

# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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## PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES FROSCH,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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### Cometh a Blessing Down.

Not to the man of dollars,  
Not to the man of credit,  
Not to the man of power,  
Not to the one whose passion  
Is for a world's renown,  
Not in a form of fashion  
Cometh a blessing down.

Not unto land's expansion,  
Not to the miser's chest,  
Not to the princely mansion,  
Not to the blazoned crest,  
Not to the world's worshipping,  
Not to the haughty tyrant  
Cometh a blessing down.

Not to the fully-blinded,  
Not to the steeped in shame,  
Not to the carnal-minded,  
Not to the unholly faun,  
Not in neglect of duty,  
Not in the monarch's crown,  
Not at the smile of beauty  
Cometh a blessing down.

But to the one whose spirit  
Yearns for the great and good;  
And to the one whose storehouse  
Yields the hungry food;  
Unto the one who weeps,  
Fearless of the world's frown;  
Unto the kindly hearted,  
Cometh a blessing down.

### The Little Girl that Meets me.

There's a little girl that meets me,  
And she looks so sweet and true,  
As I stray  
Along the path of life, so dreary,  
Where two-edged hearts, and weary,  
Shades the sunlight, change near me,  
Oh, my dear!

She has eyes as blue as heaven,  
But unto her soul has given  
Such a heart,  
That forever she is singing,  
And her sweet voice is ringing,  
Beauty o'er the night-bird bringing,  
Sweet as art.

With her sunny hair, so curly,  
With her teeth so white and pretty,  
I have met her, and I'm sure,  
By the way,  
And I take her hand and press it  
In the joy of my heart,  
"Fretful little hand—'tis bliss it!"  
I do say.

May the world smile kindly on her,  
And the angels all adore her,  
As she goes  
Through this world of ours, singing,  
Peace on the troubled spirit bringing,  
No grief her pure heart wringing,  
With its own.

May the sweetest harp of Heaven—  
Bridget's croon that has given,  
Where the waves of life are driven,  
Fast the throng—  
Dance to her dainty feet,  
For her pure brow ever lingering,  
While each angel by a singer,  
Quills its own.

### The Ladies' Bean Ideal must be

Conscious in preference,  
Conduct, and equanimity,  
Noble by carriage,  
Modest and free.

Brave and romantic;  
Learned, not pedantic;  
Frolic, and train;  
This must be.

Honor maintaining,  
Humans distasteful,  
Silliness detesting,  
Kingship and new.

Neat, but not fustian;  
Sage, but not cynical;  
Never of opinion,  
But ever true.

### The first apple was eaten by the first pair.

Wanted to patent, the filer of Misfortune, to separate true friends from the scum.

A youth's love is the more passionate; a virgin's love the more virtuous.

Somebody says that every cord of wood given to the poor is re-ordered above.

If you do good, forget it; if evil, remember and repent of it.

The most mischievous liars are those who keep just on the verge of truth.

Follow the fashion: you had better display other people's follies than your own.

Those who heed not God's writ are often forced to heed the Sheriff's.

Women never truly command till they have given their promise to obey.

The wise man justly regards goodness as something to be attained.

What a burthen is leisure to a mind unprepared for its enjoyment!

Live down calumny: the best reply to slanderous reports is a good life.

In the end, all men find the devil's work the hardest they ever undertook.

An angry woman, like an angry snake, makes a terrible exhibition of tongue.

He who knows his ignorance is the possessor of the rarest kind of valuable knowledge.

Prosperity is not just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends in.

The smallest children are nearest God, as the smallest stars are nearest the sun.

The vanity of human life is like a river, constantly passing away, and yet constantly coming on.

The superficial must converse with others, but the wise can, in addition, also converse with themselves.

"They pass best over the world," said Queen Elizabeth, "who pass over it quickly; for it is but a bog—if we stop, we sink."

A schoolmaster said of himself, "I am like a hone; I sharpen a number of blades, but I wear myself out in doing it."

Forgiveness, the noblest of all self-denial, is a virtue which he alone who can practice in himself can willingly believe in another.

While we are reasoning concerning life, life is gone; and death, though perhaps they receive him differently, yet treats alike the fool and the philosopher.

In the year 1662 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed the following law: "And hereafter no person whatever shall make any garment for women with sleeves more than an ell wide."

King John once demanded of a certain Jew ten thousand marks; on refusal of which, he ordered one of the Jew's teeth to be drawn every day till he should consent. The Jew fell ween, and then paid the required sum. Hence the phrase, "In spite of his teeth."

### How Tyrawley Conquered.

A large party is assembled to celebrate the feast of St. Partridge, at Ravelstoke Hall, an old country house about two miles distant from the north-west coast of Devon. The various branches of English society are very fairly represented by its component parts. There are two peers, three members of the lower house, some Guardsmen, some undergraduates, a clergyman, and a lieutenant in the navy. But our hero is not a representative man; yet he belongs to a class which, called into existence by the accumulated wealth of the nineteenth century, is ever on the increase.

Frederick Tyrawley resembles Sir Charles Coldstream, inasmuch as he has been everywhere and done everything; but he is by no means well up, and can still take an interest in whatever his hands find to do. Nor is his everything everybody else's everything. It is not bounded by Jerusalem and the pyramids.

Mr. Tyrawley has fought in more than one state of South America, and has wandered for more than two years from island to island of the Pacific. A mysterious reputation hovers round him. He is supposed to have done many things, but no one is very clear what they are; and it is not likely that much information on the point will be obtained from him, for he seldom talks much, and never speaks of himself. His present mission appears to be to kill partridges, play cricket, and dress himself. Not that it must be supposed that he has ever been in the habit of wearing less clothing than the custom of the country in which he may have been located; but only that at the present time he devoted much time to buff waistcoats and gauze neck-ties, braided coats and curled mustaches.

