PUGET SOUND HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

VOL. II. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1859. NO. 43.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Subscription:

For one year	$5 00
For six months	3 00
Single copies	25c

Rates of Advertising:

One square, (12 lines or less) first insertion : : $3 00
Each subsequent insertion, : : : : : 1 00
A deduction of *Fifty* per cent. on the above rates to yearly advertisers.
Business Cards, $25 a-year; no advertisement, however small, inserted at a less rate than $25 per annum.

Job Printing:

All kinds of Book, Pamphlet, Bill-Head, Circular, Blank and Card printing, in plain and ornamental style, executed with neatness and dispatch, and forwarded as per order to any part of the country.

☞ **Payment for Jobs must always be made on delivery of the work.**

Business Cards.

J. W. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
Soliciter in Chancery and Admiralty,
SEATTLE, W. T.
Will practice in all the Courts in the Territory. 4:1y

F. A. CHENOWETH. B. F. DENNISON
CHENOWETH & DENNISON,
Attorneys at Law,
Having formed a copartnership for the practice of Law in the various Courts on Puget Sound, beg to say that one or both may at all times be found at their office at Port Townsend, and in attendance upon all the Courts on the Sound.
PORT TOWNSEND, March 7th, 1859. 1:1y*

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

FOWLER & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
TINWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
CROCKERYWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
FURNITURE,
SHIP CHANDLERY AND STORES,
MINING TOOLS, &c.
PORT TOWNSEND, W. T. 7 tf

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

S. H. PRICHARD & BRO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 97 Front st., San Francisco,
AGENTS FOR
Jones & Hudson's Chewing Tobacco;
" Mayflower, Va. Offering to California;
" Our Jewel, El Sacramento;
E. J. Hudson's | Sweet-scented Oronoco,
Smokings, | Rose of Sharon;
Prichard's Corn Cob, James Chiever's Wellington.
Britton's Dew-Drop Whisky, in bbls. and half bbls.
Will receive orders for Drugs and Medicines, &c.. for Messrs. Thomas & Fuller, New York. 29:3m

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

A. R. BIGGS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS AND HAVANA CIGARS,
146 Front street, corner of Clark,
Between Jackson and Pacific,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Have constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices for cash, the very best varieties of the above articles in the market. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed with regard to both price and quality. 20:tf

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Importing Booksellers and Stationers,
151 Montgomery street,
One door from Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Have in store the largest collection of SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS in California; also Historical and other Works. Orders from Washington Territory solicited. 1-3m

MILES J. WEST,
BLACKSMITH.
HAVING purchased the interest of his late partner in the Blacksmithing business, the undersigned is prepared to execute satisfactorily all work in that line entrusted to his care. Wagon tires, bolts, and all work pertaining to his line, guaranteed.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
16-tf MILES J. WEST.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
TAKES GREAT PLEASURE IN RETURNing his thanks to his friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage.
Watches, Jewelry, &c., left with Williams's Express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders per Williams's Express will meet with prompt attention, and all Watches warranted to keep good time.
On hand and for sale low,
Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
1-tf Watchmaker, Portland.

J. W. SULLIVAN,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Washington street, adjoining the Post Office,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
WOULD call the attention of all Booksellers, Expressmen and News Agents to a large list of Newspapers and Magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with Books, Stationery, and all the Cheap Publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if desired. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in his establishment, as they can be *supplied in advance of any other house.* All orders will be answered *promptly.*

Christmas.

BY MRS. MARIA G. BUCHANAN.

The Son of the Highest—the God in whose sight
The Heavens, though glittering with systems of light,
Are not pure, nor the angels which form the zone
Refulgent, that circles his rainbow-crowned throne—
Leaves his seat on that White Throne, to Earth to descend,
The kingdom of Death and of Satan to end.

Are the Suns, the bright centres of world upon world,
From their thrones of magnificence suddenly hurled,
In the train of their Maker and Master to wait
As fast he approaches Mortality's gate?

Shall the Comets, that in their wild wanderings blaze,
Be called from their orbits the Earth to amaze;
And, with their long trains burning fiercely and bright,
Cast down their dire shade of dismay and affright?

Shall the lightnings before him their terrors display,
And the thunder's loud peal be the guide of his way?
Are the whirlwinds which rage through the vast fields of air
A path for his footsteps, so dread to prepare
His steps, who, so oft, hath walked on their swift wings,
As if but the breeze which at summer's eve springs?

Shall the earth quake, to greet him with terrible shock,
Move the mountains, though based on their pillars of rock?
Shall the ocean, which at His command burst its caves,
And spread far and wide its wild tumult of waves,
To those caverns, affrighted, again shall it flee
Before the high presence of the great Deity?

To honor His coming shall fair Nature go,
To the mine's inmost depths, where the rich jewels glow,
And, choosing the purest of each precious gem,
Entwine for his brow an august diadem?

Shall the moon, with her treasures of beauty and light,
As forth she escapes from the prison of night,
The Orient deck with such splendor sublime,
As was ne'er seen before in the passage of Time;
Then in robes so resplendent, His coming to wait,
Beside the gold pillars of the Orient's gate,
In the hope through its portals will be His bright way,
That he'll burst on the world with the coming of day.

"Thus a Godhead should come," said weak man in his pride,
But the advent of Christ all his vain hopes belied.

The Night sat alone, and her mid-watch was near,
The vigil she keeps on the earth's darkened sphere,
When lo! on her brow falls a wonderful light,
But it comes not from sun nor from meteor bright;
The tempest is not on his terrible way,
So it gleams not from 'midst the forked lightnings at play;
No comet is seen in its orbit of flame,
So 'twas not from its red brow that brilliancy came:

Ah, no; 'twas the gleam through the still midnight air,
Of wings, than the snow-drift more dazzling by far;
And the night looks in awe on the pure angel forms,
Whose brightness the cold heart of mid-winter warms.

Hark! what sounds are those which on night's still ear fall?
Does the rush of the whirlwind her spirit appal?
Does she hear the loud roar of the time-honored rock,
As its bosom is bent by the earthquake's fell shock?

Is the storm spirit out on the ocean's vexed wave?
Do the wild waters shriek o'er the seaman's cold grave?
Not such are the sounds which on night's still ear break—
Oh! children of men from your slumbers awake.

Hear you not the rapt swell of the Seraphim's song?
To the ear of the Shepherds it floats softly along:
When upwards 'tis borne on the air's joyous wings,
Till e'en on the zenith the high anthem rings:
"To God in the highest give glory, all glory,"
So ran the bright words of the angel's glad story;
"And on earth, once accursed, 'tis the offering of heaven,
To men of good will shall peace freely be given.

"Oh! Mortals rejoice, for to you, on this morn,
A bright Son is given a fair Child is born;
Yes! the Son of the Highest is now upon earth,
Go, seek Him, and welcome His wonderful birth."

They follow the Star on its pathway of light;
Lo! over the Temple it stayed not its flight;
By the palaces of Kings it holds on its way,
Where, where does the Godhead His glories display?

It stops o'er a rude shed—can such wonders be?
Is this the proud Court of Earth's great Deity?
They enter, they gaze on the new born child,
In the arms of the Virgin, ever pure, undefiled.

Yes! there is the Godhead, in infancy's form,
Scarce kept from the cold on His mother's breast warm;
With not even one angel upon Him to wait,
As helpless he lies by Mortality's gate.

And, heightening the glory of this solemn sight,
Round the Mother and Child beams a halo of light,
While Silence the deepest keeps watch by their side;
Can man's heart, after this, feel the swellings of pride?

Another Year.

BY ROBERT STORY.

Another year! another year!
O! who shall see another year?
Shalt thou, old man of hoary head,
Of eyesight dim, and feeble tread?
Expect it not! Time, pain and grief,
Have made thee like an autumn leaf,
Ready, from blast or slight decay,
From its slight hold to drop away—
And some sad morn may gild thy bier
Long, long before another year!

Another year! another year!
O! who shall see another year?
Shall you, ye young, or you, ye fair?
Ah! the presumptuous thought forbear!
Within this churchyard's peaceful bounds—
Come, pause and ponder o'er the mounds;
Here beauty sleeps—that verdant length
Of grave contains what once was strength—
The child—the boy—the man are here;
Ye may not see another year!

Another year! another year!
O! who shall see another year?
Shall I, whose burning thirst of fame
No earthly power can quench or tame?
Alas! that burning thirst may soon
Be o'er, and all beneath the moon—
All my fine visions, fancy wrought,
And all this vortex whirl of thought—
Forever cease and disappear,
Ere dawns on earth another year.

When William Penn went to take leave of the king, he spoke of buying the lands from the Indians.

"Buy the lands!" said the king in astonishment; "why man, I sold them to you."

"But they were not thine to sell, friend Charles," said Penn.

"No! why, man, they were as much mine by conquest as those claimed by any other potentate," said the king.

"Which is no claim at all, friend Charles," replied Penn.

Ten thousand human beings set forth together on their journey. After ten years, one third, at least, have disappeared. At the middle point of the common measure of life, but half are still upon the road. Faster and faster, as the rank grows thinner, they that remain till now become weary, and lie down to rise no more. At three score and ten, a band of some four hundred struggle on. At ninety, these have been reduced to a handful of thirty trembling patriarchs. Year after year they fall in diminishing numbers. One lingers, a lonely marvel, till the century. We look again, and the work of death is finished.

"Mother," said a little girl in the vicinity of Clarion the other day, as she saw the clergymen passing to Conference, "don't all these ministers come from Ohio?"

"Why do you ask?" said the mother.

"Because," replied the child, "you know all the great fat cattle come from that State, and, as these ministers are so healthy and fine-looking, I thought they came from the same locality.

The mother bade the child go to school.

The celebrated Benjamin West related that his mother once kissed him eagerly when he showed her a likeness he had sketched of his baby sister: and he adds, "That kiss made me a painter."

The surest way to lose your own health is to drink that of other people too often.

Be careful of thy youth, that thy old age may be happy.

CHEVALIER DE GOURGUES.

It would be unpardonable, in our historical recollectons, to pass over the singular and chivalrous story of Chevalier de Gourgues; which is much less generally known than it deserves, as exhibiting all the devotion of ancient heroism, and as a striking example of the ruling passion surviving the softening operation of time, and triumphing finally over every impediment.

The French and Spaniards had long been at bitter enmity; and the wars between them were carried on with all the exasperation of ancient rivalry and mutual hatred. The encroachments of the former upon the territories claimed by the Spaniards in Florida, raised the liveliest indignation in the minds of a people not less martial and chivalrous than the French; and when we add that these encroachments had been chiefly made by the Huguenots, a race held in sovereign detestation by the Catholic Spaniard, and persecuted to a degree of intensity by Philip II., the height of animosity to which they were excited can easily be conceived. Nor were the French less susceptible of angry and vindictive feelings, to which may be added the poignant stings of offended national pride. They had never forgiven the captivity of their popular and gallant prince, Francis I.; the memory of this supposed disgrace still rankled in the population; nor was it ever wholly eradicated, until adequate reparation was made to the national honor, by the accession of a French Prince to the throne of Spain, many years afterward. Notwithstanding a short cessation of the warfare between these two great powers, the passions we have attempted to describe remained in full force.

Laudonniere passed the winter of 1564 in the fort which he had built near the mouth of St. Mary's River, and which he called La Caroline. In August, 1565, having experienced the mutinous disposition of part of his force, superadded to the horrors of famine, he was preparing to abandon the enterprise, and to return to France, when he was joined by Ribaut with seasonable supplies. On the 4th of September, they were surprised by the appearance in the road of six large vessels, which proved to be a Spanish fleet, under the command of Don Pedro Menendez. Hostilities were immediately commenced; and the French, having an inferior force of four vessels, were obliged to put to sea, chased by the Spaniards. The former, however, being the better sailors, after distancing their opponents, returned to the coast, and re-landed about eight leagues from the fort of La Caroline. Three of the Spanish vessels kept the open sea, while the others lay in the road watching an opportunity to attack the French fort. Ribaut, who was a brave but obstinate man, persisted in his resolution to put out to sea again for the purpose of meeting and fighting with the Spanish vessels. The season was extremely tempestuous, and Laudonniere, having first vainly endeavored to dissuade his colleague from the rash attempt, fortified himself, and made every preparation to resist the attack which he anticipated. At length, notwithstanding the very heavy and long continued rains, the Spaniards were descried by the French sentinels advancing to the assault on the 20th September. The ramparts, maintained with spirit by a small force, were soon surmounted and carried—the gallant defenders slain in the breaches. Laudonniere, fighting his way bravely, was the last to leave the fort, and succeeded in escaping to the woods; where he rallied a few straggling countrymen, and whence he ultimately returned to France. The remainder, with the fort, fell into the hands of the Spaniards. Nor did the disasters of the French end here. The vessels commanded by Ribaut were driven on shore by the storms then prevalent—many of the people lost—the survivors and their commander became prisoners to the Spaniards. The French were cruelly, and, with bitter taunts, put to death. Several were hung from the neighboring trees with this insulting legend—"*Ceux ci n'ont pas ete traite de la sorte en qualite de Francois, mais comme heretiques et ennemis de Dieu.*"

Ample chastisement was, however, about to be inflicted—Champlain, who writes of this transaction with the blunt and honest indignation of a soldier, in his own familiar and quaint style observes: "They were repaid in the same coin with which they paid the French." So Shakspeare truly says:

In these cases,
We still have judgment here: that we but teach
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return
To plague the inventor. This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips.

