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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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A Home Song.

Now thrust my thimble in its case,
And store the spools away,
And lay the muslin rolls in place,
My task is done to-day;
For, like the workman's evening bell,
A sound hath met my ears,
The gate-clinks by the street-door tell—
Papa hath come, my dears;
Bear off the toy-box from the floor,
For yonder chair make room;
And up, and breathe his welcome home,
For 'tis the twilight hour of joy,
When home's best pleasures rally;
And I will clasp my darling boy
While papa romps with Allie.

There, take the hat and gloves, and bring
The slippers warm and soft,
While bounds the babe, with laugh and spring,
In these loved arms aloft;
And let each nook some comfort yield
For him whose firm, strong hands shall shield
The household goods from harm.
Our love shall light the gathering gloom,
For ere all earthly hope,
We cherish first the joys of home,
A glad rejoicing group;
And through the twilight hour of joy
We turn from toil to daily
With the young dreams of life, my boy,
And gaily fondle Allie.

When will the Brighter Age appear?

When will the brighter age appear—
The golden dawn of love?
When will the world we see below
Grow fair as worlds above?
When will the hollow creeds and forms
We worship lose their sway?
And Truth grow glorious in all hearts,
And ever with them stay?

Oh! when will men, most grandly plumed,
Like deathless eagles soar,
Bathed deeply in the quenchless flame
Of healthier, purer lore?
When will Misery's wail be hushed—
Its painful discords cease?
And all the world with gladness feel
The holy calm of peace?

When will the sires of Freedom live
Free from tremors and from fears?
And fertile fields no more be seen
Despoiled with blood and tears?
Oh! when will Joy be blazoned forth,
And men like monarchs stand
Most bold and fearless through the world,
Like stars at God's right hand?

Oh! when will souls, high crowned with fire,
Burst through this world's broad gloom?
Oh! when will Love and Mercy spread
Their fair and beauteous bloom?
When will the millions rise above
Their despots' blackened frowns,
And men of thought win nobler praise
Than courts and tawdry crowns?

The Brave at Home.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash,
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while beneath her drooping lash
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,
Though heaven alone records the tear,
And Fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ever dewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word,
What though her heart be rent asunder;
Doomed nightly in her dreams to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the plain of battle.

The mother who conceals her grief,
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses,
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor.

A story has been told of an eccentric man of wealth having amused himself by causing an inscription to be placed conspicuously over the gateway of a beautiful property belonging to him, to this effect:—"This property shall be given without reserve, by the present owner, to any applicant who can produce satisfactory evidence that he is a contented man." Soon there was an applicant.

"I think," said he, "I may lay claim to the character of a contented man."

"That," replied the owner, "is a most enviable character; but are you quite sure that you are truly a contented man?"

"You may rely on it, sir," said the other.

"Why, then, do you apply for this property?" inquired the owner. The applicant retired wiser than he was before.

There is an Eastern story told of a person who taught his parrot to repeat only the words, "What doubt is there of that?" He carried it to the market for sale, fixing the price at one hundred rupees. A Mogul asked the parrot, "Are you worth one hundred rupees?" The parrot answered, "What doubt is there of that?" The Mogul was delighted, and bought the bird. He soon found out that this was all it could say. Ashamed now of his bargain, he said to himself, "I was a fool to buy this bird." The parrot exclaimed, as usual, "What doubt is there of that?"

Sir David Brewster, inquiring into the history of the stereoscope, finds that its fundamental principle was well known even to Euclid; that it was distinctly described by Galen 1,500 years ago; and that Giambatista Porta had in 1599 given such a complete drawing of the two separate pictures as seen by each eye, and of the combined picture placed between them, that we recognize in it not only the principle, but the construction of the stereoscope.

A curate having been overhauled by his bishop for attending a ball, the latter replied, "My lord, I wore a mask."

"Oh, well," returned the bishop, "that puts a new face on the affair."

A Western paper, noticing a melancholy instance of intoxication, a man trying to cross the street like a bull-frog, says: "We left him ruminating upon the principles of horizontal propulsion, with corn-juice as a motor."

A philosopher was asked from whom he received his first lesson in wisdom. He replied: "From the blind, who never take a step until they have first felt the ground in front of them."

When the Princess Helena was born, it was told the Princess Royal that she had got a young sister. "O, that is delightful," cried little innocent royalty; "do let me go and tell mamma!"

Always be quite as careful in your business transactions of taking credit as of giving it.

Every husband thinks that he can tame a shrew except the poor fellow that has her.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only true balance to weigh friends.

Self-defence is the clearest of all laws, and for this reason the lawyers didn't make it.

How beautiful can time, with goodness, make an old man look!

Nell Creighton.

Harry Howard is my best friend, and as clever a fellow as ever lived, as well as a first rate painter. Besides a pretty wife and two rosy children, he owns the coziest little cottage imaginable—just a pleasant ride from the city. The walls of his parlor are hung with fine paintings; but one, which hangs over the mantel, is his especial favorite. It is the picture of a farm-house, surrounded by an orchard and garden, with a meadow, where the mowers are resting, a spreading tree and a pasture, with handsome cows cooling their legs in the deep stream

On the back porch of the house stands a woman with a pleasant face and masses of bright red hair. In one hand she holds a little basket, and flocks of chickens and turkeys are eagerly gathering up the grains she has scattered. Every line of the picture must be familiar to Harry Howard, for often, when I am there, (his wife is my sister, and I come and go at pleasure) he leans his elbow on the mantel and gazes earnestly at the bright-haired young woman.

"Was that red-headed lassie your sweetheart?" I asked him one day when we were alone.

"A sweeter heart never beat in woman, and a better woman never lived," said Harry, sententiously.

"If there's a story, let us hear it, Hal. I always fancied there was."

"You know, I believe, that I was born in the little town of Claremont. After my father's death, my mother supported herself and me with her needle. I was too small and delicate to render her much assistance; indeed the only work for which I had any liking was making pictures. When I was ten years old I had drawn a wonderful portrait of the village pastor, two or three Madonnas, with impressible yellow curls, and pigs and sheep without number. A year after that my mother died, leaving me penniless. I have relatives who are fond of talking about their cousin or nephew, the promising young artist, whose visits are hailed with delight, second only to the fourth of July and Thanksgiving. They might have provided for me then, but they did not take the trouble, and I fell into the hands of a wealthy merchant, who proposed to do by me as he would by an own son. How he would have liked to have done by an own son, I don't know; I was too happy that he did not possess the blessing. His daughters, the Misses Ballard, were belles, if not beauties, were educated and accomplished. Three months a year at school was considered sufficient for me. My clothes were coarse, but comfortable; my meals taken with the servants, and my employment that of a waiter and errand boy.

"One warm August afternoon, I was in the counting room with Mr. Ballard and his partner, Mr. Bliss. They were talking together, I leaning over the table on which was a collection of notes and receipts, examining the vignette of a one hundred dollar bill, which my master had placed there. He noticed what I was doing at last, and, giving me a push away from the table, ordered me from the room. That evening I was summoned to the library, where I found the two merchants. The bank note at which I had been looking was missing, and I was suspected of having stolen it. Of course I stoutly denied the charge, but my protests fell on unbelieving ears.

"He must have taken it," said Mr. Bliss. "It's not in the counting-room, I am certain, and no one has been there but you and me, and him. A smart application of the rod will make him give it up, I'll warrant. These children always lie, you know. If I was his master, I'd soon bring him to his senses. 'Spare the rod and spoil the child,' Solomon says."

"This suggestion seemed to meet Mr. Ballard's approval, for calling Joe, the man-of-all-work, he sent him to the stable for the carriage whip. Meanwhile I was ordered to remove my coat and vest, and informed that I would have the satisfaction of being whipped until I confessed my fault. I was very small and slender for my years—nearly thirteen, and so timid that I trembled like an aspen when Mr. Ballard raised the whip above my almost naked shoulders.

Before it descended, the door swung open and Nell Creighton, a pleasant-faced young woman, came in. She had heard our conversation, probably, through the half-open door. Nell was a servant in Mrs. Ballard's employ, and I had often seen her in the kitchen; but, associating flaming locks and fierce tempers together, I had rather repulsed her friendly advances. Now, however, I could have knelt at her feet and worshipped her, when, with the air of a grenadier, she marched up to Mr. Ballard and snatched the whip from his hands. Then followed a storm of words, in which I was lauded as a martyr, and the two merchants denounced as something only a little lower than the evil one himself.

Mr. Ballard was frightened at first, but his self-possession soon returned and his anger rose. Taking me by the shoulders, he pushed me across the room into a small closet with glass doors. Having turned the key, he threw open the door of the outer room and bade Nell to leave the house instantly.

"If you are found here to-morrow morning, Miss, I'll send for the police," he said angrily.

"You will get policed, you old rascal," muttered Nell as she disappeared.

"For the next three days I remained a close prisoner. Mr. Ballard declared I should remain in confinement until I confessed my fault and delivered up the property; but I could not perform impossibilities. The third morning I awoke with an aching head and burning cheek. I could hardly swallow a mouthful of bread and butter which was brought me, but I drained the glass of water eagerly, and would have called for more had any one been near. Late in the afternoon, when I lay tossing upon the hard floor, for the garret to which I had been removed contained neither chair nor bed, the door opened and Nell Creighton came in. She had come back after her trunk, and had seized the opportunity when the family were out, to visit my prison.

"The key had been left in the lock, so she easily gained admittance. I begged her to bring me a glass of water, for my thirst had become intolerable. She went down stairs and soon returned with a brimming pitcher of ice water. When I quenched my thirst, she stood watching me with a pleasant smile playing around her lips, then she handed me a large orange, which she abstracted from the pantry. With swelling tears I took the hand and covered it with grateful kisses.

"God bless your little heart," said she, "it's a burning shame, so it is. Just you keep awake to-night, Harry darling, and see if Nell Creighton don't out with that old heathen."

"Long after the family had retired that night, I lay awake waiting hopelessly for Nell to come to my relief. Every minute seemed like an age, till the key turned in the lock, the door swung open, and my friend appeared. From her knowledge of the place she had been able to gain admittance into the house; and, once in, the rest was easy. Obeying her whispered injunction, I followed her silently down the stairs and out of the front door. Where she was taking me I neither knew nor cared to know. I thought there could hardly be a worse place than the one I had left. Before the house stood a countryman's horse and a good looking young fellow holding the reins. The young man lifted me in his arms and tenderly laid me on a bed of clean straw. Nell sprang in beside me, and in a moment we were rattling over the road to Nell's home. The next morning I could not sit up; for a week the fever burnt in my veins, and then I began to get better.