Such as he is, however, he is an object of interest to the feminine portion of the party at Ravelstoke Hall; for he is rich and handsome, as well as mysterious, and he cannot be more than two-and-thirty, and the ladies at Ravelstoke outnumber the men; for although it is still rare for the fair sex to participate actively in the saturnalia of the partridge god, they will always be found hovering in considerable numbers on the outskirts of the feast; and the varieties of the British lady are fairly represented.

There are some mammas with daughters to marry, and there are some daughters with mammas to prevent marrying again, which is, perhaps, the most difficult thing of the two, as she has an income in her own right. There are blondes and brunettes, and pretty, brown-haired, brown-eyed girls who hover between the two orders, and combine the most dangerous characteristics of both, who can wear both blue and pink, and who look prettier in the one color than they do in the other; but who always command your suffrage in favor of that which they are wearing when you look at them.

And there is Constance Beryton with gray eyes and black hair, and the nicest critic of feminine appearance might be deluded to state what she had worn, half an hour after he left her, for no one can ever look at anything except her face.

Yet Constance is three-and-twenty, and still unmarried. Alas, what towards men are! The fact is that Constance is very clever; but as Mrs. Melish (the widow) says, "not clever enough to hit it."

Is she a little vexed at her present condition? Certainly she does not exhibit any tendency to carry out Mrs. Melish's suggestion, if it has ever been repeated to her. The young men are more afraid of her than ever; and certainly she does say very sharp things, sometimes. Especially she is severe upon idlers, the buff terriers of fashionable existence. She appears to consider that she has a special mission to arouse them; but they do not appear to like being lectured. With the young ladies she is a great favorite, for she is very affectionate; and though so beautiful and distinguished, she has proved herself to be not so dangerous a rival as might have been expected. Indeed, it has happened more than once, that male admiration, rebounding from the hard surface of her manner, has found more yielding metal in the bosoms of her particular friends.

Besides, she is always to lead the van in the general attack upon the male sex when the ladies retire to the drawing-room.

Not that she ever says anything behind their backs she would not be ready to repeat to their faces; but in that course probably she would meet with such general support. In Mr. Tyrawley she affected to disbelieve. She stated as her opinion to her intimate friends, that she did not believe he ever had done, or ever would do anything worth doing; but that he planned himself on a cheap reputation, which, as all were ignorant of its foundation, no one could possibly impugn.

There is reason to believe that in this instance Miss Constance was not so conscientious as usual; but that she really entertained a higher opinion of the gentleman than she chose to confess. He certainly was not afraid of her, and had the general regard of her favorite theory of the general worthlessness of English gentlemen of the nineteenth century. It was one wet morning when she had been reading Scott to three or four of her particular friends—and it must be confessed that she read remarkably well—that she began to lament the decline of civility. Tyrawley was sitting half in and half out of range. Perhaps she talked a little at him. At any rate he chose to accept the challenge.

"I cannot agree with you, Miss Baynton," he said. "It is true we no longer wear ladies' gloves in our helmets, nor do we compel harmless individuals, who possibly may have sweethearts of their own, to admit the superiority of our lady love at the point of the lance; but of all that is good in civility, of courage, truth, honor, enterprise, self-denial, you will find as much in the nineteenth century as in the twelfth."

He brightened up as he spoke, and it was quite evident that he believed what he said, a circumstance which always gives an advantage to a disputant.

More than one pair of bright eyes smiled approval, and Miss Constance saw a probability of a defection from her ranks. She changed her tactics.

"You are too moderate in your claims for your cotemporaries, Mr. Tyrawley. If I remember right, modesty has always been considered a qualification of a true knight."

"I am not ashamed to speak the truth," he replied; "your theory would have been more tenable before the days of the Crusades and the Indian mutiny; but the men who hid their cigars in the trenches of the Bedan, and who carried the Delhi, may bear comparison with Bayard, or Cour de Lion."

"Oh! I do not allude to our soldiers," said she; "of course, I know they are brave; but,"—and here she hesitated a moment, till possibly piqued because her usual success had not attended her

in the passage of arms, she concluded—"but to our idle gentlemen, who seem to have no heart for anything."

Tyrawley smiled. "Possibly you may judge too much by the outside," he said. "I am inclined to fancy that some of those whom you are pleased to call idle gentlemen would be found to have heart enough for anything that honor, or duty, or even chivalry, could find for them to do."

"I hope you are right," said Miss Constance, with a slightly perceptible curl of her upper lip, which implied that she did not think so.

Tyrawley bowed, and the conversation terminated a few minutes afterwards; when he had left the room, the conversation of the young ladies was interrupted by Master George Baynton, aged fourteen, who suddenly attacked his sister.

"I think you are wrong, you know, when you call Tyrawley a lumbag."

"My dear," said Constance, "I never said anything so—"

"Well, you implied it, you know, in your girl's words, and I think you made a mistake; for he can shoot like one of our best marksmen, and I hear he can ride no end. He was rather out of practice in his cricket when he came down; but he is improving every day. You should have seen the hit he made yesterday—right up to the cedars."

"Do you think there is nothing else for a man to do, but ride, and shoot, and play cricket?"

"Oh! that's all very well; but you should hear what Merion our second master says; and a great brick he is, too. 'Whatever you do, do it as well as you can, whether it's cricket or verses. And I believe if Tyrawley had to fight, he'd go in and win, and no mistake.'"

"Ah!" said Constance, with a sigh, "he has evidently—what is it you boys call it?—tipped you. Isn't it?"