This outrage excited the deepest indignation in France; but the avowed hatred of the Court toward Coligny and the Huguenots prevented public satisfaction being demanded from Philip II. The instrument of just retribution was not wanting to the emergency; but it was reserved for a private individual to redeem the honor of the French name.

"In the year 1567," says Champlain, "there presented himself the brave Chevalier de Gourgues, who, full of valor and courage to avenge the insult on the French nation, and observing that none among the nobility, with whom France abounded, offered to obtain satisfaction for such an injury, undertook himself to do so." He was a gentleman of Gascony, and there were at that period few inferior officers in France, or perhaps all Europe, who had acquired a more brilliant reputation in war, or had undergone greater vicissitudes. When very young, he had served in Italy with honor; and on one occasion, having the command of a small band of thirty men, near Sienna in Tuscany, he was able for a considerable time to withstand and repulse the assault of a part of the Spanish army; until all his men being slain, he yelded himself prisoner. Contrary to the usage of war among generous foes, he was sent to the galleys in chains, as a robber-slave. The galley, to which the indignant De Gourgues was condemned, was afterwards captured by the Turks on the Sicilian coast, and sent into Rhodes. Again putting to sea with a Turkish crew, it was encountered and taken by the galleys of the Knights of Malta; and De Gourgues recovered his liberty and his sword. He afterwards made several passages to Brazil, and the coast of Africa, still treasuring up vengeance on the Spaniards; and he had just returned from one of his voyages, with the reputation of the bravest and most able among her navigators, when he heard the disastrous tale of La Caroline, and the disgraceful manner in which his countrymen had been put to death by the Spaniards. Like a patriot he felt keenly for the honor of his country; and as a man, he burned for an opportunity of satiating his long dormant revenge on the perfidious Spaniards, for their unworthy treatment of himself. At this time, too, there was circulated in France a narrative entitled the "Supplication of the widows and children of those who had been massacred in Florida," calculated to rouse the national feeling to the highest pitch. These united motives urged De Gourgues to a chivalrous undertaking—no less than to chase the murderous invaders from the coast of Florida at the sword's point, or die in the attempt. He accordingly proceeded to make his preparations, which, however, were concealed with great skill and address. He raised a considerable sum by selling his property, and by loans obtained from his friends; and disguising his real purpose, gave out that he was bound, as before, to the African coast. The squadron consisted of three vessels, with crews amounting to two hundred and fifty souls, amply provided for twelve months. Thus equipped he sailed on the 23d August, 1567, from Bordeaux; and after some time, began to unfold his real design, expatiating in glowing language on the glory of the attempt, and the righteousness of the quarrel.

"Companions, and faithful friends of my fortunes," said he; "you are not ignorant how highly I value brave men like yourselves. Your courage you have sufficiently proved by your noble resolution to accompany me in all the dangers which we shall have to encounter, as they successively present themselves—my regard for you I have shown by the care I have taken for the safety of your lives. I desire not to embark you in an enterprise which may result in dishonorable failure: it would be in me a far too great and blameable temerity to hazard your safety in any design so difficult of accomplishment, which, however, I do not consider this one to be; seeing that I have employed in it a good part of my own fortune, and that of my friends, in equipping these vessels and putting to sea, myself being the sole undertaker of the voyage. But all this does not give me so much cause for regret, as I have reason to rejoice, seeing you all resolved upon another enterprise, which will redound to your glory—namely—to avenge the insult suffered by our nation from the Spaniards, who have inflicted an incurable wound upon France, by their infamous treatment, and the barbarous and unheard of cruelties they have exercised upon our countrymen. The description of these wrongs has caused me to shed tears of pity, and inspires me now with determination, that I am resolved, with the assistance of God and your aid, to take a just revenge for this felonious outrage on the part of the Spaniards—those base and cowardly men, who unhappily destroyed our friends by surprise, whom with arms in their hands they dared not to have looked in the face. The enemy is poorly lodged, and may be easily surprised. I have on board persons who know the country well, and we can reach it in safety. Here, my dear companions, here is a subject to rouse our courage! Let me see that you have as good will to perform this noble design as you had affection to follow my person! Will you not rejoice to bear away triumphant laurels, bought by the spoil and ruin of our enemies?"

This enthusiastic speech produced its full effect. Each soldier shouted assent to the generous proposal, and was ready to reply with Euryalus:

"Like thine, this bosom glows with martial flame,
Burns with a scorn of life, and love of fame—
And thinks, if endless glory can be sought
On such low terms, the prize is cheaply bought."

Having thus obtained the full co-operation of his gallant band, De Gourgues steered for the coast of Florida, and passed some time in reconnoitering the position of the Spaniards, and in acquiring from the Indians full particulars of their strength and resources. These were, indeed, sufficiently formidable, amounting to four hundred fighting men, provided with every munition of war. No way discouraged by this superiority of numbers and of position, De Gourgues made a furious attack upon the two forts, on the day before the Sunday, called *Quasimodo*, in April, 1568, intending to capture them by escalade. The Spaniards offered a very gallant resistance; but the fury and impetuosity of the French, stimulated by national antipathy, by the particular nature of the revenge which they contemplated, and fired by the valor and personal example of their heroic chief, soon surmounted all opposition. "Our brave Chevalier de Gourgues," says Champlain, exultingly, "sword in hand, inflames their courage, and like a lion at the head of his troop, mounts the rampart, and cuts his way through them." The fate of the Spaniards was sealed—many were killed in the forts—the rest taken, or put to death by the Indians. De Gourgues, thus crowned with victory, and having fully succeeded in an enterprise which to him seemed so truly glorious, brought all the prisoners to the spot where the French had been massacred, and where the Inscription of Menendez yet remained. After reproaching his fallen enemies with their cruelty and perfidy, he caused them to be hung from the same trees, affixing this writing in the place of the former:—"I hang these persons not as being Spaniards, but as traitors, robbers and murderers."

De Gourgues, on developing his real design and destination to Florida, which he did in the first instance to his chosen friends, had pathetically complained that ever since he had heard of the Spanish outrage at La Caroline, he had been unable, however wearied with toil, to obtain his usual rest at night—that his imagination was ever occupied by the semblance of his countrymen hanging from the trees of Florida—that his ears were startled with piercing cries for vengeance; and that sleep, "nature's soft nurse," would never visit him again,

No more would weigh his eyelids down,
And steep his senses in forgetfulness—

until he had won her offices by a full and exquisite revenge on the Spaniards! The accomplishment of his cherished hopes must have been a high and vivifying relief to an ardent spirit like De Gourgues. He now declared, with exulting delight, that sleep, "that balm of hurt minds," had once more deigned to visit his couch; and that his rest was now sweet, like that of a man delivered from a burthen of misery too great to bear!

Having accomplished this remarkable expedition, and inflicted, in a spirit in accordance with that of the times, a terrible retribution on the Spaniards, De Gourgues sailed from the coast of Florida on the 2d of May, and arrived in France on the 6th of June, where he was received by the people with every token of joy and approbation. In consequence, however, of the demand of Spain for redress, he was compelled to absent himself for some time, until the anger of the Court permitted him to reappear. The narrative of his expedition was long preserved in the family of De Gourgues.

Champlain, in whose Voyages this romantic story is to be found, seems to have been a passionate admirer of the conduct of De Gourgues, and thus enthusiastically concludes his account of the expedition:

"Thus did this brave knight repair the honor of the French nation, insulted by the Spaniards; which otherwise had been an everlasting subject of regret to France, if he had not avenged the affront received from the Spanish people. A generous enterprise, undertaken by a gentleman, and executed at his own cost, for honor's sake alone, without any other expectation; and one which resulted in obtaining for him a glory far more valuable than all the treasures of the world."

How he Made his Fortune.

It was a pleasant day in August, 1858, when John Williams and myself were pleasantly sailing upon the smooth surface of the Mississippi River. There was a gentle breeze before which our boat moved pleasantly along, and for some time we were silent spectators of the beautiful scenery on either bank of that noble river.

"It is but a few years," said my friend, at length, "since I was a clerk in yonder office; and as but very few ever made a fortune by a more bold or reckless manœuvre, I will inform you how I realized mine.

"Albert Sherman and myself were both clerks—proud, poor, ambitious, and spendthrifts. Each subsisted upon a salary of five hundred dollars per annum, and were generally hard up for cash, and there were very few who wished to become our creditors.

"Cannot we manage some way to increase our credit?" said Sherman to me, one day.

"None that I can conceive," was my reply.

"Your inventive powers are not so good as mine," said he. "You have a cousin in the East Indies, reported to be worth a million of dollars, and as I have a brother there also, I can report that I have received a letter from my brother, stating that your cousin is deceased, and has bequeathed his whole fortune to you. This will give you credit, and by improving the chance we may realize something from the operation."

"No one will believe you," I exclaimed.

"We will see," was the reply.

The next morning I received an early call from my tailor, to whom I was somewhat indebted, and who usually dunned me every week.

"I am very sorry," said I, "that I cannot pay you this morning."

"Do not trouble yourself," was the reply. "I called to see if you would not like to procure a suit of black, to dress in mourning for your deceased cousin, who left you his fortune."

I told him that I had no money; but he said he did not want his pay for months. At last, I consented to allow him to make them. He had but just left me when the jockey called to sell me a span of horses, so that I could ride in a style befitting my new fortune. As he did not want any money, I bought the span of horses, and afterwards a carriage.

When I walked the streets, I was thronged with persons who were profuse of compliments and good wishes, and who mostly wished to obtain some lucrative situation through my instrumentality, or often to sell me some real estate or other property, for which, mostly, they only wanted my note. The story of my wealth spread like wildfire; the papers alluded to my good fortune, while every one alluded to my great business talents and good character, until I even began to consider myself a worthy man and a millionaire. Two weeks before, I could not have bought a span of horses on credit, but now I rode in my own carriage, to the astonishment of all, and the gratification of myself, in particular.

As Sherman had shown, what he called the original letter from his brother, containing the account of the death of my cousin, and also the statement that his fortune was left to me, but little doubt was entertained of the truth of this report. Many sought me; my credit was large, and I improved it by purchasing large quantities of real estate, on which, I was confident, there would be a great rise in the value by spring.

I was fortunate beyond my most sanguine expectations, for I presently sold a valuable estate for ten thousand dollars more than I gave for it, receiving my pay in shares of the Atlantic Coal Company, which property was then undervalued in the market. The brokers, having little confidence in this Company, *desired to sell me more.* I told them that I had not received any money yet from the Indies, and therefore I could not purchase. They offered to take my note on time, which terms I readily accepted; for being a personal friend of the President of the Coal Company, I knew better the prospects of the Company than many others. The result justified my expectation, as I afterwards sold these shares for double the cost.

But, best of all, my position in society now favored my acquaintance with Miss Emily Delavan, the belle of our city. This lady I had ever admired, and had envied those who moved in her society. I was soon happy in being called her friend.

The Spring opened propitious to my wishes, emigration from the East was great beyond former experience; undreamed of profits were made on real estate; property was often sold two or three times in a day, each time at a higher price,—and thus we were rushing on to the acme of our ambition.

But my creditors soon began to notice that no remittance came to me from the Indies, and some began to say that I might not be the heir, after all. To make things still worse, a letter came from my cousin to the firm of Bracet & Co., on business. My cousin, they then knew, was not dead. My creditors were all soon aware of this, and they soon, in groups, appeared at my office. Some talked of hanging me, but others, more human, only proposed to throw me into the river. I received all with calmness. I told them I would satisfy them all, if they would have patience. Some I paid with shares of the Atlantic Coal Company at twice their cost, while others bought back the property I had but recently purchased, by paying me the value at that time. This in many cases was considerable, but there was still another class, who would take nothing but the cash,—I paid them all, and found myself worth a fortune, the result of good credit. I paid Sherman well for his share in the transaction, and established him in business, where he has since become wealthy and respected

Late that evening I sought the princely residence of Emily Delavan. I was deeply agitated when she first addressed me, and it was some moments before I could reply. When I did so, I told her all, and, as I concluded my singular story, I kneeled passionately before her and offered her my hand and heart. She is now my wife.