"Nothing could excel the kindness of my new friends, and I trust I was not ungrateful. When I was restored to health, I followed Nell about the house and farm like a pet spaniel; and for a long time was never happy out of her company. Mr. Ballard did not discover my whereabouts, or did not choose to claim me.

"The next Christmas Nell was married to the young man who assisted in my abduction. I went to live with them, and Nell taught me the art of washing dishes and sweeping floors, and in due time initiated me into the mysteries of baby-tending. Part of the proceeds of every basket of eggs and pail of butter that went to market was expended in procuring paints and brushes, and my pictures were exhibited with a vast deal of pride.

"When I went away to study my art, my holidays were always spent with Nell and her husband. In a few years a relative died, leaving me sufficient money to buy a small farm, upon which I established my benefactors. That sketch is of the farm-house, with Nell standing on the porch just I have seen her a thousand times. She is a Roman Catholic, and I have often thought of forsaking my father's religion and embracing hers. As I could not consistently do that, I vowed to name my first child after her, and should, if your sister hadn't objected to calling the little fellow Neil. However, I had my own way next time, and your niece was christened Nell Creighton."

"There was material enough for a three-volumed novel if you hadn't spoiled it, Hal. According to all the rules of romance you ought to have married Nell, or, that out of the question, one of her daughters."

"So I might if a young friend hadn't introduced me to the sweetest girl in the world; and I should not have done a bad thing either."

So thought I when, a few days after, Nell and her daughter came to visit my brother-in-law and his wife. Straightway I began to build an airy castle, which Harry unceremoniously tipped over by informing me that Miss Kitty was shortly to be married, and that my sister was already at work on the wedding dress. As I can't have Kitty, I have stipulated with Harry for a copy of the painting, which hangs over the mantel, to adorn my parlor, when I slip my bachelor neck into the noose, and set up housekeeping on my own responsibility."

British Divorce Law.

It is a pleasant task to turn to the consideration of Sir William Maule's humor. Some admirable specimens are given by the Law Review. A man being convicted of bigamy, the following conversation took place:

Clerk of Assize—What have you to say why judgment should not be passed upon you according to law?

Prisoner—Well, my lord, my wife took up with a hawker, and run away five years ago, and I've never seen her since, and I married this other woman last winter.

Mr. Justice Maule—I will tell you what you ought to have done; and if you say that you did not know, I must tell you the law conclusively presumes that you did. You ought to have instructed your attorney to bring an action against the hawker for criminal conversation with your wife. That would have cost you about £100. When you had obtained substantial damages against the hawker, you would have instructed your proctor to sue in the Ecclesiastical Courts for a divorce *a mensa et que thoro*. That would have cost you £200 or £300 more. Then you would have to appear by counsel before the House of Lords for a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. The bill might have been opposed in all stages in both Houses of Parliament; and altogether you would have to spend about £1,000 or £1,200. You will probably tell me that you never had a thousand farthings of your own in the world; but, prisoner, that makes no difference. Sitting here as a British Judge, it is my duty to tell you that this is not a country in which there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

The Duke of Wellington was remarkable for the coolness with which he gave his directions. Even in the heat of an engagement he has been known to give vent to a humorous observation, especially when it seemed to raise the spirits of his men. Thus, when the British were storming Badajoz, his grace rode up while the balls were falling around, and observing an artilleryman particularly active, inquired the man's name. He was answered, "Taylor." "A very good name, too," remarked Wellington. "Cheer up, my men; our Taylor will soon make you a pair of breeches—in the walls!" At this sally the men forgot the danger of their situation, a burst of laughter broke from them, and the next charge carried the fortress.

Some weeks ago the examining committee were in attendance on one of our public schools of an inferior grade, and were asking the scholars to define certain words which they proposed. Among others was the word "singular." It was promptly defined as meaning but one, or the opposite of "plural." "But," said one of the committee, "has it no other definition?" For example—"a singular man." "O, yes, I know," exclaimed a bright little fellow, just into his jacket and trowsers; "I know. It means a man who has never got married!" The scholars laughed and the committee abstained from asking any more questions.

Among the Sunday school children of a certain church was a poor little fellow. He couldn't tell the number of the house in which he lived, and was charged when he next came to school to bring it. The next time he appeared, he was asked if he brought the number. "No, sir," said he, "it's nailed on the door so tight I couldn't get it off."

The surest way to hit a woman's heart is to take aim kneeling.

In this world, Truth can wait; she's used to it.

Sketch of Cicero.

This distinguished orator was born on the 3d of January, in the year 103 before the Christian Era, at Arpinum, a Latin city. A careful education was bestowed upon him at the house of his uncle, Caius Aculeo. Archius was his early instructor, whom Cicero subsequently made the subject of one of his first orations. When Cicero assumed the garb of manhood, he attached himself to the society of Ruintus Martius Auvolo, the Augur, whose friendship he seems peculiarly to have valued. He then applied himself to literary studies for a considerable length of time. He afterwards, as usual for young men to do in those days, made a campaign under the father of Pompey, and also one under Sylla. At the conclusion of this period he ardently devoted himself to the study of his profession.

When he had attained his twenty-sixth year, his first oration was pronounced in the presence of four judges appointed by the prætor, and with the celebrated Hortensius for his opponent. The next year he made his first essay at a public trial, in the case of Roscius of Amelia against a freed slave of Sylla. Soon after he quitted Rome and traveled abroad for two years. He then returned to Rome, where at the age of thirty he obtained the quæstorship. The province of Sicily was placed under the government of Cicero, where he displayed much prudence and sagacity. At the age of thirty-seven he became ædile. Previous to this, however, his eloquence was finely displayed in the prosecution against Verres, prætor of Sicily, for governing that island with cruelty and injustice. At the expiration of the time necessary to intervene between the ædileship and the prætorship, Cicero was elected to the latter office. He was now in full view of the consulship, the object of his ambition, which office in the two years succeeding the prætorship, he was occupied in soliciting as a candidate. He was successful, and was chosen consul. During this period he distinguished himself by detecting and exposing the conspiracy of Catiline against Rome. However he made many enemies, and when, on retiring from office, he began, as was customary, to harangue, the people, detailing his public services to the tribune, Metalius interrupted him, and commanded him to be silent. But Cicero, nothing daunted, exclaimed in a loud voice that he had saved Rome and the Romans. This bringing to mind the conspiracy of Catiline, produced a revulsion of feeling among the populace, who carried him home in triumph. But Cicero unfortunately had made many powerful enemies, one of whom, Claudius, a bold, bad man, being elected to the tribuneship, obtained the passage of a law exiling Cicero and confiscating his property.

Cicero accordingly withdrew from Rome and retired to Sicily, which he had formerly governed; but here the Roman proctor sent him word that he must depart. He then retired to Greece, where he met more friendly treatment. Shortly afterwards his friends at Rome again came into the ascendant, and, after a long and stormy interval, effected his recall. His return was a perfect triumph. Cicero himself says that all Italy brought him back upon their shoulders. For several years after his return he occupied himself with the affairs of his clients, but afterwards being called to the government of the province of Cilicia, he distinguished himself by some military successes against the wild natives. When the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey broke out, Cicero joined the side of the latter. After the battle of Pharsalia, which was the final destruction of Pompey's cause, Cicero returned to Italy, where he received a safe conduct, sent by Cæsar, then in Egypt. He then awaited the arrival of Cæsar at Brundusium, and was very kindly received by that general. He returned to Rome, where he resided till after the assassination of Cæsar, when, disliking Mark Antony's government, he retired to Greece. By the solicitations of his friends he was induced to re-enter Rome, where he arrayed himself in determined opposition to Antony. Consequently, that general became his enemy, and when the sacred triumvirate was formed, he determined to put Cicero to death. When the news of this resolve reached Cicero, he attempted to escape to Greece; but a storm having turned him back, he coasted along the shore, stopping continually and spending the night on land. While sleeping in one of his villas, a party of soldiers, in quest of him, arrived in the neighborhood. His attendants, learning this, hurried him towards the shore, but before they could reach the vessel they were overtaken by the soldiers. Perceiving his attendants preparing to defend him, Cicero commanded them to set down the litter and make no resistance. When the pursuing party approached, surveying them with a calm and serene look, he stretched out his neck, bidding them to accomplish their purpose. He was instantly beheaded, and his head and hands were carried to Rome and fixed upon the rostrum. At the time of his death Cicero was almost sixty-four years of age.

In a book on Sicily, written by a lady, the following incident is related as having occurred in Calabria:

A person was pointed out to us as the wife of a peasant who, during his absence, had received frequent visits from a neighbor. Her little girl of ten years old was unwittingly present at one of these interviews, and said:

"I shall tell papa, when he comes back, how kind that forester is to you, dear mamma."

The pair exchanged glances.

"Go, my darling," she said, "and heat the large stove ready to bake some bread for papa."

"Go again, and make it hotter, that papa's bread may be brown."

"Oh, mamma, it's red hot now."

"Come down, then, and help me to bake." She seized her daughter by the heels and threw her in! After some hours the peasant husband returned.

"I smell something burning," said he.

"'Tis but the meat preparing for your supper."

"Meat—flesh—it appears to me like human flesh. Where is Nina?"

A shot through his head was her reply. His wife had seized his gun and fired; then donning his clothes, she joined the brigand band with the forester.

A modern philosopher gives several potent reasons why a man should never marry for money, but an old epigrammatist argues the case very pleasantly on the other side. He says:

Whene'er you marry, Crœsus said,
Take one rich widow or rich maid;
For any wife may turn out ill,
But, gad! the money never will.

A bashful printer refused a situation in a printing office where females were employed, saying that he never set up with a girl in his life.

A fool in high station is like a man on the top of a monument—everybody appears small to him, and he appears small to everybody.

Matrimonial Joking.

The Squire had a friend to visit him on business, and was very much annoyed to be interrupted by his wife, who came to ask him what he wanted for dinner.

"Go away! let us alone!" impatiently said the Squire.

Business detained his friend until dinner time, and the Squire urged him to remain. The Squire was a generous provider, proud of his table, and he complacently escorted his friend to a seat. A little to the surprise of both, they saw nothing on the board but a huge dish of salad, which the good wife quietly began to serve up.

"My dear," said the Squire, "where are the meats?"

"There are none to day," replied his lady.

"No meats! what in the name of poverty! The vegetables, then! Why don't you have the vegetables brought in?"

"You didn't order any vegetables."

"Order! I didn't order anything," said the amazed Squire.

"You forget," coolly answered the housewife. "I asked what we should have, and you said, 'Lettuce alone!' Here it is."

