PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

VOL. V. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1863. NO. 40.

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	$2 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 the direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits, and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels.

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

Piles---Shortness of Breath with Weakness.

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

Complaints incident to Children.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE—SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their widows or orphan children) who served in any wars of Mexico, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1859, 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. 30 1859. 47:tf

Kitty's Choice.

A wealthy old farmer was Absalom Lee,
He had but one daughter, the mischievous Kitty;
So fair and so good and so gentle was she,
That lovers came wooing from country and city:
The first and the boldest to ask for her hand
Was a trimly-dressed dandy, who worshipped her 'tin;'
She replied, with a laugh he could well understand,
"That she'd marry no ape for the sake of his skin!"

The next was a merchant, from business retired,
Rich, gouty, and gruff, a presuming old sinner;
Young Kitty's fair form and sweet face he admired,
And thought to himself, "I can easily win her."
So he showed her his palace, and made a bluff bow,
And said she might live there; but wickedly then
Kitty told him that long ago she made a rash vow,
"Not to marry a bear for the sake of his den!"

A miser came next; he was fearless and bold
In claiming his right to Miss Kitty's affection:
He said she'd not want for a home while his gold
Could pay for a cab n to give her protection!
Half vexed at his boldness, but calm in a trice,
She curtseyed and thanked him, and blushingly then
Demurely repeated her sage aunt's advice,
"Not to marry a hog for the sake of his pen!"

The next was a farmer, young, bashful and shy,
He feared the bold wooers who came from the city,
But the flush on his cheek and the light in his eye
Soon kindled a flame in the bosom of Kitty.
"My life will be one of hard labor," he said,
"But, darling, come share it with me if you can."
"I suppose," she replied, gaily tossing her head,
"I must marry the farm for the sake of the man!"

Silent Music.

Sing me a song, sweet friend of mine,
Some simple, earnest song,
Where harmony and heart combine,
And pour their wealth along.

The very songs the angels sing
Were passionless and cold,
Did all the blessed music spring
From naught but harps of gold.

Deep in the heart the fountain lies,
Outgushing full and strong;
And when the floods of feeling rise,
It overflows in song.

When is a man thinner than a shingle? When he is a shaving.

Reason can tell how love affects us, but cannot tell what love is.

There is no dead season for him who delights in cultivating his garden as well as his mental powers.

A Yankee has taught ducks to swim in hot water, and has met with such success that they lay boiled eggs.

Whatever Midas touched was turned into gold. In these days, touch a man with gold and he will turn into anything.

The lady whose dress was too dirty to wear, and not dirty enough to be washed, had a matter of serious import to decide.

The performances of human art, at which we look with praise or wonder, are instances of the resistless force of perseverance.

Too many laws are a snare in the state, too few a weakness; those too gentle are seldom obeyed, those too severe are seldom executed.

A newspaper was started not long ago, the first number of which contained a letter from a correspondent who signed himself "a constant reader."

There is a great deal of vanity in some people's humility, a great deal of poverty in their wealth, and a great deal of insolence in their condescension.

"I never come late to a friend's dinner," says Boileau; "for I have observed that when a company is waiting for a man, they make use of that time to load him with abuse."

An Irishman inquired at the post-office if there were any letters for him.

"Your name, sir?" said the clerk.

"That you will find upon the letters," replied Pat.

A Western editor vents his rage in the following manner: "We would say to the rascal who stole our shirt off the pole, while we were in bed waiting for it to dry, that we sincerely hope the collar may cut his throat."

"Oh, my friend," said a doctor to an Irish patient, "be composed; we must all die once."

"And it's that what vexes me," replied Pat. "If I could die a half dozen times, I'd not care half a penny about this time."

A would-be wit, having fired off all his stale jokes without effect, at last exclaimed:

"Why, you never laugh when I say a good thing."

"Don't I?" retorted Jerrold; "only try me with one."

Mr. Imlach, late minister of the Muirhouse, near Dundee, was remarkable for his absence of mind. In his prayer one day he said:

"O, Lord! bless all ranks and degrees of persons, from the king on the dunghill to the beggar on the throne." Then recollecting himself, he said, "I mean from the beggar on the throne to the king on the dunghill!"

An old gentleman, accompanied by his son, went out with his gun one day to shoot partridges. Before they reached the ground where they expected to find the game, the gun was charged with a heavy load, and when at last the old gentleman discovered one of the birds, he took a rest and blazed away, expecting to see the bird fall, of course; but not so did it happen, for the gun recoiled with so much force as to kick him over. The old man got up, and, while rubbing the sparks out of his eyes, inquired of his son:

"Alphy, did I point the right end of the gun to the birds?"

A Persian merchant, complaining of an unjust sentence of the lower courts, was told by the judge to go to the Candi.

"But the Candi is your uncle," urged the merchant.

"Then you may go to the Grand Vizier."

"But his secretary is your cousin."

"Then you may go to the Sultan."

"But his favorite Sultana is your niece."

"Well, then, go to the devil!" finally exclaimed the judge.

"Ah! that is a still closer connection," said the merchant in despair, leaving the court.

A boy who had been brought up in a log house in Illinois, which, of course, was not much encumbered with useless furniture, was sent one day on an errand to a neighbor's house, where several articles of more fashionable contrivance had just been received from the 'eastward,' and, among other things, a looking-glass, which was suspended opposite the door. The boy had never before seen his own face; and when, on entering the house, the first object presented to his view was a dirty-looking phiz, surrounded by long, shaggy yellow hair, he was so affrighted that, without further ceremony, he ran home as fast as his legs could carry him, exclaiming: "Daddy, daddy, I've seen the devil!"

The Real Hero.