The excitement in regard to our wild expedient to obtain credit was soon over, but many are the compliments I have since received, in regard to its complete success."

That was a fearful jest of Lord Norbury's on sentencing to death a thief who had stolen a watch—

"You made a grab at time, my lad, but, egad, you clutched eternity."

The Gorilla.

In Dickens' "All the Year Around," we find the following description of this animal, which is said to be the most closely allied, in structure, to the human form of any of the brute creation:—

"The gorilla is of the average height of a man, five feet six inches; his brain case is low and narrow, and, as the fore part of his skull is high, and there is a very prominent ridge above the eyes, the top of the head is very flat, and the brow, with its thick integument, forms a 'scowling penthouse over the eyes.' Couple with this a deep lead-colored skin, much wrinkled, a prominent jaw with the canine teeth (in the males) of huge size, a receding chin, and we have an exaggeration of the lowest and most forbidding type of human physiognomy. The neck is short; the head pokes forward.

"The relative proportions of body and limbs are near those of man, yet they are of more ungainly aspect than any other of the brute kind. Long, shapeless arms, thick and muscular, with scarcely any diminution in size deserving the name of wrist (for at the smallest they are fourteen inches round, while a strong man's wrist is not above eight) a wide hand, the palm long and the fingers short, swollen and gouty-looking; capacious chest; broad shoulders; legs thick and shapeless; destitute of calf and very muscular, yet short; a handle like a foot with a thumb on it, "of huge dimensions and portentous power of grasp." No wonder the lion skulks before this monster, and even the elephant is baffled by his malicious cunning, strength and activity.

"The teeth indicate vegetable diet, but the repast is sometimes varied with some eggs, or a brood of young birds. The chief reason of his enmity towards the elephant appears to be, not that it ever intentionally injures him, but merely that it shares his taste for certain favorite fruits. And when, from his watch-tower in the upper branches of a tree, he perceives the elephant helping himself to these delicacies, he steals along the bough, and striking its sensitive proboscis a violent blow with the club with which he is always armed, drives off the startled giant, trumpeting shrilly with rage and pain.

"Towards the negroes, the gorilla cherishes an implacable hatred; he attacks them when quite unprovoked. If a party of blacks approach unconscious within the range of a tree haunted by one of these wood demons—swinging rapidly down to the lower branches, he clutches with his thumbed foot at the nearest of them, his green eyes flash with rage, his hair stands on end, and the skin above the eyes, drawn rapidly up and down, gives him a fiendish scowl. Sometimes, during their excursions in quest of ivory, in these gloomy forests, the native will first discover the proximity of the gorilla by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of their companions. The brute angling for him with his horrible foot, dropped from a tree while his strong arms grasp it firmly, stretches from it his huge hind hand, seizes the hapless wretch by the throat, draws him up into the boughs, and, as soon as struggles cease, drops him down, a strangled corpse.

"A tree is a gorilla's sleeping place at night, his pleasant abode by day, and his castle of defence. From that coigne of advantage he waits his foe, should the latter be guilty or foolhardy enough to pursue. No full grown gorilla has ever been taken alive. A bold negro, the leader of an elephant hunting expedition, was offered a hundred dollars for a live gorilla. 'If you gave me the weight of yonder hill in gold, I could not do it,' he said.

"Nevertheless he has his good qualities, in a domestic point of view; he is an able and exemplary husband and father, watching over his young family with affectionate solicitude, and exerting in their defence his utmost strength and ferocity. The mother shows that devotion to their young, in time of danger, which is the most universal of instincts.

"The gorilla constructs for himself a snug hammock out of tough, long, slender stems of parasitic plants, and lines it with dried fronds of palms or with long grass—a sort of bed surely not to be despised, swung in the leafy branches of a tree. By day, he sits on a bough leaning his head against the trunk, owing to which habit, the elderly gorillas become rather bald in those regions."

An American traveler in the streets of Paris, seeing the words, "Wine baths given here," exclaimed:

"Well! these French are a luxurious people." Then with true Yankee curiosity, and the feeling that he could afford what any one else did, walked in and demanded a "wine bath."

Feeling wonderfully refreshed after it, and having to pay but five francs, he asked in some astonishment, how a wine bath could be afforded so cheaply. His sable attendant, who had been a slave in Virginia, and enjoyed a slight bit of humor, replied: "Oh, massa, we just pass it along into anudder room, where we gib baths at four francs."

"Then you throw it away, I suppose."

"No, massa; den we send it lower down, and charge three francs a bath. Dar's plenty of people who a'n't so bery partiklar, who will bathe in it after this at two francs a head. Den massa, we let de common people hab it at a franc a piece."

"Then of course, you throw it away," exclaimed the traveler, who thought that this was going even beyond Yankee profits.

"No, indeed, massa," was the indignant reply, accompanied by a profound bow; "no, indeed, massa, we are not so 'stravagant as that comes to; we bottles it up den, and send it to 'Merica for Champagne."

A non-paying John Bull was arrested for debt, and taken to the prison of Clichy—the janitor at the door stripping him of all his superfluities, as usual, and among other things of his cane. To this, however, the prisoner violently objected, and for eighteen months that he was incarcerated, he gave but one sign of life or mortal desire, which was to re-possess his cane. Touched, at last, by the perseverance of his monomania, and supposing it to be only a whim, the governor commanded them to comply with his request. The cane was accordingly handed through the grating, upon which the prisoner, unscrewing the top, took out a roll of bank notes, paid the debt, with interest, and walked coolly off, his cane in his hand.

At an examination in the primary department of a Pittsfield school, the listeners were "brought down" by the answer of a juvenile, when asked where whales were caught, and of what use they were. The *Sun* says one little Miss replied that they furnished oil and another that they were "good for hooped skirts!"

The population of London is nearly three millions.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

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

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

NOTICE.

MR. G. FORD is authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements, and receipt for the same, for the PUGET SOUND HERALD.

L. P. FISHER,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1859.

THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR.

Within forty-eight hours after the issue of this number of the HERALD, the year 1860 will have been fully inaugurated. A few short hours will witness the departure of the last decade of years, freighted with momentous events in the history of nations and stirring scenes in the lives of individuals. The past ten years—what a long period to look forward to, and yet how soon passed over!—to all of our readers, have presented many and startling changes: to some, changes for the better; to others, changes for the worse: to all, great and varied changes, for good or evil. Though gone, they have left traces only to be effaced as mouldering Time slowly but surely wages its war of destruction, in the gradual decay of the creations of man, and the crumbling of the works of nature itself.

The last of the decade, as many before it, would have been a welcome guest yet longer; for there were memories clinging around it that are hallowed in the past—memories bright and beautiful—memories sad and tearful—the joy of the marriage feast—the heart-breaking funeral knell—high hopes and lofty aspirations, that kept pace with its steady march even to the close. Though our paths may have been beset with thorns, and, at the close of another stage in life, we are weary and foot-sore, still we should not repine. The New Year comes to us wreathed in bright smiles and laden with rich promises. Then why should we repine? Glorious day is breaking in the East; the spirit of hope is exultant, and the veil of the future casts no gloom on our pathway. Then let us be glad. Nature smiles—so may we. While renewing with genial warmth the pledge of old friendships, then let us welcome, thrice welcome, the HAPPY NEW YEAR!

A more appropriate time will not be presented than this, perhaps, in which to take a hasty retrospective view of our town and Territory. Retracing our steps but a little more than twelve months, we find Steilacoom a village boasting some seventy buildings of all descriptions, with a population far from sufficient to require or occupy that number of tenements. What a change has been wrought in a single year! Extreme torpidity has given way to the most lively activity in all branches of business and labor; in workshops where men were wont to meet only to dissipate time in worse than idleness, now is constantly heard the saw, the hammer and the jack-plane, doing good service in building up a town of fair proportions. The result of their work is seen in the large number of new, beautiful and substantial edifices which meet the eye in all directions. No less than forty-eight structures of various kinds, for dwellings, stores, and other purposes, have been added to our thriving town; and not only does the increase continue without abatement, but the ensuing spring and summer will witness a yet more rapid growth—a rapidity of growth unparalleled in the history of any town or city within the limits of the broad domain of the United States. Several of the edifices now in course of erection, and to be commenced when spring opens, will exhibit specimens of architectural beauty not excelled in any of the old cities. The beautiful is thus not lost sight of in aiming at the substantial; and Steilacoom may justly boast, in a few weeks, of possessing the finest building in the Territory of Washington.

But our population—what of that? Why the increase of inhabitants has largely outstripped that of the buildings. Our population has quadrupled in number, while the augmentation steadily continues; and few, if any, have come here without immediately finding profitable employment. Buildings that were tenantless before, have since, and are still, crowded to excess with strangers who have cast their lot with us. Still they come, and still they will continue to come; until our people shall be forced to complain of being crowded. With the increase of buildings and inhabitants, there has been a corresponding increase of business, without creating more than a healthy competition. Business is far from being overdone.

With an early spring and favorable season to succeed it, followed by abundant harvests, such as the people of our fertile country can with certainty usually calculate upon, the coming year promises to yield a rich reward to the industry of the husbandman. Everything looks propitious and encouraging for the future; then let none despond.

What is true of Steilacoom, is also true of other towns on the Sound. Everywhere is visible signs of the utmost prosperity and a healthy progress and rapid development of the many resources of Washington Territory.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

"There's good in all, and none all good," is a familiar proverb which forcibly presented itself to our mind upon reading the recently delivered message of the chief magistrate of our Territory.

Showing, as it does throughout, a spirit of patriotism, of *bon-hommie*, and a general regard for truth, which meets our approbation in every respect, we are nevertheless unwilling to close our eyes to faults in style and composition, which although evidently the result of haste, and perhaps, in many instances, of typographical and copyists errors, are nevertheless faulty in the extreme, and will evidently afford much delight to our fault-finding brethren of the Press on Vancouver's Island and in other directions.

A Governor's message, in our opinion, may properly enough contain any amount of "spread-eagle" patriotism and political bombast, because we are used to such now-a-days, and think it all right. The time was when the masterly productions of the older governors, such as Monroe, Jefferson, Marcy, Oliver Wolcot, Wright, and a host of others, were models in their way, and of a totally different stamp. But now we have to put up with the oyster messages of Gov. Wise, the Indian-corn messages of more western Governors, messages pro-slavery and messages anti-slavery, each filled with slang phrases, buncombe, clap-trap and "Fourth of July eloquence" supposed to be suited to the times and their constituents. This being the fashion in the older states, it is not surprising that our Governor, in his first message to the Legislature of this Territory, should have fallen into the same ways. We, therefore, will not find fault with such, but—and we do so in all kindness—will simply allude to certain objectionable sentences, the repetition of which, or of similar passages, should be carefully avoided in the Governor's future public communications.

We notice many errors in syntax, prosody, &c., which should not occur in any written communication, more especially in a Governor's message!

Quotations from a foreign or a dead language, if made *at all*, should certainly be given correctly. As an example of an error in this respect, we find on the eleventh page the words "*vise versa*."

Some paragraphs seem to be unexceptionable in style, are worded correctly, and concisely present to the mind the ideas they wish to convey. Others, on the contrary, to use a common expression, are as "clear as mud." The few sentences in the commencement of the message touching upon the death of the lamented and well-beloved, aye, well-respected Mason, were well said, in language unexceptionable, and show a good heart and a warm appreciation of those qualities which shone so brightly in the character and acts of that excellent man and high-toned officer. As an offset to this, however, we have the following:

"*Upon principles such as these, is it believed this great work is likely ever to be commenced, and thus, and thus only can the paramount interests of the nation be subserved, and thus alone, can the great American heart be satisfied.*"

We have read the foregoing extract some fifteen or twenty times, but we are as much in the dark concerning its meaning as we were at first. Again, on the fifth page we find the following:

"*subverting all Territorial, and usurping as it does, supreme authority, it is in effect, so far as violations of our laws by British subjects are concerned, not only a declaration of 'martial law' upon that Island, but a usurpation of our rights, of precisely the same character of those alleged against us by the British authorities, which he professed to be restoring to them; and is a reversal of the fundamental principles of our government, and the genius of our institutions, which require that the military shall everywhere, and at all times be subordinate to the civil power.*"

We will say nothing about the general elegance of the sentence commencing with "subverting" and ending with "power," but we would like to know in plain English what "a reversal" of the "genius of our institutions" really means.

