run up the side of a house and get out of danger, but he was so far from my idea of a perfect horse that I sold him for $30, as Floyd's veritable war-charger, to a trophy-seeker who wore blue spectacles and carried a portfolio. As I saw him afterward, in company with five others as poor as himself, dragging an army wagon, I concluded that the purchaser was not sufficiently vigilant to elude Uncle Sam's watchfulness and get him home. My last glimpse of him was as he stood on his hind legs, with his fore feet on a rail fence, apparently reaching for browse in the moon.

My next attempt was in the mule line. A friend in the Quartermaster's Department insisted upon presenting me with a superb riding animal which had come into his possession—he didn't say how, but suppositively by the cramp process. The beast had a prepossessing exterior. Ears as long as my arm, a head like a butter firkin, pipe-stem neck, body as comely as a sugar hogshead, and legs not to exceed eighteen inches in length. With this inviting exterior, he had a disposition still more outre and perverse, if possible. The first time I mounted him, he kicked up his heels and landed me over his head, some twenty feet in advance. The next time, he sat down on his haunches, and slid saddle and all over his tail. Then he laid down, and rolled over and over, faster than a Bengall monkey could have followed him, and, finally, he resorted to every trick an animal could be guilty of, to show his perverse temper. He had a way of making a great fuss when the saddle girth was buckled—putting on a deplorable countenance, and groaning dismally, as though his life was being squeezed out. You might pull and tug for ten minutes, straining the girth up to the last notch, and fairly tiring yourself out with exertion, when, upon stepping back with a malicious consciousness of having brought the ugly brute to terms, you would see his body collapse, and the girth hang suddenly limp and loose, while he looked askance with a cunning leer, as much as to say, "How do you like that, now?" He never failed to inflate himself like a balloon when the saddle was to be put on, and then collapse for the satisfaction of having it turn round and unseat his rider at the first mudhole he came to. I rode him for the spite of the thing for two long weeks. I got a pair of spurs with rowels an inch and a half long, and flayed his sides with them whenever he ventured to flap his ugly ears at me, and I finally had the satisfaction of seeing him tumble down a bluff a hundred feet high, and break his neck.

Having had enough of vicious horses, I determined to try a quiet one next time. I accordingly invested in a demure specimen of the pony breed. He proved all I could ask for, for from that time onward, during my term of ownership, I did no hard work except to urge him to a due sense of his duty as a horse, and more especially as a journalistic horse. The arguments used in this controversy were clubs of the largest possible size, sharp-pointed sticks, spurs at the rate of several a day, building fires under his tail, and, on occasions of emergency, felling good sized trees upon him as a starting impetus. He was patient under these afflictions, and never suffered anything to disturb his equanimity except the last two alternatives, which were always reserved for an impending battle or a sudden movement to the rear. He was the best horse in the world to lead an army with, for he was sure to be behind and out of danger, but the very worst for a retreat, for obvious reasons. I was finally obliged to succumb to his pertinacity from a scarcity of timber and spurs, the soldiers having used the former for fuel, and his rider having demolished all of the latter that were available in ten regiments. I sold him to an army chaplain who was too much reduced by bad whiskey and the Tennessee quickstep to exert much physical force, and he was taken prisoner while going at a mail gallop of fourteen miles in fifteen hours, with several thousand howling Texan rangers in the rear.

I then determined to live upon my wits, so far as horseflesh was concerned. So I found myself sometimes in possession of a borrowed animal, sometimes riding a mule, sometimes bestriding a picked-up horse from the woods, and not unfrequently disgracing myself and my profession by resorting to the corral of rejected and broken down government horses. Sometimes I had a saddle and no horse; other times I had a horse and no saddle; again I had both, and no bridle; and, as a consequence during the major ity of the time I wandered about disconsolately, carrying a saddle and bridle, and looking for a horse, or leading a horse and searching wrathfully for a saddle and bridle.

Of my next attempt at ownership I can say but little. I had reason to believe him all my fancy pictured him. He had unlimited style and action, enlarged capacity for getting over the ground, and a general prepossessing demeanor; but the next morning after I became his owner, the picket rope was found cut, and the horse gone, while to the stake was attached a paper, containing an original drawing of a school-boy horse on the high prance, mounted by a man composed of two rounditics for head and body, and four straight lines for legs and arms. Underneath was the pithy announcement—"Off for Dixey." The picture was remarkable for the expression of the countenance, where the artist had forgotten to insert the usual organs of vision and taste, and for the three erect hairs which composed the tail of the horse. It was also remarkable for the effect produced on my mind, on finding it in place of my valuable horse. By a singular coincidence, a Secesh deserter, who had been pressed into the service, hung several times, and periodically starved to death, and who brought information that the rebels were greatly disaffected, and had nothing but corn bread and molasses to eat, disappeared, and never was heard of afterward. It was insinuated that he was a spy, but I believe Gen. Halleck does not allow spies within his lines—at least that was why he turned the newspaper correspondents out. I lost forty dollars by that operation.

I now rejoice in the possession of a *chef d'œuvre* of horse flesh. I paid $10 for him—saddle, bridle and all—and I feel safe in saying that Uncle Sam hasn't money enough to buy him. He left the Texan Ranger Association on the occasion of the late battle, in consequence of his rider having met a cannon ball and stopped to cultivate its acquaintance, while he went on in pursuance of previous orders, and never paused till he had gone clean through our ranks, and found a mule in the rear, which he proceeded to masticate with all possible speed. He brought along several specimens of his master in the saddle-bags and holsters, which he seemed to regard with sanguinary affection: and, being inspired with a sight of the remains, he immediately went on the rampage among the quadrupeds in the vicinity, and put them all *hors du combat* with his teeth and heels. He was captured and bestridden by an ambitious warrior, who was immediately carried into the midst of an artillery fire, which singed the hair off his head with fright, but, being finally toned down by the application of several lariat ropes and a rail fence all round his feeding place, he lost the battle fever and became a sensible horse, barring a desire to do mischief and fight mules. He never loses an opportunity to go to the wrong road, to bolt fiercely and unexpectedly in the direction of the enemy's pickets, to run over general officers and their staffs, to kick up his heels despitefully at military persons of great airs and dignity, and above all, to indulge in the delight of his heart—thrashing a mule. With these and numerous other qualifications, he has endeared himself to my heart, and money cannot buy him.

With a change of scene it is fit to bring about a change of names. In memory of that historic spot where for months I have burned the midnight oil, and eaten hard bread and bacon, I subscribe myself

SHILOH.

Lamb was once invited by an old friend, to meet an author, who had just published a volume of poems. When he arrived, being somewhat early, he was asked by his host to look over the volume of the expected visitor. A few minutes convinced Elia that it possessed very little merit, being a feeble echo of different authors.

This opinion of the poetaster was fully confirmed by the appearance of the gentleman himself, whose self conceit, and confidence in his own book, were so manifest as to awaken in Lamb that spirit of mischievous waggery so characteristic of the humorist. Lamb's rapid and tenacious memory enabled him during the dinner to quote fluently several passages from the pretender's volume. These he gave with this introduction—

"This reminds me of some verses I wrote when I was very young."

He then, to the astonishment of the gentleman in question, quoted something from the volume.

Lamb tried this a second time; the gentleman looked still more surprised, and seemed evidently bursting with suppressed indignation. At last, as a climax to the fun, Lamb coolly quoted the well-known opening lines of Paradise Lost as written by himself.

This was too much for the versemonger. He immediately rose to his legs, and with imposive solemnity of manner thus addressed the claimant to so many poetical honors:

"Sir, I have tamely submitted all this evening to hear you claim the merit that may belong to any little poems of my own; this I have borne in silence; but, sir, I never will sit quietly by and see the immortal Milton robbed of Paradise Lost."

Napoleon, being in the gallery of the Louvre one day, attended by the Baron Denon, turned round suddenly from a fine picture, which he had viewed for some time in silence, and said to him,

"That is a noble picture, Denon."

"Immortal," was Denon's reply.

"How long will this picture last?" inquired Napoleon.

Denon answered, that with care, and in a proper situation, it might last, perhaps, five hundred years.

"And how long will a statue last?" said Napoleon.

"Perhaps," replied Denon, "five thousand years."

"And this," returned Napoleon, sharply; "this you call immortality!"

As Deacon Oilynose, on an extremely cold morning, in old times, was riding by the house of his neighbor Buggins, the latter was chopping wood. The usual salutations were exchanged, the severity of the weather briefly discussed, and the horseman made demonstrations of passing on, when his neighbor detained him with, "Don't be in a hurry, Deacon. Would'nt you like a glass of good old Jamaica, this morning?"

