# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

VOL. V. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1863. NO. 38.



## PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Subscription:

| | |
|---|---|
| For one year, | $5 00 |
| For six months | 3 00 |
| Single copies | 25 cents |

Rates of Advertising:

| | |
|---|---|
| One square, (10 lines or less) first insertion | $3 00 |
| Each subsequent insertion, | 1 00 |

A deduction of *Fifty* per cent. on the above rates to yearly advertisers.

Business Cards, $25 a-year; no advertisement, however small, inserted at a less rate than $25 per annum.

☞ Legal advertisements of every description must be paid for before insertion. There will be no variation from this rule in any event.

The Law of Newspapers:

1—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2—If subscribers order their papers discontinued, publishers may continue them until all charges are paid.

3—If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are responsible until they settle the bill and give notice to discontinue them.

4—If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. Notice of removal should always be given.

5—The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6—The published rates of advertising govern in all cases except where special contracts have been made previous to insertion. The courts have repeatedly so decided.

☞ Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

JOB PRINTING:

All kinds of
Book,
Pamphlet,
Bill-Head,
Circular,
Blank and
Card Printing.

IN PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL STYLE,

Executed with neatness and dispatch, and forwarded as per order to any part of the country.

☞ Payment for Jobs must always accompany the order.



ADVICE GRATIS.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

### TO Purify the Blood.

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

### Female Complaints.

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

### Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

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

### DROPSY.

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

### Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels.

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

### Puffy—Shortness of Breath with Weakness.

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

### Complaints incident to Children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


## The Last Will

Of Mr. Matthew Avery, Bed-maker and Sweeper at Cambridge, in New England, in the year 1732.

To my dear wife,
My joy and life,
I freely now do give her
My whole estate,
With all my plate,
Being just about to leave her.

A tub of soap,
A long cart-rope,
A frying-pan and kettle,
An ashen pail,
A thrashing flail,
An iron wedge and beetle.

Two painted chairs,
Nine Warden pears,
A large old dripping-platter,
The bed of hay
On which I lay,
An old saucepan for batter.

A little mug,
A two-quart jug,
A bottle full of brandy,
A looking glass
To see your face—
You'll find it very handy.

A musket true
As ever flew,
A pound of shot and wallet,
A leather sash,
My calabash,
My powder-horn and bullets.

An old sword-blade,
A garden spade,
A hoe, a rake, a ladder,
A wooden can,
A close-stool pan,
A clyster-pipe and bladder.

A greasy hat,
My old ram-cat,
A yard and half of linen,

A pot of grease,
A woollen fleece
In order for your spinning.

A small-tooth comb,
An ashen broom,
A candlestick and hatchet,
A coverlid
Strip'd down with red,
A bag of rags to patch it.

A ragged mat,
A tub of fat,
A book put out by Bunyan,
Another book,
By Robin Rook,
A skein or two of spun-yarn.

An old black muff,
Some garden stuff,
A quantity of borage,
Some devil's weed
And burdock seed
To season well your porridge.

A chafing-dish
With one salt fish,
If I am not mistaken—
A leg of pork,
A broken fork,
And half a flitch of bacon.

My pouch and pipes,
Two oxen tripes,
An oaken dish well carved,
My little dog,
And spotted hog,
With 2 young pigs just starv'd.

This is my store,
I have no more,
I heartily do give it;
My years are spun,
My days are done,
And so I think to leave it.

## Spare my Heart.

Old Time, I ask a boon of thee:
Thou'st stripped my heart of many a friend,
Ta'en half my joys and all my glee—
Be just for once, to make amends;
And since thy hand must leave a trace,
Turn locks to gray, turn blood to cold,
Do what thou wilt with form and face,
But spare my heart from growing old.

I know thou hast ta'en from many a mind
Its dearest wealth, its choicest store,
And only lingering left behind,
O'er wise experience, bitter lore,
'Tis sad to mark the mind's decay,
Feel wit grow dim and memory cold—
Take these, Old Time, take all away,
But spare my heart from growing old.

FROM THE FINNISH.

Graybeard, what! thy foolish glances
Casting on those sprightly maidens,
Hoping they will smile upon thee,
Sweetly smile with answering glances?
Then, believe me, will it happen
When the winter southwind, blowing
Over glaciers, over ice-fields,
Thaws away the avalanches,
Thaws away the frozen mountains!

Scolding, says a good for-nothing old bachelor, is the pepper of matrimony, and the ladies are the pepper-boxes.

A philosopher being asked "What animal is most hurtful?" replied: "Of wild beasts, a tyrant; of tame, a flatterer."

Debster reduces everything to mathematics. He got married because kissing saved fifty per cent. on his sugar tax. Old bachelors please take notice.

A newspaper "patron," who has not paid his subscription for five years, writes to the proprietor that he is keeping back the money so that it may be received with the greater pleasure when it comes. We don't think a hunter need hang up his venison five years to give it "the flavor."

The first symptoms of love in the wisest of the world's philosophers were certainly very remarkable. "Leaning," says Socrates, "my shoulder to her shoulder, and my head to hers, as we were reading together in a book—I felt it as a fact—a sudden sting in my shoulder, like the biting of a flea, which I still felt above five days after, and continual itching crept into my heart."

A goodly parson complained to an elderly lady of his congregation that her daughter appeared to be wholly taken up with trifles and worldly finery, instead of fixing her mind on things above. "You are certainly mistaken, sir; I know that the girl appears to an observer to be taken up with worldly things, but you cannot judge correctly of the direction her mind really takes, as she is a little cross-eyed."

The component parts of an editor are defined thus: The constitution of a horse, obstinacy of a mule, the independence of a wood-sawyer, the pertinacity of a dun, the endurance of a starving anaconda, the impudence of a beggar, an India rubber conscience, and must be a moving target for everything, and to assist "busy bodies to pry into the business of their neighbors." If he does not come up to this description, he is not thought a good editor.

A quack doctor was called upon to visit a nervous old lady, and, after an examination, said he; "Mum, your disorder is of a scrutunutuary nature."

"Pray, what disorder is that, doctor?"

"Why, it is dropping of your narves, mum; your narves have fallen into your pirarintum, and cause your chest to become moberas, and your head goes tizarixen."

"Why, doctor, you have subscribed my complaint exactly."

"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his holiest feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Aye, Martha; but does thee regard me with the feelings the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth. I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all; but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

Amongst the vagaries of an eccentric physician (Monsey) was the way in which he extracted his own teeth. Round the tooth sentenced to be drawn he fastened securely a strong piece of catgut, to the opposite end of which he affixed a bullet. With this bullet and a full measure of powder, a pistol was charged. On the trigger being pulled, the operation was performed effectually and speedily. The doctor could rarely prevail on his friends to permit him to remove their teeth by this original process. Once a gentleman who had agreed to try the novelty, and had even allowed the apparatus to be adjusted, at the last moment exclaimed:—"Stop! Stop! I've changed my mind!"

"But I haven't, and you're a fool and a coward for your pains," answered the doctor, pulling the trigger. In another instant the tooth was extracted, much to the timid patient's delight and astonishment.

## An Unfought Duel.

It is a trite observation that the sentiment of fear is, in a greater or lesser degree, common to all created beings, to the bravest as to the most timid of mankind, and that its influence often extends not less to our sleeping than to our waking moments. It is related of the famous Turenne that, on the eve of a battle, no effort of reason could prevent a universal tremor from seizing on him, and that he was once heard thus to apostrophise his body:—"Tremble and shake, thou vile carcase! Happily for thee, thou knowest not half the dangers that await thee to-morrow." Nor is there, perhaps, a more striking illustration of the fatal effect of this all-pervading sentiment to be found in modern works, than is shown in the old Arabian tale, wherein that terrible scourge the Plague is personified, and brought into conversation with a dervish. "I have just returned from Cairo," said the former, "where I have slain fifteen thousand individuals." "Thou utterest an untruth," replied the dervish, "for thirty thousand have died there through thy means." "I tell thee truly, thou holy man, that fifteen thousand were alone cut off by me," said the plague; "the other fifteen thousand died of fear."

But, without citing instances of a sentiment of which all have in turn, from the youngest to the oldest, experienced the influence, the following anecdote, of recent occurrence, detailed by the individual himself, can hardly fail of interesting the reader. It is merely necessary to premise that the principal speaker had, in consequence of some hasty words, uttered in a moment of passion, received a challenge. As a circumstantial account, true to the letter, of the phenomena of the imagination re-acting on the body while oppressed by a sense of approaching danger, it has seldom been surpassed:

The night was already considerably advanced, and notwithstanding all my efforts, I could not keep awake. My eyelids closed in spite of me, and it was with the greatest difficulty I could remain seated at the table, where I was engaged in drawing up my last will and testament. To write one's testament when one has only attained his twentieth year, is something beyond the common; but the fact is, my excellent friend, Bob Harding, was anxious to see everything properly arranged, in case an unlucky shot should suddenly dispatch me to the other world. Besides, it was necessary to put my few trifling debts in order. I therefore continued to write, struggling against sleep, while heartily wishing far enough the charming Amelia, the original cause of my sitting up so late, and that the joyous party of the preceding day, the accidental cause of all my troubles, had not taken place. Some one knocked at the door; then entered: it was Bob, who presented a grave physiognomy suited to the occasion.

"Already here?" I exclaimed with surprise. "What o'clock is it, then?"

"It wants a few minutes of six," he replied.

"Indeed!" said I; "then the night has passed quickly. There, receive my testament, which I recommend to your care."

"I trust I shall have no occasion to look into its contents," said Bob. "But make haste," he added; "the hour approaches."

"How singular," I remarked, while making ready to leave the house; "I should never have imagined it was so very late."

"You must have slept while waiting for me," said Bob. "The sleep of great generals on the eve of their first battle is of good augury."

"To think that I should have to expose my life for a woman, who, perhaps, at heart cares nothing for me!" I exclaimed.

"If one could but arrange the affair," said Bob.

"Do you think me capable of such poltroonery?" I asked. "I am unwilling to withdraw a single expression. Let us set off."

We reached the ground. My adversary had preceded us. He was a tall, raw-boned fellow, with a sinister expression of countenance, and moustaches more formidable than any exhibited by the Foot Guards on their arrival from the Crimea. A cold formal salutation was exchanged on both sides, when the seconds proceeded to arrange the customary preliminaries. My antagonist was called on to measure the distance at which we should be placed. At first I felicitated myself on the choice; his legs were so long that one of his steps equalled two of mine. Alas! he took care to open his compasses only in the least possible degree.

"Is this distance sufficient?" he inquired, in the most natural tone, and with a coolness truly provoking. The seconds acquiesced. "Now, the question is, whose arms we shall employ," he continued in an easy off-handed way. "My pistols are better than yours. Will you accept them? It will terminate the business all the sooner."

Such a careless indifference of manner made me wild. "I leave that decision to the seconds," I replied.

Bob Harding agreed to the proposition, and in placing me, he said in an undertone, "Courage, my dear friend, courage! It is merely to alarm you that he is playing the swagger. His gasconade bodes him no good. You have right on your side, and will come off victorious, I am sure of it."

"Now," observed my adversary, "we must decide who is to fire first. Here is a crown-piece—let us toss for it."

Chance favored him; I was doomed to receive his fire.

"Courage!" once more repeated Bob, warmly pressing my hand, and then withdrew a few paces.

The signal was given. On hearing it, I instinctively eyed my adversary. He was taking deliberate aim. His cold and fixed look met my gaze, and seemed to penetrate to the innermost recesses of my heart. His were the eyes of the falcon, fascinating a dove in order to render it a sure prey. All at once I felt a violent shock in my elbow, and at the same moment heard the detonation of the pistol. My arm dropped powerless, the weapon fell from my hand, and a cold perspiration exuded at every pore. Bob sprang towards me, and bandaged the wound with his neckerchief.