We like the Governor's advocacy of the South Pass Railroad Route. The hand of the Great Creator made the valleys of the Platte River and the Snake, in such relations with each other that no sensible man would hesitate to pronounce the location of the railroad route as being beyond question, certain to be laid along those rivers. Why do we push for an *extreme* northern route? Is not the South Pass *north* of the lower end of Lake Michigan? It is conceded by every one that during winter all travel or freight must pass by rail south of the "Great Lakes." Why then push far out through the inhospitable and in many places nearly uninhabitable northwest for the sake of carrying out "one idea" views? Let us be content with the great route already marked out by nature, and take advantage of her kindness.

The Governor speaks of the advantages to be derived from an "overland mail in four horse coaches upon the northern route." We advise his excellency to examine the said route, and then report upon the time that would be made by such vehicles. We opine that the route will not far surpass that across the Cascades through the Nachess Pass—practicable, but "*awful*."

But there is a matter that we have left untouched, "last though not least"—in fact that first induced us to examine Gov. Gholson's message critically—his allusions to our chief military commander.

To damn with faint praise is scarcely treatment such as that gallant veteran deserves. A faithful servant, whose wisdom, talents and sword have 'ways been exercised for his country's service, hard indeed is it that in his advanced years he should be set upon for conscientiously performing his thankless task.

The Governor in his allusion to the "speck of war" says: "*but thanks to wise heads and humane hearts, it is now below the horizon.*" What "wise heads"—whose "humane hearts?" In heaven's name tell us to whom we are indebted for their sagacity and "humane hearts?" Perhaps we might attribute the dissipation of that "speck of war" to Gen. Scott's course. But that course does not, as a whole, meet with the approval of our Governor. Anxiously he searches, and finds—what? "A declaration of martial law" and "a usurpation of our rights."

We are happy to learn that Gov. Gholson is not as fond of martial law as one of his predecessors, but nevertheless can see no reason why he should find such a "mare's nest in Gen. Scott's action.

Look at the matter as it stands. Lieut. Gen. Scott, a man whose brilliant services are known to the whole country, and appreciated by millions, old, feeble, a cripple, is suddenly sent to the remote Island of San Juan as a *peacemaker* and *peacekeeper*. We may rest assured that the office was by no means desired by him; his age and infirmities forbid the idea. The Administration sent the old favorite, endowed with full powers, well assured that his action would be favorably received by the main body of the American people.

The paragraph on page 5, commencing with the words "*Subverting all Territorial*," &c. &c., would seem to indicate that the Island of San Juan is *now* our territory. That it will ultimately be so, no reasonable man can doubt. But the right of sovereignty is now in dispute, and acknowledged so to be by our own high authorities as well as by those of the British, and was considered as disputed and disputable ground by that high and clear-headed statesman Mr. Marcy. Yet the people of this Territory, and their Governor in his message, seem to ignore the fact that the Island is still in dispute, and although the boundary line between us and our neighbors has not yet been settled by the commissioners appointed for that purpose, they ever insist upon considering the Island as already ours without question or protest—and are not willing to allow the opposite party, by simple courtesy, a single magistrate for the protection of British subjects! Strange is it that while our Administration considers the whole subject as open to diplomatic settlement, the people of a thinly populated frontier should *dictate* the course to be pursued, and with their Governor at their head, persistently avow that we already have the Island in our possession. Grave questions of international policy should be left to the proper authorities, and it ill becomes the chief magistrate of this Territory to advocate a different course. Our Governor should endeavor to form public opinion in the right direction, and not to pander to depraved sentiments, even if ever so popular.

There are other portions of Gov. Gholson's message that we do not admire and would like to touch upon; but time and space forbid, and we must defer our remarks till "a more convenient season."

In the foregoing comments upon the Governor's message, we have simply examined it as we would any other public document. Personally we esteem the Governor highly, and in our fault-finding have endeavored not to make the simple criticism of a public message the vehicle for a private attack.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

From Alta California, Dec. 20.

The London *Times'* city article in showing the prevalent policy in France on the question of a war with England, quotes as the chief authority for its opinions from a respectable French review published in London, in which it is stated that that in France the prospect of a war with England is incessantly discussed in high places of power, in the public offices, in the army, in the navy, and among the working classes and men of business.

The army is reported as unanimous for war, and in the navy the desire for it amounted to a frenzy.

The church is as eager as either army or navy. The conclusions drawn are, that in a war with England the French Empire has the power of satisfying the army and navy, of gratifying the Clergy, of winning over the Legitamists, and securing the suffrage of a united people.

The above was received per Overland Mail at San Francisco, thence to Victoria by the Barkentine *W. D. Scranton*, five days from San Francisco.

THE APPORTIONMENT ACT.—In its remark on the Apportionment bill introduced by Mr. Webster, of Kitsap, the *Pioneer* pronounces the apportionment unfair, and cites as an instance the junction of Thurston and Cowlitz counties, (passing over Lewis county, which lies between) in making up a Council district. We are requested to state that this was done at the urgent solicitation of the member from Chehalis, who said that his constituents had no wish to be allied with a county so corrupt as Thurston. Exclusive of this, we can see nothing wrong or unfair in the apportionment. We take Mr. Webster to be too honest a man to be guilty of fraud or unfairness in this or any other matter; and we think the charge would have come in better shape from our cotemporary, had it published the figures, and thus enabled its readers to judge for themselves.

STEILACOOM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—This Association holds its regular monthly meeting on next Monday evening. As the officers for the ensuing year are chosen at this meeting, a full attendance of members is desirable.

DASHAWAY MEETING.—See the call for a Dashaway meeting, to be held to-morrow evening. We presume those calling the meeting feel the need of reform in themselves, but don't like to plunge alone into the cold water sea, and therefore solicit all the balance of the world to join them.

The best purifier of the blood, Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

OLYMPIA, Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

Council met pursuant to adjournment.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of a number of bills.

Mr. Burbank introduced the proceedings of a public meeting held in Cowlitz county in reference to the late Railroad Convention in California. On motion of Mr. Denny, the proceedings were referred to the committee on Memorials, with instructions to order one hundred copies printed.

Mr. Denny, from the committee on Education, reported back House bill No. 15—an act to incorporate Whitman Seminary—and recommended its passage.

Mr. Denny asked leave of absence until after the holidays, which was granted.

On motion of Mr. Burbank, Council bill No. 8 was referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Caples, House Memorial No. 6 was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Caples, House memorial No. 7 was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Burbank, House memorial No. 8 was read a third time and passd.

Council adjourned.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Webster, from the committee on Elections, reported that they had examined the credentials of Mr. C. J. Noyes, member elect from Kitsap county, and found them correct, and that he was entitled to a seat in the House. Report adopted.

Mr. Shead introduced House memorial No. 12—to re-locate the Military road from Steilacoom to Walla-walla. Memorial read three times and passed.

House memorial No. 13—praying for the extension of public surveys east of the Cascade mountains—read three several times and passed.

Hon. H. McGill being present, administered the oath of office to Mr. Noyes, the new member elect from Kitsap county.

Mr. Chenoweth, from the committee on Judiciary, introduced House bill No. 21—an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in civil practice in District courts—which was laid on the table, and on motion of Mr. Tennant, it was ordered that said bill should not be printed.

Mr. Simmons, from the committee on Corporations, report back House bill No. 16 with amendments.

Council bill No. 6—an act to incorporate the Dalles Portage Company—was taken up, and on motion of Mr, Smith, bill read three times and passed.

House bill No 17—an act to amend an act in relation to roads and Highways—was referred to the committee on Roads and Highways.

House bill No. 20—an act apportioning the Representatives and Councilmen for W. T.—was read a second time and on motion of Mr. Shaffer, was laid on the table and made the order of the day for the 10th of January.

Mr. Miles, introduced House bill No. 22—an act concerning negroes, mulattoes and mongolians, giving evidence in civil or criminal cases, where a white person is a party

House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

Council met pursuant to ajournment.

Mr. Caples introduced Council bill No 9—an act to amend an act to incorporate the Cascade Railroad Company. On motion of Mr. Biles, bill read 2d and 3d time and passed.

Mr. Caples, from the committee on military Affairs, report back House memorial No. 5—relative to an additional appropriation for completing the MilitaryRoad from Walla-walla to Fort Benton—without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Burbank, from the committee on Counties, reported back House bill No. 4—an act to create and organize the county of Clickatat—without amendment, and recommend its passage.

House bill No. 9—praying for an appropriation for the survey and buoying out the channel of the Columbia river from the mouth of the Willamette to the Cascades—was read 1st time, and on motion of Mr. Caples, 100 copies ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Burbank, House memorial No. 10 and 11 were ordered to be printed.

House bill No. 19 an act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate Olympia Lodge, No. 5, of Free and accepted Masons—was read a first time.

House memorial No. 12—relative to re-locating a road from Steilacoom to Walla-walla—was read first time, and on motion of Mr. Clark, 100 copies ordered printed.

House memoiarl No. 13 praying for the extension of the public surveys east of the Cascade mountains—was read 1st time, and, on motion of Mr. Burbank was laid on the table and 100 copies ordered printed.

House bill No. 16—an act to amend the act to incorporate Steilacoom Lodge No. 8, of A. F. & A. Mazons—was read first time.

On motion of Mr. Caples, House bill No. 18—an act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony existing between Wm. Donelly and Bridget Donelly—was taken from the table and read a second time. Mr. Caples moved that Mr. J. D. Biles be requested to appear at the bar of the Council and answer such questions as may be propounded to him in reference to said bill. Motion adopted, and the Scargent-at-arms directed to procure his attendance. Mr. B. appeared and answered the questions propounded. On motion of Mr. Caples, the bill was read a third time, and pending the question "shall the bill pass?" Mr. Burbank called the ayes and noes.

Ayes—Messrs. Biles, Caples, and Woodard—4.

No—Mr. Burbank.

Absent—Messrs. Clark, Miller and Mr. President.

On motion the Council adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21st.

House met at the usual hour.

Absent, Messrs. Hennees, Knapp, and Van Valzah. The two latter gentlemen, absent upon leave.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Chenoweth, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted certain amendments to H. B. No. 21.—An act to regulate the practice and proceedings in Civil actions in District Courts (a bill introduced by that gentleman). Amendments received and adopted.

Mr. Swindall introduced two petitions from the citizens of Sawamish Co., severally praying the Legislative assembly to locate the Co. seat of said Co. in the land claim of William M. Morrow; the second praying that the same be located by a majority vote of the actual settlers in said Co. of Sawamish.

These petitions were read by the Clerk, and on motion were referred to the committee on Counties, authorizing William Packwood to establish a wagon road in the vicinity of Nesqually river; bill read a first time and laid over to be printed. This bill is backed up by 91 citizens of Thurston Co.

Mr. Miles introduced H. B. No. 26—An act to provide for the location and selection of lands reserved for University purposes, and appoint a Board of Commissioners. This bill was read a first time and laid over.

Mr. Ferguson, from Skamania, introduced H. B. No. 27.—An act authorizing Geo. Knapps to establish a ferry across the Columbia river, bill read a first time and ordered to be printed.

Upon leave, Mr. Shead introduced H. B. No. 28—An act to establish a Common School system for Washington Territory.

Bill read first time, and laid over.

A message had from the Council, informed the House of the passage in that body of H. B. No. 15—An act establishing an Institution of learning in Walla Walla Co, and H. B. No. 18—An act to dissolve the bonds of matrimony between William Donnelly and Bridget Donnelly.

The Speaker had announced the reception of a communication from Mr. J. D. Park, Sergeant-at-arms, of the House.

The House went into Com. of the Whole on this letter, and 150 copies were ordered to be printed for the use of the members of this body.

A Resolution passed the House to-day, providing that the Legislature shall adjourn on Friday next, the 23d inst, and that it stand adjourned till Tuesday, the third day of January, 1860.

H. B. No. 24—An act authorizing A. Jacobs to establish a bridge across the Touchet river, was read a third time under a suspension of the rules, and passed.

Mr. Swindall had introduced H. B. No. 29—An act authorizing William Packwood to establish a bridge, or ferry, across the Nesqually river."

The petition of 91 signers, citizens of Thurston Co. referred to hereinbefore, applies also to this bill.