"Thank you kindly," said the old gentleman, at the same time beginning to dismount, with all the deliberation becoming a deacon; "I don't care if I do."

"Ah, don't trouble yourself to get off, Deacon," said the neighbor; "I merely asked for information. We haven't a drop in the house."

There is a little three old boy in Norwalk, Connecticut, who, being taken into hand with a switch after having been forbidden to pick another pear from a dwarf tree, indignantly exclaimed: "Mamma, I did not pick off the pear, you may come and see if I did." Sure enough he didn't. He simply stood there and ate it, and the core was still dangling from the stem! He has been set apart for the legal profession.

Serious Joking.

When the Duke of Alva was in Brussels, about the beginning of the tumults in the Netherlands, he sat down before Hulst in Flanders; and there was a provost-marshal in his army who was a favorite of his, and this provost had put some to death by secret commission from the duke. There was one Capt. Bolea in the army, who was an intimate friend of the provost's; and one evening late he went to the captain's tent, and took with him a confessor and an executioner, as it was his custom. He told the captain he was come to execute his excellency's commission and martial law upon him. The captain started up suddenly, his hair standing upright, and being struck with amazement, asked him,

"Wherein have I offended the duke?"

The provost answered: "Sir, I am not to expostulate the business with you, but to execute my commission; therefore I pray prepare yourself, for there are your ghostly father and executioner."

So he, fell on his knees before the priest, and having done, and the hangman going to put the halter about his neck, the provost threw it away, and breaking into laughter, told him

"There was no such thing, and that he had done this to try his courage, how he would bear the terror of death."

The captain, looking ghastly at him, said:

"Then, sir, get you out of my tent, for you have done me a very ill office."

The next morning the said Capt. Bolea, though a young man about thirty, had his hair all turned gray, to the admiration of all the world, and the Duke of Alva himself, who questioned him about it; but he would confess nothing.

The next year the duke was recalled, and in his journey to the court of Spain he was to pass by Saragossa; and this Capt. Bolea and the provost went along with him as his domestics. The duke being to repose some days at Saragossa, the young-old Capt. Bolea told him "that there was a thing in that town worthy to be seen by his excellency, which was a *casa de loco*, a bedlam-house, such a one as there was not the like in Christendom."

"Well," said the duke, "go and tell the warden I will be there to-morrow in the afternoon."

The captain having obtained this, went to the warden and told him the duke's intention, and that the chief occasion that moved him to it was, that he had an unruly provost about him, who was subject oftentimes to fits of frenzy; and because he wished him well he had tried divers means to cure him, but all would not do; therefore he would try whether keeping him close in Bedlam for some days would do him any good.

The next day the duke came with a ruffling train of captains after him, among whom was the said provost, very shining and fine. Being entered into the house about the duke's person, Capt. Bolea told the warden, pointing to the provost,

"That's the man."

The warden took him, aside into a dark lobby, where he had placed some of his men, who muffled him in his cloak, seized upon his sword, and hurried him into a dungeon. The provost had lain there two nights and a day; and afterwards it happened that a gentleman, coming out of curiosity to see the house, peeped into a small grate where the provost was. The provost conjured him, as he was a Christian, to go and tell the Duke of Alva his provost was there confined, nor could he imagine why.

The gentleman did his errand; and the duke, being astonished, sent for the warden and his prisoner. The warden brought the provost in *cuerpo*, full of straws and feathers, madman-like, before the duke, who at the sight of him burst into laughter, and asked the warden why he had made him prisoner.

"Sir," said the warden, "it was by virtue of your excellency's commission, brought me by Captain Bolea;" who stepped forth and addressed the duke;

"Sir, you have asked me oft how these hairs of mine grew so suddenly gray. I have not revealed it to any soul breathing, but now I'll tell your excellency;" and so he related the passage in Flanders, and added; "I have been ever since beating my brains to know how to get an equal revenge of him for making me old before my time."

The duke was so much pleased with the story, and the wittiness of the revenge, that he made them both friends, and Capt. Bolea lived to a good old age, reaching ninety years.

There is no accounting for little children's invention and explanation of things. Two little prattlers were looking out of the window at a weather-vane, on the top of the steeple of a Universalist church. This weather-vane, which was put there to tell which way the wind blew, was in the shape of a man with boots on. The children wondered what it could be.

"It is an angel," said one.

"No," said the other, "it can't be an angel, because angels have wings, and angels don't wear boots."

"Oh," returned the first, "I'll tell you what it is. Its a Universalist angel with boots on, going to Heaven afoot."

At Newport, Ky., a party of young fellows gave a newly married couple a charivari, consisting of an overture played on tin pans, stove-pipes, and other unmusical instruments, which took them a couple of hours to execute. At the end of the overture the bride appeared among them in her marital robes, very much incensed at the impromptu serenade. So much was she incensed that she caught one of the smaller members of the band and doused him into a wash-tub full of soap suds, where she held him until he was nearly drowned. He was finally rescued from the infuriated bride, and the party fled, satisfied to get out of the clutches of such a determined vixen.

"So poor Miss Prim is indeed dead at last."

"O, yes, poor critter, she couldn't bear to hear how Dr. Squibbs was a sliding up to Widow Wimple; so she just filled with grief and sunk under it—she did."

"Poor unfort'nate creetur. How does my new cap look?"

"Gardener, why do you water the sidewalk so much?"

"Sure, maister has nothing to amuse him, and so he makes me keep the sidewalk wet while he looks out o' the windy at the ladies' ankles."

How much human nature, not to say woman's nature, is developed in this remark? It has been questioned whether Eve would ever have thought of eating the fruit of the tree of knowledge if she had not been forbidden to do it.

An acquaintance says that since he dismissed his handsome doctor, and employed a plain one, his wife and daughters haven't got sick so often as they did before.

A man out West says he has not embraced spiritualism, but he has embraced several of the mediums.

The Modern Dictionary.

Belle—A beautiful but useless insect without wings, whose colors fade on being removed from the sunshine.

Heart—A rare article, sometimes found in human beings. It is soon destroyed by commerce with the world, or else becomes fatal to its possessor.

Housewifery—An ancient art, said to have been fashionable among young girls and wives, but now entirely out of use, or practised only by the lower orders.

Wealth—The most respectable quality of man.

Virtue—An awkward habit of acting differently from other people. A vulgar habit; it creates great mirth in fashionable circles.

Honor—Shooting through the head a friend whom you love, in order to gain the praise of a few others whom you despise.

Laughter—An agreeable and contagious convulsion of the human countenance on receiving a tailor's bill, or being asked to return an umbrella.

Marriage—The gate through which the happy leave their enchanted regions and return to life's realities.

Death—An ill-bred fellow, who visits people at all seasons, and insists upon their immediately returning his call.

Author—A dealer in words, who gets paid in his own coin.

Friend—A person who will not assist you because he knows your love will excuse him.

Bargain—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he has cheated the other.

Jealousy—A delightful state of feeling, under which people bite off their noses to spite their faces.

Doctor—A man who kills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow.

Jail—The penalty of misfortune, and often the reward of virtue.

Tragedian—A fellow with a tin pot on his head, who stalks about the stage and gets into a violent rage for so much per night.

Critic—A large dog that goes unchained, and barks at everything he does not comprehend.

Jury—Twelve prisoners in a box, to try one or more at the bar.

Young Attorney—A useless member of society, who often goes where he has no business to be because he has no business where he ought to be.

State's Evidence—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades.

Public Abuse—The mud with which every traveler is spattered on his road to distinction.

The Virginia penchant for seeing blood horses in motion is well illustrated by an anecdote told some years ago at Petersburg.

Mr. Doswell, Sheriff of Hamilton county, seeing old Larkin White, an ex-member of the Jockey Club, but now a member of the Baptist Church, on the quarter stretch during a race at Ashland, Va., jocosely remarked to him,

"Why, Col. White, they'll turn you out of the church for being here."

"If they do," said Larkin, "they'll turn out Tinsley, yonder, from the Methodist church. I'll go and see him."

Accordingly Larkin went and stated the case to his neighbor Tinsley, who, by the way, stammered badly.

"Oh," replied Tinsley, "I've g-got a d-dead sure thing of it. I've co-counted n-noses, and there's a ma-ma-majority of the church on the track."