Indignant at this insult, George walked off to find his friend, and have a lesson in billiards. The day lingered on, after the usual fashion of wet days in September in full country houses. There was a little dancing after dinner; but all retired early in hopes of a finer day on the morrow.

Tyrawley had some letters to write, so that it was past two before he thought of going to bed. He always slept with his window open, and he threw up the sash, a fierce gust of wind blew out his candles, and blew down the looking-glass.

"Pleasant, by Jove!" he soliloquized. "I wonder whether it's smashed—nobody to break a looking-glass—I'm hanged if I know where the matches are; never mind; I can find my way to bed in the dark. What a night, as a flash of lightning illumined the room for a moment, and he bent out of the window. 'The wind must be about nor-nor-west. Cheerful for anything coming up to Bristol from the south-west. I wonder what a storm is like on this coast. I have a great mind to go and see. I shall never be able to get that hall-door open without making them cry, what a nuisance! Stay, capital! I'll go by the window.'"

Be ore starting upon his expedition, he changed the remains of his evening dress (for he had been writing in his dressing-gown) for a flannel shirt and trousers, whilst a short pea-jacket and gazed hat completed his array. His room was on the first floor, and he had intended to drop from the window-sill; but the branch of an elm came so near, he found that unnecessary, as springing to it he was on the ground, like a cat, in an instant. He soon found his way across the country "like a bird," to the edge of the cliff. The sea for miles seemed one sheet of foam.

But a flash of lightning discovered a group of figures about a quarter of a mile distant; and he distinguished shouts in the intervals of the storm.

He was soon amongst them, and he found that all eyes were turned to a vessel which had struck on a rock within two hundred yards of the cliff. It was evident that she would go to pieces under their very eyes.

"Is there no way of opening communication with her?" he asked of an old coast-guard man.

"Why ye see, sir, we have sent to Bilford for Manby's rockets; but she must break up before they come."

"Better than seven miles, your honor."

"If we could get a rope to them, we might save the crew."

"Every one of them, your honor; but it ain't possible."

"I think a man might swim out."

"The first wave would dash him to pieces against the cliff."

"What depth of water below?"

"The cliff goes down like a wall, forty fathom, at least."

"The deeper the better. What distance to the water?"

"A good fifty feet."

"Well, I have dived off the main yard of the Chesapeake. Now listen to me. Have you got some light strong rope?"

again, rising like an otter to take breath, making very steadily upward, though more below the water than above it.

We must now turn to the ship. The waves have made a clean breach over her bows. The crew are crowded upon the stern. They hold on to the bulwarks, and await the end, for no boat can live in such a sea. Suddenly she is hailed from the strata. "Ship-a-hoy!" shouts a loud clear voice, which makes itself heard above the storm. "Throw me a rope or a buoy!" The life-buoy was still hanging in its accustomed place by the mainmast. The captain almost mechanically takes it down, and with well-directed aim throws it within a yard or two of the swimmer. In a moment it is under his arms, and in half a minute he is on board.

"Come on board, sir," he says to the captain, pulling one of his wet curls professionally. The captain appeared to be regarding him as a visitor from the lower world; so, turning to the crew, he lifted up the rope he had brought from the shore. Then for the first time the object of his mission flashed upon their minds, and a desperate cheer broke forth from all hands, instantly re-echoed from the shore. Then a strong cable attached to the small rope and drawn on board—then a second—and the communication is complete. But no time is to be lost, for the stern shows signs of breaking up, and there is a lady passenger. Whilst the captain is planning a sort of chair in which she might be moved, Tyrawley lifts her up on his left arm, steadies himself with his right by the upper rope, and walks along the lower as if he had been a dancer. He is the first on shore, for no sailor would leave till the lady was safe. But they soon follow, and in five minutes the ship is clear—five minutes more, and no trace of her is left.

Ravelstoke Hall has been aroused by the news of the wreck, and Mr. Ravelstoke has just arrived with brandy and blankets. Him Tyrawley avoids; and, thinking he can be of no further use, he betakes himself across the country once more, and by the aid of the friendly inn regains his chamber without observation.

The lady, whom Tyrawley had deposited in a cottage, with a strong recommendation that she should go to sleep immediately, was soon carried off in triumph by Mr. Ravelstoke to the Hall, and welcomed by Lady Grace at half-past three in the morning. There were very few of the guests who slept undisturbed that night. The unusual noise in the house aroused everybody, and many excursions were made in undisciplined costume to endeavor to ascertain what was going on. The excitement culminated when the miscellaneous assemblage who had conducted the captain and some of the crew to the Hall, after being well supplied with ale and stronger liquors, conceived that it would be the correct thing to give three cheers at the hour of half-past five.

It was then that Lord Tomblinson, an Irish peer, laboring under an erroneous impression that the house was attacked, was discovered on the landing place, in array consisting principally of a short dressing-gown, flannel waistcoat, and a fowling-piece.

Breakfast that morning was a desultory meal. People finished, and talked about the wreck, and began again. It seemed quite impossible to obtain anything like an accurate account of what had taken place. At last the captain appeared, and though almost overwhelmed by the multiplicity of questions, nevertheless, between the intervals of broiled ham and coffee, he managed to elucidate matters a little.

Then came the question, Who was it who swam out to the vessel. Tyrawley had only been at Ravelstoke a few days, and was a stranger in the neighborhood. None of the servants had reached the coast till it was all over, so there had been no one to recognize him.

"I scarcely saw him," said the captain, "but he was a dark tallish man, with a great deal of beard."

"Was he a gentleman?" asked Miss Constance Baynton, who had been taking a deep interest in the whole affair.

"Well, I'd say, Miss, I can't exactly say, for he hadn't much on; but, if he is, he'd make head and I ever saw. Stay, now I think of it, I shouldn't wonder if he was a naval man, for he pulled his fore-lock, half-laughing like, and said, 'Come on board, sir,' to me, when we pulled him up."