The following bill, and Joint Resolutions, were introduced to-day, by Mr. Smith of Walla Walla, to wit:

H. B. No. 30—An act to exempt the homestead and other property from forced sale in certain cases.

H. J. R. No. 6—Concerning the equalizing postage on letters, papers, etc., throughout the Union.

H. J. R. No. 7—Asking Congress, to donate to this Territory ten million acres of arable land, in aid of her Territorial improvement fund.

H. J. R. No. 8—Concerning the immediate payment of our late Indian war debt.

H. B. No. 21—An act to regulate the practice and proceedings in civil actions in District Courts.

This bill was read a third time, and passed.

H. B. No. 17—An act to amend an act in relation to Roads and Highways, and defining the duties of supervisors of the same, was read a third time, and indefinitely postponed.

Here the House adjourned.

BURGLARY.—On Wednesday night last, about 2 o'clock, the hotel of L. F. Thompson, corner of Commercial and Balch sts., was entered by a burglar, supposed to be a soldier at the station, and robbed of two trunks containing clothing. The robbery was discovered about daylight, and after a little search, the trunks were found in an adjacent vacant lot, rifled of a number of small articles. The robber evidently looked for money in the trunks, but was disappointed. An arrest on suspicion was made yesterday and an examination will be had to-day.

SCHOOL OPEN.—The public school of this District will open on Monday next, and will be kept open, in future, throughout the year. The Directors have been fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. A. Veeder, of Port Townsend, to take charge of the female department; she will enter on the discharge of this duty on the second Monday in January. This lady is eminently qualified to teach all the higher branches of an English education, and we congratulate our people on their goood fortune in engaging her.

THANKS to the Purser of the *Eliza Anderson* for files of Victoria papers; also to Purser Mayhew, of steamer *Cowlitz*, for late Portland papers.

MARRIED.

In Olympia, 20th inst., by Rev. B. C. Lippincott, Mr. D. W. LOCKELL, Purser of steamer Eliza Anderson, to Miss ELLEN, daughter of Dr G. K. Willard, of Olympia.

☞ **Dashaway Meeting**—We the undersigned propose to organize a Dashaway Society in Steilacoom City, and respectfully invite the friends of the cause to meet at Wallace's Hall on Saturday (to-morrow) evening, Dec. 31st, at 7 o'clock. An address may be expected on the occasion.

J. K. McCALL, CHAS. EAGAN, JAMES P. STEWART, O. C. SHOREY, JAMES J. SCOTT, W. F. KENNEDY, G. FORD, A. P. DELIN, and fifty-two others. 43:1t

NEW GOODS FOR 1860!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO tender his sincere thanks to his friends and customers generally (especially those who have paid up) for their liberal patronage during the last seven years; and I am happy to state that, by strict attention to my business, I have made it profitable to myself without charging exorbitant prices. As I am about commencing on a new year, I have adopted for my motto "Quick sales and small profits; quick payments or all profits." I shall continue in business at my old stand, on the corner, at the head of Balch & Webber's wharf, where I shall endeavor to do business up brown. Ladies' custom particularly solicited.

I have just received a general variety of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Together with

Sheetings, Shirtings, Cloths, Coats, Vests, Drawers, Belts, Caps, Shoes, Oilcloths, Table Linens, &c., Oils, Putty, Syrup, Tea, Soap, Beans, Sardines, Brandy, Cider, Porter, Champagne, Ticking, Linseys, Blankets, Pants, Shirts, Suspenders, Hats, Boots, Gaiters, Socks, Paints, Glass, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Saleratus, Salt, Whisky, Gin, Ale, Syrups, Wines, &c.

ALSO—A variety of

Drugs, Tinware, Glassware, Cutlery, Grindstones, Beef, Pork, Hardware, Crockeryware, Woodenware, Farming Tools, Fresh Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

ALSO—A variety of

FURNITURE,

Such as Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs of all kinds, Children's Wagons, Cradles, &c., &c. Bureaus, Stands, Mirrors, Stools,

ALSO—A general variety of Vegetables to supply shipping, fresh from the garden. Also a large quantity of baled Hay constantly on hand.

Please take notice—I shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand everything that is wanted in a country like this, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, stock, or country produce.

☞ Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per month will be exacted on all accounts after ninety days, unless otherwise arranged by mutual consent; and all persons having accounts unsettled at my store on the first day of January, 1860, will be charged 2 per cent per month interest after that date.

49:tf PHILLIP BEACH.

DANCING ACADEMY FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

MESSRS. SANBURN & HUSON TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR friends, and the public in general, that they have opened a

Dancing School

In Eagan's Hall, Steilacoom, at which the following dances are taught:

WALTZ,
VASSOVIENNE,
SCHOTTISCHE,
POLKA,
MAZOURKA,
GORLITZA,
ESMERALDA,
GALLOP,
HIGHLAND POLKA,
SPANISH DANCE WALTZ,
GALLOPADE QUADRILLES,
SCHOTTISCHE QUADRILLES,
WALTZ QUADRILLES,
POLKA QUADRILLES,
MAZOURKA QUADRILLES.

Original sets of LANCER QUADRILLES; also, plain Quadrille figures, and a variety of CONTRA DANCES, among which are—

Fireman's Dance,
Portland Fancy,
Tempest,
Dashaway Boys,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

Days of tuition—SATURDAYS and MONDAYS; Ladies and Children, on the afternoons of the same days. For Ladies and Children, from 3 to 6 o'clock P.M.; and for Gentlemen, from 7 to 10 P.M.

For terms and other particulars, apply at the Hall on the days and hours of tuition.

☞ Payment required strictly in advance. 48

ARMY NOTICE.

300 CORDS OF HARD WOOD WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING and delivering 300 cords of good, sound, merchantable hard wood at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., will be received at the office of the A. A. Q. M., Fort Steilacoom, W. T., until 10 o'clock A.M. on Saturday, January 7th, 1860.

The wood may be delivered from time to time until the 31st of March next, at which time all the wood must have been delivered.

Proposals will be received for the whole amount required, at the rate of 128 feet, or 8x4x4 linear measurement, for each cord of wood.

This wood to be cut in length four feet, and to be split for burning purposes.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible persons, to become the sureties for the faithful execution of any contract based on such proposal.

Each proposal must be endorsed "Proposals for Wood," and be addressed to the A. A. Q. M., Fort Steilacoom, W. T., who reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should he think the interests of the service require it.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids, which will be precisely at 10 o'clock A.M., by the time at this post.

E. J. HARVIE,
1st Lieut. 9th Infantry,
A. A. Q. M.

Office of the A. A. Q. M., Fort Steilacoom, W. T., Dec. 30th 1859. 43:1

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING the Military Post at Port Townsend with HAY and OATS from February 1st, 1860, to January 1st, 1861, will be received at my office until the 28th of February next, at 12 o'clock M., at which time all bids will be opened in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The consumption of forage at this Post for the time above specified will be twenty tons of Hay and one thousand bushels of Oats, (36 lbs. to the bushel) more or less. These quantities are to be delivered by the contractors at Fort Townsend, W. T., at such times and in such quantities as the A. A. Q. M. may designate.

Bids will be received for the delivery of either or both of these articles. The hay must be of the best quality, and properly baled. The Oats are to be of the best quality, and in sacks; and each bid must be two responsible gentlemen, who, in the event of the bid being accepted, will give bonds for the faithful delivery of this forage, as will be required by the terms of contract.

The A. A. Q. M. reserves the right to reject any or all bids which may be offered by virtue of this notice, provided he may consider them unreasonable.

All bids must be endorsed, on outside of envelope, "Bids for Forage."

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
2d Lieut. 4th Infantry,
A. A. Q. M.

Fort Townsend, W. T., December 20th, 1859 43:4

Special Notices.

☞ **Notice**—**The Close of the Year**—Customers having running accounts with the undersigned are respectfully requested to call and settle. All balances due we shall expect paid, or notes given with securities. We have a right to expect compliance with this reasonable request.

We here acknowledge our obligations to customers for such benefits of trade as have been enjoyed.

40:tf S. McCAW & Co.

☞ **Last Call.**—All persons indebted to Balch & Webber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same before the 1st day of January, 1860, otherwise their notes and accounts will be left with an attorney-at-law for collection. Those who have not cash to pay with may bring in beef or produce, which will be taken in place of cash; and those who may be poor, and have neither of the above named articles to spare, can arrange their accounts by note at simple interest. So no one can have any excuse for not complying with the above request, and settling their accounts at the close of the year.

39:tf BALCH & WEBBER.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass:

Is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass; admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter, removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin, cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists,
143 and 145 Clay st, San Francisco.

39:6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE Estate of JAMES L. WESTBROOK, late of Pierce Co., W. T., were issued to the undersigned on the 12th day of December, 1859, by the Court of Probate of said County.

All persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, within twelve months from this date, otherwise they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to come and settle the same without delay.

Steilacoom, December 20th, 1859.

JONATHAN J. WESTBROOK,
Administrator.

42:4

TAKE NOTICE!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE RECEIVING BY EVERY steamer a full supply of Oregon Apples of the very best varieties, which will be sold at the very lowest possible figure. Call, see, and smell for yourselves.

42:tf O. & E. MEEKER.

SAW-MILL TO LET.

TO LET.—The SAW-MILL known as Chambers' Mill, at the head of Chambers' Creek. This Mill is in good running order, and capable of sawing 3000 feet in twenty-four hours. It is susceptible of material improvement at a trifling expense, either to increase the quantity of lumber sawed per diem, or, with additional machinery, to finish lumber of the various kinds for building purposes; the water power being sufficient to work several mills like the present one. The facilities for obtaining logs, in the immediate vicinity, are not surpassed by any mill on the Sound; also for sailing and floating off the lumber, the advantages here possessed are unsurpassed. There is a good dwelling and garden convenient to the mill, which will be rented with it.

ALSO,

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A favorable site for a Tannery, near the mouth of the Creek. An abundant supply of water, with a fall of some 70 feet, can be obtained at a distance of 150 feet from this site. This privilege will be sold or rented, as may be most desirable.

Apply to THOMAS M. CHAMBERS,
41:tf At his residence, on the Creek.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1859.

To the Editor of the Pioneer and Democrat:

Sir:—In looking over the Governor's Message, I find the following:

Bury the mischievous "Sam" beyond the reach of resurrection. Throw wide the portals of the Union. Not only invite hither, but in connection with our commerce, provide transportation for the redundant, half-fed, and less than half-paid millions of the "old world;" assure them of protection by our laws, and profitable employment; and as the oaks in the forest, so will be the hardy sons of toil, who will cross the Atlantic and build the eastern ends of your roads; *and myriads of the willow, but patient and sturdy "John Chinamen," with others of his caste, will cross the Pacific and build the western ends, and lapping over the great divide, in the valley of the noble Missouri in the north, and that of the Rio Grande in the south, weld the last links in the most important highways built by man.* To initiate these, fraternal liberality and justice in the legislation of Congress is all that is necessary. Let the North say to the South, (or *vice versa*) "locate and build your road where you wish; permit us to do the same. We will give you all the aid within the constitutional limits of our power, and only ask a reciprocity at your hands."

Upon principles such as these, is it believed this great work is likely ever to be commenced, and thus, and thus *only can the paramount interests* of the nation be subserved, and thus alone can the great American heart be satisfied.

Now the difference between our old Uncle "Sam" and our Chinese friends is great. Whether the honest labor of the "white" caste is to be put aside for that of the "sallow," is the question at issue; whether a low, degraded "John Chinaman" is equal to the great American heart. The Chinaman can afford to work for ten dollars per month; the white man at not less than from thirty to fifty dollars per month. So extreme are the positions occupied, that I desire to address a few remarks to members of our Legislature on the subject of the Caucasian and Mongolian, which I deem places me in middle ground, and near the truth. The subject in question furnishes a problem, the solution of which has thus far seemed to baffle the skill of most of our social and political economy; and hence but little has been elicited which approaches in any degree the real merits of the case, when viewed upon broad, liberal and elevated grounds. The proposition relative to the true American character, the true capital of the laboring man, and the effects of competition upon that capital, are thus far correct; but at this point we must separate, and differ widely in regard to the effect of Chinese labor upon that of the American, in degrading its character, in checking the growth of our infant Territory by driving from us a superior population, and upon the necessity of indulging in gloomy apprehensions in regard to the fate of the Caucasian race in its contact with the Mongolian upon the Pacific slope of this continent.