Douglas Jerrold was considered a dull boy: at nine years of age he could scarcely read. Goldsmith was a very unpromising boy. Dryden, Swift and Gibbon, in their earliest pieces, did not show any talent. The mother of Sheridan, herself a literary woman, pronounced him to be the dullest and most hopeless of her sons. The father of Barrow, the great preacher and writer, is said to have exclaimed: "If it please God to take any of my children, I hope it may be Isaac." The injudicious parent regarded the lad as a miracle of stupidity, but he afterwards proved to be the glory of his family.

A thick-headed squire being worsted by Sidney Smith in an argument, took his revenge by exclaiming,

"If I had a son that was an idiot, by Jove, I'd make him a parson!"

"Very probably," replied Sidney, "but I see your father was of a different mind."

It is estimated that an education such as can be gained in the public schools of New England will enable a man to earn two hundred dollars a year more than he could command without any education at all. A college education makes a man worth four or five hundred dollars a year more than if he had not enjoyed it.

Tacitus says: "In the early ages man lived a life of innocence and simplicity." Upon this a critic remarks: "When was this period of innocence? The first woman went astray. The very first man that was born in the world killed the second. When did the time of simplicity begin?"

Admiral Duncan addressed his officers, who came on board of his ship for instructions, previous to his engagement with Admiral de Winter, in the following words: "Gentlemen, you see a severe Winter approaching. I have only to advise you to keep up a good fire."

A profligate young fellow, seeing an aged hermit go by him barefoot,

"Father," says he, "you are in a very miserable condition, if there is not another world."

"True, son," replied the hermit, "but what is thy condition if there be?"

A member of the North Carolina Legislature once made a decidedly good hit. A bill was pending which imposed a fine for selling liquor to free negroes, to which he objected on the ground that "such a law would make them more decent than the whites."

"You flatter me," said a thin exquisite to a young lady who was praising the beauty of his mustache.

"For heaven's sake, ma'am," interposed an old skipper, "don't make that monkey any flatter than he is now."

A young lady, scolding her beau for not sending her the pair of shoes which he had promised her, writes in a postscript as follows:

"P. S.—Them shus ort to be on hand and the reflection sticks out about a feet."

"Illustrated with cuts," said the urchin, as he drew his jack-knife across the leaves of his grammar. "Illustrated with cuts," said the master, as he brought his birch to bear on the shoulders of the witty urchin.

Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard? Because the moderate use of the glass does not satisfy her.

Those who walk most are generally healthiest. The road to perfect health is too narrow for wheels.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is the Oldest and Largest Newspaper published in Washington Territory, and has the Largest Circulation.

Is published every THURSDAY MORNING, at $5 per annum, in advance; if paid within six months, $4; after the expiration of six months, $6; $3 for six months, in advance; single copies, 12½ cents. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Wednesday of each week.

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

L. P. FISHER,
629 Washington st., San Francisco,
Is authorized to act as the Agent of this paper in receiving advertisements and subscriptions in San Francisco and elsewhere and collecting and receipting for the same.
CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Morning, Oct. 30, 1862.

WEATHER HERE AND THERE.—On the north and on the east of us, all that remained of summer a week or ten days ago, in vegetation as well as in temperature, is fast giving way to hoary Winter. Last week we noticed the fact of snow storms having taken place on Vancouver's Island and in British Columbia; now we learn that the Salmon River region, with all of the country beyond, to the Rocky mountains, has assumed a wintry aspect, and is covered with snow to the depth of from eight inches to two feet. As yet we have to witness the first sign of approaching winter beyond the falling of the mercury some five or six degrees. Vegetation does not show it; peas are to be seen to-day in blossom, potatoes left in the ground are growing as in the spring, with shoots four or five inches above the surface, while a variety of other plants are budding and sprouting. These things may be seen in our own garden, and, we presume, in the gardens of our neighbors throughout Steilacoom. Rather a remarkable difference in climate. Here we have an almost perpetual summer; two hundred miles to the north of us, and an equal distance to the east, snow and ice prevail eight or nine months of each year. For mildness of climate, and healthful and agreeable temperature, throughout the year, Puget Sound is only equaled by a small portion of California; no other quarter of the globe, we believe, possessing a climate so temperate.

LEGAL TENDER NOTES.—A note from our attentive agent, L. P. Fisher, Esq., dated San Francisco, Oct. 18th, informs us that legal tender notes are at a discount of from 16 to 20 per cent. This is an outrage. Every man who makes it a business to depreciate these notes, and thus put money in his pocket at the cost of the nation's credit, should be marked as an enemy of the Union. Those arrayed against the Government, with arms in their hands, do not nor can they inflict greater injury upon the cause of the Union than these sharp money-brokers, in whose view no cause is too sacred for their polluting avarice. Their calling is an unholy one, and all honest men should unite to condemn it. We counsel all who are compelled to receive these notes, either in the way of trade or as wages for labor, against parting with them at less than par. As legal tenders, made so by a law of the land, they can never be worth less than their face indicates, unless the Government which issued them is destroyed.

PIERCE COUNTY DISTRICT COURT.—By a private letter from Port Townsend, we learn that a term of the District Court for Pierce County has been ordered by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and will be held in Steilacoom on Monday, Nov. 24th. This is right. Litigants should bear this in mind, and have their cases in readiness at the appointed time. In justice to Judge Hewitt, we should not omit to state that sickness in his family, arising from exposures incident to an overland journey from the East, prevented his reaching here at the time appointed for the Court. He was not indifferent to the appointment, and regrets his inability to be present. He has done all in his power to remedy the fault attributed to him, and we therefore have no cause to complain.

DESERTERS CAPTURED.—Two men belonging to Capt. Barry's Company, at Fort Steilacoom, having decamped, Lieut. Hall started in pursuit; taking the road to Seattle. On Monday of last week he overhauled them on the Dwamish river, and surprised them in the act of preparing their toilet for breakfast, in front of a house at which they had stopped over night. At sight of the officer they wilted, and at once expressed their willingness to return with him. Decorating each with a pair of bracelets, he brought them safely back on the following day to the Fort, where they are now bewailing their fate on the stool of repentance.

STUCK BRIDGE.—A subscription having been raised for the construction of a bridge across this stream, bids were last week received for the work. Mr. John Kincaid, being the lowest bidder, received the contract, and will immediately commence getting out the timber for it. It will be completed before spring opens, and thus restore the communication interrupted by the flood of last winter.

POTATOES.—On the 18th inst., potatoes were selling in Portland at $1.25 per bushel. The press were urging the farmers to bring their potatoes to market. California flour has recently been shipped to Oregon; perhaps it would pay to ship potatoes there from Puget Sound.

PUB. DOC.—The mail of Monday last brought us another token of our Delegate's regard, in the shape of a pile of public documents. We are glad to be remembered by our old neighbor, even if his remembrance extends no farther than sending these volumes.

STEAMBOAT FARE ON PUGET SOUND.

In no part of the world have such high rates been charged for travel as on Puget Sound. In the Atlantic States, the rates of steamboat and railroad fare are from one to two cents per mile; on the New York waters, much of the time, the rate is less than one cent per mile, and often even less than one-third of a cent. Nowhere, in either the Atlantic States or Europe, we believe, does the rate exceed two cents. On Puget Sound the rate is fifteen cents per mile; formerly it was twenty cents. As the bulk of the travel is to and from Victoria, a distance of one hundred miles, the fare is consequently fifteen dollars each way, or thirty dollars for the trip. Thus much by way of comparison, and in order to give readers abroad a correct idea of the subject of our complaint.

It is an axiom as true of traveling as of everything else, that cheapness creates demand. This has been demonstrated so often, in all the present modes of travel, that we have no fear of anybody presuming to dispute it. Hence we conclude that steamboat proprietors when they exact such rates as are and have heretofore been charged on these waters, are foolishly blind to their own interests. In proof of this, we have the assurance of scores of residents of this and adjoining counties, that they would have made repeated visits to Victoria, during the past two years, if the rate of passage had been moderate, or at all consistent with the times. So exorbitant has been the charge, however, as absolutely to deny them that privilege even when, as would often be the case, by combining business with pleasure, it would prove profitable to avail themselves of it.

On all river steamers we have been accustomed to see farmers comprise usually the major portion of the passengers; here they are precluded by the extreme high fares, which scarcely one in a hundred can afford. Where fares are reasonable, farmers travel as much as any other class of people. They find it to their interest to do so on waters or roads leading to markets, where, in exchange for their produce, they obtain goods for home use. Facilities and cheapness of travel thus beget traffic, and just in proportion as this traffic increases does the carrying or steamboat interest increase and prosper. What can be more plain, therefore, than the fact that exorbitant fares operate to the prejudice of steamboat property? But this is not the only evil resulting from unreasonable charges; were it so, we should have little cause to complain. Where the cost of traveling amounts to a prohibition, as it does in this case, the effect is to retard the development of the country, and thus inflict a positive injury where it should confer benefits.