"The gentleman is wounded?" inquiringly observed my adversary, accompanying the words with an ironical smile.

"No, it is nothing," said I—"a mere scratch."

"I shall take your place," said Bob, while about to pick up the pistol.

"I shall continue the combat myself," I replied, and I endeavored to snatch up the weapon which had dropped at my feet; but the effort was vain—I had no strength to lift it.

"Try it with the left hand," exclaimed Bob.

The second attempt was as fruitless as the first. The pistol seemed extraordinarily heavy. At the same instant the sardonic expression of my opponent's countenance flashed on my memory. I looked towards him again, and at the aspect of that diabolical physiognomy, an idea, a suspicion shot, lightning-like, through my brain. Doubtless the pistol was loaded to the muzzle with lead, in order to render futile the attempt to make use of it; and, what was more, he must have tossed with a piece of money having two heads, to render certain the success of his detestable treachery. I threw myself with a cry of rage on the case of pistols brought by my second, and was about to inflict summary justice on the wretch by blowing out his brains.

"Stop!" cried Bob, while laying hold of my arm; "would you be guilty of assassination?"

"Oh!" I furiously exclaimed, "must I not put an end to this infamous scoundrel,—this vilest of the human species?" And I struggled to precipitate myself upon him, that I might hurl him to the ground, and exterminate him. My wound badly closed, the loss of blood, and the efforts of Bob, were too much for me. I continued the struggle for an instant, then experienced an icy chill at heart, and dropped to the ground insensible.

"How is this?" cried Bob, after bringing his knuckles repeatedly in forcible contact with the table on which my head reclined. "You asleep, and it is on the point of striking six o'clock?"

"But that wound!" I exclaimed; "that pistol shot!"

"What is it you mean?" asked Bob.

"My adversary," I replied; "my wound in the arm."

"Good," said Bob; "you must have fought and been wounded in a dream. Let us set out."

At the moment of leaving the house, a servant handed me a letter bearing my address. It was from my antagonist. I read:—

"MY DEAR SIR,—It would be cruel to shorten the span of existence of so very charming a youth as you. Therefore, give yourself no farther trouble touching our meeting. I am setting off for the Continent, and at the moment of your receiving this letter I shall be considerably advanced on my way. Amelia accompanies me ——"

"Bah!" interrupted Bob; "Amelia is not worth fighting for."

From that time I never encountered the tall, bony fellow with the formidable mustaches. And such is the manner in which passed off the first and only duel in which I ever found myself engaged—in a dream!

---

It was observed that a certain covetous rich man never invited any one to dine with him. I'll lay a wager," said a wag, "I get an invitation from him." The wager being accepted, he goes next day to the rich man's house, about the time he was to dine, and tells the servant he must speak with his master immediately, for he can save him a thousand pounds. "Sir," said the servant to his master, "here is a man in a great hurry to speak to you; he says he can save you a thousand pounds."

Out came the master. "What is that, sir; you can save me a thousand pounds?"

"Yes, sir, I can; but I see you are at dinner; I will go away and call again."

"O, pray, sir, come in and eat dinner with me."

"I shall be troublesome."

"Not at all."

The invitation was accepted. As soon as dinner was over, and the family retired, "Well, sir," said the man of the house, "now to your business. Pray let me know how I am to save a thousand pounds."

"Well, sir; I hear you have a daughter to dispose of in marriage?"

"I have, sir."

"And you intend to portion her with ten thousand pounds?"

"I do, sir."

"Why, then, sir, let me have her, and I will take her with nine thousand."

The master of the house arose in a passion, and kicked him out of doors.

In 1821, Hugh Spencer, head of one of the great families, for some political misbehavior, was expelled from the realm, and his property confiscated. On taking the inventory of the same, it was found that he possessed, in different parts of England, fifty-nine manors, twenty-eight thousand sheep, one thousand oxen and steers, one thousand two hundred cows with their calves, forty mares with their colts, one hundred and sixty drawing horses, two thousand hogs, three hundred bullocks, eighty carcasses of beef, six hundred muttons in larder, ten tons of cider, ten thousand pounds ready money, thirty-six sacks of wool and a library of books. In 1422 the great estates were summoned to London. There came the Earl of Salisbury, with five hundred of his men on horseback; Richard, Duke of York, four hundred men; Dukes Exeter and Somerset, eight hundred men; the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Fremont, fifteen hundred men; Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, six hundred men—all in red jackets, and lodged in Warwick lane, in which house there were often six oxen eaten at breakfast, and every tavern was full of the great earl's meat; and he that had any acquaintance there could go and "carry away as much beef as he could prick and hold on his dagger." So saith Stow in his annals of London.

An Irishman in New Jersey was recently driving a horse with a wagon toward Easton, when he was met by a clergyman, who was going to a church, and who took the opportunity to chide the traveler for a breach of the Sabbath. "My friend," said he, "this is a bad way you are in."

"Och, honey," said the Irishman, "and isn't it the turnpike?"

"Yes," replied the minister; "but what I mean is, that you are in a bad state"

"By me sowl," returned the Irishman, "and that's true enough, too, your worship! It's a very bad State, this, and I'll get into Pinnsylvania as soon as I can. Gee up, honey!"

While Tom Corwin was holding forth, in Zanesville, upon the corruptions of "Old Buck's" administration, just after one of his bitterest denunciations, one of his auditors, a rough-looking man, who stood with folded arms, shook his head violently—wherupon Tom said: "You shake your head, my friend! Well! A man may shake his head when there is not much in it—without cause to shake it."

"Thunder!" said he of the folded arms. "There was a fly on my nose; and any man will shake to keep the flies off—won't he?"

A country girl, coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she "looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew."

"Well," said she, "it wasn't anybody by that name, but it was Harry Jones that kissed me. I told him that every one in the village would find it out."

## The Robbers.

An English nobleman was, at a time far back, traveling from town to his seat in the country, accompanied by no one except his outriders. He had proceeded nearly twenty miles, when the road lay through a small wood; and he had but just entered this when the carriage was suddenly surrounded by six men on horseback. Two of these secured one of the attendants, and two another; the remaining two held pistols through the side windows of the carriage.

"Your pocket-book, my lord," said one of the highwaymen, whose countenance was hideous.

The duke put his hand into his pocket, drew out his purse, and presented it.

"I beg pardon, my lord," said the robber; "it is your pocket-book I want." While uttering these words he weighed the purse with his left hand and cocked the pistol with his right.

The duke retained his presence of mind, and drawing forth his pocket-book, gave it to the highwayman, who deliberately opened it. While the fellow examined its contents, his grace calmly examined the lineaments of his face. It was not possible to imagine an association of human features more perfectly disgusting. He took some papers from the duke's pocket-book and then returned it.

"A pleasant journey, my lord," called he, and, putting spurs to his horse, galloped with his companions towards London.

The duke examined his pocket-book, in which, when he left town, he had £2,500; and, contrary to his expectation, he now found £500 of this sum still left in his possession. He told the story to all his friends, and used always to add:

"I would give, at this moment, a hundred pounds if you could only see the fellow; for never did nature so completely stamp a man for a robber. His very look argued a man that was destined to come to grief."

In the course of two years his grace had ceased to think of the adventure, when he one morning received the following letter:

"MY LORD—I am a poor foreign Jew. The prince whose subject I was became a blood-sucker to his subjects, in order that he might have the means of hunting the stag, and giving this animal's blood to the hounds. I went to England with five others of my religion, hoping there to find the means of livelihood. I fell ill at sea, and the vessel in which I had taken passage was wrecked. A man whom I had never seen before sprung from the shore into the water, and saved my life at the risk of his own. He took me to his house, caused me to be well treated by his family, and sent for a surgeon. He was a woolen manufacturer, and had twelve children alive. I recovered, and he required of me nothing more than that I should occasionally visit him. Some time after, I observed, during one of my calls, that he was in a state of great dejection. The American war had broken out; he had sent £8,000 worth of goods to Boston, and the merchants there would not pay. He confessed to me a bill of exchange drawn by him would become due; that he could not pay it; and that if he did not, he was ruined. I would most willingly have assisted him, but it was out of my power; and, reflecting that I owed my life to him, determined on sacrificing it for him. I imparted my wishes to the five Jews who accompanied me from the Continent, and who all felt a regard for me, as I for them. We posted ourselves on the road by which your grace was destined to pass; and you, of course, recollect what occurred. I took out of your pocket-book £2,000, and in your purse I found £100. I wrote a letter in an unknown name, sending the preserver of my life the £2,000 which he wanted, and stating that I should again apply for it as soon as I knew that he possessed so much. At that time I saved him; but the American troubles continued, and a week ago the unfortunate man died insolvent. During the interval that has elapsed since I saw your grace, I have more than once had concerns in the lottery; and on the very day the manufacturer died, the wheel of fortune gave me £4,000.

"Inclosed, therefore, you receive, my lord, with interest, the sum of which I robbed you; and you will find £1,000 beyond this, which I request you to send as addressed. Have the goodness and condescension to inquire, at the same time, after a poor Jew, who was formerly attended, during illness, with hospitable attention by that kind family. With the rest of my lottery profits I return to the Continent, accompanied by my five countrymen. I swear to you, my lord, by the God of our fathers, that not a pistol which we possessed was loaded when we attacked you. We were apprised of your journey; we knew that you carried with you a considerable sum; but no temptation should have induced us to injure you.

"Spare yourself the trouble of a fruitless attempt to discover us. When this letter reaches you, we shall have been several days at sea. The God of our fathers preserve you."

The duke caused inquiries to be made respecting the woolen manufacturer, as well as the poor Jew, and every word of the letter was confirmed. His grace not only sent the unfortunate family all that the letter contained, but provided for several members of the family afterwards.

"I'd give a hundred pounds," said the duke, frequently, "if any man would show me the face of that ugly Jew; and I'd give a thousand if any one would bring me the hideous fellow himself."

---

The Cleveland *Herald* tells the following characteristic anecdotes of Prof. Finney, of Oberlin College:

On one occasion, in the midst of prayer, the Professor is said to have thus introduced himself to the notice of the Lord: "And here, O Lord, is thy servant, Prof. Finney, ready and anxious to be used as economically as possible." In the same effort, the professor thus took off Prof. Morgan: And here, Lord is Bro. John Morgan; Lord, thou knowest he has more sense than all of us, but, O Lord, he is so lazy." At another time, while in the midst of a discourse, brother Morgan entered the church behind time with a new pair of boots that made a horrible noise as he walked up the aisle. The Professor abruptly stopped in the middle of a sentence, turned and cut down brother John Morgan with: "Brother Morgan, where did you get those boots?"

A nobleman having given a grand party, his tailor was among the company, and was thus addressed by his lordship:

"My dear sir, I remember your face, but forget your name."

The tailor whispered: "I made your breeches."

The nobleman, taking him by the hand, exclaimed, "Major Breeches, I am happy to see you!"

You may insert a thousand excellent things in a newspaper, and never hear a word of approbation from the readers, but just let a paragraph slip in (by accident) of one or two lines not suited to their tastes, and you will be sure to hear of it.

## A Ghost Story.

In all ages persons of weak intellect have believed in apparitions; yet we may confidently affirm that stories of ghosts are mistakes, or impositions, and that they may always be detected by a proper exercise of the mental faculty. In all relations of this kind there is manifestly an endeavor to make the events as supernatural as possible, to prevent the suspicion of trick, and to silence all objections that might be made to their credibility. In compliance with this custom, we will recount a story of a ghost which seems to possess all the desired requisites.