In reply to the first proposition upon which we differ, "that Chinese labor comes in direct competition with the American," I will state that this is correct in only a single instance, when is mining; and this branch of industry is daily decreasing in the same ratio that American labor and American capital are being legitimately transferred from the impoverished lands and placers to which the Chinese, from necessity, must ever confine themselves, to the richer and exhaustless mountains of gravel and quartz—to the rich and fertile lands of our own noble Washington. In all other departments of labor to which the Chinese turn their attention, there is no competition, strictly speaking, from the fact that these departments are of a menial character generally, or are those which are confined to the wants of his own race, and consequently are not such as the Americans desire to enter. Therefore, there being no competition worthy of the name between the two classes, I inquire, how is it possible that the presence of the Chinese can so affect the price of labor as to "drive from our Territory a superior population, because employment cannot be obtained at remunerative wages?"

In my opinion, you are here to teach an error when you attribute to the Chinese the cause of reduction of the price of labor in Washington, as many seem to have that I have conversed with; and also make a very grave mistake when you declare the wages of Washington to be below the standard of remuneration. In no State or Territory of the Union does labor meet with such princely reward as in this Territory. If it was indeed the fact that the Chinese were causing a depreciation of wages, as intimated, it should be hailed with pleasure rather than regret; and, as the hon. gentleman from Skamania says, "the old Governor's head is right;" for it is the existence of these high wages that retards the growth of those interests among us upon which the wealth and prosperity of our Territory depends to a very great degree. Reduce the price of labor to a level with that of the East, and we at once throw open our doors for the successful introduction of capital from the Atlantic States, Europe and Asia, which, before the passage of another decade, would cause our plains and valleys to blossom like Eden; our hills to yield up more freely their fabulous treasures; the wild voices of our mountain streams to become harmonious with the song of the shuttle and the spinning jenny; and our cities the seats of opulence and the emporiums of a mighty commerce. This is no dream of the imagination merely, but a reality, awaiting the auspicious hour when Labor and Capital become reconciled, and join hands in the bonds of holy wedlock. There is also a failure in the argument of the Abolitionists, "that capital in the form of slaves, brought into competition with free labor, degrades the free working man," which they bring forward in support of their position. This, I conceive, does not well apply, from the fact that the system which creates the slave is a social and political element in our government, having thereby a voice in the construction and administration of our laws; and can, therefore, with this advantage, under the conduct of capital, enter into any or all the departments of labor where it exists, as a powerful and successful competitor of free labor; while the Chinese, destitute of either social or political rights or privileges, standing alone and unaided, can never, from the peculiarity of his condition, become a rival of the white man in any of the callings to which the latter lays claim.

In reply to another proposition, in which a few indulge in somewhat gloomy apprehensions in regard to the fate of the Caucasian race upon this coast, I will remark, that, when we take into consideration the character of the two races which come here into contact, their past history and the relative position which each sustains to the great work of human progress, I can see but little to arouse our fears in regard to the fate of the iron-nerved, the polished and progressive Anglo-Saxon. The history of the Caucasian is a history of grand triumphs over the Mongol and the Ethiopic races, and must be to the end of time. But, had we not the light of the past to guide us in this decision, the danger of being overwhelmed, as intimated, by the superiority of numbers would become dissipated when we contemplate the cause that has induced the emigration of the Asiatic to our country. The wonderful development of the precious metal has alone attracted this people to California, and will by recent developments in our Territory, near the northern border, do the same here. Then, as a natural consequence, this emigration must decrease in the same ratio that the advantages to secure the object of attraction decrease. And who, I ask, does not observe the steady exhaustion of our "placer" and river mining, to which, alone, is adapted the capacity and means of the Chinese. This, united with the natural antagonist of the races, cannot fail to control the emigration of the Asiatics to such an extent that they will never visit us in numbers sufficient to affect disastrously the character or the interests, in any particular, of our people. Should their present number become materially increased, even no injury would arise, although pronounce them a "nuisance" and a "canker" upon the body politic; for this almond-eyed people is destined to become an essential element in American society upon the Pacific. It is plain to the reflecting mind that castes are as essential to the perfection and happiness of human society as are the different grades of labor. And who, I inquire, is to form, the sub-strata of perfecting society, if it be not the Mongolian, whom our shores have allured to meet this growing want?

That profound thinker and polished statesman of South Carolina never enunciated a truer sentiment than when he declared that the perfection of human society depended upon the existence of a class whose duties render them "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and which he denominated the "Mud Sills" of society. This, I am aware, strikes harshly the chord of popular sentiment, but still it is an ordinance of divine construction incorporated into that system of social laws which govern all refined and civilized society, and is, therefore, beyond the control of human authority; relieving, consequently, him who enunciates it from all responsibility.

"The rose left alone on its stalk
To tell where the garden had been."

In conclusion, I will remark, that in the meeting of civilization and barbarism for the first time upon the verge of that Western world may be seen the beautiful and sublime workings of Providence in its great labor of constructing and perfecting the social organization of man.

"McCasey."

McCasey, in looking over your paper, discovered an article headed "Not so." Mac is in doubt whether it is so or not. He says he is under the impression that himself and the Governor no doubt enjoy the same opinion, and he hopes that his Excellency will take nothing back. The case is this: if Gen. Scott was acting under instructions from the Federal Government, McCasey says he will be d—d if he will endorse the course pursued by the Administration; and he is under the impression that his Excellency, when he wrote that portion of his Message, was of the opinion that Gen. Scott was acting without any other instructions than general ones. Mac is not acquainted with Mr. Prosch, except by reputation: but, from a mutual friend's ideas of the gentleman, he thinks that he is *nighly all right.*

McCasey.

Shipping.

BALCH & WEBBER'S
REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
Puget Sound
AND
San Francisco

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque OLIE, 300 Tons,
A. Y. TRASK, Commander;
Brig W. D. RICE, 230 Tons,
—— BUDDINGTON, Commander;
Barque GLYMPSE, 500 Tons,
A. B. GOVE, Commander;
And other vessels as the trade requires.

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

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

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

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

U. S. MAIL LINE
FROM
OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER
ELIZA ANDERSON,
THOMAS WRIGHT, Commander,

Having been purchased by the Mail Contractors expressly for this route, will leave Olympia during the winter months every Monday, at 12 M., with the United States Mails, touching at STEILACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGENESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND, AND VICTORIA, V. I.

The new steamer JULIA, W. E. Bushnell, Commander, built at Port Gamble, will run in connection with the ELIZA ANDERSON on the opening of spring business, thus affording to the citizens of Oregon, as well as those of our own Territory, excellent accommodations for their families, and a speedy, safe and reliable opportunity for the shipping of cattle and other freight.

☞ No charge for berths or meals.

For further information inquire of the Captain on board, or address the undersigned at Olympia.

JOHN H. SCRANTON, General Agent.
40:tf

TOWING, FREIGHTING, ETC.

THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER
RANGER,
Now plying on the waters of Puget Sound, will be ready at all times to tow rafts or carry freight to or from any ports or mills on the Sound.

Orders left at Balch & Webber's store, in Steilacoom; Phillips & Sons, Olympia; or at the various post-offices on the Sound, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Freight carried and towing done on the most reasonable terms.
7:tf

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, ss.—To any Sheriff or Constable of said County:

In the name of the United States, you are hereby commanded to summon E. C. Johnson, if he be found in your County, to be and appear before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, on the 20th day of March, A.D. 1860, at 10 o'clock A.M. of said day, at his office in Port Townsend, to answer to E. R. Shain in a civil action to recover Forty-two ($42) Dollars due on note given Feb. 17th, 1859, to H. H. McNear, and by him endorsed to E. R. Shain; and have you then and there this writ.

Given under my hand this 26th day of November, A.D. 1859.

TRAVERS DANIEL, Justice of the Peace.
41:3m

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT—TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Jefferson, ss.

To R. J. Madison:—You are hereby notified that M. T. Chambers has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court which shall commence more than three months after the date of this first publication; and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover from you the sum of Eight Hundred Dollars as compensation for damages to said Chambers for wrongful and oppressive proceedings by and under a writ of attachment sued out by you against said Chambers, on or about the 16th of March, 1859.

W. H. WALLACE and PAUL K. HUBBS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Complaint filed Oct. 29th, 1859. 41:3m

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,

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

Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
2-1y Commercial st. Steilacoom.

NEW GOODS!

IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

Ex D. M. HALL and ORK,

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED stock of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be offered low for cash or produce. We are determined to adhere strictly to the ready pay system, and can afford to sell goods at fair rates. Our goods have all been selected by one of the firm in person, and, we are confident, will give general satisfaction. Our stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS:

Blue and brown Drills, Sheetings, Shirtings, bleached cotton, Prints, American, French and English all wool De Laines, plain color, printed and plain Brilliants, English and French all wool Merinos, Parametto Plaids, figured and plain Alpaccas, Allendale Sheeting, colored Cambric, Corset Jeans, printed, plaid and plain Flannels, grey twilled, worsted Damask, Waterford Sheeting, Counterpanes, Quilts, white lambswool Blankets, Infants' Blankets, 3, 3½ and 4 Point, H. B. Blankets, red, blue and white, Table Linen, bleached and brown, Diaper, Crash, Table and Stand Covers, oil and worsted, fine white Shirts and Shirt Bosoms, Ingrain Carpeting, plain and plaid Shawls, Bar and Strap iron, wagon boxes.

LADIES' GOODS:

Embroidered Collars and Sleeves, Corsets, Infants' Waists, Hooped Skirts, black Velvet Trimmings, Worsted Silk Braid, colored Dress Fringe, corded Tassels, Night-caps, Scarfs, plaid and plain, elastic web, silver Thimbles, Spectacles, Merino finished Shirts, children's Germantown ribbed and striped Hose, ladies' black and grey Cashmere and lambswool Hose, ladies' Cashmere and knit Hoods, children's do., fancy trimmed plain and check cambric, dotted Swiss, woolen Yarn, Bonnet Silk, pink, blue, buff and white Brilliants, Silk Bonnets.

CLOTHING:

Cloth, cassimere, silk finish, pilot, beaver, lion skin, dress, frock and business Coats, plain and fancy satinet, cadet cassimere, doeskin, casinet Pants, plain and fancy cloth, cassimere, velvet, satinet and flannel Vests, boys' cadet suits, grey, blue and red Overshirts, grey and white Undershirts and Drawers, Overalls, Jumpers, canvass Pants, gum Coats, Overalls and Pants, Sacks, Hats, every style, variety and color, Caps, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

Men's half calf, kip, welt, and double sole waterproof, calf Boots, boys' and youths' calf and kip Boots, men's, boys' and youths' kip and calf Brogans, gum Boots and Overshoes, ladies' and misses calf and goat-skin Gaiters, lace Boots and Polkas, with and without heels, and any quantity of children's and babies' Shoes.

HARDWARE:

Bench, hand, broad and chopping Axes, Mill Saws and X cut Saws, butchers' Saws and Saw Blades, steels, cleavers, Sausage machines, mincing Knives, drawing Knives, pocket Knives, Butcher Steak Knives, Hunting Knives, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Belts and Sheaths, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, wrought and cut Nails, Spikes from 5½ to 14-inches, Chisels, Augers, Planes, Hatchets, Hammers, Chalk-lines, Bed-cords, Cordage, cotton and linen Twine, bar Lead, Shot, Pressed Rifle, Pistol and Musket Balls, Rifle, Pistol and Musket Waterproof Caps, Powder, Axe-handles, mill Files, smiths' Files and X cut and hand-saw Files, rat-tail Files, wooden Faucets, Spades, Shovels, short and long-handled Manure Forks, Currycombs and Horse Brushes, Western Ox and Mule Bells, Sheep Bells, Meal Sieves, Coffee Mills, Brass Kettles, Fire Shovels and Tongs, And Irons, Grindstones, Oilstones, Whetstones door, chest, till, cupboard and padlocks, Bolts and Screws, table and bed Castors.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE:

Too tedious to enumerate; come and examine for yourself.

ALSO:

Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Tea, Matches, Sugar, Coffee, Syrup, Rice, Salt, fine and coarse, Dried Apples, Peaches and Currants, Yeast Powders, Spices and Sauces, assorted Oysters, Candies, Grain Pepper, Sassafras Bark, Herring, Pork.

PAINTS AND OILS:

Forest River and English White Lead, Red and Black Lead, boiled Linseed Oil, Polar Oil, in tins, Camphene, Alcohol, Turpentine, Litherage, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-black, Paint Brushes, window Glass, Putty and Panel Doors.

Also a general assortment of Family Medicines, Pills, Liniments, Salves, Balsams and Drugs. Ask for something in this line that we haven't in store, and we will send for it by the next steamer.