The friend burst into a laugh, and the Squire, after looking lurid and lugubrious a moment, joined him.

"Wife, I give it up. I owe you one. Here is the fifty dollars you wanted for that carpet, which I denied you." The Squire forked over. "Now, let's have peace—and some dinner."

The good woman pocketed the paper, rang the bell, and a sumptuous repast of fish, poultry and vegetables was brought in.

A few days afterward the Squire remained working some time after the usual tea hour. His wife grew impatient at his delay, and went to find him. His excuse, when she asked what he was waiting for, threw her into a flutter of excitement.

"Some one's to come to supper!" she exclaimed. "Why didn't you tell me? I declare, you are the provokingest man!"

And without asking which of his friends was expected, she hastened to change her dress and "slick up" her hair for the occasion. This done she came out, and found the Squire seated at the table reading his newspaper.

"Where's your company?"

"My company! I haven't any company."

"But you said you expected somebody to supper!" exclaimed the indignant wife.

"My dear, I said no such thing. You asked what I was waiting for, and I said, 'Summons to come to supper;' that's what I said I was waiting for, my dear. And I came at once."

"And you have made me go and change my dress! O, I'll pay you for this!"

"No matter about it, my dear. I owe you, remember, for that lettuce."

A Mr. Lord, who is now residing in Illinois, was one day travelling from Jacksonville to Peoria, in that State, and, as he was passing a small hut on the roadside, he noticed a shaggy-headed boy, about eight years of age, with large eyes and no hat, dressed in a worn-out pair of father's trowsers, trying to balance himself on the splintered top of a hickory stump.

More for the purpose of breaking the monotony of riding all day without speaking, than to gain information, Mr. Lord reined his horse up to the fence and said:

"My little boy, can you tell me how far it is to Sangamon Bottoms?"

"Bout six miles, I reckon."

"Do you live in that house?" inquired Lord.

"I reckon," was the reply.

"Do you enjoy yourself out here in the woods?"

"A heap."

"What ails your pants?" said Lord.

"Tore 'em," was the laconic answer.

Finding that he had hold of a genius that couldn't be pumped, Mr. Lord turned his horse's head to depart, but in his turn was now hailed by the boy, who, in a comical, half-reluctant tone, asked:

"What mout your name be?"

"Lord," was the reply.

The boy was amused, and snickered.

"You seem pleased," said Lord; "perhaps you never heard the name before."

"Yes, I have," replied the youngster; "I've heard pap read about you!"

Lord put spurs to his horse, and said that even the sacred thoughts to which the incident gave rise were not sufficient to keep him from snickering throughout the rest of his journey.

The following are among the latest curiosities discovered:

A garment for the naked eye.
Brass nails from an elephant's trunk.
The hammer which broke up the meeting.
The buckle to fasten a laughing stock.
The animal that drew the inference.
Eggs from a nest of thieves
Last, though not least, the inimitable Victor Smith.

There is a vast amount of grit in the "wimmen folks" when they undertake anything. An amusing incident was witnessed at the depot of a railway, some time since, which fully illustrates this. An old lady was seen running after and making vigorous efforts to catch an express train, which was half a mile ahead of her.

Barristers sometimes ludicrously identify themselves with their clients by speaking in the plural number. "Gentlemen of the jury," said a luminary of a western circuit, "at the moment the policeman says he saw us in the gap, I will prove that we were locked up in the station-house in a state of intoxication."

Dick Ledger stated, in very measured terms, that he "didn't happen to be married yet."

"The time was fixed for yesterday," said we.

"I know it. Well," said he, looking very serious, and approaching our ear confidentially, "the fact is, I have got an extension."

Do you suppose that the grown-up child does not want amusement, when you see how greedy children are of it? Do you imagine we grow out of that? We disguise ourselves by various solemnities, but we have none of us lost the child's nature yet.

A witness, on entering the box, had a Testament presented to him, but he declined to be sworn. Being asked his reasons for refusing, he naively replied: "I'll tell a lie wi' ony mon in England, but I'll not swear to it."

Remember, ye who ridicule a young man for his parsimony, and stigmatize him as "small," that by and by he can afford to be generous when you have nothing to give.

The following is the verdict of a late Western jury: "We are of the opinion that the deceased came to his death casually, by an accidental stroke of thunder."

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

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

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

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

FIENDISH ATTEMPT TO POISON.—A fiendish attempt was made on Monday evening last, by some person or persons yet unknown, to poison a number of people in one of our hotels. The poison was adroitly introduced into a palatable dish, of which all the victims partook freely, little thinking of the penalty they were so soon to pay for the pleasure they had in the eating of it. At a late hour of the night, when everybody else was wrapped in peaceful slumber, the occupants of the hotel in question were almost simultaneously aroused by a feeling of sickness, and immediately afterwards some half a dozen chamber doors opened and gave egress to as many boarders, who, without waiting to don their coats, rushed precipately down stairs and into the open air. One, less fortunate than the others, fell upon the steps and—exploded. The others found their way to convenient positions, and speedily evacuated the unwholesome dish. At the breakfast table the victims all appeared as usual, but looking rather pale. None had yet died. An investigation disclosed the fact that a powerful purgative had found its way into the victuals.

THE WEATHER.—A few bright rays of sunshine, last week, deluded us into the belief that hoary old Winter had departed, and that all traces of him would soon depart. he tempest of Wednesday night (22d) we regarded as his parting salute, but it seems to have been the forerunner of more snow and ice. On the night named, such a hurricane raged as we have seldom witnessed. It knocked into fragments a couple of small unoccupied buildings in town, and alarmed our citizens to such a degree that a number of them fled from their houses in affright. Daylight on Thursday saw it subside, but strong winds continued until Sunday evening last. Several slight snows occurred during the week, and on Tuesday last about two inches fell. The mild weather of the early part of last week removed nearly all of the snow which had previously fallen, and exposed the earth in many places; but the last snows have again hidden the ground everywhere. According to the prognostications of the weather-wise, we are to have fourteen days more of winter. We shall see.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.—Notwithstanding the severity of the weather here, it is still more severe in other quarters. We learn that there is more or less ice in all the bays about Vancouver's Island, and Fraser River has been frozen up for some weeks, while there has yet been not a particle of ice visible in this part of the Sound. A private letter, received last night, states that all the cattle in the Fraser River section will die; and one man, (Dawson) well known in this county, had lost a hundred head of beeves. The steamer *Brother Jonathan* was still locked up in the ice on Saturday last, in Columbia River, which was said to be frozen over nearly to its mouth. The latest intelligence from the Walla Walla region represents the snow to be from two to four feet deep, and the cattle dying from hunger and cold.

THE MAILS.—We still fail to get any mail matter beyond Olympia on the south and Victoria on the north. It is said that the ocean steamers will bring up the mail for our English neighbors below; if so, why not the Puget Sound mail also? Surely it would be assuming very little responsibility, on the part of the San Francisco postmaster, to employ the steamers temporarily for this service, when he cannot but know that our communication by land is entirely suspended, and has been for months. Will not some of the friends of Puget Sound in San Francisco endeavor to prevail upon the Postmaster there to send our mail by sea? Let them make a trial, at least.

THE PUGET SOUND RAILROAD.—The bill incorporating the Puget Sound Railroad Company passed the House yesterday, and is now a law. The Salmon River end has been cut off, which leaves the road to terminate at Vancouver. What was wanted was a Railroad connecting the Sound with the Columbia River; its extension beyond that point will follow in good time.

THE OVERLAND PRESS.—This paper came to us, last week, enlarged and much improved in appearance. We congratulate the publishers and the readers of the *Press* upon this evidence of its prosperity, and hope to witness still further proofs of it.

ADJOURNED.—The Legislature adjourned last evening. The steamer this morning brought down the Sound members; the Columbia River members started for their homes this morning, overland.

MORE GOODS.—A sloop arrived here on Saturday with another lot of goods for Mr. Keach, amounting in value to about as much as those brought up on the steamer some days before. He is now prepared to supply the wants of everybody.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Purser Finch, of the steamer *Enterprise*, has our thanks for papers furnished this office on the last two trips from below.

THE NEWS.

By the arrival at Victoria of the steamer *Cortes*, on Wednesday, 22d inst., we have advices from the Eastern States to the 10th instant, and from California to the 17th, inclusive, which will be found elsewhere.

The news from California is of a melancholy nature. The elements seem to have combined to visit upon that State their utmost fury. A second flood, far more destructive than the first, had taken place, inundating all the valley towns of the State, and destroying many lives and an immense amount of property. In addition to this sad intelligence we have news of a large fire in San Francisco, in which eight lives were lost and about a dozen more or less injured.

From the Eastern States we have several items of considerable interest, the most prominent of which is one respecting Gen. Jim Lane, who is to be placed at the head of a force of thirty thousand men for the purpose of carrying on an offensive war against the South, and visiting upon the Secessionists the full extent of the whirlwind which they courted. This we regard as a wise step, and one which, under the circumstances, is not without ample justification, though many will be found to raise their hands with apparent horror and exclaim against it. What if Jim Lane should ravage and devastate the enemy's country with fire and sword, and shed rivers of blood, have they not provoked and do they not deserve it all? This is one of those stern cases in which the end justifies the means. If Jim Lane and half a dozen like spirits had taken the field with adequate forces six months ago, this diabolical rebellion would now be at an end, and the country be again in the enjoyment of its wonted peace and prosperity. It is quite time that the "masterly inactivity" game which has been so long played was brought to a close, and we cannot but applaud the President for the step which he has just taken to that end. People were getting heartily sick of the stupid do-nothing policy which has ruled at Washington. The novelty of the thing has worn off, and a change in the scene is called for. Military reviews and parades, unaccompanied by active operations, never would have put an end to the war. Hence we rejoice at this intelligence.

We have some gratifying intelligence of the movements of Gen. I. I. Stevens, whom many of our citizens are watching with deep interest, owing to his late intimate connection with this Territory. He had had one successful engagement with the enemy, and at last accounts was but a few miles from Charleston.

Ali will regret the resignation of Gen. Sigel. He has proved himself a gallant soldier and very able commander; qualifications which are sadly needed in the country's present extremity.

A report accompanied this news to the effect that Stark, the successor appointed to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate occasioned by the death of the lamented Baker, had been denied a seat in that body, on the ground of disloyalty, but we find no confirmation of it in the intelligence at hand. It will be seen that his credentials, along with the papers said to show his disloyalty, were laid on the table.