It is unfortunate for our people that there has thus far been no competition in steamboating on Puget Sound. A single steamer of small capacity has been for a year vainly endeavoring to meet a demand for two steamers of much greater capacity. There is not a doubt that two steamers of much larger tonnage than the one now plying on these waters, with corresponding passenger accommodations, can find profitable employment here throughout the year, if the rates of passage are such as to encourage travel instead of prohibit it. That the present steamer is totally unable to do the business required of her, the freight refused at this and other towns, from week to week, abundantly testifies. There is much more work here than one steamer can do, even at the existing high rates; hence the owners are indifferent to the wishes and wants of the public. We indulge the hope that the mail contract soon to be let for the Sound will be the means of giving us another steamer. If so, the result cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the whole country bordering on Puget Sound. It will lead, we trust, to a reduction of rates to a standard consistent with everything else, and to a travel fourfold greater than can be attained under the present charges. Augmented trade will be the consequence of this increased travel; the attractive features of our country will become more widely known; new business relations will be established; and population and general prosperity will follow in the wake of so desirable a change. Another year, we hope and believe, will remedy this evil, and afford us facilities for travel on Puget Sound which have hitherto been denied.

VEGETABLES FOR THE PRINTER.—Our country friends are again up and doing. Last Saturday, Fred. Thompson brought in, all the way from the Puyallup, half a dozen fine pumpkins and a respectable squash. We can now feast on pumpkin pies (nobody can make them better than our spouse) until Christmas, whether "school keeps or not." Soon after the pumpkins were deposited in the office, along comes our old friend Peter Smith with two mammoth cabbages, four turnips (two of these make a bushel; you couldn't get three in a bushel to save your life) some cauliflowers and several pecks of carrots. Messrs. Thompson and Smith have our thanks; and if anybody wants to know what sort of men they are, we can safely assert that they have their brains in the right place. No two men in the county have a higher appreciation of the printer's services and necessities than they, and none afford him greater encouragement in his arduous labors.

THE MAILS.—A complaint was made to us, on Sunday evening last, by a gentleman who had just returned from an overland trip to Columbia river, that bags of mail matter were strewn along the road, between Olympia and Monticello, in the stables of the mail contractor. At one station he saw a bag for Coveland, W. T., which was there for a period of eight days, to his knowledge; how much longer it had been or would remain there, he knew not. At another station he saw another bag of matter, left in a stable perhaps until it sprouts. Now this is not right, and we hope the contractor will see to it that the service is honestly performed. We cannot believe that the contractor is aware of these things. It is probably chargeable alone to his employees, whom he should at once discover and dismiss from his service.

THE TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

So frequent have been the allusions to this institution, editorially and by correspondents, that further remark upon it would seem superfluous; yet we cannot abstain from giving space to a favorable notice, which we find in an exchange, conveying a few items of general interest. We believe the University is about being opened under the management of Mr. Mercer, a recent graduate of one of the Eastern colleges, who has been represented to us as a young man of superior qualifications.

We extract the following from the Puget Sound correspondence of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, under date of Sept. 8th:

Seattle, situated about equi-distant between Steilacoom and Port Townsend, on the east side of Puget Sound, has three or four stores, one saw-mill, and about 200 inhabitants. The only attraction of the place, and the object of general comment, is the University, which has just been completed. It is a fine building. It is located on a beautiful eminence, and commands a splendid view of the Sound. I have seldom seen a more beautiful site for an institution of learning. It may well be doubted whether the groves of Academus presented a more enchanting prospect. The lot, consisting of ten acres, donated by Seattle, has been cleared, fenced and sown in grass. A boarding-house, ample and commodious, fitted up on the plan of "Commons" so that students can board themselves, is nearly completed. I believe this is the first Territorial University erected in the United States. Similar appropriations have been made by Congress, but the matter falling into the hands of political cormorants, of course the funds were squandered and the Universities left in the lurch. As might have been expected, the same game at squandering was attempted here, but was defeated by the prompt and energetic efforts of the Rev. Mr. Bagley of Seattle, President of the Board of Regents. The donation from Congress will net the University about $75,000, of which $35,000 has been expended in the erection of the buildings. A portion of the remaining $40,000 will be expended in the purchase of apparatus, and the residue for endowing professorships. Mr. Bagley is now making frequent sales of the University lands. These lands are sold for $1.50 per acre. It is the intention of the Regents to open the institution under the act of incorporation about the 1st of November.

The facilities for educating his children must be a matter of the greatest interest to a person going to settle in a new country, and those who are thinking of immigrating to Washington Territory will read with interest everything relating to means of education. The common schools here are in rather a backward condition, and the University when opened will be obliged to adopt a very low standard for admission, so that it has rather a high-sounding name for the education of pupils that will attend during the first year of its existence. Being in a very healthy location, easy of access, with some fine agricultural land a few miles off, so that living ought to be cheap, in a territory where all admit the importance of education, it would seem that this institution should prosper.

THE BITTER ROOT COUNTRY.—The Portland *Times* learns from the Bitter Root country that there are nearly fifteen thousand persons in that section, mining and prospecting, a large number of whom are making from three to five dollars a day. Some old miners who had worked in the Salmon mines were averaging from ten to fifteen dollars a day with sluices. They get the most of their provisions from Fort Benton. The miners are scattered all through the mountains, in every direction, and intend to spend the winter there. Old and experienced miners are confident that rich placers will be found this winter in that section that will turn out as much gold as the Salmon river country, and of a far better quality.

POPULATION OF PORTLAND.—According to a census just completed of Portland, the population amounts to 4,057, all told. The legal voters number 1,141. When Steilacoom has attained the present age of Portland, its population will be four times four thousand; that being about proportionate to the relative advantages of the two cities. We count with confidence on a subscription list to the daily PUGET SOUND HERALD, in the city of Steilacoom alone, of five thousand, within the next five years.

THE SANITARY FUND.—It is in contemplation by our citizens to get up a ball in aid of this fund. The time has not yet been appointed, but we shall probably be able to announce it in our next. In this connection we may state that we could not comply with the request of S. F. C., of Seattle, for the reason that we were unable to find a paper containing the list alluded to. We shall be happy to do as he desires, if he will furnish us with the necessary list.

DEPARTURE.—Lieut. Col. Patten took passage in the *Eliza Anderson*, on Monday last, for Victoria, *en route* for the seat of war at the East. A few days prior to his departure he received the announcement of his promotion; a tardy recognition of his services in behalf of the country, the evidence of which he will bear to the grave in honorable scars. His daughter and Lieut. Israel bore him company; the latter to rejoin his company at Benicia.

A CONUNDRUM.—A modest genius, upon whom we have looked with suspicion for some time, and whose mind seems to have been dwelling upon conundrums, got off the following, the other day, and stealthily deposited it upon our editorial table:

Why is it impossible for the Government to grant the request of our Southern brethren? Because children in arms are never *left alone*.

NOT A FIGHTING PARSON.—Brother Pearne, of the *Christian Advocate*, declines the honor of a military appointment tendered him by Gov. Gibbs, of Oregon. He is not ambitious to acquire a fighting reputation, at least in the State militia service; but we haven't a doubt that he would do his share of fighting, if in the field at the seat of war.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—E. H. Tucker, Esq., has laid us under obligations for late Oregon papers, in advance of the mail. To Purser Finch, of the *Eliza Anderson*, we are indebted for late Eastern and Victoria papers.

RESIGNED.—It is said that Capt. Daniel Taylor, of Co. A, Washington Territory Regiment, has resigned. He represents Col. Steinberger's command as undisciplined, and the officers inefficient.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Of this proclamation our readers have seen but a synopsis, heretofore. We now publish it complete, believing that it will be perused with interest by all:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as before, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relations between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid for the free acceptance or rejection of all the slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits, and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent upon the continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated parts of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall then be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in the efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections wherever a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an Act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, which act is in the words and figures following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

"Art. 1st. All officers or persons in the military and naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article, shall be dismissed from the service.

"Art. 2d. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also, to the 9th and 10th sections of an Act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection and to punish treason and rebellion; to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and other purposes," approved July 17th, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

"Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons on or being within any place occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again serve as slaves.

"Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any slave territory or the District of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offense against the law, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service."