Positively the above goods will be sold cheap for cash or produce. We want wheat, oats, hides, butter, beef, cattle, stock, or fat hogs. So bring on your produce or cash; but do not ask for long credit.

N.B.—Two-and-a-half per cent. per month interest will invariably be charged after thirty days from delivery of goods.

STEILACOOM, W. T., NOV. 15th, 1859.

O. & E. MEEKER.

Miscellaneous.

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

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE TO ORDER
Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Wardrobes,
Tables,
Lounges,
Writing Desks,
Book Cases,
And everything in the CABINET-MAKING line.

Orders from any point on the Sound will be promptly executed.
12:tf DELIN & SHOREY.

THE WASHINGTON
NURSERY,
HUGH PATTISON, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS SINcere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past five years of a partnership which has now terminated, and the

WASHINGTON NURSERY

Is justly entitled to the name it bears. I am constantly adding to my Nursery the best varieties of Pears and other Fruits. My Trees are well grown, from one to three years old, and will be sold at still further reduced prices. Sales will begin, as usual, on the

First day of November.

N.B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTISON.
WASHINGTON PLAINS, Sept. 19th, 1859. 29:tf

GLASS AND CROCKERYWARE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GLASS AND Crockeryware for sale by
19:tf BALCH & WEBBER.

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.

Business Cards.

GEO. PARKINSON. GEO. WILLIAMS
PARKINSON & WILLIAMS.
BILLIARD AND LIQUOR SALOON.

The Billiard room and Saloon known as Balch's new building will in future be under the supervision of Messrs. Parkinson & Williams, who expect to meet their friends at all times, and treat them to the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars the market affords.
9:tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,
Corner of Balch and Commercial sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
18:tf MILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

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

P. J. MOOREY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 12:tf

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

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

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

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

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.
BALCH & WEBBER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

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

Store corner of Chickatat and Snoqualmoo streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

Miscellaneous.

THE PORT MADISON
FOUNDRY
IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNder the superintendence of W. K. Waterman, and will execute all kinds of
Iron Castings,
Mill Machinery,
Steam Engines,
Stoves,
Hollowware,
&c., &c., &c.

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

All orders promptly executed.
51:tf G. A. MEIGS.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Corner of Main and Second streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS RECENTLY ERECTED, IN CONnection with and as a part of the "Washington Hotel," a large two story building, 20 by 60 feet, by which he is enabled to provide the travelling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the hotel contains twenty-five private rooms, (exclusive of family apartments) six of which are large drawing rooms or parlors.

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857. 8:1y

TOWN LOTS!
BILLS'S ADDITION TO STEILACOOM.
GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!

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

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

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

MARINE HOSPITAL,
Port Townsend, June 22, 1858.

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

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

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

MEDICAL NOTICE.

MATTHEW P. BURNS,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OCULIST,
Office next door to Pacific House, Main street, Olympia.

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

Charges moderate.

Drugs and Patent Medicines Wholesale and Retail.

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

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

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

Dr. Burns's Remedy for old standing diseases of the bones and ulceration of the throat, caused by impurities of the blood, a sure and certain remedy, and the best known to the Faculty of Medicine in Europe and the United States. 48:tf

FARMS FOR SALE.

SIXTEEN CLAIMS IN THURSTON AND Pierce counties for sale—The undersigned, as the agent of others, has for sale sixteen land claims in this and the adjoining counties, all of which are more or less improved, and some under a high state of cultivation. Among these claims are several that are admirably adapted for cattle ranges, and others that are not excelled for fertility on the Pacific coast. Some of them are donation claims of 320 acres, and others pre emption claims of 160 acres. Payment will be taken in cattle or money, at prices ranging from $400 to $3000.

Parties having Farms for sale will find it to their interest to intrust them to the undersigned; he being probably better acquainted with the country than anybody now living in this county, the knowledge of which fact has induced many in pursuit of claims to apply to him. Terms moderate.

THOMAS DEAN,
Oakland Farm, Pierce County, W. T.
16:tf

NOTICE.

DR. M. P. BURNS TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORming his numerous friends, and the citizens of Pierce Co., that he will open an office in the Post-Office building, (E. A. Light's) where in future he may be found punctually every Saturday of each week. His charges will be moderate, and terms cash. 29:tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ALL PERSONS ARE warned from cutting any firewood, timber, or other wood upon the land claim known as the "Van Buskirk claim," adjoining the town of Steilacoom.

EDWARD LANDER,
M. P. BURNS,
Owners of the above claim.
Steilacoom, W. T., July 16, 1859. 19:3m

PUGET SOUND
BREWERY,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

MARTIN SCHMIEG,
HAVING ENLARGED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO MEET the increased demand for his
Lager Beer,
Is now prepared to fill orders from any part of the Territory. Terms cash.
22:tf MARTIN SCHMIEG, Steilacoom.

H. D. HUNTINGTON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FRUITS,
Puget Sound, Washington Territory

HAVING MADE ARRANGEMENTS IN OREgon and California to ship Fruit by every Steamer, would be happy to supply the trade at the lowest rates.

Orders respectfully solicited. For particulars, apply to H. WINSOR, Olympia or L. D. BURGIN, Agent, Port Townsend, W. T.
26:tf

CALICOES—5000 yards of Calicoes of the latest styles and fast colors, suited to the Indian trade, for sale by
J. McCAW & CO.

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE,
128 Washington st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific coast.
20:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS, AND HARDWAREMEN,
Music, Fancy Goods and Toy Dealers, &c., &c.,
WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES in their line,
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,
AT
A. KOHLER'S,
2d floor, Howard's new building, Sansome st.
Between Commercial and Clay streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Now unpacking, a fine assortment of
PIANOS, MELODEONS,
Brass and Wood Instruments,
VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS, &c.

All being direct importations, they must and will be sold cheap. Let all give him a call, and judge for themselves.
37:3mis A. KOHLER.

Nets, Seines,
COTTON AND LINEN SEINE TWINE,
Shoe Thread, Gelling Thread, &c.

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

Seines from 5 fathoms to 100 fathoms long, corked, leaded, and hung ready for use;
Shoe Thread, Barbour's Standard, $9, 10, 3 and 12;
Cotton Seine Twine, from 6 to 40 thread;
Linen Seine Twine, from 18 to 80;
Together with a full assortment of
Gelling Nets, Fixed,
Perch Traps, Dip Nets,
Bird Nets, &c., &c., &c.

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

For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ELAM & HOWES, No. 84 Clay st.,
One door from the N W cor Front st.,
20:3mis San Francisco.

VERPLANCK & McMULLIN,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
Corner of Sacramento and Front sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO,

OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST market rates,
3000 boxes Adamantine Candles;
2000 do new Layer Raisins;
500 do Pie Fruits and Preserves;
200 do Oysters, best brands;
200 cases Leaf Lard;
100 bbls Extra Clear Pork;
200 firkins new June Butter;
200 bf bbls Family Mackerel;
200 kitts do do;
500 chests Green and Black Teas.

ALSO,
A choice assortment of Case Goods. 47:2mis

ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
146 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR STOCK for the Spring Trade of
NEW AND FRESH GOODS,
And offer to country buyers the largest and best assortment in their line on the Pacific coast.

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

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

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

DALY'S
VALLEY WHISKY.

WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF dealers as well as consumers to the following certificates of well-known Chemists, who have analyzed
"Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky."

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

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SOMMERSET ST., BOSTON, MASS., April 17th, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1858.

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

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

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Your "Aromatic Valley Whisky" is received, and, after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients so frequently used. JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY

Is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in California. 41:1mis

HAYNES & LAWTON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CROCKERY
AND
GLASSWARE

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

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

ALSO, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
LAMPS:

Oil side and hanging Lamps; Camphene side and hanging
Fluid and oil Parlor Lamps; Lamps;
Hall Lamps and Ship Lanterns; Globes, Chimneys, and
Wicks for Camphene, Oil and Fluid.

Plated and Britannia Castors;
Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons;
Ivory and common Table Cutlery;

CLOCKS:
Striking and Alarm, Thirty Hour and Eight Day.

We have the above articles for sale by the package or in small quantities, and we give particular attention to the packing of goods for shipment to all parts of California and Oregon.

HAYNES & LAWTON,
Corner of Sansome and Merchant sts.,
2:3m San Francisco.

Agriculture.

The Farmer.

We translate the following from an old English author, who wrote in 1750, and he was obliged in that day to clothe his ideas in a dead language:

"When we view the farmer, remote from the troublous scenes of fraud, malice, vanity, and ambition, cultivating the domestic virtues, cherishing the principles of universal benevolence, dispensing happiness to all around him, with looks of cheerful innocence, and words that speak an elegant simplicity, we cannot conceive a human being more blessed, or a character more dignified. Such a character stands like an ancient patriarch, commanding love and veneration. All his conduct is upright: all his aims are directed to the purpose of humanity. If we compare him to a statesman, how much happier is he than the first minister of the monarch? While a minister of state fleeces a whole people, our farmer is employed in shearing his flock, from which he exacts nothing but superfluity and incumbrance. *The first* operation produces murmurs and discontent; the last is attended with mirth, happiness, and festivity. The farmer uses no corruption but manure: he hatches not intrigues, but poultry; he brews not mischief, but beer, he fears no blasts of envy, though he dreads the blasts of heaven; and instead of fortifying castles, he fences fields, because he has no enemies but vermin to contend with, and he dies not in the tower or on the scaffold—but towering above the potentates of earth."

A Creed for Farmers.

Wisdom, says Henry Ward Beecher, consists in "proving all things, and holding fast that which is good." It is never good economy to have poor things, when you can just as well have the best. His creed in farming is as follows:

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that soil loves to eat as well as its owner, and ought, therefore, to be manured.

We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things, and, therefore, in deep plowing, and enough of it. All the better if with a sub soil plow.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence; without this, lime and gypsum, bones and manure, marl and guano will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, and good barns, good farm-house, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean conscience.

We firmly disbelieve in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poorer every year; in starveling cattle; in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whisky till honest people are ashamed of them.

Hot Beds.

In answer to an inquiry made some time since, I would say: Choose a spot in a situation sheltered from cold winds, with a free opening to the south. Prepare a pit of any convenient size, say five by twelve feet, to be covered with sashes, each three by five feet. Your pit above one foot deep—place within, say three feet of stable litter, which has been shaken out and kept covered ten days; square this up, one foot *larger* each way than the size of the frame used, beat down, level off, and cover with ten inches of prepared soil, or any rich garden soil. The bed should not be planted as soon as made, but covered for a few days. Your frame can be made of one, two, or less inches thick, nailed to four upright posts, or, what would be an excellent plan, made so that sides and ends can be taken apart, and packed away when not in use. Make the frame two feet deep on back and fifteen inches in front, or south side; levelling so that the sash will fit well on the top. To those who have the means, and who wish to make a hot bed in all seasons, who are willing to *watch* the hot bed, by all means, use glass covers; but for a substitute, cloth can be used in the place of glass, and not cost perhaps more than half as much as glass. A good composition for a paint mixture may be made thus:—Three pints of boiled linseed oil, two ounces of white rosin, one ounce sugar lead. Another: Four ounces linseed oil, two ounces lime, two ounces of white, and two ounces of yolk of eggs—mix the oil and lime intimately, then stir in the white of eggs, after beating them to a froth; lastly, after beating the yolk, mix thoroughly. The lime is not to be mixed with the oil, but a lime-water made with it. Take about four-hundred parts water to the quantity of lime used, mix and stir a few times, then allow it to settle. On mixing the oil and lime water together, a thin soap is found lime acting as alkali. Apply soon after it is made. Good strong sheeting is, perhaps, better in every way, than any other cloth. Cloth is cheaper than glass. It is not liable to be injured by winds, hail-storms, cats, dogs, &c. Plants, grown under cloth, are less liable to be injured by negligent tending in airing, watering, shading, &c., than when grown under glass. If the bed has been made early in the season, so that the plants are liable to be injured by frosts, cover with mats, carpeting, or anything else convenient. Daily examine the bed, and if the heat is too great, raise the sash on the back, to admit air. Water moderately, if too dry; and if the heat appears to decline, bank up around the bed with stable manure. When plants have put out a third leaf, the sashes should be raised a few inches every mild day, to air them. This *must* be done, especially towards the latter part of their stay in the bed. Of course, these plants are to be transplanted from the bed to the garden. Divide the bed so that under the four sashes there will be as many parts as there are kinds of seeds to be planted; and if radish seed is scattered over the whole when done, the radishes will be large enough to pull before they interfere with the other plants.