THE CHERBORG SCHEME.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 22d, 1862.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

SIR: In the last number of your journal, you make the following statement: "We learn that Major Goldsborough, who is associated with Dr. O'Brien and Victor Smith in the project to remove the Custom House to Cherborg, has gone East as the agent of the speculators, with the view of lobbying their plans through Congress."

I would respectfully inform you that I am *not* associated with Mr. Smith in any such project; that Major G. is *not* the agent of any parties for any such project; and, that neither he or Mr. Smith holds any interest in Cherborg. In common with several other gentlemen, I am interested in the success of Cherborg, but, I assure you, to a much lesser extent than in that of Port Townsend. I do not think it a crime to improve my property in Cherborg, by every honorable means; but, I do believe that it would be imprudent on my part to do so at the expense of what I own here. If I did not own one dollar's worth here, I would not advocate a plan that would build up Cherborg to the serious detriment of this or any other town on the Sound. Were I to act otherwise, I would feel that I was taking rank amongst the stupid and vindictive few who last year strove to injure Olympia because of a poor contingent benefit accruing thereby to Port Townsend.

Whether the Commerce of Puget Sound would be benefitted, or the revenue of the District enlarged by the location of a Custom House or the appointment of a deputy inspector at Cherborg, (which is at all times a safe and accessible harbor, and which is near to the free ports, Victoria and San Juan) I am not disposed to say. These are questions that ought to be referred for solution to the Shipping masters and the Revenue officers of the district. The former are directly interested in the one, the latter most capable of judging of the propriety of the other.

I remain, respectfully,
P. M. O'BRIEN.

The statement alluded to, which the Doctor denies above, was obtained from a fellow-passenger of Goldsborough's, who had it from the Major's own lips. A part of the grand project, which we omitted to mention, was also to get the ocean steamers to stop at Cherborg with the mails, and not to deliver them at Olympia, as formerly. This the Major was confident of effecting through his influence with the Postmaster General. It is designed, we learn from another source, to send Victor Smith to the Court of Neptune, to pray that potent god to stop the tide from flowing above Cherborg.

There is nothing in the statement alluded to reflecting upon Dr. O'Brien as one of the parties interested in Cherborg, though one might suppose, from his language, that we had censured him for doing what any private citizen has a perfect right to do. We *do* censure Victor Smith, however, for turning his official position to the account he is charged with, and making it the means of enhancing the value of lands in which he is interested. Notwithstanding the Doctor's denial, we still believe both Smith and Goldsborough own large interests in the embryo city of Cherborg, and we repeat that the latter has gone to Washington for the purpose before stated. The Major has been waiting, like Micawber, a long time for something to turn up, and this thing is just to his liking.

COLLECTOR VICTOR SMITH.

This remarkable individual appears to be gaining ground very rapidly in unpopularity. His squabbles are not confined to political opponents, by any means, but are extending to members of his own party on all sides. Men who subscribed money with a liberal hand for the success of the Republican party in this Territory, and who devoted their time and their energies without stint to the accomplishment of that end, he has proscribed as though they had notoriously been lifelong enemies of the party. He seems to have but one object and aim in view, and that is to build up the famous city of Cherborg. To this object everything must be sacrificed; not alone the future prospects of his party, but even the lives of his wife and children, i need be. [See the *Northwest* of the 25th instant; the statement therein is fully confirmed by the most reliable witnesses.] The whole of Puget Sound must be immolated upon the altar of his sordid aspirations. No matter what the sacrifice of accommodation to the shipping interest, or of money to the Government, everybody and everything must repair forthwith to the new seat of Customs; ports of entry elsewhere must be abolished, and the offices and incumbents transferred to and concentrated in Cherborg, in order to stimulate the growth of the town in which he has staked his all, not even sparing his personal reputation. But this is not all of his sinning. He is fast losing his character for truthfulness, if he ever had such a character, which is questioned by some with whom he has come in contact here. Two cases in point have been brought to our notice, one of which will be found below. The other we shall not now trouble the reader with. A want of time and space forbid comment upon his conduct in this issue.

The following correspondence between Victor Smith, the head of his Department, and J. R. Meeker, Esq., will go far to enlighten the public in regard to the character of the Collector. The last two lines of Victor's letter, in reference to Mr. E. Meeker, so amused us that we could not refrain from printing them in *italic*; the reader will therefore not charge him with underlining them, as is usual in such cases:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 30, 1861.

SIR: Understanding from the Collector at Port Townsend that no Surveyor is needed at Nisqually, in the Puget Sound District, I hereby inform you, by direction of the President, that your services at that port as Surveyor will not be required, and your commission is hereby revoked. Respectfully,

S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
J. R. MEEKER, Esq., Nisqually, W. T.

STEILACOOM, Jan. 27, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: It has become my unwelcome duty to enclose to you the within letter from the Department.

The Assistant who wrote the body of the letter has made a slight error in stating that the Collector reported that "no Surveyor was needed at Nisqually." My report in this regard was, as Col. Wallace will inform you, under date of August 16th ult., when I was acting as Special Agent, an office I resigned some months since.

Again referring to Col. Wallace, who has access to all my reports, I now repeat what was said to yourself and son, viz.: that my recommendation was *not* for the abolition of the office of Surveyor, but for its *removal* to the Port of Entry. The President, without intimation from myself, has seen fit to abolish the office altogether.

In the early spring, and so soon as I can hear from the Department as to its final decision with regard to the reorganization of the District now under consideration, you will receive some substantial evidence of my hearty respect for yourself and my desire to serve you.

And I am the more anxious to offer you what would, under all the circumstances, be the most desirable place for you in the District, because it will afford me the additional satisfaction of laying a coal of fire on the head of your son Ezra, who, in an ill-advised moment, has been led to assist and countenance the most shameless attacks upon the Collector of this District and the honored head of the Treasury Department. Even as late as Friday night last he was guilty of loudly endorsing and applauding the foul articles in the *Northwest*. These last will not injure me, nor yet the Secretary.

No mention has or ever will be made to the Department regarding Ezra's conduct.

Very respectfully,
VICTOR SMITH, Collector.
J. R. MEEKER, Esq.

STEILACOOM, Jan. 28th, 1862.

VICTOR SMITH, Esq.

Dear Sir: Your note of the 27th ult., together with letter from Treasury Department, revoking my commission as Surveyor of this port, came to hand this day.

In so far as you contradict the statement of the Department, that the Collector had recommended the abolishment of the office, you must pardon me for accepting the statement as truth, emanating as it does from the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury. Sorry I am indeed to believe you could be so base as to make that recommendation merely to place this patronage under your control, instead of the President's; ye I must say that the evidence before me will admit of no other conclusion. As for your advance offering of a situation in the spring, I would respectfully decline, as I claim to be a Republican from principle, and not for the spoils; and, sir, I have to inform you that I am not to be used, although my necessities are great. I am now advanced in age and stricken down with infirmities, and shall hold no malice against you; but here, in all candor, allow me to remind you that you are not yet past the time of life that would preclude all hopes of reformation, and that honorable dealing towards your fellow-man that would bring with it a clear conscience is worth far more to you than all the patronage now at the disposal of the President, much less that of the small boon of the Surveyorship of this port.

In relation to the allusion made in your letter to my son, I would say that, if made in a spirit of ridicule, it is, to say the least, in bad taste, and at once exposes your inconsistency; if in earnest, your ignorance as well as impudence.

Respectfully yours,
J. R. MEEKER.

THE STANDARD.—A friend handed us a copy of this curious paper the other day, when we were somewhat surprised to find that it still lived—how long it will continue to live, *quien sabe?* Among the amusing paragraphs in it is one abusive of the officers of the Legislature, and of the Clerk of the House in particular. Poor Murphy still feels sore about the loss of the printing, and stuck to it so tenaciously that it was like pulling teeth to part him and it. This gave rise to a little sparring between him and Mr. Eagan, the Clerk. Murphy was *too willing* to do the printing for the balance of the session—that's all.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

The following communication should have appeared last week, but the manuscript was mislaid, and did not again come to light until yesterday. The writer is one of the most sensible and practical men on Puget Sound, and his views are therefore entitled to consideration and respect. We commend them to the attention of Victor Smith and the Department:

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

SEATTLE, Jan. 14th, 1862.

In my former letters, I endeavored to illustrate, by practical observation and experience, the difficulties and inconveniences attendant on Port Townsend as the "seat of Customs;" and in my last I assured your readers that the revenue could be collected at one-half the expense now paid, and the rising commerce of our Territory fostered by creating six additional collection districts.

Olympia being now, and, as I hope, ever will remain, the capital of our enormous territory—located at the head of navigation, occupying a central position, equi-distant between Columbia River, Gray's Harbor, Shoalwater Bay, Hood's Canal and Puget Sound—it possesses facilities for the seat of Customs pre-eminent above all other places in our Territory. Government having wisely located the Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Indian, Land and other Federal departments here, it follows that the Sub-Treasury or Custom-House, where the treasure is collected, should be located here also, as the drafts of the Government are always drawn on the revenue deposit, or Sub-Treasury, in favor of its disbursing agents. The Custom-House or Sub-Treasury should be well protected from all and every danger, and Olympia not only affords such protection in an eminent degree, but also affords the safest and quickest communication with the Government at Washington.

As to the present and prospective commerce of Gray's Harbor or Shoalwater Bay, I am not posted sufficiently to give an opinion of the propriety of establishing collection districts there at the present time. I will assert, however, that whenever the commerce of these places shall require the fostering care of Government, then (believing with Jefferson "that government is created for the benefit of the governed") the Custom-House and every other department of government shall and must be adapted to the wants of those people.

Steilacoom, on the Sound, occupies an excellent position, and offers unusual facilities for commerce and navigation. Having much lumber trade, foreign and domestic, together with live stock and produce, which find markets in Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, it is high time that a collection district should be created there. A surveyor and inspector have been stationed there at an expense of over two thousand dollars per annum, without affording any accommodation whatsoever to the trade or commerce of the place. An excellent business man can be now had to discharge the duties of deputy collector at the modest salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, including rent, fuel, &c.

Port Madison also possesses excellent facilities for commerce and navigation. Having an immense trade, foreign and domestic, it should be created immediately into a collection district. We happen to know that a sterling business man can be had here to perform the duties of deputy collector at the snug sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum, including rent, fuel, &c.

Teekalet occupies a central position on Hood's Canal, nearly equi-distant between Scabeck, Port Ludlow and the Snohomish country. Having an extensive and growing trade, both foreign and domestic, a collection district should be immediately established here. Like other places, above mentioned, an excellent man can be had here to perform the duties of deputy collector at the nice sum of twelve hundred dollars per annum, including rent, fuel, &c.