At a town in the West of England twenty-four persons were accustomed to assemble once a week, to drink, smoke tobacco, and talk politics. Like the academy of Rubens, at Antwerp, each member had his peculiar chair, and the president's was more elevated than the rest. As one of the members had been in a dying state for some time, his chair, whilst he was absent, remained vacant.

When the club met on the usual night, inquiries were naturally made after their associate. As he lived in the adjoining house, a particular friend went to inquire after him, and returned with the melancholy intelligence that he could not survive the night. This threw a gloom on the company, and all efforts to turn the conversation from the sad subject before them was ineffectual. About midnight the door opened, and the form, in white, of the dying of the dead man, walked into the room and took his seat in his accustomed chair. There he remained in silence, and in silence was he gazed at. The apparition continued a sufficient time in the chair to assure all who were present of the reality of the vision. At length he arose and stalked towards the door, which he opened as if living; went out and shut the door after him.

After a pause, some one at last had the resolution to say, "If only one of us had seen this, he would not have been believed; but it is impossible so many of us can have been deceived."

The company by degrees recovered their speech, and the whole conversation, as may be imagined, was upon the dreadful object which had engaged their attention. They broke up and went home. In the morning, inquiry was made after their sick friend. It was answered by an account of his death, which happened nearly about the time of his appearance in the club room. There could be little doubt before; but now nothing could be more certain than the reality of the apparition, which had been simultaneously seen by so many persons. It is unnecessary to say that such a story spread over the country, and found credit even among infidels; for in this case all reasoning became superfluous when opposed to a plain fact, attested by three-and-twenty witnesses. To assert the doctrine of the fixed laws of nature was ridiculous, when there were so many people of credit to prove that they might be unfixed. Years rolled on, and the story was almost forgotten.

One of the club was an apothecary. In the course of his practice he was called to an old woman, whose business it was to attend sick persons. She told him that she could leave the world with a quiet conscience, but for one thing, which laid upon her mind.

"Do you not remember Mr. ——, whose ghost has been so much talked of? I was his nurse. On the night of his death I left his room for something I wanted. I am sure I had not been absent long; but, at my return, I found the bed without my patient! He was delirious, and I feared he had thrown himself out of the window. I was so frightened that I had no power to stir; but, after some time, to my great astonishment, he entered the room shivering, and his teeth chattering, laid himself down on the bed, and died! Considering my negligence as the cause of his death, I kept this a secret for fear of what might be done to me. Though I could have contradicted all the story of the ghost, I dared not do it. I knew, by what had happened, that it was he himself who had been in the club room, (perhaps recollecting that it was the night of meeting); but I hope God and the poor gentleman's friends will forgive me, and I shall die contented."

---

"Class in general information, stand up." The class, consisting of four youths in various conditions of frowsiness, and in garments of the usual countrified, patched hue, struggle up and prepare for the ordeal:

"Now, then, Jim Smithers, what is a politician?"

"A fellow who serves an apprenticeship to lying, selling his friends, drinking bad whiskey, and neglecting his family, until he gits out of his time, when he gits to be a journeyman office-hunter or a boss office-holder."

"Right. Next—what is a fool?"

"Well, he's a feller who thinks every man he meets is honest; a fellow who imagines he can make money by being generous to misers, liberal to colporteurs and missionary societies, and honest towards rogues."

"Well—and what becomes of them?"

"Of who?"

"Why, the fools."

"Yes—well, them that don't go into startin' newspapers or managin' opera houses for a livin', generally contrive to pick up a precarious and onsartin livin' teaching school."

The class was dismissed.

A western cattle dealer, who rarely had the privilege of sitting down to meat with a family, and had never been in a minister's house in his life, was not long ago benighted and lost in his ride across the prairies, and compelled to ask for lodgings in the first house he could find. Happily for him, it proved to be the dwelling of a good man, a parson, who gave him a cordial welcome, and, what was especially agreeable, told him supper would soon be ready. The traveler's appetite was ravenous, and the moment he was asked to sit by, he complied, and without waiting for a second invitation, he laid hold of what he could reach.

"Stop, stop!" said the good man of the house; "we are in the habit of saying something here before we eat."

This hint to wait till the blessing was asked, the rough customer did not understand; but with his mouth full, he muttered:

"Go ahead! say what you like! you can't turn my stomach now!"

Sir Fletcher Norton was noted for his want of courtesy. When pleading before Lord Mansfield, on some question of manorial right, he chanced unfortunately to say, "My lord, I can illustrate the point in an instance of my own person; I myself have two little manors." The Judge immediately interposed with one of his blandest smiles, "We all know it, Sir Fletcher."

A young woman of the tribe of the Oldtown Indians was asked by a rowdy if she would not like to marry a white man. "No," was her reply, "because good white men do not want to marry me, and poor scamps like you I won't have!" The rowdy left at the next station.

**THE PUGET SOUND HERALD**
**Is the Oldest and Largest Newspaper published in Washington Territory, and has the Largest Circulation.**

It is published every THURSDAY MORNING, at $5 per annum, in advance; for six months, $3; three months, $2; single copies, 25 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,**
Authorized to act as the Agent of this paper in receiving advertisements and subscriptions in San Francisco and elsewhere, and collecting and receipting for the same.
CHAS. PROSCH.

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

☞ **Legal Tender Notes received at par for Subscriptions and Advertisements.**

# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

## STEILACOOM, W. T,
## Thursday Evening, March 5, 1863.

THE SHUBRICK.—The wheels of the *Shubrick* being somewhat impaired by age and rust, she was last week laid up at Keach's wharf for repairs. An examination showed a considerable amount of damage by rust; many of the pieces composing the frames of the wheels being loose, and in danger of falling out by the decay of the rivets and bolts. Two or three days labor, under the energetic superintendence of Mr. Winship, sufficed to materially strengthen the wheels. It will not be long, however, before they will require renewal throughout. We were pleased to notice some much-needed improvements made by Lieut. Selden in the interior arrangements of the vessel. Until recently the small arms belonging to the *Shubrick* were invisible; having been thrown into heaps, like so much worthless rubbish, and stowed away in boxes on the upper deck. He has rescued these arms from the rust, dust, and cobwebs in which they were enveloped, and placed them in racks prepared by his order. They now make a very attractive display in and about the ward-room; one sett of rifles, with an equal number of cutlasses, being placed in a recess off the ward-room, another sett under the mirror in the same room, and a third sett in the captain's room, adjoining, while inside the skylight is an imposing array of pistols, to the number of thirty or more. The whole arrangement evinces a habit of order highly creditable to Lieut. Selden, and gives the interior of the cutter quite a warlike appearance.

SOMETHING NEW.—We received, yesterday, three barrels of flour from the mill of C. Crosby & Co., at Tumwater. This flour was in *barrels*, not in sacks, as formerly, and the barrels looked wonderfully like a home-made article. They are of fir, better finished than those made at the East, and apparently stronger. We hail their advent as an evidence of improvement, and one which promises to lead to important results; for, if they can be made cheap enough, the effect of their introduction will be to encourage other branches of industry. Their substitution for cotton sacks, we presume, is attributable to the recent rise in the price of cotton goods, and is due to economy alone. Messrs. C. Crosby & Co. are not lacking in enterprise, that's evident. Of their flour we have this to say: we have used it exclusively for the past year, and know that there is no better brand on the Pacific coast, for family use.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—That intolerable nuisance, the overland mail from California, is again being inflicted upon us, as many of our readers have learned by the ragged and muddy appearance of their mail matter during the last fortnight. A good portion of our exchanges come to us so torn as to be almost useless; and subscribers to California and Eastern papers fare no better. The permanent re-establishment of the ocean mail service will afford us all cause for rejoicing.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.—Late advices from England represent a fleet of some forty vessels as having sailed from British ports to run the blockade. Of these, fifteen are steamers, several of them of the largest and most powerful class; the remainder are sailing vessels. One large iron-clad of three thousand tons, said to be super'or in every respect to the *Alabama*, is reported to be fitting out for Lieut. Maury, of Washington Observatory repute, who is ambitious to emulate Semmes. This is British neautrality!

TRAGEDY AT COLVILLE.—A desperado at Colville, named Charley Harper, a few days since shot a woman, killing her instantly, for declining to go to a ball with him. He fled, but was pursued and captured by the Sheriff. While in the officer's custody, the people collected in sufficient numbers, seized the murderer and hung him to the nearest tree. The desperadoes will soon learn that the people are not to be trifled with, and that the Courts can no longer protect them in their crimes.

OCEAN MAIL.—The steamers from San Francisco to Victoria will, hereafter, touch at Port Angelos (W. T.) and land the mails, an appropriation of $24,000 having been made by Congress for that purpose. So says the *Pacific Christian Advocate*, on what authority we do not learn. The last steamer refused to bring up the mails.

THE OVERLAND PRESS.—The publication of this journal was resumed on Monday last, under the management of Messrs. Watson and Abbott. It will be issued weekly at $4 per annum. The new proprietors have our best wishes for success.

THE NEWS.—Owing to the non-arrival of the steamer at Portland up to Monday last, we have but little additional news, and that of an uninteresting character. The *Shubrick* will doubtless bring us some nine or ten days later news to-morrow or next day.

### COURT TERMS.

Time of holding the several Courts of Washington Territory, fixed by the Supreme Court of the Territory of Washington, on the 30th January, 1863:

**U. S. District Courts.**

FIRST DISTRICT—At Walla Walla, fourth Monday in April and second Monday in October.
SECOND DISTRICT—At Vancouver, fourth Monday in May and second Monday in November.
THIRD DISTRICT—At Olympia, first Monday in February and third Monday in July.

To take effect in the Third District after the March term, 1863.

N.B.—It will be observed that this does not affect the spring terms of the District Courts of Pierce County or Port Townsend. Those Courts will be held in accordance with the order of the Supreme Court term of 1861-62, by which the District Court of Pierce County will be held at Steilacoom on the first Monday of April, and the District Court of Port Townsend at Port Townsend on the third Monday of April.

After the coming April term, the following order fixes the various terms of Territorial Courts throughout the Territory:

**Territorial Courts.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Steilacoom, Pierce Co, on the | 4th | Monday in | February |
| | 3d | .. | August |
| Port Townsend, Jefferson Co., | 2d | .. | March |
| | 1st | .. | September |
| Pinkney City, Spokane Co., | 2d | .. | June |
| Pierce City, Shoshone Co., | 2d | .. | July |
| Florence City, Idaho Co., | 1st | .. | August |
| Mouth of Elk Creek, Boise Co., | 1st | .. | September |

**Admiralty Courts.**

At Olympia on the first Monday of every month except February and July.

At Port Townsend on the second Monday in March and first Monday in September.

### EASTERN FACTORIES.

Unusual activity prevails just now in the Eastern woolen and cotton factories. The effect of the war has been to stimulate them. Many of those in Rhode Island, which were suspended for want of cotton, some time since, have again resumed work, and are now producing more than ever. The price of manufactured fabrics has risen so much as to afford a handsome margin for profits. We are told that mills making light goods are doing as well as they have at any time during the last twenty years.

In regard to woolen manufactures, a Lewiston (Me.) paper says:

The immense demand for woolen goods is not only driving old mills night and day, but is causing the construction of many new woolen mills. The increased price of wool is stimulating the farmers to keep large flocks of sheep. Sheep raising is a very profitable business at present rates of wool.

So it would seem that the war has not had the effect to damage the Eastern factories, but just the contrary.

An auspicious time, this, to erect woolen factories on the Pacific coast. There is probably no enterprise that will yield a larger return for the capital invested. With the superior natural facilities presented here, it is to be regretted that none have yet been found to undertake it.