"Perhaps it was Rutherford," said Mr. Ravelstoke, naming the lieutenant in the navy, "if he is tall and dark."

"And he has been letting his moustache grow since he came on shore," observed a young lady.

"Where is he?"

"Mr. Rutherford was gone down to the cliff to inspect the scene of the disaster."

"Begging your pardon, sir," said the butler, it could not have been any gentleman stopping in the house, for the door was fastened till the people came down to tell you of the wreck."

At this moment—half past 10 A.M.—Mr. Tyrawley walked into the breakfast room. He was got up, if possible, more elaborately than usual.

"Now, here's a gentleman, captain, Mr. Tyrawley, who has been all over the world and met with some strange adventures. I'll be bound he never saw anything to equal the affair of last night."

"You'd a nearish thing of it, captain," inquired Tyrawley, speaking very slowly. His manner and appearance quite disarmed any suspicion the captain might have had of his identity.

"Five minutes more, sir, and Davy Jones's locker would have held us all. Begging your pardon, Miss," apologising to Constance.

The captain had already repeated the story a reasonable number of times, and was anxious to all for the benefit of Mr. Tyrawley, dressed in her own glowing periods.

Tyrawley made no observation upon her recital, but took a third egg.

"Well, Mr. Tyrawley," said she at last, "what do you think of the man who swam out to the wreck?"

"Why, I think, Miss Baynton—I think," said he hesitatingly, "that he must have got very wet. And I sincerely hope he won't catch cold."

There was a general laugh at this, in which the captain joined; but it is to be feared that Miss Constance stamped her pretty little foot under the table.

Tyrawley turned, and began to talk to Miss Melish, who was sitting on his left.

As he was speaking the door on his left opened, and Lady Grace Ravelstoke entered with the lady passenger. The lady heard him speak, and there are some voices which a woman never forgets, and the dangerous journey over the rope had not passed in silence.

that I was to have the pleasure of assisting you." But the astonishment of the captain was beautiful to behold.

"Why you don't mean to say—Well, I never—dash my wig—well I'm—Here, shake hands, sir, will you?" And he stretched across the table a heavy hand, not much smaller than a shoulder of mutton.

The grip with which Tyrawley met his, seemed to do a great deal more to convince him of his identity than the lady's recognition of their preserver.

The day was as wet as the preceding. Half-an-hour after breakfast, Mr. Tyrawley lounged into the back drawing-room. There sat Miss Constance Baynton, and, by the singular coincidence which favors lovers of historians, she sat alone.

Now Constance had made up her mind that she was bound to apologise to Mr. Tyrawley for her rude speeches of yesterday; she had also decided that she would compliment him on his gallant conduct.

She had, in fact, arranged a neat, quiet, cold, formal, appropriate form of words in which she would give her views expression. And how do you think she delivered them? She got up, said "O Mr. Tyrawley!" and burst into tears.

"If a proud woman's pride is a shield to thee, O man, as well as to her, against the arrows of love, remember, that if ever she throws it away—after she has compelled you to acknowledge its value—you are both left utterly defenceless."

Frederick Tyrawley capitulated at once. They are to be married this month. And if Mr. Tyrawley does not, at some future time, achieve a reputation which no mystery shall cloud, it will not be Mrs. Tyrawley's fault.

A gentleman was once praising the personal charms of a very homely woman before Mr. Foots, the comedian, who whispered to him, "And why don't you lay claim to such an accomplished beauty?"

"What right have I to her?" said the other.

"Every right, by the law of nations, as the first discoverer."

"Sam, do you know why that stick of wood you're sawing is like the elephant that was here last week?"

"I'll be hanged if I can see any resemblance. Why is it, Bill?"

"Because you saw it, to be sure."

A man whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said in excuse, "You know, doctor, that I must live."

The brave old hater of everything mean coolly replied, "I cannot see the least necessity for that."

Never think to entertain people with what lies out of their way, be it ever so curious in its kind. Who would think of regaling a circle of ladies with the beauties of Homer's Greek, or a company of country squires with Sir Isaac Newton's discoveries?

He who is guilty of flattery declares himself to be sunk from every noble and manly sentiment, and shows that he thinks the person he pretenses upon deprived of modesty and discernment. Though flattery is so common in courts, it is the very essence of rudeness.

As it is not he who eats the more, but he who has the better digestion, that enjoys the better health; so it is not he who has read the more, but he whose studies have been the more useful, that ought to be esteemed, the more respectable as respects his learning.

Mrs. Chibbles has great ideas of her husband's military prowess. "For two years," she says, "he was a lieutenant in the horse-guardians, after which he was promoted to the captaincy of a regular squad of sapsheads and tinners."

When a late master of the Chapel Royal heard that a distinguished member of the musical profession had once knighted, he is said to have observed: "I suppose it must be on the score of his merit, not on the merit of his score."

A culprit being asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be recorded against him, he replied:

"He had nothing to say, as too much had been said already."

Not an oath is uttered that does not vibrate through all time in the wide-spreading current of sound; not a prayer is whispered but its record is stamped on the law of Nature by the seal of the Almighty's will.

Nothing is more unmannerly than to reflect on any man's profession, seat, or natural inferiority. He who sits up against himself another's self-love, provokes the strongest passion in human nature.

He who talks too fast, outruns his hearer's thoughts. He who speaks too slow, gives his hearer pain by hindering his thoughts, as a rider

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., Thursday Morning, Feb. 27, 1862.

It is probable that, for the want of printing paper, the HERALD will not make its appearance next week.

THE FLOUR PANIC.