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce within their respective spheres of service the act and section above recited, and the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto through the rebellion shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relations between the United States and the respective States and the people thereof wherein the relations shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the 87th.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MURDERS BY INDIANS.—The *Golden Age*, (published at Lewiston, W. T.) of the 17th inst. contains accounts of the murder of three whites, supposed to have been perpetrated by Indians. Troubles with the Indians are anticipated by some; others entertain no apprehensions. We are disposed to regard the fears of an outbreak as destitute of foundation, notwithstanding these murders, which it is usually found convenient to charge upon the Indians. The whites have become too numerous to leave room for any serious fears.

THE CARIBOO MINES.—The *British Columbian* says that three hundred men will winter in Cariboo this year. Seven thousand mining claims have been recorded this season in that country, yielding a revenue to the Government of $35,000. Except those who intend wintering there, all the miners have left, but design returning in the spring.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.—The *Westminster* and *North British Reviews* for August have been received. A glance at their contents has not yet been permitted, for want of time.

CONDITION OF REBELDOM.

The press of the Southern Confederacy has latterly been considerably exercised in regard to the extensive preparations made by the Federal Government to crush the rebellion. In view of these preparations the Richmond *Examiner* thinks it providential that the Rebel Congress should have met just when it did, and says:

"It is confronted at the threshold of its proceeding by no less a fact than the rapid recruiting of six hundred thousand troops by the public enemy, to be used, in addition to those already invading the country, avowedly for its impoverishment, subjugation and enslavement. To repel this formidable power, it has in the field less than three hundred thousand effective men; and measures must at once be taken to meet this exigent state of affairs."

Speaking of naval matters, it adds:

"We are now, so far as the public interests will allow to be revealed, even to Congress, without anything, except that notable Secretary, Mr. Mallory, a Navy Department, a Navy Bureau, and swarms of navy clerks, which the vast establishment of Great Britain would scarcely suffice to keep employed. It has been proposed, through the press, to put Mr. Mallory into the *Merrimac No. 2*, and to blow up both together."

This indicates anything but a spirit of harmony among the traitors. None need be surprised at a grand flare up sooner or later, if they are not speedily whipped or starved into submission.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Rheumatic and nervous pains.—The chilly mornings and evenings will provoke these tortures in constitutions susceptible of such maladies. Nothing affords so much relief as Holloway's Ointment, well rubbed upon the skin, after repeated warm fomentations. Thousands of testimonials bear witness to the wonderful comfort obtained from this safe and simple treatment, which all can adopt. Holloway's Ointment, assisted by a judicious use of his Pills, are especially serviceable in assuaging the sufferings from cramps and other muscular pains, whether they be acute, chronic, external or internal. It is earnestly recommended that every sufferer from such pains should give to Holloway's remedies a few day's trial, which will fully convince the invalid that a cure will be the reward of continued perseverance.

MARRIED.

In Steilacoom, on Friday, Oct. 24th, by Hon. J. P. Stewart, Probate Judge, Mr. [illegible] to Miss Mary Jane [illegible], both of Pierce County.

DIED.

At Valley Farm, King County, W. T., Oct. 25th, Mrs. Eliza Ann, wife of Walter Graham, and daughter of Judge Mercer, aged 21 years and 7 months.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Steilacoom City Oct. 30th, 1862:

Alexander E P Esq	Gray Mr Robert—3
Adams Mr W	Gray Mr Esq
Blanchet Monseigneur	Jenkins N B
Bull Mr Robert F	Kinkead John R—3
Bradshaw Charles	McLeod Allen
Buckman Thomas	Remington D G
Baldwin J A	Reynolds Benjamin
Carle William	Reynolds B M Esq
Dodridge B F	Thomas Thomas
Freeman Capt Frances H—2	Van Bokkerck Mrs Margaret

☞ Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised.

J. H. MUNSON, Deputy P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HAVING been granted me upon the Estate of GEORGE WILLIAMS, Esq., deceased, by the Honorable Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., I hereby require all parties knowing themselves to be indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to me, and I do hereby require all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same, properly authenticated, as required by law, and supported by the proper vouchers, to me at my office, at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred.

Dated at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., this 25th day of October, 1862.

WILLIAM H. ARCHBOLD,
Adm'r of Estate of George Williams, dec'd.
2t4

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF FRANK CLARK, Administrator of the Estate of JOHNSON MULKEY, deceased.

In the Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T.:—It appearing, by the petition of the said Administrator, that there is not sufficient personal property in his hands to pay the debts outstanding against deceased, and expenses of administration, and that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate for the payment of such debts; it is therefore

Ordered by the Judge of said Court, That all persons interested, be and appear before him, at the courtroom of said Probate Court, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1862, at 1 o'clock P.M. of that day, (that time being especially appointed for the hearing of said petition,) to show cause why an order should not be granted to said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as should be necessary to pay such debts, and that a copy of this Order be published at least four successive weeks in the "Puget Sound Herald," a newspaper published and printed in the town of Steilacoom, Washington Territory.

J. P. STEWART,
Judge of Probate, Pierce County, W. T.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the records of the Court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal of the Honorable Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., this 22d day of October, A.D. 1862.

HENRY E. BENDLEY, Clerk.
2t4

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR SALE.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE MY DOUBLE SAW-MILL, together with 22½ acres of Land, lying adjoining the town of Steilacoom, W. T., and immediately on the tide-water of Puget Sound. The Mill is in good order, and ready for immediate use.

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

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

TERMS—One-third or one-fourth cash; the balance on time at moderate interest, secured by mortgage of the property.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS.
Steilacoom, October 24, 1862. 12tf

GRIST-MILL NOTICE.

NOTICE TO WHEAT-HOLDERS—In consequence of the prevalence of smut, last season, I was compelled to refuse to grind wheat for toll. As there is no smut this season, I have again resumed the custom of grinding for toll.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS.
Steilacoom Mills, Oct. 24, 1862. 12tf

BLACKSMITHING.

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

Horse-Shoeing.

Wagon-repairing, &c., &c., done to order. Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Shop at Peter Bergeron's old establishment, on Commercial st., Steilacoom.

DUNLAP & BINQUEST.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Elk-Horn Market.

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

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

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

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

H. D. MONTGOMERY.
5-19tf

Fresh Meat!

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

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

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

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

ALSO,

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

Shop at the old stand of E. Meeker, Balch street, Steilacoom, W. T.
5-6tf
J. V. MEEKER.

P. KEACH

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

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

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

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

Steilacoom, Feb. 1st, 1862.
P. KEACH.
6tf

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,

Having just commenced an

IMPORTING AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

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

GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

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

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

ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Also, a large assortment of

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

And a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

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

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

J. H. MUNSON & CO.
5-3

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

SOFT SOAP—40 cents per gallon. Try it.
30tf
J. V. MEEKER.

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND FINE

CLOTHING,

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.
5-31

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Morning, Oct. 30, 1862.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 14.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says the late Federal victory at Corinth has quieted all apprehensions of a rebel attack on Memphis, and believes it will revive all western towns, and allow the Federal army to enter Mississippi and open the whole region to commerce with Memphis.

All reports of fighting between Buell and Bragg are untrue.

The authorities here are in frequent communication with Buell, but he is said to make no mention of Bragg, Cheatham or Polk, as reported.

FAIRFAX, Oct. 14.

Gen. Stahl returned from a reconnoissance as far as Aldie. He visited Suckerville and Middleburg, making a march of 80 miles in 24 hours. 80 or 90 prisoners were taken at Middleburg and paroled. Indications of a large camp were seen near Goose creek. Scouts brings information of a concentration of a large force of rebels, estimated at 15,000, in that vicinity.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14.

The result of the election cannot yet be stated with any degree of certainty. The indications are of a Union victory throughout the State.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.

Eighteen wards in this city give Mayor Henry, Union, 470 majority. Campbell, Republican, probably defeated in seventh ward by Gen. McCall. Dispatches indicate the election of Morehead, Republican, in 22nd district.

NEWARK, Oct. 15.

City election resulted in complete democratic triumph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.

A dispatch from the army of the Potomac, dated October 14, says: The news of the success of Stuart's raid into Pennsylvania, in the rear of our army, occasioned no unnecessary excitement among the troops, when it is taken into consideration that the river is made fordable in a number of places by the low stage of the water, and that the army has a line of pickets extending from Cumberland, Maryland, to Washington—a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. It is an easy matter for a large rebel force of cavalry to penetrate it. At the mouth of the Monocacy, while making an attempt to cross, they were repulsed, and nine of them captured. They then moved down the river three miles, and made good their escape.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.