VINEGAR PLANT.—A writer in the Baltimore *Sun* gives the following:—"I observe an inquiry in your paper relative to the origin of the Vinegar Plant. My experience is this: that about seven years ago some neighbor presented me a plant. I put it in a gallon jar, with a teacup each of sugar and molasses, then filled it with water, set it in a warm place, and in six weeks, it was good vinegar and plants, sufficient for double the quantity. I thus kept vinegar for several years. If you will stand a pint of good vinegar in a pitcher for two weeks, there will be a plant (or mother) formed on top, which treat as described above."

AN EXCELLENT CEMENT.—Five years ago we applied a cement, composed of white lead paint, whiting and dry white sand, to a small tin roof that leaked like a seive; it soon became nearly as hard as stone, has never scaled off, and has kept the roof since perfectly tight. It was put on about the consistency of the putty. Slater's cement for stopping leaks around chimneys is composed of linseed oil, whiting, ground glass, and some brick dust. It is a good cement for this purpose; also for closing the joints of stone steps to houses.

A NEW WHEELBARROW.—Mr. Ferassier has invented a wheelbarrow with two wheels, which he particularly recommends for garden use, upon which the load is so placed upon the front as to become the means of propulsion, upon the driver leaning his weight upon the shafts. It has also the advantage of carrying a much heavier weight with a very little fatigue to the propeller.

Miscellaneous.

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

CAPITAL : : : : : : : $600,000

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

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

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

EXPRESS FORWARDERS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

Forward Freight and Parcels

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

Forward Daily Expresses,

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

Semi-monthly Express

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

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

9:tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

STEILACOOM
ACADEMY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING HAD several years' experience as a teacher in a High School in Pennsylvania, designs opening an Academy in Steilacoom, for the instruction of the youth of both sexes. He proposes to give a thorough practical education in the various branches, and flatters himself that he is well qualified by education for the task.

The Academic course will consist of three departments. The tuition, per quarter of eleven weeks in each department, will be as follows, viz:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT—Orthography, &c.......$8 00
JUNIOR DEPARTMENT—English Grammar, &c....10 00
SENIOR DEPARTMENT—Algebra, &c.............12 00

The school will be opened on the first Monday in November. Parties abroad who may wish to communicate with him on the subject will address to Steilacoom Post Office, Pierce County, W. T.

26:tf Rev. GEORGE W. SLOAN.

BRUCE'S NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY has now on hand an immense stock of
Roman Type, Fancy Type,
Copperplate Script, German Type,
Music Type, Ornaments,
Borders, Brass and Metal Rules,
Brass and Electro Leads,
Labor-saving Rules, Corner Quads,
Chess and Checker Type,
Brass and Electro Circles and Ellipses,
Metal Furniture, etc.

The types are all cast by steam power from the hard metal peculiar to this foundry. The unequaled rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell these more durable types at the lowest prices of ordinary types, either for cash or credit.

Presses, Wood Type, Ink, Cases, Sticks, etc., furnished at the manufacturer's lowest prices. A specimen pamphlet of Fonts of Letter only, and prices, mailed to printing offices, on the reception of seven cents, to prepay the postage.

19:3m GEORGE BRUCE, 13 Chambers st., New York.

DALY'S AROMATIC
Valley Whisky!!!

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

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

VALLEY WHISKY.

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

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

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

APOTHECARY.

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

Prescriptions for Syphilis and Gonorrhea carefully compounded.

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

4-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

San Francisco.

125 McCORMICK'S
Chicago Reapers!

Three Sizes—5½, 6 and 7 feet Cut,

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

2500 sold in 1855. | 4000 sold in 1857.
4000 sold in 1856. | 4560 sold in 1858.

15,000 sold in the last four years!

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

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

Grand Gold Medal of Honor at Paris, in 1855.

Highest Prize at the French Universal Exhibition, in 1856.

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

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

As the Best Reaper.

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

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

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

CYRUS H. McCORMICK.

20 Pitts' Pattern Threshers and Separaters

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

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

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

N. HOLT, Commissioner.

SOUTHWORTH & Co., San Francisco, Cal.

Pitts' Patent Double Pinion 8 and 10 Horse Powers.

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

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

Buffalo, October 20, 1858.

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

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

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

Nourse, Mason & Co.'s Iron Planet Powers, 8 and 10 horse, with full extras.

40 Ketchum's Mowers, Iron Frame.

☞ Extra Extras for all of the above machines.

20 Noyes' Millstones, different sizes.

100 Revolving Horse Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet.
200 dozen Hay Rakes;
100 dozen Batcheldor's Hay Forks;
100 dozen Blood's Mirror Blade Scythes;
50 dozen Harris's Silver Steel;
100 dozen Samson's Scythe Snaths;
200 Thermometer Churns;
1500 Peoria Plows, to arrive for Fall Trade.

ALSO,

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

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

JANSON, BOND & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
Corner Battery and Clay streets, San Francisco,

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

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

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.
1000 dozen grey, blue and scarlet flannel shirts;
1000 dozen grey and white Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
1000 dozen Merino and all wool socks;
500 dozen satinet and jean pants;
500 dozen duck and cottonnade pants;
500 dozen hickory and check shirts;
500 dozen calico and white dress shirts;
500 dozen overalls and jumpers;

Black and fancy silk cravats, neckties, silk handkerchiefs, suspenders, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. For sale low by

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

San Francisco.

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

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

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

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

A WAGON,

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

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

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

J. KINGSBURY. A. DODGE.

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

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

KINGSBURY & DODGE, Proprietors.

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

Udolpho Wolfe's Schnapps.

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

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

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

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

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

The Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps

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

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

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

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

For sale by all the respectable druggists and Liquor dealers in California and Oregon.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer, 22 Beaver street, New York.

Caution to the Public.

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

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

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

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

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED
Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla
IN QUART BOTTLES,

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

WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL

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

The Best Female Medicine known.

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

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

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

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

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
Machine Shop,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Established in 1850.

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

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY

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

We manufacture a style of

Shingle Machine

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

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

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

M. JORDAN,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,
165 Montgomery street,
Southwest corner of Montgomery and Washington.

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

Watches Repaired and Warranted.

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

Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s
REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

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

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

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

Terms:

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

☞ Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

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

Postage.

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

Splendid offers for 1858 and 1859 together.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1858, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1859. We propose to furnish the two years at the following extremely low rates, viz:

For Blackwood's Magazine,	4 50
For any one Review,	4 00
For any two Reviews,	6 60
For Blackwood and one Review,	7 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	9 00
For three Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	12 00
For the four Reviews,	11 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	14 00

* To avoid fractions, $5 may be remitted for Blackwood, of which we will forward that work for both years, post paid.

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

As we shall never again be likely to offers such inducements as those here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!

☞ Remittances must, in all cases, be made *direct to the Publishers,* for at these no commission can be allowed to Agents.

Address LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

CHEAP EDITION
OF THE
LITERARY GAZETTE
AND FAMILY PICTORIAL,
Published monthly by
Marie L. Hankins & Fannie Lucele,
Under the immediate superintendence of Col. C. Ashton Hankins, and sent by mail for
ONLY 50 CENTS A YEAR!
To Agents (and clubs of 10 or more) only 30 cents a year!
Postage only 6 cents a year, when paid quarterly in advance.

The Cheapest Family Paper in the World!

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

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

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

☞ Canvassing agents (particularly females) wanted everywhere. Agents are allowed to retain 20 cents out of each 50 cent subscription they obtain, and some are now clearing as high as $25 a week profit for themselves. Postmasters and Teachers can act as agents on the same terms.

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

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

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

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

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

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
TO BE ENLARGED!

A NEW VOLUME—NEW SERIES,
To commence on July 2d, 1859.

Instead of 416 pages, the Yearly Volume, Enlarged Series, will contain 832 pages of valuable Reading Matter, useful and instructive to all classes.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN IS PUBLISHED weekly in quarto form, suitable for binding, and the numbers for a single year contain information in regard to new inventions, machinery, all branches of manufacturing processes, agricultural implements, engineering, millwrighting, iron manufacture, chemistry; in fact, almost every industrial pursuit receives more or less attention in its columns.

All Patent Claims officially published every week, as issued from the Patent Office; and for Inventors and Patentees it contains information not to be obtained elsewhere, and which no mechanic, inventor or patentee can well do without.

As a family journal it has no superior for real practical utility, since in its columns will be found useful practical recipes. Careful attention will be given, from time to time, to reports of the metal, lumber, and other markets.

Each number will contain sixteen pages and forty-eight columns of matter, with illustrations of patented machines and other engravings, comprising in a single year about 600 original engravings.

With the enlarged series is presented an opportunity to subscribe not likely to occur again for many years. It will be like commencing a new work—Vol. I, No. 1, New Series.

Send in your subscriptions without delay, so as to begin the new volume—July 2d.

Terms $2 a-year—$1 for six months.

Southern, Western and Canadian money or post-office stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 26 cents extra on each year's subscription, to pre-pay postage.

A liberal discount to clubs. A prospectus, giving full particulars of the inducements for clubs, with specimen copies of the paper, and a pamphlet of information concerning the procuring of patents may be had gratis, by addressing

MUNN & CO.,
Publishers of the Scientific American,
37 Park Row, New York city.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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

TERMS:	Per Annum
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all of the four Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

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

CLUBBING.

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

Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
12:tf No. 54 Gold st., New York.

Miscellaneous.

PIANOS, MELODEONS,
Alexandre Organs,
AND
MUSIC.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, New York,
Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New York
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

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

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos,

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

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

ALEXANDRE ORGANS:

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

SECOND HAND PIANOS

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

MUSIC.

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

Testimonials of the Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warerooms No. 333 Broadway, New York.

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC,
Published by Horace Waters, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, N. Y.

VOCAL:—"Kind Words can never die;" "The Angels told me so;" "The Wilds of the West;" "Thoughts of God;" "Give me back my Mountain Home;" "A Day Dream;" "Dandy Cock Robin;" "In with the still;" "Pet Name;" "There's no Darling like mine;" "Ode to Liberty;" "Grave of Rosabel;" and "Wake, Lady, Wake." Price 25 cents each.

INSTRUMENTAL:—"The Palace Garden, or Singing Bird Polka," 40 cents; "The Swinging Schottische," "The Mirabel Schottische," "The Piccolimini Polka," 35 cents each. All the above four pieces have beautiful vignettes. "Weimar Polka," "Arabian War-cry March," "The very last Vassovianni," "Danville Mazurka," "Crinoline Waltz," "Reading Polka," and "Dancer's Quadrilles," price 25 cents each. "The Empire or Reich's Quadrille," a new dance, and the "Hibernian Quadrille," 35 cents each. Many of these pieces are played by Baker's celebrated orchestra, with great applause. Sent by mail, postage free.

The Sabbath School Bell.

A new collection of choice Hymns and Tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as Solos, Duetts, Trios, semi-choruses and choruses, and for Organ, Piano or Melodeon. This book contains nearly 200 Hymns and Tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever published. Price 20 cents single; $15 per hundred; in paper covers, 12 cents single or $8 per hundred; postage 2 cents. Compiled and published by HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway, New York.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book,

Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway, New York, contains 75 Tunes and Hymns, many of them new and very beautiful. This is one of the best selections of Sabbath School Hymns and Tunes ever published. The music is simply and carefully arranged for one, two, three, and four voices, and for Piano, Organ or Melodeon. Among the large number of beautiful and sentimental Hymns are to be found 'Kind Words can never Die,' 'Do Good,' 'Welcome with Song to greet you,' 'Make your Marks,' 'Happy Greeting to all,' 'The Angels told me so,' 'Heaven is my Home,' &c.; which should be sung by all children in our Public as well as Sabbath Schools. Price 8 cents single; $5 per hundred; postage 2 cents.

Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book No. 1,

Consisting of 32 Tunes and Hymns, just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent, 333 Broadway, New York. Contents in part: 'The Anniversary Day,' 'Happy Greeting to All,' 'Kind Words can never Die,' 'Do Good for the Sabbath School,' 'I have a Father in the Promised Land,' &c. Price 3 cents; $2 per hundred; postage 1 cent. Also the 'Revival Penny Music Book, price $1 per hundred.

NO. 2 ANNIVERSARY BOOK

Contains 36 Tunes and Hymns, which are very popular; price 3 cents single; $2 per hundred; postage 1 cent. Nearly one hundred and fifty thousand copies of the above books have been sold in the past six months. 1:tf

Quincy Hall
CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
149 and 151 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THIS IS THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE ON THE Pacific coast, and Clothing of every description is sold as cheap as in any of the Eastern States. 27:3m