The public mind is greatly exercised, just now, in regard to an apprehended scarcity of Breadstuffs.

We shall now resume our calculation, based on the estimate above given, that on the 30th June of the present year, our available supply for all purposes was equal to 3,762,000 sacks.

Now, the practical question arises, whether with such a surplus for export, the market will be likely to advance, remain stationary, or recede.

The same paper of a later date contains the following:

"There is great excitement in our midst," says Mr. Jefferson Brick would have written in "our midst," that is to say, in the regions situated between the episcopate and the throne.

But the Reverend Doctor has the candor to say, in the article above alluded to: "If Mr. Kendall has been removed, (as we believe he has been,) it has not been for want of capacity, or honesty of purpose in the discharge of his official duties."

In addition to this, we have the assurance of interior papers that much more than the usual quantity of grain has been and will be sowed in California this year.

Col. STRAINBARGER'S RESIGNATION.—By private letters from California, we learn that this Regiment is filling up rapidly; several companies having already been organized and accepted.

STEAMER ENTERPRISE.—This steamer made a protracted stay down the Sound on her last trip. Leaving this place at noon on Thursday last, she did not return until noon yesterday.

HARD TIMES.—Judging from the columns of the Herald and Mirror, we should say that hard times prevail to some extent in San Francisco.

It is a pleasure to Mr. Fish, of the steamer Enterprise, to say that he has just returned from the coast.

THE WAR ON MR. KENDALL.

Before any positive evidence of Mr. Kendall's appointment as Superintendent of Indian Affairs has reached the Territory—while, in fact, it was still pending at Washington—the war which has since been incessantly waged upon him commenced.

We have yet to learn whether this mode of waging war will succeed in this instance. If it does, some of the actors will have cause to regret the part they took in it, and perhaps none will have more cause to regret their agency in the matter than our Delegate, Col. Wallace, who is indebted to this journal for his election to his present position.

A careful review of all the articles thus far published in the Standard fails to disclose a single case of delinquency, in any manner or shape, on the part of Mr. Kendall.

But the Reverend Doctor has the candor to say, in the article above alluded to: "If Mr. Kendall has been removed, (as we believe he has been,) it has not been for want of capacity, or honesty of purpose in the discharge of his official duties."

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DR. HENRY.

Under the foregoing heads, Dr. Henry, in his organ, the Standard of the 22d inst., lays himself out to the full extent of his abilities to convince the public that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this Territory had been guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors" in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Doctor, are you anxious to audit and settle the claims of the Indian Department? Does the indelicateness of the Government to the people of this Territory cause you any sleepless nights? Are you always thus troubled about your own little liabilities? Were you ever cursed in Olympia on account of delinquencies of your own? Did you travel down the street, and with tears in your eyes, say you were an old man? that the great banker had cursed you and accused you of being a liar? Truthful answers to these interrogatories may cause you unpleasant sensations; if so, write a few more complimentary notices of your friend, borrow his money, commune in a unity of interest in maligning the actions and motives of those you cannot control, and your friendship will be holy and—temporary.

Doctor, are you really governed by those high, holy, and disinterested motives you profess in your weekly warfare upon the Superintendent? or are you actuated by disappointed expectation and a desire to see that office in the hands of some pliant tool? Did you ever complain to any one that Mr. Kendall would not appoint the men you desired, and removed the men you urged him to retain? Did you not say, if the right kind of a man was in Mr. Kendall's place, you could, in conjunction with the officials of Oregon, control nearly everything? How came Mr. Bancroft to make you his confidential adviser in the selection of his employees? What business have you in the management of the Indian Department? Why do you expect the Superintendent to make a weekly exhibit of the transactions of his office, any more than you do of yours? Does he interfere in your office? Do you know of any intemperate men continued in office by the Superintendent? If so, have you reported them to him? You say the Superintendent is at open war with several of his agents: have you told the public the reason? Why not tell the public the truth, and admit that this warfare is brought about by your advice to the agents to pay no regard to the Superintendent? Have you not induced two of them to make your office their headquarters? Did you not, in company with another, old an inspection of all letters written to an agent, and, in your double-faced style, help him concoct his replies till he refused duty, so that you could report the same to the Department as a case of tyranny? Doctor, the reason why harmony cannot exist where you are, is because of your extreme desire to supervise everything. You are governed by the sole actuating principle of "rule or ruin." Does this arise from your professions of Christianity? We hope not. If we were compelled to consider your character as the true development of the profession and practice of the principles of the Christian religion, we should have serious doubts of the divinity of its origin.

By the way, Doctor, are you not playing this high moral and religious dodge of yours a little too fine? Are you not a little fearful that your character for honesty, integrity, and fair dealing, is too well known for the public to swallow your religiously-gilded pills? There was a time, Doctor, when rolling goggling eyeballs and railing at vice passed for current coin, but the time is fastening, if not already here, when the professions of "our holy religion" will not be regarded even as prima facie evidence of the professor being governed by the principles of our great Master. Those who talk most of religion—except they be professed clergymen—are seldom those who practice its teachings most faithfully. Jesus hid his Master while meditating his betrayal for thirty pieces of silver.

Doctor, your conduct, considering the fact that you belong to the church, is the most serious scoffing and reviling the Christian religion has met with in this Territory. Are you aware, Doctor, that even the clergymen whom you fawn upon with such a patronizing air have serious doubts of your sincerity? Doctor, if you propose to ride this "pious pony" much longer, you better remove to some remote point where your fame has not preceded you.