### POVERTY IN ENGLAND.

A writer in the *Continental Magazine* presents the following sickening picture of poverty in London:

In the streets of London I have seen women and children contending for the possession of a bone drawn from the slush of the kennel. I have seen boys fight and bruise each other for a crust of bread dropped upon the pavement and covered with wet mud, or even unsightlier filth. I have entered the abode of this desperate poverty, led thither by children, who have clamored at my side for alms, and found such misery as I am incompetent to express in words. I have seen the living unable to rise from sickness, in the same bed with the dying and the dead. I have known an instance where a living man in strong health, bating the exhausting effects of privation and sorrow, has been compelled to seek repose in the straw beside the body of his dead wife, his children occupying the floor, and there being in the room neither chair in which he could seat himself, nor table on which he could stretch himself for rest. I have seen an infant crawl for nourishment to its dead mother's breast, and there was not in all the house the value of a cent to buy it food. I have seen a wife, in following her husband's body to the grave, drop in the road and die before medical assistance could be procured. A *post mortem* examination proved that she died from hunger.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.—A New York correspondent of the *Bulletin* says: "Our Commissioners of Emigration have just issued their annual report for 1862. The figures would seem to show that the laboring classes of Europe entertain no very great fears that this country is going rapidly to the dogs. The whole number of alien passengers who arrived at this port from foreign countries in 1862 was about 76,000, against 64,000 in the previous year. Of these, upwards of 42,000 were from Great Britain, and 28,000 from Germany. The entire emigration from Great Britain and Ireland during the last 15 years amounts to 2,586,000, of which 1,165,000 was from Ireland. From Germany, during the same period, the emigration amounted to 1,034,-454. It has been generally supposed that of the emigration from Victoria's dominions by far the larger half came from Ireland, but the figures tell a different story, the difference against that country being nearly 300,000."

WILSON'S ZOUAVES.—Billy Wilson's Zouaves were composed mainly of New York State prison convicts. A correspondent in a late letter says of them: "A good story is told of this regiment, the truth of which I cannot vouch for. It is said that the boys, not exactly liking their camping ground, made a rush for the State prison, knocked down the keepers, entered the building, turned the key on the inside of the wall gate, locked themselves in the cells, and cried, 'Now we are at home!' At any rate, the institution, which originally contained nearly 300 prisoners, is now empty."

JAMES WATSON WEBB.—It is stated that James Watson Webb, the American Minister at Rio de Janeiro, recently sent a challenge to the English Minister at that place, in consequence of some hard words that passed between them at a private party. The English Minister, as soon as he received the challenge, went on board the British storeship for protection, and there remained at last accounts.

THE MAILS.—The *Oregonian* complains of the overland mail, and very justly. We would like to see it abolished in toto.

### INTERESTING PROPHECY.

In the "Life, Adventures and Opinions of Col George Hanger," printed in London and reprinted in New York in 1801, may be found the following remarkable predictions of the present war in the United States. The writer, who was an officer in the British service during the Revolution, was entertained at dinner by some of the American officers just before he left this country, at the close of the war. Referring to this occasion, he says:

I shall here relate a conversation that took place at Gen. Dickerson's table, before a large company, and an opinion which I gave relative to the future destiny of the government of that country, (the United States) and I am of opinion that the state of affairs there is rapidly hastening a dissolution of the United States. At that time, (1783) when peace had been concluded but a few weeks, I was of that opinion, and remember well when Gen. Dickerson asked me my opinion of the Government and of its stability. I communicated my thoughts in nearly the following words:

Sir, so long as Gen. Washington and the other principal military characters and leading men in Congress, who have brought about this revolution, are alive, the Government will remain as it is, united; but when all of you are in your graves, there will be wars and rumors of wars in this country. There are too many interests in it for them to remain united under one Government. Just as this war commenced, you were going to fight among yourselves, and would have fought had not the British interfered. You then united against us; but one of these days the Northern and Southern powers will fight as vigorously against each other as they have against the British. This country, when its population shall be completed, is large enough for three great empires, bounded by the North River, the great Potomac and the Mississippi Rivers. But such a defection will not happen for a long period of time, until the inhabitants of that country (the West and the Southwest) become numerous and powerful; the Northern and Southern powers will first divide and contend in arms. I remember perfectly well General Dickerson's reply to my opinion: "God forbid that I should ever live to see that day; but I am afraid that there may be some just grounds for your opinions."

I will risk a further opinion relative to America: Should I live to a good old age, I am confident that I shall hear of the Northern and Southern powers in America waging war with each other; when one party will solicit assistance from France, the other from Great Britain. It will then depend on the judgment of those men who at that period may be at the head of the French and British Councils, whether they will interfere or not in American disputes. In my humble opinion, it would be better for both countries to let them settle the matter amongst themselves.

On a subsequent page, Hanger predicts that when the South and West shall be settled from the Ohio to the Mississippi Rivers, the attention of the Americans will be turned to the conquest of Mexico. Few, we opine, will deny that he has exhibited a remarkable foresight; for events have certainly shaped their course very nearly as he foretold.

### THE PUYALLUP SCHOOL.

STEILACOOM, W. T., Feb. 28th, 1863.

*To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:*

On yesterday, I made an official visit to the school of District No. 7, on the Puyallup, some 18 or 20 miles from Steilacoom. In consequence of the bad condition of the roads, I did not arrive at the school house until about one o'clock P.M. Shortly after my arrival, the examination commenced. Messrs. W. W. Sherman and Wm. N. Kincaid, two of the directors, were present; thus evincing the interest which they take in the cause of education, and which is worthy the emulation of the directors of other districts in this county.

Not having had the pleasure of visiting that school heretofore, I was of the opinion that the children were but learning to spell and read; but imagine, if possible, my astonishment to find those young scholars pass the most creditable examination in grammar, geography, history, natural philosophy, &c., I have witnessed in this county. There were only ten scholars present, and the examination occupied about three hours. I assure you I was wholly unprepared to hear the questions which were propounded, and truly pleased at the manner in which the answers were given—fluently, and without hesitation. I have never experienced more pleasure than during that examination. One of the directors assured me that when the school commenced, last December, but very few of the scholars could read; so that all credit and praise is justly due to the teacher, Mr. Paul Judson, a young gentleman just commencing the world, and who has now taught school for the first time. He has fully established his title to the position of an able and skilful teacher, and any district which may be fortunate enough to secure him will be much gratified at the great result of his labors. Sensible of the responsibilities which rest upon a teacher, Mr. Judson enters upon his duties with the determination of being faithful to the trust confided in him. He remarked: "Give me a school containing about 30 or 40 scholars, and I will show you what one man can do." If such an opportunity is given him, I firmly believe he will do so, and in a manner beneficial to the scholars and satisfactory to their parents and to the directors. Some parties may find objection to Mr. Judson by reason of his youth, and I must confess that, when I gave him his certificate of qualification to teach, I was afraid he was too young to enforce that discipline which is so essential in schools, universities or colleges; but on yesterday I found his school well governed, and have never seen one under a better state of discipline. Let not his want of years be an objection, but encourage him, and I am certain there will be no regrets. Give him a trial for a one-quarter term, and if the objection relative to his youth be not driven to the winds, I will indeed be sadly disappointed. The directors of district No. 7 are well pleased with the proficiency which the children have made under Mr. Judson, and they feel that he has been faithful.

WM. H. WOOD,
Sup't Public Instruction, Pierce Co., W. T.

THE GREAT BRIBERY CASE.—The California Legislature entered into a protracted and thorough investigation of the scandalous Watrous bribery case. In sifting the affair, the characters of one or two of the aspirants for Senatorial honors have been shown up in a rather unenviable light. Our latest exchanges do not give the conclusion of the investigation.

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

THANKS to Purser Finch for continued favors.

A good quality of cotton has been found growing wild in Lower California.

### VERY LATEST NEWS.

By the politeness of Frank Clark, Esq., who arrived from the Columbia River just as we were going to press, we are placed in possession of dates from the East to the 27th, inclusive. We present below the leading items of interest, in a condensed form:

A conscription bill was pending in Congress, on the 23d ult., calling for from six to eight hundred thousand men.

The initial step of the attack on Vicksburg tood place on the 18th ult.

Feb. 24th, the condition of the Union army in Virginia was represented as much improved in morals, discipline, etc.

On the same date, the rebels in considerable force were again invading Kentucky, and threatened Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville and Danville.

Richmond papers of the 21st announce the capture of the *Queen of the West* and an iron clad gunboat below Vicksburg.

Thirty Federal deserters have been arrested under the orders of Gen. Hooker. They have been tried and sentenced to be shot; the sentence met Hooker's approval.

News has reached Washington that 8000 French troops had invaded Sonora, and were marching on Hermosillo, the capital.

The Conscription Act passed the House on the 25th Feb. Conscripts to serve during the rebellion.

Advices from Cairo of the 26th confirm the report of the capture of the *Queen of the West* by the rebels. A rebel pilot betrayed her into the hands of the rebels.

A Fortress Monroe letter states that advices from Richmond represent the small-pox to be making frightful ravages there. It had assumed the form of a plague, and the people were abandoning Richmond as rapidly as possible.

Simon Cameron has declined to return to Russia, and C. M. Clay will go in his stead.

A rebel pirate is said to be cruising in the Bay of Bengal, in pursuit of American vessels.

The above comprise about all the items of interest to the latest dates.

### NEGRO SOLDIERS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer in Banks's expedition, and published in a Boston paper:

The fortifications at Port Hudson are said to be very strong, the heavy artillery guns of monstrous size, and are worked entirely by negroes, who, it is now fully admitted, make the best soldiers in the world for heavy artillery service, being very muscular men. The sound of the cannon does not affect their brain, and they can endure fatigue much better than white men, and seem to be perfectly in their element while working the heavy guns within the fortifications. Our own Government are beginning to realize this fact, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip are now being manned by negroes. There are now about 3000 of them thoroughly drilled in ground movements as infantry, without arms, by Gen. Phelps, who fully realized what we must come to in regard to employing negroes as soldiers.

Gen. Butler could not comprehend this fact, and the result was that Gen. Phelps resigned and went home. Gen. Butler changed entirely his opinion, armed these very men that Gen. Phelps had trained and disciplined, and it is fully admitted that we have no troops that are under better discipline and who take so good care of their arms or better care of themselves. These are the very men who are now being sent to Fort Jackson and elsewhere.

I saw yesterday a company of some 75, who had been selected within the last 18 days by Gen. Sherman's orderly, and were being drilled by him, and they really showed great proficiency in company movements. This company is to be filled up to its maximum, (156) and is to work the heavy guns on a fortification.

### FIRST NOTE FROM CARIBOO.

We take the following from the Victoria *Daily Chronicle* of the 27th ult.:

The steamer *Eliza Anderson* arrived yesterday afternoon from New Westminster, with four days later news from Cariboo.

From Mr. E. Harris, of the firm of Harris & Bro. of the Forks of Quesnelle, we have received the following account.

Mr Harris left the Forks of Quesnelle on the 2d of February, and came down as far as Yale, in company with Mr. Humphries, the Expressman. Mr. Humphries left William Creek on the 30th of January, and, with the assistance of Messrs. Martin and Hankin, brought 50 pounds of gold to the Forks of the Quesnelle.

From the Forks of Quesnelle, in company with Mr. Harris, he brought one hundred and forty pounds of gold to Lillooet.

There was little snow from the Forks to Williams Lake. They left Williams Lake on 6th of February, and packed two horses with the dust.

Mr. Humphries' report of the diggings is very exciting. He speaks well of the Canadian, Barker and Black Jack tunnels. One hundred men might have been employed profitably all winter in the mines.

Flour at William Creek was $85 per 100 lbs; Bacon, $1 80; Sugar, $1 20; Beans, $1. Stocks heavy.