Port Townsend, the present seat of Customs, has for years been fattened on the spoils of the Government, so much so that its people fared sumptuously, and their "eyes stuck out with fat." I perceive that a "tempest in a teapot" is now raging there, with the ferocity of the celebrated Kilkenny cats, all for the purpose of bolstering up this "rotten borough" at the expense of our rising commerce. But I pass by Port Townsend as I would the small-pox. Having neither shelter, anchorage nor water, I do what the Devil never did—I leave it.

Dungeness is the garden of our Territory, and, considering its boundless productions, and its rich soil and prospective commerce, no time should be lost in constituting it a collection district. Occupying a central position between Port Discovery, Squim Bay and Cherborg, its inhabitants have been too long deprived of their just rights. An excellent business man can be had here to discharge the duties of deputy collector for twelve hundred dollars per annum, including rent, fuel, &c.

San Juan Island is now a free port of doubtful destiny. An inspector is now and has been for years stationed here to do nothing. This sinecure should be abolished forthwith, as it is only a waste of talents and money.

Belingham Bay, on the North, is a place of rising importance in commerce and trade, and should be immediately made a collection district. An inspector is now stationed there at an expense of one thousand dollars or more salary, and the same person could be much more useful in discharging the duties of deputy collector, at a little additional cost.

Utsalady, on Camano Island, has considerable foreign and domestic trade in lumber, and, being the key of the Snohomish and Skagit rivers, as well as Penn's Cove, Holmes's Harbor, and the surrounding islands, it is proper that a collection district should be established here without delay. An active, good man can be had here to perform the duties of deputy collector at twelve hundred dollars per annum, including rent, fuel, &c.

Having thus mentioned the principal places of commerce, present and prospective, I now come to the gist of the thing, viz., its economy; and here my heart is made jubilant that, while I am devising the means of fostering commerce, and adapting the benefits of the Custom-House to the people, I am also saving our good Uncle Samuel twelve thousand dollars per annum. As "figures do not lie," I give them below, and here rest my case:—

Say Olympia Custom-House costs, including rent, fuel, &c.	$2,000
Collector, clerk, blanks, lights, &c.	4,000
Steilacoom deputy collector	1,200
Port Madison	1,200
Teekalet	1,200
Dungeness	1,200
Bellingham Bay	1,200
Utsalady	1,200
Amounting in all to	$13,200

Deduct from $25,000, the present cost, and we save fifty per cent. "Glory enough for one day."

In this enumeration I have, of course, omitted the revenue boat as a useless appendage, of no importance to "king or country." Thus have I made good my promise in my last letter, and that your readers may not doubt these assurances, I respectfully appeal to Captains Crosby, Gove, Renton, Rand, Keller, and all others engaged in the commerce of Puget Sound, who have graduated, like myself, on the Atlantic seaboard.

JOE LANE, M.D.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

In California another great flood has occurred, and counties that escaped the first flood are now inundated. The water at Sacramento city was twenty inches deeper than during the flood of December last. Great destruction of life and property has ensued throughout the inundated counties, and wealthy men of a few days ago are beggars now. Relief committees have been formed in San Francisco, and the people of that city are subscribing liberally towards the relief of the sufferers. Marysville, Stockton, Nevada, Napa City, San Mateo, and, in fact, every valley town in the State yet heard from is under water.

A terrible fire has occurred at San Francisco. On the morning of the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, fire broke out in one of the many small tenements adjoining the Pacific Flour Mills on the east, and in the rear of a boarding house known as the "Sarsfield Hall," which is situated on the northwest corner of Pacific and Montgomery streets. The houses being mostly of wood, were, from long seasoning, very combustible, and the flames spread with exceeding rapidity. The Sarsfield House, which was built of fluted sheet iron, caught fire through the windows, and was soon ruddy with flames issuing from most of the windows. The smoke, beaten down by the rain, was very dense and suffocating. The gusty wind lent additional fury to the flames, and their red glare was diffused over the entire sky Men, women and children rushed in their night dresses from out the Sarsfield House upon the balcony to escape the flames. Some firemen got on one anothers' shoulders and handed many of the children down; others were tossed into the arms of those below. The excitement exhibited by all was intense. Men and women jumped from the balcony, many of them being badly injured. One man leaped from a third story window and broke his back. Many narrow escapes were made. After the flames were extinguished, it was found that eight lives were lost and about a dozen persons injured.

George F. Wilson, a cornet player, murdered his wife, Lizzie Wilson, by shooting her through the heart with a revolver, on the night of the 14th inst., at San Francisco. Deceased was a vocalist at the National Theatre. Both the murderer and his victim are English. Wilson was drunk at the time of committing the deed. He is under arrest.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS produce the most beneficial effects in all complaints of the liver, indigestion, &c. Officers of the army and navy, before proceeding abroad, should provide themselves with a supply of these Pills, as change of climate frequently causes an alteration in the system, producing bile, indigestion, flatulency, liver complaints and similar disorders. These Pills may be taken without danger and require no interruption of, and no particular choice of, diet, business, or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, causing neither pain nor griping; they strengthen the stomach, give a healthy action to the liver, brace the nerves, and invigorate the constitution. This inestimable medicine is composed of vegetable extracts, unmixed with a grain of mercury or any deleterious substance.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

A GRAND
MASONIC BALL
WILL BE GIVEN AT THE NEW MASONIC Hall, in Steilacoom, on the evening of
FRIDAY, the 21st day of February next.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Wm. H. Wood, J. D. Laman,
J. B. Webber, S. McCaw,
Adolph Pacchecr,
FLOOR MANAGERS:
W. H. Wood, T. F. McElroy,
B. R. Stone, J. D. Laman,
M. S. Drew, Chas. Plummer,
F. A. Wilson, C. J. Noyes,
J. J. Southgate.
Tickets, including supper, $5. 38:6

LOUISA KORTER,
DEALER IN
Plain and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries of every variety, Hardware, &c., &c.
ALSO—Baking in all its branches, Confectionery, &c.
Any article called for, and not in store, will be ordered and obtained in the shortest possible time, or the accommodation of customers.
4-33:ly STEILACOOM, W. T.

PHILIP KEACH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,
Liquors, Cigars, Pipes, &c.
ALSO,
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
HOSIERY,
GROCERIES,
COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.,
All of which will be sold cheap for cash.
☞ No credits will be given. 4

Sewing Machines
FOR SALE CHEAP.
ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND WHEELER & WILSON,
ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER,
AND ONE NEW SINGER
SEWING MACHINE,
For sale cheap. Apply at this office.

M. J. WEST
WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC GENERally that he has constantly on hand and for sale the very best assorted lot of
IRON AND STEEL
Foreign and Domestic,
At prices to suit the hard times.
ALSO,
CHAINS
Of all sizes, made of the best Norway Iron.
48:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOTICE DOWN SOUND.—The undersigned is prepared to supply Hotels, Mill, Ship or Steamboat owners with Beef, Mutton, or Pork, by the carcase, of the best quality Oxen, fresh Milk Cows, and Stock Cattle always on hand, and for sale at prices according to quality.
Beef packed to order; quality warranted.
Flight GRATIS on San Francisco will be taken at par.
8-46:tf E. MEEKER.

STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND
Provision Markets.
HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET AT Port Townsend, in connection with the old stand in Steilacoom, the undersigned is now prepared to supply the communities of both towns with a superior quality of
FRESH MEATS
On reasonable terms.
Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Stores supplied at short notice and of best quality.
VEGETABLES of all kinds kept in their season.
MILK COWS and WORK CATTLE always on hand for sale.
N.B.—No meat will be sold after 9½ o'clock A.M. on Sundays. E. MEEKER,
Balch st., Steilacoom, and Water st., Port Townsend.
8-46:tf

Special Notices.

The Medical and Surgical Institute

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

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

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

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

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,
24:3m San Francisco, Cal.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of K., meet in Steilacoom every Monday evening.
All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.
JOHN LATHAM, W. S.

Independent Order of Knighthood
—Vancouver Camp No. 2, I. O. of K., meets every THURSDAY Evening, in Vancouver, W. T. All Worthy Companions are invited to attend.
J. H. NEYCE, C. R.
C. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

☞ **"Revelation."**—Stated meetings of the Steilacoom Circle of the Order of S. S. S. will be held "back of the veil within the Temple," in the first and third phases of the moon. All members in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the P. G.
G. G. G., Sec'y.
Steilacoom, June 14th, 1860.

I. O. of O. F.

THE regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are held on Saturday evening of each week, at 6½ o'clock, in Barnes's new Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.
All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend. BARW CALLAGHAN, R. S.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1,

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.
All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

Legal Advertisements.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.—In the matter of the Estate of J. L. Westbrook.

Pursuant to an order of said Court, made at its regular January term, 1862, notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 3d day of March, A.D. 1862, at 1 o'clock P.M. of said day, at Steilacoom, in said county, has been appointed for the hearing of a petition of Jonathan J. Westbrook, praying for an order that the interest of said J. L. Westbrook (deceased) in the stable and saloon, and the S. W. half of Lot 6 and Lot 7, in Block No. 10, in the said town of Steilacoom, be conveyed to petitioner to cancel the indebtedness of said deceased for his share of the purchase money. At which time and place all persons interested therein are notified to appear and show cause, if any, why said petitioner's request should not be granted.

J. J. WESTBROOK,
88:4 Administrator of Estate.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE—MARGARET ANN VAN BUSKIRK, Plaintiff, against ABRAHAM J. VAN BUSKIRK, Defendant—In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

To ABRAHAM J. VAN BUSKIRK: You are hereby notified that Margaret Ann Van Buskirk has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at its first term of Court, which shall commence more than three months after the 21st day of November, A.D. 1861, and unless you appear at said term of Court and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a decree of divorce and nullity of marriage heretofore existing between you and herself; also to have decreed to her the care and custody of her two minor children, Edson and William Van Buskirk, and to have her name changed to Margaret Ann Shea.

Complaint filed November 19th, 1861.
27:3m FRANK CLARK, Att'y for Plaintiff.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE—PETER J. MOOREY, Plaintiff, against G. O. HALLER, Defendant—Civil Action. In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

To G. O. HALLER: You are hereby notified that Peter J. Moorey 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 14th day of November, A.D. 1861, 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 obtain a judgment against you for a balance of $180 due on a promissory note drawn by you in favor of Charles Thompson or order, on the 25th day of May, 1 59, for the sum of $400, and payable on the 1st day of October, 1 59; also for interest on the said sum of $180, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from October 2d, 1861, and for his costs and charges allowed by law.