Doctor, you have played on this harp sufficiently long, by way of tuning up the public ear; why do you not now offer some proofs of your insinuations and innuendoes? After what we have told you of your reputation, you certainly cannot be sufficiently important to ask the public to take your statements, unassisted by any other testimony. Have you not said the Superintendent "must be put out of the way," and that you would leave no stone unturned to effect it? and can you with an unblushing front claim to be speaking for the public good, and in a spirit of Christian candor? Doctor, we venture the assertion that there are not ten intelligent men in this Territory who have any faith in your word. Doctor, you, by dint of transactions yet unrevealed to the public ear, obtained a position in this Territory; and, while those of our citizens who knew you considered you unfit, they accepted it as they must, and hoped that, though steeped in a long-continued course of hypocrisy and trickery, you might reform and not disgrace the hand that elevated you. But the hopes of all such are destroyed. You have saddled yourself upon a poor young man, who in his weakness has become the mask for behind which you attempt to dictate to all the officials, the citizens, and the Legislature of this Territory, their duty. You boast that you intend to agitate the subject to the full extent of your ability. Dream not, old man, though your epidemic be like that of the rhinoceros, and your conscience be seared as with a hot iron, that you are beyond the reach of mortals. Your icarian wings are melted in the heat of a fire of your own creation. Stand out openly and manfully, cast off your covering of hypocrisy, and practice the principles you profess: for

"Shouting devotion doth not fill the heaven That's neither faithful, honest, just nor brave; But when religion dwells with virtue joined, It makes a hero like an angel."

THE MARINE HOSPITAL. The present status, economy, or administration of the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend is unknown to me. Thanks, however, to the gentlemanly ex-Collector, Col. Frost, I learn that the annual expense of the Custom-House, Revenue Cutter, and Marine Hospital is about \$18,000, and that upwards of one third, or about \$20,000, is wasted on the Hospital.

Whatever plea was urged in favor of the location of those institutions at Port Townsend in early days—whether it was effected on the plea of convenience, or brought about by superior log-rolling—it must appear very evident to every practical observer that such causes are now "played out," and that the pressure of commerce, trade, population and progress have this about for accommodation and adaptation to the wants of the people. That the Marine Hospital has been instrumental in relieving much pain and suffering, none will deny; and much credit is due to Mr. Taylor, the obliging deputy, who has so long officiated at the Custom-House with so much credit to himself and so much advantage to the mercantile community, for the facilities which he has ever extended to the unfortunate. Dr. O'Brien has done much in alleviating the miseries of his fellow-men by his humane treatment and generous kindness, and his eminent qualifications have done much to soften the pangs of the sickness and sufferings to which the flesh is heir. The same arguments and reasons that require a modification of the Custom-House more loudly demand a modification and accommodation of the benefits of the Hospital; and, without entering into any lengthy discussion, we submit a few reasons.

It is well known that lumber forms the chief article of our commerce, centering at the mills, nearly all of which are propelled by steam, and the most potent machinery, including edge tools, are always in full blast. Imagine hundreds of men, constantly exposed to the "gnashing of teeth," laboring on the verge of eternity amidst the shrill din of the devouring elements, a parently

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ONE HUNDRED MILES IN 27 HOURS.—The Mountaineer gives the following account of a pedestrian feat performed about three weeks since between Portland and the Dalles:—Lew Day has just achieved a feat that has scarcely a parallel in the history of express enterprises. He left Portland on Friday morning, at 6 o'clock, bringing with him a full express bag, and arrived at the Dalles at 11 o'clock last night. Mr. Day made the whole distance afoot, and his walking time was just 27 hours. He walked to the Cascades on Friday, sleeping that night at Col. Ruckley's, and making an early start on Saturday morning, arriving here at the hour above stated. The whole distance is over one hundred miles, and considering the condition of the trail, we think it may be regarded as the tallest specimen of walking on record.

THE PRIVATE SENTENCE.—According to a dispatch in the San Francisco Morning Call, this piratical craft, which has figured so prominently in our Eastern news, since the commencement of the rebellion, and had obtained quite a ubiquitous reputation, has been finally disposed of. The Call says: "Advice from Europe inform us that the privateer Sumter was sunk off the harbor of Cadix, just after leaving that port, by an American armed steamer." This may be true, but we fear she will again turn up, like Ben McCulloch and other rebel worthies who have been killed several times, but who won't stay dead.

DAILY HERALD AND MIRROR.—The San Francisco Mirror has been merged into the Herald, and the two papers are now issued in one, under the above title. It makes a good appearance typographically, and is considerably larger than either of the two former dailies. Strong Union sentiments characterize the editorials, while for news it is not behind any of its California contemporaries. We commend it to the favor of the public as a good medium through which to obtain news and information on leading topics.

MARRIED. In Steilacoom, Feb. 26th, by Rev. Geo. W. Sloan, Mr. Frank DeWane to Miss Anna F. Horner.

NOV. 30th, 1861.—At the November term of the Superior Court, A. D. 1861, held in and for Pierce County, Washington Territory, an order passed requesting the Probate Judge of said County to order (to comply with the order of the Probate Judge) that County Fund orders received in payment for the estate of John Winick, deceased.

NOTICE.—The sale of the above estate will take place on Friday, March 21st, 1862, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the Probate Judge of Pierce County, W. T. Ten per cent of the purchase money must be paid in cash on the day of sale; the balance will be received in County Fund orders when the deed is given.

P. KEACH BOGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that he has just received from the Government a large quantity of Boots, DRY GOODS, SHOES, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, HARD, WOODEN, AND GLASSWARE. LIQUORS, CIGARS, PIPES, GROCERIES, CORDAGE, BROOMS, WALL PAPER, PERFUMERY, POCKET CUTLERY, &c., &c.

OFFICE SUP. IND. AFFAIRS, W. T. FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ASCERTAIN from abstracts of Indian Agents returned to this office, the names of the several districts, or as near thereto as convenient.