At the Forks of Quesnelle, Flour is $38 per 100 lbs.; Bacon, 75 cents per lb.; Beans, 55 cents; Sugar, 65 and 70 cents. Stocks full, and more arriving on dog and horse sleds.

Fine weather has prevailed all winter at the Forks of the Quesnelle; snow three or four feet deep.

At Alkali Lake, Mr. Harris found the mercury of the thermometer 34 degrees below zero.

Ten and eleven degrees below zero was the coldest weather experienced at the Forks of Quesnelle.

Mr. Smith of William Creek has also arrived at Lillooet with $16,000 in dust.

Mr. Harris, while on his way down, met two men on the river trail bound up. They were miners. One had his foot badly frozen, and would have to lay up at Alkali Lake.

All the men who had passed a portion of the winter at Beaver Lake had started for the mines before Mr. H. left.

A letter received in this city from Mr. Cameron at William Creek, by Mr. R. Stadman, says the weather was fine. Good pay had been struck on Cameron's claim, below the canyon. Mr. Cameron writes that there was more money on the creek at date than ever before.

Of the Beaver Lake tribe of Indians only four now live. The rest were all killed by the small-pox.

Fraser river, a short distance above Lillooet, is frozen solid.

The President recently dismissed twelve army paymasters. One, dismissed for being too aged, had dyed his hair and whiskers, but it didn't avail him.

### MARRIED.

In Steilacoom, on the 1st instant, by Rev. Geo. W. Sloan, Mr. DELOS H. MONTGOMERY to Miss NANCY E. BYRD, both of Pierce county, W. T.

### DIED.

In San Francisco, Feb 2d, LOUISE A., wife of Captain A. Y. Trask, a native of Maine, aged 25 years and 8 months.

## New Advertisements.

### Auction Sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 21st day of March, A D. 1863, at 10 o'clock A.M., at Byrd's Mill, in Pierce county, W. T., the following personal property belonging to the Estate of A. F. Byrd, deceased:

1 Sett Blacksmith Tools;
1 Lot assorted Bar Iron;
1 Lot Carpenter's Tools;
1 Cooking Stove and fixtures;
3 Cows;
1 Lot Dried Hides;
Slaughter-house fixtures;
1 Mill-Saw Gummer;
1 Patent Feed Cutter;
1 Lot Window Sash;
Lot of Oak and Fir Lumber;
1 Double-case Silver Watch.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

W. P. BYRD,
Administrator of Estate of A. F. Byrd, dec'd.
Steilacoom, February 28th, 1863. 38:4

### ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 28th day of March, A.D. 1863, at the hour of 11 o'clock A M., the following Real and Personal Estate belonging to the Estate of A. G. BALCH, deceased, situated in Pierce County, W. T., to wit:

Lots No. Seven and Two (7 and 2) in Block No. Nine (9)—These lots are situated in the most business part of the town of Steilacoom. On Lot No. Seven is erected a good Store and a first class Saloon.

ALSO—Lots Two, Three and Four (2, 3 and 4) in Block Forty-two (42)—These lots adjoin, and are all cleared and fenced. On lot Two is a beautiful two-story Cottage House, three rooms on each floor and kitchen attached.

ALSO—Lots One and Two in Block Sixteen, which is a desirable place for a private dwelling.

ALSO—All the right to a pre-emption land claim, adjoining R. H. Parker's, in the Van Buren Prairie.

ALSO,

1 Billiard Table;
1 sett Bar Fixtures, complete;
1 Bar-room Looking-glass;
Lamps, Chairs, and Tables;
1 Cook Stove and fixtures, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—For Real Estate, twenty five per cent. cash on day of sale, one half the remainder when the sale is confirmed by the Probate Court, and the balance in six months from the day of sale, secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

Personal Estate—Cash on delivery.

JOHN LATHAM,
38:4 Administrator of Estate of A. G. Balch.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ALIAS ORDER OF SALE issued out of the District Court of Pierce County, W. T., on the 3d day of March, 1863, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, in Steilacoom, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of April, A.D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P.M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Pierce County, Washington Territory, being a part of what is known, on the recorded plat of Lafayette Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, as Lot No five (5) in Block No. ten, (10) that is surrounded by a line as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point 30 feet from the northwest corner of said lot, and on the southwest line thereof, and running thence 58° south of west twenty (20) feet; thence 58° east of north sixty (60) feet; thence 58° north of west twenty (20) feet; thence 58° west of south sixty (60) feet back to the point of beginning; the same being the northwest end of said Lot No. five (5) in Block No. ten, (10) together with the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-Two Dollars and Nineteen Cents, ($252 19) with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month until paid, from the 17th day of March, 1862, and costs of suit taxed at $17 75, and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its March term, 1862, in favor of CHARLES WREN and against CHARLES J. FITZGERALD and ANN FITZGERALD his wife.

STEPHEN JUDSON,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.
Dated at Steilacoom, March 4th, 1863. 38:4d

### WILLIAM H. WOOD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Steilacoom, Pierce County, W. T.

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FORBIDDEN, under penalty of prosecution, from cutting firewood or timber of any description on my claim, adjoining the town of Steilacoom, from this date.

LEMUEL BILLS.
Steilacoom, W. T., Feb. 26th, 1863. 37:2m

### MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES vs. JOHN M. CHAPMAN —By virtue of an alias execution issued by the Clerk of the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution the following described property, to wit:

Forty acres of land, a part of John M. Chapman's land claim, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake at the southeast corner of the town plat known as Chapman's portion of the town of Steilacoom; thence running south 140 rods to Seaman's land claim; thence west 18 rods to a stake; thence 14 rods south to a stake; thence west 27 rods to a stake; thence north 160 rods to the town plat of Steilacoom; thence east along south side of town plat to place of beginning.

Also—Lot four (4) and part of lot five (5) in block fourteen, (14) lot five (5) in block twelve, (12) and lots two and three (2 and 3) in block ten (10); all being and lying in John M. Chapman's portion of the town of Steilacoom.

And will proceed to sell the same at Public Auction, at the Court House door, for cash, as the law directs, on FRIDAY, 20th day of March, A.D. 1863, at the hour of 2 o'clock P.M. The object of said sale is to satisfy a judgment in favor of the United States vs. John M. Chapman, for the sum of $355 58, with interest from the 1st day of August, 1858, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and costs and increased costs.

WILLIAM HUNTINGTON,
U S Marshal,
36:4 By R. W. MOXLIE, Deputy.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed, by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., Administrator of the Estate of A. F. BYRD, deceased, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate will present the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date hereof, otherwise they will be forever barred.

W. P. BYRD, Adm'r.
Steilacoom, W. T., Feb. 7th, 1863. 35:4

### New Goods! NEW GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED, per steamer SIERRA NEVADA and barque MERCHANTMAN, a well-selected stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

consisting of nearly every variety of staple goods suited to this market. I shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand a good supply of

PROVISIONS, ETC.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash. NO CREDIT will be given.

32:tf P. KEACH.

### BLACKSMITHING.

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

Horse-Shoeing,
Wagon-repairing, &c., &c., done to order.

Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. Shop at Peter Rinquest's old establishment, in Commercial st., Steilacoom.

8-17:tf DUNLAP & RINQUEST.

## Miscellaneous Advertisements.

### Elk-Horn Market.

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

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

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

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

5 19:tf H. D. MONTGOMERY.

### Fresh Meat!

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

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

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

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

ALSO,

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

Shop at the old stand of E. Meeker, Balch street, Steilacoom, W. T.

5-6:tf J. V. MEEKER.

### MILL AND WATER POWER
### FOR LEASE.

I NOW OFFER TO LEASE MY DOUBLE SAW-MILL, together with 320 acres of Land, lying adjoining the town of Steilacoom, W. T., and immediately on the tide-water of Puget Sound. The Mill is in good order, and ready for immediate use.

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

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

The above property will be leased in whole or in part, on reasonable terms, for a series of years.

THOMAS M. CHAMBERS,
17:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF the subscriber, about two and a half years ago, a red STEER, without mark or brand of any description. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold to pay expenses.

ESDRAS ST. CYR,
35:4 Above French Prairie, Pierce Co., W. T.

### J. H. MUNSON & CO.,

Having just commenced an

IMPORTING AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

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

*GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,*

CONSISTING OF

Sugar, Beans,
Syrup, Rice,
Tea, Dried Apples,
Green Coffee, Dried Peaches,
Ground do., Dried Currants,
Corn Meal, Raisins,
Lard, Assorted Spice,
Cheese, Mace,
Saleratus, Corn Starch,
Mustard, Colgate's do.,
Vermicelli, Salt,
Tapioca, Candles,
Flavoring Exts., Coal Oil,
Pails, Linseed Oil,
Brooms, White Lead,
Matches, Paints,
Tobacco, Sal Soda,
Cigars, Soap,
Pipes, Spikes,
Redington's superior Yeast Powders,
Vinegar,
Fish-Hooks and Lines, &c.

ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Also, a large assortment of
Stationery,
School Books, Gift Books, Prayer Books, Law Books, Song Books, Hymn Books, Account Books, Pass Books, Singing Books, Novels, Diaries, Drafting Paper, Wall Paper, Vases, Violins,

And a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

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

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

5:2 J. H. MUNSON & CO.

### UNION CLOTHING STORE.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND FINE CLOTHING,

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

By recent arrivals, per ship Massachusetts, barque 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.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
8-31 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

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

MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale,

CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP,
No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP,
And varieties of
TOILET SOAP,

In any quantity, and at prices below the cost of the same articles when imported. 6-44tf

# PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, March 5, 1863.


## LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.

We have nothing of importance regarding the reported military movements of the Army of the Potomac, later than contained in yesterday's dispatch.

The *Herald's* Port Royal correspondent says a difficulty occurred as to the right to command the troops in Foster's division, at Port Royal. Foster insisted that within the jurisdiction of Hunter's department the supreme command of his men was still vested in himself, they being the 18th army command. However, Hunter has assumed the command of the troops, regarding them as reinforcements to the 10th army corps, of which he is chief, and has requested the division commanders to report to hi n.

The *World's* Washington special dispatch says that Fremont goes to Texas with a command independent of the Department of the Gulf.

Richmond papers of the 17th contain the following:—Charleston Feb. 14.—A French steamer passed yesterday from Baltimore. The frigate *Ironsides* maintained her position permanently with the blockade, aiding the squadron of this port.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

The President sent a Message to the House yesterday with a statement by the officers of the Department of the Interior regarding the causes of the outbreak of the Indian troubles in the North-West. They give no adequate cause for the outrages. The evidence of the premeditated designs on the Indians is not satisfactory.

The officers accompanying the various vessels of the blockading squadron deem it their duty to say that the reports published in the Charleston papers in regard to the late rebel raid are entirely false. After the attack was ended the blockade went on as before. No vessels have run in or out of the port since that day, that they know of, nor were any attempts made to run the blockade.

CAIRO, Feb. 17.

On Wednesday a scouting party met a body of rebels five miles back of Lake Providence. An engagement ensued, in which many were killed, and 31 captured, among whom was a General and a Colonel. Wagons and horses were also captured.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 17.

Gen. Davidson has received a letter from a scouting party to Batesville, saying that Hindman's army was entirely demoralized and totally inefficient. A majority of the people of Batesville are in favor of the permanent occupation by the Federal army. The letter adds that Hindman had been ordered to evacuate, but his men refused to go. Three hundred of his troops were frozen to death in the route from Van Buren, and a number of deserters escaped in the cane brakes in the vicinity of Vicksburg. Marmaduke has stripped the country of horses and mules.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

A special dispatch from Washington says Secretary Chase has just written a letter to the Sub Treasurer of California, declaring that the direct tax of that State can be paid in legal tenders.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 17.