Complaint filed November 19th, 1861.
26:3m FRANK CLARK, Att'y for Plaintiff.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE—PETER J. MOOREY, Plaintiff, agt. WM. B. BOLTON, Defendant—Civil Action. In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

To WM. B. BOLTON: You are hereby notified that Peter J. Moorey 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 14th day of November, A.D. 1861, 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 obtain a judgment against you for $94 25 for medicines, medical attendance and treatment of yourself by Dr. M. P. Burns during the years 1857 and 1858, and interest thereon from February 29th, 1858, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; also for the sum of $90 89, a balance due from you to plaintiff on account, and interest thereon from June 20th, 1858, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and for his costs and disbursements allowed by law.

Complaint filed November 19th, 1861.
26:3m FRANK CLARK, Att'y for Plaintiff.

UNION CLOTHING STORE
NEW YEARS!
NEW GOODS!
PINKUS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HEAVY AND FINE
CLOTHING,
DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS,
SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.
By recent arrivals, per ship Massachusetts, barque Ork, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—
HATS,
CAPS,
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,
CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c., &c.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
OF EVERY KIND
Those who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict attention being paid to their wants. All orders promptly attended to.
Quick sales and small profits is the rule we have adopted in our business.
☞ Call and examine our stock.
PINKUS & CO.,
8-3:1 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.

News from Rolla states that Gen. Sigel's resignation creates great excitement among the troops. Most of the German officers have also resigned.

The Federal gunboats *Essex*, *Lexington*, and *Tyler* went down the river yesterday, to make reconnoissances. They went within range of the rebel batteries near Columbus, when they met the rebel steamer *Mohawk*, which retreated after our boats had fired two shots at her. When our boats were retiring, a rebel gunboat followed, but was chased back.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.

The *Tribune's* special dispatch says the Catholic Bishop of Nashville has arrived there. He states that drafting in Tennessee had proved a failure. Great numbers in Nashville are outspoken Union men. If Bowling Green falls, Nashville will be destroyed. The Bishop saw at Glasgow Junction, the remains of a splendid tunnel destroyed on January 5th, by rebels. The railroad from that point north was entirely destroyed. The rebels are endeavoring to draw the Union army into Bowling Green, where they have masked batteries.

The approaches to Columbus are splendidly defended by numerous batteries, and chains and torpedoes obstruct the river.

Gen. Shields has arrived at Washington.

The Ways and Means Committee in Congress has framed a bill, which will be introduced today, authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 in demand Treasury notes, and not drawing interest, and payable generally, without specifying places or times, which, as well as other Treasury notes, are to be declared lawful money.

It is settled that Gen. Jim Lane is to have command of an army of 30,000 men to penetrate South from Fort Leavenworth. He will carry on the war in the Southwest according to his own peculiar notions, and strike at rebellion with any weapon that he can command.

The agent of the Government who superintended the removal of Mason and Slidell from Fort Warren to the British gunboat returned this morning. No papers were exchanged between he agent and the English commander in connection with the delivery and reception of the rebel Commissioners.

HALIFAX, Jan. 3d.

Rumors are current in this city—not traceable, however, to any reliable source—of the loss of the steamship *Parana* in the St. Lawrence, with 1100 troops on board.

QUINCY, Jan. 7th.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from Port Royal, January 3d, arrived at New York yesterday, and brought 3,790 bales of cotton.

Two hundred prisoners, released from Richmond, arrived at Washington yesterday and were paid off.

An expedition, second to none yet sent out, in numbers, character and purpose, under command of General Lane, is soon to start from Fort Leavenworth.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6th.

The President sent to the Senate the name of Col. Dana, of the First Minnesota regiment, as Brig. General.

Gen. McClellan, for the first time in several weeks, appeared out of doors to day in his carriage. He has nearly recovered his health.

In the Senate, January 6th, Mr. Nesmith presented the credentials of Mr. Stark of Oregon.

Mr. Fessenden of Maine, moved the administration of the oath be suspended for the present and the credentials and other papers be referred to the Judiciary committee.

A discussion arose as to the propriety of the motion, which was participated in by Bright, of Indiana, Fessenden, Bayard, Wilson and Trumbull.

The credentials of Stark and papers showing his disloyalty were laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that John C. Fremont be appointed Lieutenant General.

In the House, Conclin, of New York, called up a resolution of inquiry into the Bull's Run disaster. He said the resolution was offered several days ago, but no effort had yet been made to show who was responsible for that disaster. In the course of his remarks, Conclin commented severely on the plan of covering up the faults of certain generals and laying all the blame on one.

In the Senate, Jan. 7th, Messrs. Pomeroy and Chandler presented petitions for the emancipation of slaves.

In the House, a message was received in reference to the *Trent* affair. It was referred to the committee on Foreign affairs.

The rebels at Columbus have sunk torpedoes in the river to blow up the expected Federal fleet from Cairo. They have also stretched chains across the Mississippi at that point, to obstruct the passage of our boats.

Portions of the cargo of a ship have been picked up at Cape Breton, near Halifax, N. S. They are supposed to be from the British steamer *Australasian*, which was bound to Quebec with soldiers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8th.

On the 6th, Col. Dunning, at the head of a Federal regiment, met a force of two thousand rebels in Blue Gap, Virginia, about seventy miles east of Romney. Col. Dunning immediately attacked the rebels, and after a short engagement completely routed them. The Federals captured a number of prisoners, and all the cannons, wagons and camp equipments, &c., in possession of their foes. The rebels retreated in disorder towards Hancock, on the Potomac. The rebel loss in killed was fifteen; none of the Federal troops were killed.

Preparations are making for an immediate move of Federal forces from Cairo to Nashville, Tennessee.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9th.

An official report has been received at Washington from Gen. Sherman, in command of the Federal forces in South Carolina, in relation to General Stevens' operations at Port Royal Ferry. The latter's instructions were to make a dash on the enemy, d stroy their batteries because they obstructed the river and fired on the *Mayflower*, and then return to the Island where the Federal troops are now concentrated—all of which Stevens carried out.

Several more fires have recently occurred at Charleston. Fires have also broken out at Norfolk and Richmond. They were supposed to have been started by insurrectionists.

Mr. Hemphill, formerly United States Senator from Texas, is dead.

The railroads through Missouri have been repaired, and the California mails will hereafter be more regular.

A large party is being built up in the Northern States which will demand an immediate advance of our army, and more effective steps to crush out the rebellion. The President entertains the same sentiments, and has recently appointed Gen. Jim Lane to lead an army of 30,000 into the enemy's country, as an indication of what he intends to do.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* from Cairo says that 25,000 troops are on their way to that city from different points, and as soon as they arrive a column of 60,000 to 75,000 will march to Paducah, under Gen. Grant. The destination of the force is to be Nashville, where, if a junction can be formed with Buell, now in command in Kentucky, the entire army will proceed to New Orleans.

Gen. Fremont's investigation has commenced at Washington. His friends have strong hopes that he will be able to clear himself of all the charges that have been brought against him.

Treasury notes in Washington are 4 per cent discount. Exchange on New York one-half per cent.

Mr. Hale presented a petition in the Senate to-day from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that a statute be enacted punishing those defrauding the Government.

Mr. Hale also introduced a bill punishing frauds on the Treasury.

There was great excitement in the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce yesterday, occasioned by an election of officers, which resulted in the disruption of the Chamber, by the withdrawal of Union members.

Jan. 10.—The feature of Congress yesterday was the speech of Senator Sumner, sustaining the Administration in surrendering Mason and Slidell, showing clearly that it was in pursuance of a policy maintained by Government from its inception to the present time. All the Foreign Legations were present except Lord Lyons.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Miss Julia Farrel, of Chicago, has had a verdict of $10,000 damages rendered in her favor, against an oculist, whom she alleged destroyed the sight of one of her eyes by an unskillful operation.

There are now seventeen full regiments of Indiana troops (infantry) in Kentucky, and three companies of cavalry and one of artillery. They number eighteen thousand one hundred and seventy-eight men.

Ex Governor Wickliffe, of Kentucky, ex-Postmaster General, etc., is loyal to the heart's core, but has a son in the Rebel army. That son attempted to apply the torch to his own father's house in Bardstown, but Gen. Anderson sent a regiment to the rescue.

Loftus Otway, British Consul General at Milan, has died of a broken heart. He was once Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, but for an "error in judgment," was recalled by Lord John Russell, and an inferior station given him. The disgrace was felt so keenly that he could not survive it.

The Richmond *Examiner*, speaking of the Federal troops, says: Take them all in all, their forces are as precious a set of rascals as could be scrared together with a fine-tooth comb from the pot-houses and hell-houses of the North. They have been fertilized by filth, and grown up crisp, fresh, and unmitigatedly wretched from the mire of municipal corruption.

The new tunnel on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Carpenter's station, has just been completed; 6,000 yards of masonry and 800,000 bricks were used in building it. It is five hundred and fifty feet in length, twenty-five feet high and twenty four feet wide. The abutments are all of rock range work. One hundred men were employed for four months on its construction.

One Dr. Darrh has been arrested in Bridesburg, Penn., on a charge of bigamy. He has had four wives, the last of whom he married six weeks ago at Bridesburg. Some time since there were suspicions that he was the "go between" of a gang of Secessionists in Philadelphia, Wilmington and Dover, and unsuccessful attempts were made to arrest him. He is now under $1,500 bonds.

An abuse has crept into some departments, and to the White House as well, by which messengers levy customs upon seekers for admission to the officials in one or the other. A quarter eagle was paid by a gentleman the other day to the doorkeeper at the President's for admittance to His Excellency. The gentleman had, for many days in succession, tried to get access to the President, but failed until he put the gold under his card, into the messenger's hands; he quickly thereafter was called, and ushered in.

The editor of the Mercer (Pa.) *Dispatch* gives a description of an extraordinary vein of oil tapped the other day on McElhany farm, at a depth of 460 feet. He says:—A watch was held while it ran into a tank holding, by measure, one hundred and eight barrels, and it filled the same in fifty-five minutes. At a fair estimate, taking this as a data, those who were working and watching about it are confident that in the first twenty-four hours it flowed two thousand four hundred barrels of oil!

The British Quarterly for July contains the following amusing statement of "facts:"—Be it remembered that since the 18th of April, Fort Sumter has been in the hands of the Secessionists, and that the ten thousand Carolinians who took it only lost some two or three hundred men. Fort Pickens, which commands the entrance of the Gulf of Mexico, is also in possession of the Southern Confederation, which possesses Fort Monroe in Virginia, Fort McHenry in Maryland, a large fortress on Delaware, and the arsenal in New Albany and Kentucky.