Last evening's Washington *Star* says, a man who arrived in that city from Conrad's Ferry states that he was in General Stuart's presence a few minutes before crossing the river. Stuart informed him in a sarcastic tone that he had fooled the whole party, but regretted that he had not accomplished what he intended when he started, as he expected to reach Frederick, to destroy the Government stores at that point, and then destroy the bridge over the Monocacy; but all things taken into consideration, he had carried out his programme with much success. Stuart's horses looked extremely exhausted, but he was in high glee.

LANCASTER, Oct. 14.

Thaddeus Stevens was re-elected to Congress from this district to-day, by three thousand majority.

On Sunday, Oct. 14, a royal decree proclaiming an amnesty to Garibaldi and his followers was to be issued, excepting only deserters from the royal army.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

The *Times'* Washington dispatch says: We learn from Sharpsburg that a gentleman who arrived there on Saturday states that there is at least 200,000 rebel soldiers between Gordonsville and Winchester.

CAIRO, Oct. 15.

The steamer *Admiral* at Columbus, Ky., took fire this morning. In this condition she floated down the stream and became entangled with the *Philadelphia*. Both boats were entirely consumed. Loss, $75,000.

Several hundred shells on the *Admiral* exploded, doing some damage to the houses in town, and injuring several citizens, but none seriously.

The Nashville *Union* of the 9th says: On the night of the 6th, a force consisting of one infantry regiment, two of cavalry and a battery under Gen. Palmer, went out towards Murfreesboro, while Col. Miller with remnant of infantry, took direction to the left of Railroad. Palmer arrived at Lavergne about three o'clock in the morning, and the fight commenced soon after.

The enemy's force consisted of two regiments of infantry, three battalions of cavalry, with one piece of artillery, which was soon silenced and a magazine blown up by a shell from one of our guns. The rebels attempted to flank us, but were defeated by the timely arrival of Col. Miller.

The fight lasted some time, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy, who abandoned everything. We captured 400 small arms, 1 cannon, 56 wagon loads of flour, and a large quantity of bacon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Ship *Brilliant*, bound from New York to Liverpool, was captured and burned, Oct. 3d, by rebel privateer *Alabama*.

The ship *Emily Farnham* was captured at the same time, but released; her papers showing that her cargo was for English account.

The *Alabama* had previously captured and burnt the whaling barques *Virginia* and *Elisha Dunbar*.

The crews of the vessels burned were paroled and transferred to the *Emily Farnham*.

The captain of the *Brilliant* reports another large ship in sight, while the *Brilliant* was burning, working up to her, probably with the hope of saving her. As another light was seen at night, it is supposed she was also burned.

The following is a list of vessels known to have been burned by the *Alabama*: The ships *Brilliant* and *Acmulgit*; brig *Tucker*; barques *Virginia* and *Elisha Dunbar*; brig *Alemacha*; schooners *Courser*, *Weather Gauge* and *Starlight*.

191 passengers were landed on Island Flores.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Wm. L. Hudson of the navy died suddenly in Brooklyn last night.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 16.

The reported election of Speaker Grow in the 12th district is incorrect. He was defeated by 1000 majority.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 16.

Democrats claim to have 10,000 to 15,000 majority on State ticket, and 12 congressmen.

The Indianapolis *Dispatch* giving a list of Congressmen elected is correct, with the exception of the 3d district, in which Harrington (dem.) is elected. Delegation will stand 5 democrats to 6 Union men.

PLEASANT VALLEY, Oct. 17.

The rebel Gen. Stuart is at a point four miles from Leestown on the Occoquan river. Gen. Lee is at Stephenson depot, five miles east of Winchester. Gen. Longstreet is ten miles above Winchester. Stonewall Jackson is at Bunker Hill.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

Draft in this State ordered for Nov. 10th, the number to be probably thirty-five thousand.

CAIRO, Oct 17.

A Federal force from Shawneetown started on Wednesday in pursuit of the rebels who robbed the steamer *Hazel Dell*. The mails taken from her have already been recovered.

Price is gathering a large number of troops at Holly Springs, Miss., with a view, it is said, of attacking some point on the Mobile and Ohio railroad.

The Underwriters have advanced war risk for vessels sailing in the track of *Alabama*, to 5 per cent. It was understood by officers captured by her, and since released, that she would cruise about the Gulf banks for a few weeks to destroy large American shipping. The pirate had knowledge of ships being loaded with arms for the United States and hoped to capture them. The *Alabama* is represented as a very fast sailer, and her officers are confident of their ability to capture or run away from any vessel of the United States. Her crew consists principally of Englishmen, and officered by Southerners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

A dispatch from headquarters of the army of the Potomac says the reconnoissances under Hancock and Humphrey returned, after going within five miles of Bunker Hill. The enemy did not interfere with the return of Hancock, but followed Humphrey with artillery and cavalry to within a short distance of Shephardstown, opening on him with artillery wherever they could. Our loss was one killed and six wounded. The troops crossed the Potomac safely last night at Shephardstown with a number of prisoners. One hundred rebel wounded eft at Charlestown were brought within our lines and will be paroled. The rebels in disputing Humphrey had 30 or 40 killed.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18.

A gentleman who left Charleston on the 20th of September, gives a gloomy picture of affairs there. All the necessaries of life were at starvation prices. Large amounts of counterfeit Confederate notes were in circulation. He says the Charlestonians have completed two formidable rams which will be put into service as soon as men can be obtained.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

The *Times* Harper's Ferry correspondence says the force which went on a reconnoissance to Charlestown and vicinity, returned to Bolivar Heights yesterday, the object of the expedition having been fully carried out.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

The *Potomac*, from New Orleans, relates that our gunboats captured 1800 head of cattle near Donaldsonville. While conveying transports with the cattle on board down the river, they were opened on by a rebel battery. The gunboats soon drove the rebels away, but not until we had one man killed and several wounded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.

Accounts from other than newspaper sources show that since the battle of Antietam there are less indications in Europe than formerly of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and that the result of that engagement, so far as the Government of the United States is concerned, has had a decidedly beneficial influence.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, dated yesterday, says: Hancock's division left this morning on the road to Charlestown, three miles from Bolivar. They came on the enemy's pickets, who retired to within half a mile of Charlestown and formed a line of battle, covering the approach to the town with artillery. Our own batteries were soon brought into position, and an artillery engagement ensued which lasted two hours, when the rebels retreated to the hills beyond the town. We lost one killed and eight wounded. Hancock's troops entered Charlestown at noon, the enemy leaving a hundred wounded behind. At four o'clock we advanced and drove the enemy from the hills, and at night occupied a position two miles beyond the town. The rebel army occupies a position extending from Bunker Hill to the Shenandoah.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

A letter dated Faval, Maderia, Sept. 18, says on the 8th and 9th, a rebel steamer supposed to be the *Alabama*, burned seven whalers and a schooner.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 18.

The steamer *Emile* was captured Thursday night by a band of guerrillas. The passengers were robbed, the stores taken, and the boat was then allowed to proceed.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 19.

On the 18th, Bragg's left, with 40,000 men, was at Crab Orchard and rapidly retreating towards Mount Vernon and London. Kirby Smith also reported in vicinity of Manchester.

New Orleans continues healthy. The rebel steamer *Blanche* has been chased ashore six miles from Moro Castle near Havana, her crew leaving and firing her. The vessel was totally destroyed with her cargo of cotton. Some anxiety is felt on board the *Saxon* for the safety of of the steamer *Matanzas*, which left New Orleans some days before the *Saxon*, in company with a suspicious steamer. The latter had been disabled. Nothing had been heard of the *Matanzas*. She had several passenger, and a large amount of specie on board.

ST. LOUIS. Oct. 20.

Gen. Schofield, with his advance, has reached Elk-Horn Tavern, Ark., and sends Intelligence that the enemy is making for the Boston mountains. Gens. Steele and Ostrihaus are at Pilot Knob, advancing against the enemy under McBride, in the vicinity of Pocahontas.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20.

In the recent raids on Lexington, the rebels lost 5 killed and 15 wounded. Among the latter was Morgan, the guerrilla. Morgan left Lawrenceburg yesterday with 1200 men, with Dumont's cavalry in close pursuit. About 100 rebels were captured this morning. Three or four hundred of Morgan's men, at Cox Creek, six miles from Bardstown, captured and burned a Federal train of 80 wagons, 51 of which were loaded. Morgan then went towards Bardstown and captured another Federal train, within two miles of town, number of wagons unknown. He then proceeded in the direction of Bardstown with the supposed intention of burning the railroad bridge. Yesterday Dumont was but forty miles behind Morgan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21st.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the pressure for a forward movement is becoming general, and it is urged with an earnestness that has never been equaled. The argument is used that the protraction of the present inaction will ruin the country.