The new gunboat *Indianola* followed the example of the *Queen of the West*, and ran the blockade of Vicksburg.

It is said that there are 1,000,000 bales of cotton below Helena, waiting Gen. Grant's order to be shipped.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

The *Times* special dispatch says Gen. Luman, from Charleston, states that large numbers of troops were recently collected there to defend the city. The citizens, generally, left in anticipation of an attack from Federals. He thinks the city cannot be captured without a severe struggle. A mutiny recently took place between some North Carolina regiments. Three regiments were in it. The ringleaders were shot by order of Gen. Beauregard.

Advices from New Orleans say that on January 28th the gunboat *Owasco* was dispatched to Galveston with orders to run into the harbor and examine carefully, without drawing out any batteries that might have been erected or in progress of erection. She has returned; and reports that the *Harriet Lane* is still there and is certain that she is disabled, as they saw her being towed by a small steamer.

CAIRO, Feb. 18.

A military commission is now in session at St. Louis, investigating the administration of affairs at Island No. 10 and New Madrid. All telegraphic reports from there, in regard to the matter, have been suppressed by the military authorities.

The army is quiet; considerable sickness seems to exist. Small-pox being the principal disease.

A late extensive exchange of prisoners between our Government and the Confederates has released about 20,000 Union soldiers from inaction to active service again. Among others exchanged are all the officers captured at sea prior to Dec. 10, 1862.

United States Consul General Thayer, at Alexandria, writing to our Government, says an event of apparently great importance has just come to light, which has produced much excitement in that community. On the morning of the 7th of January four hundred and fifty black soldiers were, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, taken by railroad from one hundred and twenty miles above Alexandria, and at night embarked on board a French transport steamer for a destination supposed to be Mexico. The European Consuls, generally, have telegraped to their Governments for instructions.

Minister Dayton has also briefly communicated similar information to our Government upon the subject, including an article from *Monsieur*, that negroes are to be furnished by the Viceroy. One thousand in all are to garrison Vera Cruz as a matter of humanity to white soldiers, the black race it is believed not being subject to yellow fever.

A report to the U. S. Senate states that no freedom of suffrage is allowed or opinions tolerated in opposition to the church dignitaries, in Utah; that polygamy is practiced to the extent of incest; that there is no law giving redress to the abuse of marriage relations, and that the Mormons are openly inimical to the Government of the United States, though in a popular phrase steadfast adherents to the Constitution.

Gunpowder made of paper is the latest novelty. A letter from Copenhagen says that the Royal Artillery Board of Denmark has just made successful experiments with the new material. Common packing paper was, in the course of 10 or 15 minutes, transformed into a very powerful kind of gunpowder, and a number of shots were fired with it.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

The dates from Europe are to Feb. 1st, and embrace the following intelligence:

It is assumed by several writers that the Emperor's proposal [of mediation in American affairs] is a preliminary step to more important action, and if refused, that the recognition of the Confederate States will probably follow, whether England joins or not. It is reported that the proposal was submitted to Slidell in advance, and that he and other secessionists pronounce it entirely inadmissible.

Rumors are in circulation that new difficulties are arising between the British and American Governments, owing to the seizures of English vessels too near the Bahama coast.

The Emancipation demonstration at Exeter Hall [London] was a most enthusiastic affair, and in point of numbers one of the most important since the Corn Law League times. The resolutions reiterate the sentiment of the Emancipation societies, and express great sympathy for the North. Hostile amendments were promptly voted down, and the resolutions were carried almost unanimously. The London *Times* was denounced amidst groans and hisses.

Similar meetings had been held at Bradford and other towns in England. The operatives at Bradford adopted a memorial thanking America for the relief afforded, and suggesting assistance to emigrate as the most effective means of affording relief.

The *Times* indulges in the most gloomy picture of the present crisis in America, both in a military and financial view.

Sir Robert Peel, in a speech, had declared himself favorable to a separation of the North and South, and strongly condemned Lincoln's emancipation edict.

The Polish insurrection still smouldered, but there was nothing important. Warsaw was tranquil.

WARSAW, Jan. 28.

The insurrectionists had received considerable reinforcements from the better classes of society, including many from Warsaw. They captured some troops near Bodzcraw, including two Russian officers, who were immediately shot.

Jan. 31.—The city is tranquil. Official journals state that all news received by Government from the provinces is of a satisfactory nature, and that order is being everywhere restored.

## FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Files of the *Pacific Commercial Advertiser* to Jan. 22d have been received, from which we glean the following intelligence:

The subject of importing laborers from the South Sea Islands, to work on the sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands, is receiving some attention.

Cotton of a superior quality has been grown near Honolulu. One native raised $35 worth on a quarter of an acre.

The caterpillars are represented as very destructive, consuming large districts of young grain and grass.

The imports of the Islands for the last year amount to $998,239; the exports, $834,424, exclusive of a considerable amount in bond.

By a premature explosion two persons were killed and two wounded.

Tapioca is now successfully cultivated on the Islands.

A plantation of 700 acres was recently sold for $39,000.

## MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Garibaldi has seventeen physicians, and was still alive at last dates.

Cassius M. Clay has disgusted his friends by dyeing his hair and whiskers.

The business of fitting out privateers in English ports was brisk at last advices.

Tom Thumb is about to marry a diminutive specimen of humanity named Miss Lavinia Warren.

It is reported that Gen. Cassius M. Clay has determined to resign his commission and return to Russia.

A British war ship had arrived at Panama, with $3,500,000 in gold, which she smuggled out of Mexican ports.

Callao advices speak of great excitement consequent upon the appearance of a Spanish fleet on the coast of Peru.

The enforcement of the conscription Act is said to be driving many from Alabama and Mississippi to the North.

Accounts from Newfoundland state that the inhabitants are suffering very much in consequence of the intensely cold weather.

The widow of the late Stephen A. Douglas, rumor has it, is about to wed Gen. Rufus Ingalls, for many years stationed at Fort Vancouver, W. T.

The U. S. Senate, on the 13th ult., passed the bill reviving the statute of 1779—the one preventing correspondence with the enemy. It imposes heavy penalties, in the shape of fine and imprisonment, for violation of the law.

The Illinois Legislature, which adjourned on the 14th ult., attempted to pass resolutions demanding an armistic and convention, but they failed in the Senate. Similar resolutions are still under consideration in the Indiana, New Jersey and Ohio Legislatures.

A wounded rebel officer, discussing the late battle, said, "Our army thinks your General a d—d Dutch fool. He don't know when he is whipped." Curious how prevalent is the notion that Gen. Rosekrans is a German. He represents the sixth generation of the native American Rosekrans family.

When a man commences the publication of a newspaper, he can't give it up till he is ruined—and then, when he gets a spare hundred, he starts another. One is mentioned who has started more than a dozen papers within the last six years, but they all died out, although they possessed "undoubted talent." The same gent is now peddling peanuts, and saving the profits to start another in the spring.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Self Preservation—How many thousands irrevocably lose their health through neglect of early derangements and carelessness of the first symptoms of disordered action? Had Holloway's Pills been taken, all would have been rectified, all morbid humors would have been expelled and everything obnoxious to the system removed. For cleansing the entire body, and preserving the health, no drug or combination of drugs, equals in potency Holloway's Pills. All who have tried them, have united in bestowing unqualified praises upon them for the ease, cheerfulness, and vigor they beget. The excellence of these Pills has been asserted and confirmed by people in all parts of the globe; their wonderful efficacy in preventing or curing diseases is universally admitted.

## CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing from Port Royal, S. C., on January 13th, says:

The *Marblehead*, Commander Scott, arrived here on Monday from the blockade off Charleston. She brings as passengers six men, who escaped in Col. Rhett's barge last week from Fort Sumter. These men, all Northerners, took advantage of a foggy night and ran the batteries, and reached the steamer *Canandaigua*, where they gave themselves up. They tell a sad tale of doings in rebeldom. On Tuesday of last week about one third of the troops in Sumter openly avowed their intention of not fighting any longer under the Confederate flag, whereupon nearly all of the garrison threw down their arms. They were half famished for food, and their families in want, owing to their non-payment for several months. The arrival of troops still loyal in the rebel cause, in sufficient numbers to overawe the mutineers, had the effect to force them to resume their duties. A large number of the prominent mutineers were placed in confinement, and may possibly meet the fate of mutineers, although their friends say if they are shot, they will avenge their death.

This dissatisfaction does not exist alone within the walls of Sumter, but it is widespread in that department. The men are worked day and night to complete their defensive works, are half starved, receive no money, and live under the iron rule of perfect despots. The tyranny of their officers is beyond imagination, and the men, worn out mentally as well as physically, are now driven nearly to the verge of despair. Scarcely a day passes without desertion. The men seize every opportunity to get off to the Federal vessels, and some of them escape to the country. Provisions are very scarce, and even the government supplies fall short in weight as well as in quality. Supplies expected to come by running the blockade are not in, nor does there seem any possibility of their getting any more by that route. Our blockade fleet is too much for the "rebs," and they are compelled to acknowledge it. A few days ago, in their despair, the rebel leaders determined to go out with their two iron-clad vessels and drive off our ships, but common sense changed their minds, and after sailing about the harbor for a few hours, they returned to their anchorage. Our officers saw them on the occasion referred to, and supposed they were on a trial trip.

The rebels are hard at work fortifying Savannah, and every day we see the smoke of clearings where they are erecting their batteries, and occasionally we hear the guns in their new works, fired in honor of their inauguration, or to test the gun and get its range. The war-horizon in this quarter is specked already, and ere long the cloud will rise and burst.

A letter from an officer on the U. S. steam-sloop *Canandaigua*, off Charleston, says:

Charleston is the strongest fortified place on the coast. For ten miles along the beach, on each side of Fort Sumter, the rebels have a continuous line of water batteries, and there is no doubt in our minds that when the ball opens it will be no child's play. But we rather think there will be some tall fighting, for a short time, if not longer. With anxious hearts we wait the signal for the fight to commence; that we may go in and win. The English and French war steamers are hovering around the blockade, waiting to see the fight. There were several contrabands from Charleston who came to our ship last night in a small boat, and they say the rebels are building six iron-clad steamers, but are hard up for iron.

Judge E. D. B. Ogden, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, has decided that a parent cannot take his son, who is over eighteen years old, out of the army, on the plea that he is a minor and entered the service without his consent, because the laws of the United States make the said minor a part of the militia of the country, and liable to do military service, either as a volunteer or as a conscript.

Tuttle, the astronomer, is a private in the 44th Massachusetts regiment, now serving in North Carolina.


## Miscellaneous Advertisements.

**SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!**

Flowering Plants and Shrubbery

IN GREAT VARIETY!

MARTIN JUMEL,
FLORTICULTURIST AND VEGETABLE GARDENER, OF STEILACOOM,

Takes pleasure in announcing that he is prepared to supply Vegetable and Flowering Seeds of every variety, and in quantities to suit. Having been carefully gathered during the last season, these seeds are fresh, and may be relied on as good.

ALSO—Cuttings and Roots of the choicest Roses and small Fruits, including a large variety of ornamental and useful Plants. The public is invited to call and examine them, at Mr. Clark's garden, Steilacoom. 31:6

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

SOFT SOAP—35 cents per gallon. Try it.
39:tf J. V. MEEKER.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.**

The commodious and fast-sailing schooner

**FLYING MIST,**

120 Tons Capacity,

Capt. WM. THOMPSON,

Is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia.

The FLYING MIST is well adapted to carrying Live Stock, for which trade she was originally designed, and is amply provided with fixtures to ensure the safety of cattle in the roughest weather. She is suitable for all kinds of freight. Her cabin accommodations are not surpassed by those of any vessel on the Sound. Freight will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other vessel.