A year or two ago, a handsome octoroon girl was settled by her father, a Mississippi planter, at Cleveland with some old colored servants, under the guardianship of the Judge of Probate and the Rev. J. C. White. The sum of $30,000 was appropriated to her support, the funds being derived from the rent of some property in Cincinnati, amounting to some $2,100 per annum. Owing to a depression of business, the present income of the property is only $600. The Cleveland *Herald* states that in view of this condition of affairs, the establishment has broken up, the old servants dismissed to shift for themselves, and the girl has been taken into the family of Mr. White, who has removed to Rhode Island. The case is now before the Cuyahoga Probate Court, Mr. White having carried off the girl without previously consulting the co-guardian, Judge Tilden.

A blind man named Thomas Bishop is under bonds in Cleveland, Ohio, to stand his trial on a charge of marrying three women, all blind, within the space of eight days. The *Leader* says that on the 10th of September he was married at the American House, in Cleveland, to a lady of Huron county, at which time he assumed the name of William Gibeau. Seven days thereafter, assuming the name of Gibeau, he married a young lady of Cleveland. On the next day, September 18th, he left the city, taking with him all the clothing and valuables of both women, and afterwards married a third wife at Marietta, Ohio. He is a graduate of the Ohio State Institute for the Blind of Columbus, as are all of the ladies whom he has succeeded in duping, and there made their acquaintance a few years since. The ladies are represented as of unimpeachable character, and are deeply sympathized with in their misfortune.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Not a single man has responded to the call for Union volunteers, by the Governor of New Mexico.

This Government is paying more for its soldiers than was ever paid by any other country on earth.

Illinois is now raising 28 regiments, which will give her 21,000 more than her quota under the half million call.

Great sums of money are coming home from some of the Pennsylvania regiments for their families, and its distribution is doing immense good.

Among the shipments lately from Boston to foreign ports, were three hundred and eighty-three barrels of shoe pegs to Liverpool.

The editor of the Plainfield (N. J.) *Gazette*, a secession print, says that even the Quakers condemn peace, and he thinks it is useless to print a peace paper under the circumstances.

The Boston *Gazette* claims honesty for the North Enders of that city, because anchors and chains weighing tons and tons are left out every night without being stolen.

A novel has been written and published, by an English clergyman, entitled "Agony Point; or the Groans of Gentility."

The anticipated cost of the railroads already in progress in India is $250,000,000. Government guarantees five per cent. dividends.

English admirers of Nathaniel Hawthrone are about to present him with a beautiful marble medallion of himself.

The new exhibition building in England is described by a reviewer as a "blank, vast, solid, endless, featureless block of piled up bricks."

The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon recently spoke about the Gorilla. The *Saturday Review* says that he "enters into the ape character with considerable appreciation of the part."

Lord Eglinton was seized the other day while dining at Mount Melville, in Scotland, with a fit of apoplexy, which terminated his life. He was the most popular Viceroy that Ireland has ever had.

A life-like figure of the Baron de Vidil has been added to the "Chamber of Horrors" in Madame Quassaud's Gallery, and is so attractive that "the visitors crowd the place with their attendance all day long."

Mr. Rarey is now in Geneva, Switzerland, where he expected to give some exhibitions of horse taming. He has also offered to visit Lausanne, if a horse can be found there sufficiently savage for his purpose.

It is related of the French family of the Duke de Levis that they have a picture in their chateau in which Noah is represented going into the ark, and carrying under his arm a small trunk, on which is written, "Papers belonging to the Levis family."

The Duke of Manchester is engaged in preparing from his family papers a couple of volumes for the press, illustrative of the history of English society from Queen Elizabeth to Queen Ann, and the late Duke of Buckingham left behind him a private diary which is to be immediately published.

"A merchant" wishes a St. John (N. B.) paper to state that "when our Northern friends next time complain that St. John furnishes supplies to the South, they should be informed that said supplies are sent here by New York and Boston merchants, in American vessels, and all the benefit derived by our people is in the cartage of the goods from one vessel to another—amounting to a few pounds."

When Gen. Greene retired after the battle of Eutaw to the Santee hills, in September, 1781, the South Carolinians endeavored to persuade the Maryland and Virginia troops to desert and go home. At last a fellow named Timothy Griffin, seeing some Marylanders in earnest conversation with an officer, went up and openly urged them to resist his authority. The officer, Capt. McPherson, of Maryland, knocked the mutinous South Carolinian down, and then had him arrested. The next morning he was tried, found guilty, and shot immediately, in the presence of the whole army. This put a stop to "Secession."

Puget Sound
DRUG STORE!
STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN
WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESSARY for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.
No charge made except for price of the medicines.
Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.
3:5-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

DR. O. ROWLND BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Pierce County that he has opened an office at FITZGERALD'S DRUG STORE, Steilacoom, and that he will attend to calls on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of each week. 26:tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
EX BARQUE N. S. PERKINS.

Just Received,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold cheap for cash.
The stock consists in part of Oregon and Eastern Bacon Hams, Lard, Pork, Cheese, Sugars,—China, Batavia, Crushed and Powdered—Coffee, roen and ground, Rice, Brooms, Axes, Grindstones, Scythes and Snaths, Pitchforks, &c, &c.
Call and examine the stock.
3-46-tf E MEEKER.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
I TAKE THIS METHOD TO INFORM THE public generally that in future I will not endorse for any one, and hope to escape further annoyance.
44:tf PHILIP KEACH.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT they desire all persons indebted to them to call and make settlement. With reference to prompt payment, wheat, oats, rye and cattle will be bought on account.
We further give notice that we desire to stop giving credit to customers, and that, while we regret our inability to accommodate them, we feel it would be unjust to ourselves to continue the system longer.
Hence, we hope none will solicit credit hereafter.
Steilacoom, Sept. 2t, 1860. S. McCAW & CO. 20:tf

NOTICE—SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their widows or orphan children) who served in any wars or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington attended to.
R. B. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 47-tf

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.

NACHESS HOTEL,
At the head of Keach's Wharf, Steilacoom.
RECENTLY NEWLY FITTED UP AND REPAIRED.
Board without lodging.....$4.50
Board with lodging 5.50
Single meals, at all hours of the day and night, 50 cents each
22:4m Mrs. ANNA CARNEY, Proprietor.

G. FORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
At the old stand of H. G. Williamson & Co.
Terms Cash—No deviation.
Motto: Cash sales and small profits. 4:4

J. V. MEEKER,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post-Office at this place. Terms moderate. 2-50:tf

P. J. MOOREY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 10:tf

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

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

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

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

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
138 Sansome st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Agents for James Conner & Sons'
U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
And dealers in all kinds of
PRINTING MATERIALS.
Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 8-3:1y

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. 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

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

H. H. BANCROFT. A. L. BANCROFT
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.
One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Books in every department of literature, and staple and fancy Stationery, in the United States.
No. 600 Montgomery street,
San Francisco.

STAGE
AND
LIVERY STABLE
STEILACOOM, W. T.
9. WINSOR & LAMAN, Proprietors

S. McCAW & CO.
Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,
A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as

Pork,	Dried Apples,
Bacon,	Dried Peaches,
Hams,	Soap,
Salmon,	Starch,
Butter,	Sugar,
Cheese,	Crushed do.
Flour,	Adamantine Candles,
Beans,	Saleratus,
Rice,	Pepper,
Peas,	Alspice,
Potatoes,	Cloves,
Salt, fine,	Mustard,
Salt, coarse,	Capers,
Tobacco,	Table Sauces,
Molasses,	Can Oysters,
Syrup,	Can Lobsters,
Vinegar,	Can Chickens,
Nails,	Can Beef,
Glass,	Can Peaches,
Axes,	Bottled Peaches,
Buckets,	Brandy Peaches,
Brooms,	Can Apples,
White Lead,	Can Strawberries,
Oil,	Can Pie Fruits,
Turpentine,	Bottled Pie Fruits,
Lamp Oil,	Ex. Lemon,
Olive Oil,	Ex. Vanilla,
Coffee,	Ex. Orange,
Tea,	Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.

Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 5-1y

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
Of all kinds on hand and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms and at the lowest city prices.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
24:3m Corner Washington and Davis sts, San Francisco.

EDWARD A. MORSE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, WINDOWS, AND BLINDS,
WOULD INFORM THE TRADE IN OREGON and Washington Territory that they have opened a new establishment for the sale of
DOORS, WINDOWS, & BLINDS
of every description.
One of the partners residing in Boston, who has shipped the above goods to this market since 1849, enables us to keep a most thorough and extensive assortment of the same, which we shall sell at as low prices as any in this city. Parties sending for goods by letter can rely on having the same at as low prices and of as good quality as if ordered in person.
Orders by letter or otherwise will be promptly and faithfully filled.
We also attend to the buying and selling of other merchandise.
EDWARD A. MORSE & CO.,
11 and 13 California st, and 114 and 116 Market st,
San Francisco,
And JOHN HALL,
4:19:3m 177 Blackstone st, Boston.

YE THAT SUFFER,

READ! READ! READ!
AND BE ASSURED THAT
DR. PAREIRA'S
GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY,
Now known and approved by use for over
FIFTY YEARS!
Still remains triumphant over all the multifarious medicines for the cure of PRIVATE DISEASES, no matter how long standing, without any injurious effects to the system. This remedy is
PURELY VEGETABLE,
quick in effect, and certain in cure, acting as it does immediately on the organs themselves, giving them energy and vigor, and removing inflammation in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold by
Dr. HART, U.S.M.,
General Agent, 78 Davis st, San Francisco,
And by Druggist's throughout this State and Oregon.
4:13-3m SINCLAIR & MOODY, Agents, Bellingham Bay.

WIRE ROPE
IS 40 PER CENT. LIGHTER, LESS THAN one half the diameter, and six times as durable as Manila or Hemp Rope of equal strength, and is unaffected by change of weather.
It is more particularly adapted for Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, and for hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes. Mining Companies or ferry owners, &c., who use Rope for winding, hoisting, or standing purposes, will effect an immense saving by ordering Wire Rope through our agents.
Circulars, with scales of weights, sizes, strengths and list of prices annexed, will be forwarded to those interested, who can then compare the cost of Wire and Hemp Rope.
Address the manufacturers,
A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
Patent Wire Rope
AND
SUSPENSION BRIDGE BUILDERS,
12:3m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

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

I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE, to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines, that
SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,
On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done
WITH GREATER EASE
and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Plain, at	$50
Cabinets	75
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes,	90

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

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,
HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.
Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
8-1y Commercial st, Steilacoom.