The *Times* has a dispatch, giving an account from a refugee who brought a report from Culpepper county, Va., that a slave insurrection is anticipated, and says the inhabitants of the counties where insubordination exists threaten to resist the conscription act; they acting on the plea of self-protection, and say it is necessary to defend themselves against the negroes.

The Petersburg *Express* of the 15th fears much suffering from the scarcity of coal at Richmond.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 16th says, we infer that the Federals will soon make a desperate effort to force their iron-clad vessels up James River, past Drury's Bluffs. Its account of the Perrysville fight says it is one Kentucky will mourn for years. It also claims a victory at Perrysville, and says the Federals lost 20,000 in killed and wounded, while the Confederate loss was but 5000.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says advices from Gen. Cox, at Gallipolis, Ohio, state that the rebels have evacuated Western Virginia, and gone to Eastern Tennessee, taking with them all their trains. They have manufactured 200,000 bags of salt in Kanawha valley, and destroyed all the salt works and other property.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.—What an interesting succession of events can be found in the volume of a newspaper of half a century! Truly the local history of a town or a city can nowhere else be obtained than in a local newspaper, which every subscriber could save with a little care and attention. Its hymenial and obituary record, aside from the faithful details of every day events not elsewhere to be traced, is of sufficient interest for every family to preserve a file of their local newspapers.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Gen. Jim Lane's recruiting operations in Kansas have been most successful. He has raised five white regiments and organized 1200 negroes.

A late New York paper says: "If the South has put in the field every effective man, Unionists as well as Rebels, from eighteen to forty-five years of age, their force is still a quarter of a million less than the loyal States actually had organized and in the field on the 1st of October."

Lieut. Newport, of the British navy, arrested at San Francisco for treasonable expressions, is found to be insane, caused by a sunstroke while in service. The British Consul will send him to Victoria.

Since the issuance of the President's emancipation proclamation, many Quakers who before contented themselves with contributing money in aid of the Government, have come forward and enlisted; nor has this effect of the proclamation been confined to the Quakers.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says that Gen. Hooker declared with great freedom that the proclamation was issued too late, rather than too early; that the time had fully arrived when it was impossible to prosecute the war vigorously and with a certainty of success without it.

The President received lately a very eloquent letter from that eminent Democrat, Robert Dale Owen, in which he urged him to issue, as he has done, a proclamation of freedom at the expiration of the sixty days of grace allowed by the Confiscation Emancipation Law.

The London *Times* was very much pleased with Jeff. Davis' late message. It is not strange that the arch sympathizer should like the arch rebel.

The population of the Sandwich Islands in '23 was 120,000; it has since been decreased by disease to half that number. The race will ultimately be supplanted by Americans and Europeans.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

ATTENTION, VOLUNTEERS!

FIRST W. T. INFANTRY, U. S. VOLUNTEERS —The undersigned have been authorized to raise and organize a Company for the 1st Washington Territory Infantry, Col. Steinberger, for duty in the Military District of Oregon. The Regiment is now rapidly filling up, and an opportunity is offered for immediate service in the best disciplined and most thoroughly organized Regiment on the Pacific coast.

Pay from $14 to $21 per month, with abundance of good clothing, comfortable quarters, subsistence and medical attendance, furnished by the Government. Recruits for this Company will be immediately sent to Fort Steilacoom and provided for.

Enlistments will be for "three years or during the war," and every soldier entering this Regiment and honorably discharged is, by Act of Congress, entitled to $100 bounty.

Recruiting offices have been opened at Steilacoom, Pierce County, and at Port Townsend, Jefferson County, W. T.

ROBERT H. TUCKER, Captain,
JAS. E. D. JESTER, 1st Lieutenant.

8:tf

J. A. McCREA,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Fire-Proof Brick Store,
WHARF ST., VICTORIA, V. I.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. Goods purchased and shipped on commission. Information as to prices of merchandise given.

N.B.—Particular attention given to the Puget Sound trade. 16:6m

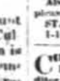
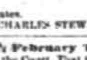
UNION SOAP WORKS,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
J. V. MEEKER.

MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale,
CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP,
No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP,
And varieties of
TOILET SOAP.

In any quantity, and at prices below the cost of the same articles when imported. 4-44tf

Sewing Machines
FOR SALE CHEAP.

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


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

COMMISSIONERS' COURT; February Term, 1854.—Feb 4th—ORDERED by the Court, That the Auditor cause notice to be published in the "Puget Sound Herald" to the effect that no bills or accounts will be allowed, or ordered paid, by the Board of County Commissioners, unless all such bills or accounts are filed in the office of the County Auditor ten days prior to the first day of the term of Court at which such accounts will be presented for payment.

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

April 17th, 1862.

JAMES M. BACHELDER,
Auditor of Pierce County, W. T.

4:tf

Business Cards.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.

Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5.7:1y

LOUISA KORTER,
DEALER IN
Plain and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries of every variety, Hardware, &c., &c.

ALSO—Baking in all its branches. Confectionery, &c. Any article called for, and not in store, will be ordered and obtained in the shortest possible time, for the accommodation of customers.

4-38:1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

J. V. MEEKER,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.

Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 8-49tf

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

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
226 Battery st., near Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSHES AND FEATHER DUSTERS

Of every description, to which they call the attention of the trade. N.B.—Fine machine and all other Brushes made to order. 43:1y

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

H. H. BANCROFT. A. L. BANCROFT
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.

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

No. 609 Montgomery street,
San Francisco.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
8-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
132 Sansome st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Agents for James Conner & Sons'
U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
And dealers in all kinds of
PRINTING MATERIALS.

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

ADVICE GRATIS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

TO Purify the Blood.

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

Female Complaints.

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

Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

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

DROPSY.

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

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels.

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

Puffy—Shortness of Breath with Weakness.

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

Complaints incident to Children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

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

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

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

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

5-14:tf

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

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

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

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, 329 Montgomery st., SAN FRANCISCO.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S,
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES

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

RELIABLE.

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

COX, WILLCUTT & CO.,
Leather Dealers,
422 Battery st, San Francisco.

5-14:6m **Send for a Circular.**

DR. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM
CURES ALL DISEASES OF
THE LUNGS AND THROAT!

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

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

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

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

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

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

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents for the Pacific coast,
416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

4-51:6m

FURS! FURS! FURS!

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

FURS AND SKINS.

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

H. SHARP & CO.,
Hide and Wool Dealers,
No. 111 California st, San Francisco.

45-6m

San Francisco Advertisements.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are referred to

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J. H. Coghill & Co.;
C. Langley, Druggist;
Flint, Peabody & Co.;
Ira P. Rankin;
Ross, Dempster & Co.;
J. Anthony & Co. Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.

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

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

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NEW STYLE
OF
IMPROVED
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER
OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

No Leather Pad used on
NEW STYLE MACHINE.

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

PRICES GREATLY
REDUCED!

☞ Send for a Circular.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.

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

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

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

SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,

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

WITH GREATER EASE

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

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Plain, at . . . . [illegible]
Cabinets . . . . [illegible]
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, ... [illegible]

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

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

The Farmer's Corner.

Farmers' Wives and Exercise.

No class of women on this continent are so shut up within doors as much as farmer's wives. Country people usually talk much of the benefits of "taking the air," particularly if they speak of a village or city invalid. One wonders profoundly if it ever occurs to the good dames, especially those who say so much of "walking a mile before breakfast," that the attestor of their own negligence in the matter of "fresh air" gleams from their faces, visible and palpable, saffrony, golden yellow. Shutting off the intelligent, refined class of country people, who receive their full share of execration, there remains a great clan—self instituted mentors of the public weal—who harbor a curt belief that village and city women are never seen out-of-doors.

Now there is an undeniable probability in the theory that, if ladies in large towns obtained no more exercise in the "open air" than do this class of fault-finding women in the country, they would have the honor of being equally saffrony. And it is an undeniable fact that they are not so saffrony. "So much the worse for them," growls some rheumatic housewife. Yellow is beautiful, then?—yellow is healty? Ask the first physician from whom most of his practice comes. "From my country patients—they are always taking cold. Don't go out-doors enough to get used to it. Strange, when they live in the midst of all out doors.

It may be safely asserted that women living in large suburban villages and cities exercise five-fold more out-of-doors than do the mass of women in the country.

"O, but they have so much leisure." Indeed! "O, that thou couldst change places! Never till then wilt thou be convinced. People can usually (not always) find time in which to do what they greatly like."