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

**J. A. McCREA,**

**AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,**

**Fire-Proof Brick Store,**

WHARF ST., VICTORIA, V. I.

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

N.B.—Particular attention given to the Puget Sound trade. 10:3m

**ST. GEORGE HOTEL,**

VIEW STREET,

BETWEEN BROAD AND DOUGLAS,

VICTORIA, V. I.

THIS ELEGANT BRICK HOTEL IS NOW open for the reception of the public.

The proprietor having engaged the services of a superior French Cook, the Culinary department cannot be surpassed.

Breakfast from 7 A.M. to 12 M.

Table d'Hote from 5 to 7 P.M.

Suites of Rooms or Single Rooms, on reasonable terms. An excellent Bar attached to the House. 2:5

## Business Cards.

**E. S. FOWLER,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,

Pioneer Ship-Bread and Cracker Bakery,

Port Townsend, W. T. 5-35:tf

**ALEXANDER BUSWELL,**

PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,

Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,

517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.

Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5-7:1y

**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. 5-39:tf

**FRANK CLARK,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

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

**NEWMAN BROTHERS,**

226 Battery st., near Sacramento street,

SAN FRANCISCO,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

BRUSHES AND FEATHER DUSTERS

Of every description, to which they call the attention of the trade. N.B.—Fine machine and all other Brushes made to order. 48:1y

C. CROSBY. N. CROSBY, JR. L. C. GRAY

C. CROSBY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.

9:tf Tum Water, W. T.

H. H. BANCROFT. A. L. BANCROFT

**H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,**

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.

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

No. 609 Montgomery street,
San Francisco.

**CHARLES F. ROBBINS,**

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Type, Presses, Printing Material,

INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,

Nos. 511 to 517 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)

8-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

132 Sansome st.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Agents for James Conner & Sons'

**U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,**

And dealers in all kinds of

PRINTING MATERIALS.

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


## Miscellaneous Advertisements.

COMMISSIONER'S' COURT, February Term, 1863.—Feb. 4th—ORDERED by the Court, That the Auditor cause notice to be published in the "Puget Sound Herald" to the effect that no bills or accounts will be allowed, or ordered paid, by the Board of County Commissioners, unless all such bills or accounts are filed in the office of the County Auditor ten days prior to the first day of the term of Court at which such accounts will be presented for payment.

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

April 17th, 1863.

4:49 JAMES M. BACHELDER, Auditor, &c., Pierce County, W. T.


**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 owns and mining camps in California.

**Semi-monthly Express**

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

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

Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st, corner of Balch.

9:tf BALCH & WERBER, Agents.

POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS.

FOWLER AND WELLS, NEW YORK, PUBlish the following Popular and Scientific Serials, which afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the public all subjects of general interest.

"Life Illustrated."

A first class Weekly Pictorial newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. Its columns contain original Essays, historical, biographical and descriptive. Sketches of travel and adventure, poetry, painting, music, sculpture, etc.; articles on science, agriculture, horticulture physiology, education, and every topic which is of importance or interest, all combining to render it one of the best Family Newspapers in the world. Published weekly, at two dollars a year, in advance.

"The Water-Cure Journal and Herald of Reforms."

Devoted to hydropathy in its philosophy and practice; to physiology and anatomy, with illustrative engravings; to dietetics exercise, clothing, occupations, amusements, and those laws which govern life and health. Published monthly, in convenient form for binding, at one dollar a year, in advance.

"The American Phrenological Journal."

A Repository of science, literature, and general intelligence, devoted to phrenology, education magnetism, psychology, mechanism, architecture, and to all those progressive measures which are calculated to reform, elevate and improve mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful quarto, suitable for binding. Published monthly, at one dollar a year, in advance. FOWLER & WELLS,

308 Broadway, New York.

For Three Dollars, a copy of each of the above-named Journals will be sent one year.

## San Francisco Advertisements.

**GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.**

**GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!**

**$60.**

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

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

**GROVER & BAKER'S LOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!**

**$60.**

**GROVER & BAKER'S No. 9 SEWING MACHINES!**

For Manufacturers.

**$60.**

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

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

5-14:tf

**GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE DEPOT,**

339 Montgomery st.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

**SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.**

**LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S**

IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH FAMILY

**SEWING MACHINES**

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

**RELIABLE.**

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

COX, WILLCUTT & CO.,

Leather Dealers,

409 Battery st., San Francisco.

5-14:3m **Send for a Circular.**

**DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM**

CURES ALL DISEASES OF

THE LUNGS AND THROAT!

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

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

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

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

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

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

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents for the Pacific coast,
4-51:9m 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**

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

**FURS AND SKINS.**

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

H. SHAW & CO.,
Hide and Wool Dealers,
43:6m [No. 311 California st, San Francisco.

## 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 respectfully 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 Motion Work in Mills on WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 4:1y

**SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES**

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

**No. 47 Montgomery street,**

NEXT TO THE CORNER OF SUTR.

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 first are cheaper than any other kind at $60. I am now selling our

**FAMILY SEWING MACHINES**

Plain, at . . . . . $60
Cabinets . . . . . 75
Lesser No. 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 of either double or single thread, any 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,
72:tf San Francisco.

## The Farmer's Corner.

### Training Colts.

The earlier in life the education of any animal commences, the easier will be its training and the more certainly will its habits be fixed. Horses learn most of their vices before they are three years old, and in a large number of instances the work of "breaking" them does not commence before the second or third year.

Begin when the colt is one month old. Put on him a leather or web halter, without the hitching strap. Let it remain there and you will have control over him when you wish to handle him. Have a leather hitching strap with a buckle or clasp on one end, to fasten into the halter ring when you wish to lead or tie the colt. Never tie a rope or a rope halter around the neck. Allow the colt to nibble at his dam's feed while she is eating. After he has become accustomed to the halter and to being led about and handled, you can tie him alongside of his dam at feeding time, watching him the first time to prevent his pulling back, and afterward if he shows a disposition to pull. Never speak harshly to or abuse either dam or colt. You can do more by kind, firm treatment than by abuse of any kind.

Wean the colt at its seventh month, keeping him out of sight and hearing of his dam for several weeks. Give him a pint of good oats with plenty of sweet hay morning and evening, also fresh pure water. As he grows larger, increase his feed, always giving the best. Remember the colt is now forming the bones and muscles upon which his future usefulness depends, and he cannot form strong, solid ones without good strong feed and good shelter. Give a feed of chopped stuff and cut straw several times during the week, to keep his system cool, and to prevent the "lampas." If he should take them, put him on soft feed, occasionally giving him a bran mash, until the lampas disappear. Keep the colt under shelter during the Winter nights, and on stormy days and nights at any season of the year. A loose box or stable in which he can be placed without tying, is best; next, a stall six feet wide in a stable well lighted, drained and ventilated. Have a ring and staple driven into a manger bar, to tie to. The best plan of tying is to pass the halter strap through the ring and tie it to a small weight, heavy enough to keep the strap stretched so that he cannot get his feet over it. Keep the stall well littered at night and perfectly clean during the day. Do not put the litter under the manger when cleaning out the stall in the morning, but throw it under a shed outside of the stable, to dry before using at night. The ammonia arising from the urine decomposing in the litter is very injurious to both eyes and lungs. Frequently sprinkle some good deodorizer on the floor to absorb and destroy all noxious gases. Accustom your colt to harness, and to saddle and bridle, by putting them on frequently, and letting them remain on for a half hour. Train the colt without blinders on the bridle. Never draw the check rein tight. For fast driving, it is better to dispense with it entirely. I would not advise an inexperienced person to use the bitting bridle, but if used, let the reins be loose. If possible, it is best to let the colt run until three and a half years old, and if very valuable, until five years of age before putting to regular service. You can teach the colt the use of the lines before he is fit for service, by putting on a surcingle with rings fastened to it, two thirds down each side of the colt. Put the reins through the rings and buckle to the bridle. Walk behind the colt and teach him the use of the lines. The rings on the surcingle will prevent the reins from slipping up over his back if he should try to turn; by holding your hands low, it is impossible for him to turn. If he backs, touch him lightly with a stiff whip. By the above training the colt at three years of age will be ready to put to light work, though I would advise waiting a few months longer. The subsequent training will depend on what use the horse is intended for.

---

POULTRY.—Hens will try to continue their species, by laying eggs, when confined to a grain diet; but as a rule, the more animal food the more eggs. Their natural food embraces insects and vermin, and when allowed to roam at large to find these, they lay well. To get eggs in winter give them all the odd bits of fresh meat, lime, etc. Water always accessible, or regularly supplied, is as necessary for fowls as for other animals. Avoid giving them salt food. Comfort—that is, shelter from the storm and wind, with good feed—is the best "hen persuader" we know of. Whitewash on every inch of the poultry house will keep out lice. A bed of unleached ashes to roll in, is a good protection against the small vermin. Lime in some form, as oyster shells, bones finely powdered, is needed by laying hens; gravel or coarse sand is required by all fowls.

MILCH COWS.—The more good fodder, the more milk. A cow well sheltered and regularly fed and watered, in short, made comfortable, will yield much more milk from the same food, than one kept uneasy by cold or by irregularity in her food. Succulent food, potatoes and other roots, cabbages, apples, etc., show marked effects in the milk pail. A bushel of bran per week will usually increase the milk by 2 or 3 quarts per day, which is worth much more in winter than the cost of the material.

MUCK.—Hunt muck, dig muck, haul muck, and use muck abundantly. Every plant that grows furnishes, in its decay, nutriment for every other plant. Every farm has some muck; the black soil in the lower grounds are vegetable matters produced there, or washed down there. Save and use all such deposits, mixing well with lime, or, what is better, unleached ashes.

The Germantown *Telegraph* says the winter is the best time for scraping and washing the trunks of fruit trees. "After the bark is removed, the trunks should be washed thoroughly with a preparation of whale-oil soap and water, say in proportion of a pound of the soap to four gallons of water."

CURIOSITIES OF NATURE.—Among the papers published in costly style by the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, is one on the microscopic plants and animals which live on and in the human body. It describes quite a number of insects. The animal which produces the disease called itch, is illustrated by an engraving half an inch in diameter, which shows not only the ugly little fellow's body and legs, but his very toes, although the animal is entirely invisible to the naked eye. When Lieutenant Berryman was sounding the ocean, preparatory to laying the Atlantic telegraph, the quill at the end of the sounding line brought up mud, which, on being dried, became a powder so fine that, on rubbing it between the thumb and finger, it disappeared in the crevices of the skin. On placing this dust under the microscope, it was discovered to consist of perfect shells, each of which had a living animal.

A man traveling entered a tavern, and seeing no one present but the landlord and a negro, seated himself and entered into conversation with the negro. Shortly he asked Sambo if he was dry; Sambo said he was. Stranger told him to go to the bar and take something at his expense. Negro did so, and shortly left. Landlord said to stranger:

"Are you acquainted with that nigger?"

"No, never saw him before; but why do you ask?"

"I supposed so from your conversation with him, and asking him to drink."

"Oh," said the stranger, "I was experimenting. The fact is, I was dry, too, and I thought if your liquor didn't kill him in fifteen minutes, I would venture to take a drink myself."

The landlord's curiosity was satisfied.

A YOUNG LADY'S DESCRIPTION OF A STORM AT SEA.—The sun went down like a ball of dull fire, in the midst of smearing clouds of red currant jam. The wind began to whistle worse than any of the lowest orders of society in a shilling gallery. Every wave was suddenly as big and high as Primrose Hill. The cords of the ship snapped like bad stay-laces. No best Genoa velvet was ever blacker than the firmament, and not even the voices of the ladies calling for the stewardess were heard above the orchestral crashing of the elements.