THE WEATHER.—Shades of Methuselah! are we never to have the last of the snow storms? We flattered ourselves weeks ago with the delusive hope that the last snow had fallen, but ever and anon it returns, sometimes in dense masses, accompanied by strong winds, which dash it fiercely to the ground; sometimes in beautiful, broad, buoyant flakes, which are wafted hither and thither, with apparent sportiveness, until they finally find a resting place on the bosom of mother Earth, only to perish in some little pool of water or be lost in a mass of their kind; and sometimes borne quickly to the ground in company with rain and hail. On Tuesday night last the heaviest fall of snow we have had for some weeks took place, leaving everything clothed in white to the depth of more than two inches. This, like the others, melted rapidly, and by the next day, these "visitors" do not remain with us long, and therefore do but little harm; but we don't like to see them—we have had enough of their company for one season. Strong southerly winds have prevailed for some days, and in every respect, except cold, the weather of the past week has been like that of March in the Northern States.

DR. C. ROWLAND BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Pierce County that he has opened an office at STEILACOOM, W. T. He will attend to all cases of each week.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO. MAKES THE BEST CLOTHING. Furnishing Goods OF ALL KINDS. Retailing for Cash at Wholesale Prices. THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., &c.

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Special Notices.

PATRIOTIC CITIZENS. Who wish to aid the Government of the United States in this hour of need, by joining a company of Volunteer Cavalry, can now have an opportunity to do so by making application to the undersigned, or any of the following named officers.

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 ordinary of every professional institution. In the schools of France, the highest prizes are often awarded to practitioners in this department of medical science, and they enjoy with others an equally lofty position in the profession.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS. ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Administrator of the Estate of late WILLIAM BEDINGTON, of Steilacoom, Pierce County, Washington Territory, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present the same to him, at his office, as authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and save costs.

TERMINATION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY OF PIERCE—MARGARET ANN VAN BUSKIRK, Plaintiff, against ABRAHAM J. VAN BUSKIRK, Defendant, in the District Court of Pierce County, Washington Territory. F. J. MOOREY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

TERMINATION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY OF PIERCE—PETER J. MOOREY, Plaintiff, against G. O. HALLER, Defendant—Civil Action, in the District Court of Pierce County, Washington Territory. F. J. MOOREY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

TERMINATION OF WASHINGTON COUNTY OF PIERCE—PETER J. MOOREY, Plaintiff, against W. B. BOLTON, Defendant—Civil Action, in the District Court of Pierce County, Washington Territory. F. J. MOOREY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND Provision Markets. HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET AT Steilacoom, the undersigned is now prepared to supply the community with all kinds of fresh meats.

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, Havana, Ocho, and other goods, they have made up additional 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.

These 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.

Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.



The Farmer's Corner.

How to Improve Agriculture.

One of the best agricultural addresses of the past season is that of Hon. L. Chandler Ball, before the Hoosick (Town) Ag. Society. It discusses the question—How shall the necessary conditions to further agricultural improvement be secured, and farmers take the rank, exert the influence, and receive the honors to which, by their contributions to social order and the welfare of the State, they are entitled? He lays down the following propositions, and for their elucidation the address is devoted:

- 1. By adopting a higher standard of education, both general and professional.
2. By a more thorough cultivation of the soil, by which its fertility shall be increased, and permanently maintained.
3. By the more general introduction of improved implements of husbandry, by which farm and household labor may be more economically performed.
4. By improving the breeds of domestic stock, and rearing only those animals which are the best of their respective kinds.
5. By growing only those roots, grains, grasses, and fruits which are the most nutritious and the most productive.
6. By pursuing that particular branch of husbandry which gives the strongest probabilities of success, having reference to climate, soil, markets, and amount of foreign and domestic competition.
7. By making the business of farming attractive to educated men, and the farmhouse and all its surroundings pleasant to refined taste and cultivated manners.

Birds vs. Noxious Insects.

Within twenty years there has been an alarming increase of noxious insects in this country. Some people attribute the fact to a gradual change in the seasons; some to the dissemination of insect eggs in seeds. Both reasons are wrong. Our seasons are no more favorable to insect life now than they ever were. Not many eggs are disseminated by seeds. A far more natural cause is close at hand. The food of most small birds is worms and insects. There has been a vast decrease of birds in this country. They have been driven away by the destruction of their natural places of refuge, the trees. The hand of the black-goose has been against them. They have been treated as if they were poisonous reptiles provided with wings. Like Noah's doves, they have found no rest for the soles of their feet. Hence, the destruction of insects has been greatly loosened. On the other hand, the increased cultivation of grain, fruit and vegetables, has afforded sustenance to a vastly increased number of insects. Insect food has become plentier, and the destruction of insect life has fallen off. Would not each of these causes produce an increase of insects? Had the number of birds increased, half as fast as the production of insect food, there would have been no increase of insects.

We are convinced that by no agency save that of little birds can the ravages of insects be curtailed. There are some birds which live exclusively upon insects and grubs, and the quantity which they destroy is enormous. There are others which live partly on grain and fruit—doing some mischief, but far more good. A third class prey on reptiles and small birds. The first should be protected by the most stringent laws. To kill one of them is a crime. The second class is composed mostly of game birds, and should be protected at certain seasons. Birds of prey are difficult to destroy—like all murderers and highway robbers, their avocation makes them fear the approach of man. But the poor little insect birds are too innocent and confiding to protect themselves against their wicked enemies. A few facts in regard to their services is all the plea we shall offer in their favor. In France, where the subject of birds and insects is attracting the attention of the Government, a certain noxious insect was found to lay 2000 eggs in a season; but a single toad-it was found to eat more than 200,000 of the eggs in the same period. A swallow devours about 543 insects a day, eggs and all. A sparrow's nest in the city of Paris was found to contain 700 pairs of the upper wings of cockchafers, though, of course, in such a place food of other kinds was procurable in abundance. It will easily be seen, therefore, what an excess of insect life is produced when a counterpoise like this is withdrawn.