San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO.
ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERchandise and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.
A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.
All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.
Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are REFERRED TO
Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co, "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co, "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co, "
J. Anthony & Co, Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.
N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent judges.
L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st., up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
OF
IMPROVED
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!
ALL FORMER
OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!
No Leather Pad used on
NEW STYLE MACHINE.
The New Style Hemmer
AND
Transparent Cloth Presser
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE!
PRICES GREATLY
REDUCED!
☞ Send for a Circular.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.
☞ The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 6-1:tf

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a
FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THEIR
UNRIVALLED AXLE-GREASE!
Also, that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their
FIRST CLASS PREMIUM
for the same. But, however gratifying to the advertisers to have their
HOME MANUFACTURE
thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East assuming their title) the demand for the
Now Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease
has more than doubled during the present season.
And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to
CALIFORNIA PRODUCE
who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired, of being the
Best and Cheapest Lubricating Medium for Carriage-Wheels, etc.,
EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
8:52-3m Natoma street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
Machine Shop
SAN FRANCISCO.
(First street.)
WE CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE, AT the above well-known establishment,
STEAM ENGINES,
Quartz, Flour
AND
SAW-MILLS.
And other Machinery of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.
From the long experience we have had, and the superior tools and machinery and the very large collection of patterns at our command, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best style of work with dispatch, and at the lowest rates, are not surpassed on the Pacific coast.
Russia Iron Screws, for Quartz Mills, made at the shortest notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.
GODDARD, MANSON & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.
Fire st, San Francisco.

The Farmer's Corner.

Leaves as Manure.

The following interesting and suggestive article we copy from the *N. E. Farmer*: Leaf manure has long been held in high estimation by gardeners and florticulturists, as affording one of the best substances known as a food for plants. Many, however, regard it is a purely vegetable substance, whereas it is rich in mineral matters which have a direct and powerful tendency to improve the constitutional texture and character of any soil to which they may be applied. The alimentary substances which contribute to the sustenance and growth of vegetables are for the most part taken up in a state of solution by the roots. In this condition all of the mineral ingredients discovered in plants are introduced into the system, such, for instance, as silex, lime, potassa, magnesia, alumina, &c. The sap, which is the medium of this transmission and assimilation, passes into the leaf, where the watery particles are thrown out by evaporation through the minute spiracles on the upper surface of the leaf, and the mineral matters retained and distributed through the plant, and in part through the vascular structure of the leaf itself.

To illustrate more fully the truth of the position assumed, we present the following analysis of the leaves of the pear tree, plucked in May, immediately after the falling of the blossoms:

Carbonic acid	11.560
Silicic acid	1.750
Phosphates	25.050
Lime	4.715
Magnesia	4.500
Potash	18.950
Soda	15.950
Sulphuric acid, chlorine and organic acids not determined	
	81.715

By comparing the results of analysis of the same tree made in the spring and fall, it will be found that the older the leaf is the greater will be the amount of mineral matters contained in it. It will always be found that the foliage of trees contains more mineral matter than the solid wood of the trunk.

In the matured foliage of the elm, (*Ulmus Americana*) upwards of 11 per cent. of earthy matter—ashes—may be found, while the solid wood contains less than 2 per cent.; the leaves of the willow more than 8 per cent.; while the wood has only 0.44; those of the beech, 0.67, the wood only 0.35; those of the European oak, 4.06, the wood only 0.22; those of the pitch pine, 3.13, the wood only 0.27 per cent.

These facts demonstrate, conclusively, that the application of leaves as a manure must be succeeded by advantageous results. Every leaf applied in this way restores to the soil something of which it has, in the process of vegetation, been deprived. In this way the mineral ingredients of the soil are forced through a certain routine, and a constant circulation or reciprocity of action is kept up between the soil and the vegetable beings it supports and perfects.

Entering the sap in solution through the mouths or spongioles of the terminal rootlets, they circulate through the system, and are ultimately deposited in the substance of the leaf, which, in due course of time, falls to the earth and by its decay restores them once more to the soil, and in a condition the most favorable for again traveling the circuit in which they are destined endlessly to revolve.

The soils of our forests, it is well known, never run out, or are so far depreciated as not to be able to supply abundant aliment to the gigantic vegetation they are found to support. The reason of this is obvious. They annually receive back the greatest portion of the mineral constituents of the trees together with no inconsiderable quantity of organized matter, derived from the atmosphere.

Were the leaves to be removed every autumn from the forest lands, the same as grain, grass, and root crops are removed from arable soils, the impoverishment consequent upon such a course would be no less obvious in the one case than in the other; they would "run out," the vegetation would be weak and sickly, and to support it, we should be under the necessity of applying, annually, large and increasing quantities of manure.

Leaves unquestionably afford a rich material for manure, and no farmer who has a wood-lot in the vicinity of his farm should neglect to accumulate large quantities, to be used as litter for his animals during winter, or as a coating for his yards and other enclosures where animals are confined, and where the leaves will be in a situation readily to absorb the liquid voidings, and thus be reduced more speedily to the condition of aliment for growing crops. No compost heap should be formed without them where they can be obtained, and compost made exclusively of them and other decomposable matters, will be found not only an economical, but efficient aid of fertility on any and every soil.

SUPPORTING PEAS.—Wm. H. Ailes, of Ottawa, recommends to plant peas in the following way: Stretch a line along one side of the plot to be planted. On this tie bits of cord about three feet apart, or a little more, if the peas are of tall variety. Directly under these, stick small pegs to mark the center of the hills; around these make circular trenches four inches deep, and twenty inches in diameter; drop the peas, and cover by making smaller trenches within the larger, nine inches in diameter, drop the peas in this also, and cover. As the peas grow, they cling together by their tendrills, and need but a slight support in the centre of the hill to hold them up.

FORKING BORDERS.—This is far better than digging them with a spade, as it injures less the roots of shrubs. Indeed the fork has nearly superseded that old emblem of the gardener's occupation—the spade. A four-pronged fork for stiff soils and a five-pronged fork for sandy soils work them quite as thoroughly as the spade, and with the expenditure of much less strength from the workman.

"Hallo, there, capting," said brother Jonathan to a captain of a canal packet on the Eirie Canal, "what do you charge for passage?"

"Three cents per mile, and boarded," said the captain.

"Wall, I guess I'll take passage, capting, seeing as how I'm kinder gin eout walking so far."

Accordingly he got on board as the steward was ringing the bell for dinner. Jonathan sat down and began demolishing the "fixins" to the utter consternation of the captain, until he had cleared the table of all that was eatable, when he got up and went up on deck, picking his teeth very comfortably.

"How far is it, capting, from here to where I got on board?"

"Nearly one and a half miles," said the captain.

"Let's see," said Jonathan, "that would be just four and a half cents; but never mind, captain, I won't be small; her's five cents, which pays my fare to here; I guess I'll go ashore now; I'm kinder rested eout."

First class in Oriental philosophy stand up.

"Thibetts, what is life?"

"Life consists of money, a hoss and a fashionable wife?"

"Next—What is death?"

"A paymaster, who settles everybody's debts, and gives the tombstones as receipts in full of all demands."

"What is poverty?"

"The reward merit generally receives from a discriminating public."

"What is religion?"

"Doing unto others as you please, without allowing them to return the compliment."

"What is fame?

"A six line puff in a newspaper while living, and your fortune to your enemies when dead."

A married man returned home at a late hour the other night, after participating in a political meeting, in a very unsteady condition of mind and body. The next morning his wife told him he must have been drinking to excess the night before; but the husband stoutly denied having touched a drop. The woman then informed him of several absurd things he had done, each and all of which he explained on reasonable grounds. She said to him: "When I went to let you in, you threw your arms about my neck, and kissing passionately, (just as you used to do before we were married) you declared you loved me."

"Did I did do that?" asked the husband. "Well, then, I own up. I must have been very drunk, indeed."

Didn't you tell me, sir, you could hold the plow?" said a farmer to a green Irishman, whom he had taken on trial.

"Arrah be aisy now," said Pat, "how the divil can I howld it and two horses drawing it away from me? Give it to me into the barn, and be jabers, I'll howld it wid inny body."

Shipping Advertisements.

BALCH & WEBBER'S

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS

BETWEEN

Puget Sound

AND

San Francisco

Is composed of the

Ship MASSACHUSETTS, 500 Tons,
FREEMAN TRASK, 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

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

EXPRESS

AND

EXCHANGE COMPANY.

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

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

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT

ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA; UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

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

EXPRESS FORWARDERS

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

Forward Freight and Parcels

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

Forward Daily Expresses,

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

Semi-monthly Express

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

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

Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st, corner of Balch.

7tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Breastpins and Earrings,

(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)

Finger-Rings,

(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)

CALIFORNIA BUCKLES

For Ladies or Gentlemen,

Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,

LOCKETS,

(OF ALL SIZES)

GOLD AND SILVER

Pens and Pencils,

PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES

In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames,

Striking and Alarm

CLOCKS,

Eight Day and Thirty Hour,

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

ALSO,

A fine assortment of superior

TABLE AND POCKET

CUTLERY,

AND

FISHING TACKLE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

Repairs thorough and warranted.

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

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

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

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

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

Diptheria. Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

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

The Kidneys. Stone and Gravel.

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

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

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

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means are resorted to In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

Gout and Rheumatism.

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; eschew the use of coffee, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

Indiscretion of Youth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
3:20 Agents for HOLLOWAY, Victoria, V. I.

Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s

REPRINT OF THE

BRITISH REVIEWS

AND

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

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

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

Terms:

For any one of the Four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
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☞ Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

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

Postage.

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

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

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture,

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

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

$5 for the Two Volumes!

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

☞ This is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers,

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No. 54 Gold street, New York.

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Private Medical and Surgical Institute,

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Established in 1854,

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

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A TRIBUTE OF MERITED WORTH.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

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

San Francisco.

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

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

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

GENTLEMEN—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M.D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these the degree was granted. The ad eundem degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives no new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on Yours, very respectfully,

H. RAND,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.

CERTIFICATE:

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

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

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

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

[L. S] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub.

CARD.

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

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J DAHLEE. Printer.

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

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

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

Spermatorrhœa,

Or local weakness, nervous debility, low spirits, lassitude, weakness of the limbs and back, indisposition and incapability for labor and study, dullness of apprehension, loss of memory, aversion to society, love of solitude, timidity, self distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples on the face, sexual or other infirmities in man, are cured by the justly celebrated physician and surgeon, L. J Czapkay. His method of curing diseases is new, (unknown to others) and hence the great success. All consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

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San Francisco.