Fools pretend to foretell what will be the issue of things, and are laughed at for their awkward conjectures. Wise men, being aware of the uncertainty of human affairs, and having observed how small a matter often produces a great change, are modest in their conjectures.

Man regards as eternity—first the present hour, then his youth, then his life, then his century, then the duration of the earth, then that of heaven, and finally, time.

---


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 humours, 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 fomented 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 | Chigo-foot | Fistulas | Sore throats |
| Bad Breasts | Chilblains | Gout | Skin diseases |
| Burns | Chapped hands | Glandular Swellings | Scurvy |
| Bunions | Corns (soft) | Lumbago | Sore-heads |
| Bite of Moschetoes 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.

3-29 CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists, Agents for HOLLOWAY, Victoria, V. I.


## REDUCTION IN PRICES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING list of American and Foreign Periodicals, for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the mails from the Atlantic States by steamer four times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific coast:

**ATLANTIC PERIODICALS.**

| | Per Year. |
|---|---|
| Harper's Monthly Magazine | $4 00 |
| Godey's Lady's Book | 4 00 |
| Atlantic Monthly | 4 00 |
| Leslie's Family Magazine | 4 00 |
| Knickerbocker Magazine | 4 00 |
| Continental Monthly | 4 00 |
| Peterson's Ladies' Magazine | 3 00 |
| Arthur's Home Magazine | 3 00 |
| Ladies' Repository | 4 00 |
| Tales of the Day | 4 00 |
| Monthly Novelette | 3 00 |
| Eclectic Magazine | 6 00 |
| Hunt's Merchants' Magazine | 6 00 |
| Bankers' Magazine | 6 00 |
| Le Bon Ton | 6 00 |
| Brownson's Review | 3 00 |
| Braithwaite Retrospect | 3 00 |
| Turf Register (yearly) | 2 00 |
| Hall's Journal of Health | 2 00 |
| Ballou's Magazine | 2 50 |
| Water Cure Journal | 2 50 |
| Phrenological Journal | 2 50 |
| Yankee Notions, comic | 2 50 |
| Leslie's Budget of Fun, comic | 3 00 |
| Nic Nax, comic | 2 50 |
| Comic Monthly | 2 50 |
| Phunny Phellow, comic | 2 50 |
| New York Weekly Herald | 4 00 |
| .. Police Gazette | 4 00 |
| .. Clipper | 4 00 |
| .. Home Journal | 4 00 |
| .. Weekly Tribune | 4 00 |
| .. Sunday Atlas | 4 00 |
| .. .. Times | 4 00 |
| .. .. Dispatch | 4 00 |
| .. .. Mercury | 4 00 |
| .. .. Courier | 4 00 |
| .. Weekly Times | 4 00 |
| .. World | 4 00 |
| .. Journal of Commerce | 4 00 |
| .. Independent | 4 00 |
| .. Leader | 4 00 |
| .. Ledger | 4 00 |
| .. Leslie's Pictorial | 4 00 |
| .. Harper's Weekly | 4 00 |
| .. Illustrated News | 4 00 |
| .. Leslie's Zeitung, German | 4 00 |
| .. Staats Zeitung, .. | 4 00 |
| .. Demokrat, .. | 4 00 |
| .. Criminal Zeitung, .. | 4 00 |
| .. Family Blatter, .. | 4 00 |
| .. Vanity Fair | 4 00 |
| .. Irish American | 4 00 |
| .. Scientific American | 4 00 |
| .. Wilkes' Spirit of the Times | 4 00 |
| .. Tablet | 4 00 |
| .. Country Gentleman | 4 00 |
| .. Weekly | 4 00 |
| .. Mercury | 4 00 |
| .. Herald of Progress | 4 00 |
| .. Scottish American Journal | 5 00 |
| .. Albion | 6 00 |
| .. Eco d'Italia, Italian | 8 00 |
| .. La Cronica, Spanish | 12 00 |
| .. Courrier de Etats Unis, Fr. | 8 00 |
| .. Brother Jonathan | |
| Boston Weekly Journal | 4 00 |
| .. Flag of our Union | 4 00 |
| .. Pilot | 4 00 |
| .. Waverly Magazine | 4 00 |
| .. Banner of Light | 4 00 |
| .. True Flag | 4 00 |
| .. Investigator | 4 00 |
| .. Literary Companion | 4 00 |
| .. Littel's Living Age | 7 00 |
| Philadelphia Forney's War Press | 4 00 |
| .. Dollar Newspaper | 3 00 |
| .. Saturday Evening Post | 4 00 |
| Baltimore Weekly Sun | 4 00 |
| Louisville Weekly Journal | 4 00 |
| Cincinnati Weekly Commercial | 3 00 |
| St. Louis Weekly Republican | 4 00 |
| .. Anzie des Westerns, German | 4 00 |
| Congressional Globe and Appendix | 10 00 |
| Honolulu Commercial Advertiser | 6 00 |
| .. Polynesian | 6 00 |

**FOREIGN PERIODICALS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| London Illst'd News with Supplem'ts | 14 00 |
| London Weekly Dispatch | 13 00 |
| .. Illustrated News of the World | 14 00 |
| .. .. Times | 12 00 |
| .. Weekly Times | 10 00 |
| .. Bell's Life | 13 00 |
| .. Atheneum | 12 00 |
| .. Punch | 8 00 |
| .. Once a Week | 8 00 |
| Liverpool W. and S. Times | 15 00 |
| Dublin Nation | 13 00 |
| L'Illustration, Paris | 14 00 |
| El Correo de Ultramar | 25 00 |
| Cornhill Magazine | 6 00 |
| Temple Bar Magazine | 6 00 |
| St. James Magazine | 6 00 |
| London Lancet | 6 00 |
| .. World of Fashion | 6 00 |
| Chambers' Journal | 4 00 |
| All the Year Round, Dickens | 6 00 |
| London Art Journal | 10 00 |
| Blackwood's Magazine | 4 00 |
| Westminster Quarterly Review | 3 00 |
| North British .. | 3 00 |
| Edinburgh .. | 3 00 |
| London .. | 3 00 |
| The four Reviews and Blackwood | 13 00 |

**CALIFORNIA PERIODICALS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| San Francisco Weekly Alta California | 5 00 |
| .. .. Bulletin | 5 00 |
| .. .. Herald and Mirror | 4 00 |
| .. .. Golden Era | 4 00 |
| .. .. Police Gazette | 5 00 |
| .. .. Spirit of the Times | 5 00 |
| .. .. Monitor | 5 00 |
| .. .. California Farmer | 5 00 |
| .. .. Mooney's Express | 5 00 |
| Sacramento .. Union | 5 00 |
| Cal. Magazine and Mountaineer, monthly | 3 00 |
| Hesperian Magazine | 4 00 |
| San Francisco Voice of Mexico, Spanish | 10 00 |
| .. Echo del Pacifico, do. | 10 00 |
| .. Cronica Italiana, Italian | 8 00 |
| .. Echo du Pacifique, French | 10 00 |
| .. La Ruche Literaire, do. | 5 00 |

Also—Puget Sound Herald and other journals published on the Pacific coast.

Subscriptions received for all the San Francisco Dailies at publishers' prices.

Any Newspaper, Magazine or Review not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Orders for Books, Music, Fancy Articles, &c., filled promptly at the lowest market rates.

Enclose stamp in all letters of inquiry to pay return postage. Postage stamps, new issue, received for remittances at par. Postage stamps, old issue, taken at 20 cents on the dollar.

Subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

Address J. W. SULLIVAN, News Agent, San Francisco.

## Useful Publications.

### Leonard Scott & Co.'s

REPRINT OF THE

### BRITISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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

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

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

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

**Terms:**

| | |
|---|---|
| For any one of the Four Reviews, per annum | $3 00 |
| For any two of the four Reviews, " " | 5 00 |
| For any three of the four Reviews, " " | 7 00 |
| For all four of the Reviews, " " | 8 00 |
| For Blackwood's Magazine, " " | 3 00 |
| For Blackwood and one Review, " " | 5 00 |
| For Blackwood and two Reviews, " " | 7 00 |
| For Blackwood and three Reviews, " " | 9 00 |
| For Blackwood and the four Reviews, " | 10 00 |

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

**Clubbing.**

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

**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 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,

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

---

# PUGET SOUND HERALD

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

BOOKS,

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

BILL-HEADS,

CARDS,

HAND-BILLS,

CATALOGUES,

PROGRAMMES,

ELECTION TICKETS, &c., &c.,

Executed with promptness and at reasonable rates.

Possessing unusual facilities for executing in the best style every variety of

## PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,

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

Now on hand, a large stock of CARDS of all colors and sizes, suitable for

BUSINESS,

WEDDING,

VISITING

AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Work solicited from all parts of Puget Sound.

CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

## San Francisco Advertisements.


REDINGTON & CO.'S

SUPERIOR

## YEAST POWDERS.

WARRANTED TO MAKE

**Light, Sweet, Nutritious Bread,**

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO

*LOAVES,*
*HOT BISCUIT,*
*BUCKWHEAT and*
*OTHER CAKES,*

Gingerbread and Cakes of all kinds.

**WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY IN MARKET.**

ASK FOR

REDINGTON & CO.'S

YEAST POWDERS,

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

REDINGTON & CO., 416 and 418 Front st., San Francisco.

For sale by all respectable Grocers in Washington Territory. 4-51:3m

---

## MAGNIFICENT STORE!

THE LEADING CLOTHING MEN OF CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK,

## HEWSTON, HASTINGS & CO.,

HAVE OPENED

THE LARGEST STORE IN SAN FRANCISCO,

Corner of Montgomery and Sutter sts.,

LICK'S NEW BUILDING, AND IN THE SAME BLOCK WITH THE

New Masonic Temple.

Give them a call, or send your order and measure, and you shall not be disappointed. 4-51:3m

---

GREAT

## MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

## SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP,

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

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

CINCINNATI, Feb. 28, 1859.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO.:

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

With the greatest respect I remain yours,

M. McWILLIAMS.

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

CINCINNATI, March 2, 1859.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO.:

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

HORACE BUSHNELL.

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

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents,

4-51:3m 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

---

FISH'S INFALLIBLE

## HAIR RESTORATIVE,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

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

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

None genuine but that put up in 16 oz. or pint bottles, and having the signature of N. Mills, the original manufacturer and proprietor.

For sale by all Druggists, and by REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Agents,

4-51:3m 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.


## Miscellaneous Advertisements.


WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

## FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED these machines in 1858, at the following Fairs and Institutes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Missouri, | Wisconsin, |
| Illinois, | Michigan, |
| Mississippi, | Indiana, |
| New York, | Chicago, |
| New Jersey, | St. Louis, |
| Maryland, | Baltimore, |
| Virginia, | Richmond, |
| Pennsylvania, | California, |
| Kentucky, | Mechanics' Institute, *San Francisco,* |

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

**Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.**

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

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

Read what the Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilson's patent, manufactured by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 505 Broadway, and we can say, in regard to it, that it is without a rival. It is simple, not easily put out of order, and, in point of effectiveness and finish, no other machine stands ahead of it. We state this much in regard to the excellent machine upon our own responsibility.

An ample supply of these first premium machines will be received by every steamer from New York, by H. C. Hayden, Agent in San Francisco.

---

PIANOS MELODEONS,

## Alexandre Organs, AND MUSIC

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

## HORACE WATERS,

**No. 333 Broadway, New York,**

Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New York PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

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

**Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos,**

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

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

**ALEXANDRE ORGANS:**

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

SECOND HAND PIANOS

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

MUSIC.

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

**Testimonials of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warerooms No. 333 Broadway, New York.