However the case may stand in reference to the question of leisure, we protest humbly, and with a becoming sense of the peril, against the absurd abuse which is poured out like a flood upon the "lazy" town "ladies" who "never take the air." A large proportion of these "lazy" ladies walk daily. They are out in the cloud and shine, inhaling Nature's great medicine, while the mentors are roasting in ill-ventilated and unaired houses, their out door life consisting of three formula of spasm—"going to meeting," "going to the village," and "going to see John's folks."

Tying up Wool.—A correspondent of the Albany *Cultivator* furnishes the following description of his method of tying wool-fleeces, and of the box used for that purpose. It is nothing new, but may be of service to some of our readers:

Make a square box, say 2 feet high—18 inches square at the bottom, with a gradually sloping increase to the top, making it 22 to 24 inches at the latter—have it well dove-tailed together—no top or bottom. On the top, midway of each side, saw down three or four inches; in these cuts place two strings reaching to the bottom (which should set on a smooth surface) crossing each other at right angles on the bottom, the ends hanging over on the outside sufficiently long to tie. When the fleece is completely rolled, place it in the box, step into it with your feet, pressing it down; then bring out of the cuts the ends of the twine and fasten across the fleece each way. Turn the box upside down and press out the fleece. It will come out square and compact, and will not need more winding to keep it in a square, neat shape, if properly handled.

The Lavender Fields of England.—In this little island no less than 270 acres of its precious land are devoted to lavender growing. Every 100 pounds of flowers gives up by distillation about one pound of the otto of lavender; and thus we learn that there is an average production of seven thousand pounds of lavender otto annually. It requires six ounces of this to make a gallon of lavender water; so that Britannia and her children—you know their names, Jamaica, Canada, Australia—together with a few visitors, America, Germany and Russia—use and take home with them the enormous quantity of 17,000 gallons of this favorite spirit. The lavender gardens of England are situated at Mitcham, in Surry, and at Hitchen, in Hertfordshire.

When clothes are rolled up in a damp state for a few days, they become spotted with mildew, consisting of minute *fungi*. These are very difficult to remove, and they injure both the texture and color of the clothes. The only effectual method known to us for removing such spots from linen is by steeping the latter in a weak solution of chloride of lime. It is made by obtaining some chloride of lime from the druggist's (say one pound) then stirring it into about four gallons of cold water. It is now allowed to settle for one hour, and the clear liquor is ready for the clothes, which should be steeped in it for about two hours, then washed thoroughly in cold water, and exposed on the grass to the sun.

Abstinence from food for a season has been frequently recommended and practised as a means of removing incipient disease, and restoring the body to its customary healthful sensations. Howard, the celebrated philanthropist, used to fast one day in the week. Franklin for a period did the same. Napoleon, when he felt his system unstrung, suspended his wonted repast, and took exercise on horseback. The list of distinguished names might, if necessary, be increased—but why adduce authority in favor of a practice which the instinct of the brute creation leads them to adopt whenever they are sick?

T. J. Murray, head gardener of the Insane Asylum, Cal., has discovered that coal tar is an effectual remedy against the depredations of the borer, which is so fatal to willow and apple trees.

At a late leaping match, amongst the Bradford (England) riflemen, a private jumped the extraordinary distance of 21 feet 6 inches, from toe to heel.

Brilliant Whitewash.

Many have heard of the brilliant stucco whitewash on the east end of the President's house at Washington. The following is a recipe for making it, as gleaned from the *National Intelligencer*, with some additional improvements learned by experiment:

Take half a bushel of unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water, cover it during the process to keep in the steam, and add to it a peck of clean salt, previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; half a pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by first soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a large one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the whole mixture; stir it well and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on right hot; for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about a pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Brushes more or less small may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for outside or inside walls. Coloring matter may be put in, and made of any shade you like. Spanish brown stirred in will make red or pink more or less deep, according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a lilac color. Lampblack in moderate quantities makes a slate color, very suitable for the outside of buildings. Lampblack and Spanish brown mixed produce a reddish stone color. Yellow ochre stirred in makes a yellow wash—but chrome goes further, and makes a color generally esteemed prettier. In all these cases, the darkness of the shade will of course be determined by the quantity of coloring used. It is difficult to make a rule, because tastes are very different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle and let it dry. It is said that green must not be mixed with lime. The lime destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash which makes it crack and peel. When walls have been badly smoked, and when you want to have them a clean white, it is well to squeeze indigo plentifully through a bag into the water you use, before it is stirred into the whole mixture. If a larger quantity than five gallons is wanted, the same proportions should be observed.

Oysters have but three formidable enemies, namely; The wire-worm or drill, the insect which has honey-combed so many in the newly-discovered place in Long Island Sound; the star-fish, and in some countries the monkey, who, at low tide, walks out to their beds, and thrusting a stone between their two shells, readily scoops them out with his paw. We have heard the same story related in regard to the crab and lobster. When the wire-worm reaches the body of the oyster, probably boring the shell by aid of some acid secretion, he stops, and never leaves it till he entirely consumes it by suction. The star-fish fixes himself over the end of the oyster and patiently awaits for it to open, which it must occasionally do. At each and every such time this insidious enemy exhausts, upon pneumatic principles, a portion of the air within the bivalve, until it literally dies for want of breath.

Insects must lead a truly jovial life. What must it be lodge in a lily! Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from censor! Fancy, again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of the rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of summer air, nothing to do when you awake but to wash yourself in a dew drop, and fall to and eat your bed-clothes!

Write injury in sand, and kindness in marble.

Rules for the Journey of Life.

The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, according to his memorandum, are thrown together as general way-marks in the journey of life:

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you.

Never show levity when people are engaged at worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the author of it. On no occasion relate it.

Always to take the part of an absent person, who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think worse of another on account of his differing from me in political and religious subjects.

Not to dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman nor with any enthusiast.

Not to affect to be witty, or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of myself and of those who are near to me.

To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanities or their vices.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review my conduct and note my feelings.

The Christian's Wife.—Chataubriand discourses beautifully on this theme: Man, in uniting himself to her, regains a part of his substance; his soul as well as body, is incomplete without his wife; he has strength, she has beauty; he labors in the field; he does not understand the details of domestic life, but his companion prepares the repast, and her smiles sweeten existence. He has had his crosses, and the partner of his couch is there to sweeten them; his days may be sad and troubled, but in the chaste arms of his wife he finds comfort and repose. Without woman, man would be rude, gross and solitary. Woman spreads around him the flowers of existence, as the creepers of the forest decorate the majestic oak with their odoriferous garlands. Finally, the pair live united, and in death are not separable; in the dust they lay side by side, and their souls are re-united beyond the limits of the tomb.

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Crockery, Glassware, French China.

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

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

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

A complete assortment always on hand.

HAYNES & LAWTON,
516 Sansome st., corner of Merchant, 516,
4-51:3m San Francisco.

$100 REWARD!

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

RICHARDS & WHITFIELD,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner of Clay and Sansome streets, San Francisco.
Also—Sole Agents for the celebrated SPANISH ANTIDOTE, a preparation never known to fail, for the cure of Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary derangements.
None genuine without our circular of Golden Balsam wrapped around the bottle.
5 19:3m

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

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

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

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When sent by mail [post paid] to California, Oregon and Washington, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, [post paid] $6.

This is not the old "Book of the Farm."

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For Charter, Freight, or Passage, apply to PHILIP KEACH or H. W. BERRY, in Steilacoom, or to the CAPTAIN, on board. 42:1y

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Executed with promptness and at reasonable rates.

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

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YEAST POWDERS.

WARRANTED TO MAKE

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Gingerbread and Cakes of all kinds:

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And take no other, if you would have uniformly good bread. Manufactured and sold at wholesale by

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SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP,

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

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

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25, 1859.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co.:

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

With the greatest respect I remain yours,
M. McWILLIAMS.

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

CINCINNATI, March 8, 1859.

Messrs. A. L. Scovill & Co:

Dear Sirs:—M. McWilliams, Esq., is an Elder in the church in which I am Pastor. I am acquainted with the circumstances of the case of his daughter, and I have no hesitancy in saying that I consider the cure truly wonderful.

HORACE BUSHNELL.

Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup is for sale by all the principal Druggists everywhere.

REDINGTON & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
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FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

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

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

None genuine but that put up in 12 oz or pint bottles, and having the signature of N. Mills, the original manufacturer and proprietor.

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REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents,
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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

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New York,	Chicago,
New Jersey,	St. Louis,
Maryland,	Baltimore,
Virginia,	Richmond,
Pennsylvania,	California,
Kentucky,	Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

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

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

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

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Testimonials of the Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warerooms No. 333 Broadway, New York.