In order to increase the number of insect birds, we must provide for them places of shade and shelter. They will provide themselves with food. Every farm should be studded with shade trees. They should line roadways. Bird houses should be set up around every garden. In every family it should be made a crime to kill, or in any way injure insect birds. If some birds eat grain and fruit, bear in mind that they save far more than they eat. The persecuted woodpecker, if left alone, will save valuable trees from the destructive borer. Black-birds destroy millions of grubs. Even the despised crow, brought into the world with an unfortunate color and with certain bad propensities, might be made useful if a little pains were taken with him during the season of corn planting. If we would raise crops, we must have birds to protect them—even if, at certain periods, they annoy us.

WELL UNDERDRAINING PAY—This depends on circumstances. If good naturally underdrained land can be obtained in your neighborhood for from \$15 to \$20 per acre, it would not pay, in all probability, to expend \$30 per acre in underdraining low, wet, or springy land; but in all districts where land is worth \$0 per acre, nothing can pay better than to expend from \$20 to \$30 per acre in judicious underdraining. The labor of cultivation is much reduced, while the produce is generally increased one half, and is not unfrequently doubled; and it must be remembered that the increase is not profit! If we get \$15 worth of wheat from one acre, and \$20 worth from the other, and the expense of cultivation is \$10 in both cases, the profit from the one is \$10 as much as from the other.

Watering Sheep.

That sheep can do with less water than other domestic animals, is well known. That they should be forced to do with a less quantity than they desire, or compelled to do without any, except what is accidentally supplied by melting snow or rain, no reasonable or merciful man can believe for a moment. In some experiments on South Down sheep at Rothamstead, we found that in the Summer months each sheep ate three pounds of clover-hay, and drank about six pounds daily. Thinking that they drank more than was favorable for the disposition of fat, we confined them to a less quantity of water for one week. The result was that during that time, they ate less food and lost weight. The result satisfied us that sheep drank better than man, though he was scientific, how much water they required.

But we need not quote experiments. The common sense of every man tells him sheep, as well as all other animals, should be abundantly supplied with good fresh water. Cows and sheep, if possible, should have free access to it at all times. For, unlike the horse, they will not always drink at stated times, however regularly observed. A well, pump and troughs would seem, therefore, to be necessary appendages to every well-managed barn-yard or sheep-fold. Kind reader, act on this matter, and your sheep and cows will bless you, if not in words, at least in wool, milk and profit.

CELLARS.—Cellars should be as well adapted to the purpose for which they are used as parlors, sitting rooms, or kitchens. A good wall, a good bottom, a convenient size,—with all these, there is no excuse for not having a first-rate cellar. All cellars should be ventilated. The foul gas which accumulates from decaying vegetables, should never be allowed to pass into the rooms above. The best way to secure ventilation, is to have a communication between the cellar and the chimney, by means of a pipe or other opening. The upward draft will remove all foul air as it accumulates, and render it nearly or quite as pure as in the rooms above. In darkening cellars for the winter, the usual way is to bank up the windows with dirt, tan, or straw. They should be so constructed as to need no banking. The windows should be double, with shutters on the inside, removable at pleasure. The season is not yet too far advanced to improve the plan of darkening and to provide ventilation.

PROFITABLE PEAR CULTURE.—A fruit grower near Vicksburg, Mississippi, sold recently, the annual produce of two hundred and fifty pear trees, occupying about two and a half acres of ground, for \$5,000. They were packed in boxes, holding about three pecks or five dozen pears, severally, and sold for \$4 a box. The varieties consisted chiefly of the Bartlett and the Bourne Diel. The fruit of one tree was sold for \$80. Bartlett pears have been retailed in New England cities, this season, for ten cents apiece, and the crop has been larger than the average.

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 generally reliable captains, will know the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers.

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

EXCHANGE COMPANY. CAPITAL: \$1,000,000 D. N. BARNEY, President. T. M. JAMES, Treasurer.

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

EXPRESS FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Forward Freight and Parcels To all parts of the United States and Canada, and through the American and European Express and Exchange Company, to all parts of Europe, etc.

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, Shelton and Olympia, the Stego and Intermediate points on the Southern coast, and by every route for the Sandwich Islands.

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. 86ct

CURE IS AT HAND! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Scorbatic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin diseases will be speedily overcome. It acts upon the system, but regulates 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 cure of the disease.

Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsy. The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cure has been so remarkable, speedy, and unobscured, that those often fatal diseases are now 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 acts like a chemist, 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, until they have been thoroughly saturated with it. The purifying and curative powers of this marvelous ointment have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk tumors, the action is more rapid. 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 remedied by the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. The purifying and curative powers of this way's unrivaled Ointment and Pills the drooping patient will ever find success; the present relief derived from the use of these medicines is marvellously quick, and preservative in the study application, when the disease is not, invariably results in a cure. They act with energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the drooping fluid returns, 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 proceeding may be 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 slightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; observe the use of it, and all ailments will be removed. When these complaints are leaving the system, the violence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

Indigestion of Youth. Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if the 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. In an acute stage, 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, Ulcers, Scrofulous Sores, Glandular Swellings, Sore Throat, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Sore Noses, Sore Lips, Sore Cheeks, Sore Chins, Sore Neck, Sore Throat, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Ears, Sore Eyes, Sore Noses, Sore Lips, Sore Cheeks, Sore Chins, Sore Neck.

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