Not many years since, the good ship *Ponto* sailed from Boston, bound to Sumatra. She was commanded by Captain Isaac Jacobs, a good seaman, and a naturally good-hearted man; but in his long career beneath the trident of Neptune he had imbibed many of those false ideas prevalent among seaman, and he had come to look upon the sailor's life as one which necessarily did away with those warmer and finer traits of character that mark the humane and generous landsman. In this wise Isaac Jacobs sometimes lost sight of true merit where it actually existed.

Among the crew of the *Ponto*, on her present voyage, was a young man named Caleb Baker. He had shipped only three days before the ship sailed. He was a slender-framed man, with a fair, prepossessing countenance, light blue eyes, and light brown hair. Though light in his build, he was yet well stocked with muscle, and his motions were quick and energetic. His appearance was calculated to predispose beholders in his favor.

One day, shortly after the ship had left port, as Baker was busy about some matters of his own in one of the gangways, one of the men, a rough, uncouth fellow, by the name of Bunkton, came along and gave the clothes-bag of Baker a kick out of his way, thereby scattering a number of things about the deck.

"I wish you'd be careful," said Baker, as he moved to gather up his things.

"Then keep your things out o' my way," gruffly returned Bunkton.

"They were not in your way."

"Do you mean to tell me I lie?"

"I said my things were not in your way."

"And I say they were. Now don't you dispute me again."

"Very well, have it your own way," calmly replied Baker; as he drew his bag in toward the bulwarks.

"And don't you be impudent, neither," provokingly added Bunkton.

"Look ye, Bunkton, if you've any business of your own, you'd better mind it."

"Eh, lubber? I'll show ye my business. Take that."

As Bunkton spoke, he struck the young man upon the face. The crew had most of them gathered about the place, and arrangements were made for a fight.

"Just come forward—come forward, and I'll show ye my business," cried Bunkton, bristling about with his fists doubled up.

"A fight! a fight!" cried half-a-dozen of the men. "Don't stand that, Baker."

The young man's eyes had flashed as he received the blow, and there was a quick quivering of the muscles in his hands, but he made no motion to strike.

"Ain't you again' to take it up?" said Bunkton.

"No. I want nothing to do with you," returned Caleb.

"Then you are a coward!" uttered Bunkton, with a contemptuous tone and look.

Young Baker calmly replied to the taunt, and Bunkton became still more savage. Those who know anything about the ocean life, will at once understand the sentiments of the rough crew upon such matters as the present. They could comprehend but one kind of courage, and the moment that Baker refused to fight they set him down as an arrant coward. At first they had been prepossessed in his favor, for Bunkton was a quarrelsome fellow, and they hoped Caleb would flog him; but when they saw him quietly turn away and resume his work, they, too, began to taunt him.

"What's all this?" asked Captain Jacobs, who was attracted to the spot.

The matter was explained to him.

"Didn't resent it?" uttered the captain, looking with mingled surprise and contempt upon Caleb. "Why didn't you knock him down, Baker?"

"Because I don't want to fight with any man, sir."

"And will you allow yourself to be struck, and not resent it?"

"I will defend myself in case of danger, but I will not so abuse myself as to engage in a brutal fight when it can be possibly avoided. I have as yet done wrong to no man; but were I to fight one of my shipmates, I should wrong him and myself both."

"Then you will have yourself looked upon as one who may be struck with impunity."

A quick flush passed over the young man's face as the captain thus spoke, but he was soon calm.

"I mean, sir," he returned, "to give no one occasion to strike me; yet Bunkton struck me, and you can see that he already suffers more from the effect of it than I do."

Bunkton gave Caleb the lie, and again tried to urge him into a fight, but the captain interfered, and quiet was restored.

From that time Caleb Baker was looked upon by the crew as a coward.

At first they taunted him, but his uniform kindness soon put a stop to these outward manifestations, and the feelings of the crew were expressed by their looks. Bunkton took every occasion he could find to annoy the young man, for he had taken his oath that he would "have a fight out of the coward yet." The rest of the crew might have let the matter pass, had not Bunkton's continued behavior kept alive the idea of Baker's cowardice.

None, save himself, knew the great struggle that went on in the young man's bosom; but he had resolved that he would not fight, except in actual and necessary self-defense, and he adhered to his principle. He performed his duties faithfully, and Captain Jacobs was forced to admit that though Baker was a coward, he was a good sailor.

Thus matters passed until the ship had doubled the Cape of Good Hope and entered the Indian Ocean. It was toward the close of a day that had been sultry and oppressive, that a fitful breeze sprung up from the southward. It came in quick cool gusts, and the canvas only flapped before it.

"We are likely to have a blow," remarked the captain.

"Not much, I think," returned the captain, as he took a survey of the horizon. "This spitting will soon die away, and I think the wind will then come from the west'ard. However, it may be well enough to shorten sail. You may take in the t'gallants'ls and close reef the top'sls."

The order was quickly obeyed, and, as the captain had predicted, the spitting gusts died away, but there was no wind came out from the west'ard. It grew dark, but no wind had come. About ten o'clock those on deck were startled by a sudden darkening of the stars, and they saw a great black cloud rolling up from the southward. It soon hung o'er the ship like a black pall, and the men began to be frightened. The captain was called, but before he came on deck, there came a crash as though the very heavens had been rent asunder. The old ship trembled in every joint, and a huge ball of fire rolled down the mainmast. Another and another crashing of the lightning came, and at length the electric light began to play about the ship in wild, fantastic streams.

"The mainmast is struck," shouted one of the men. "See where its head is shivered!"

All eyes were turned to the spot, and by the next wild flash the men could see that a dangerous havoc had been made with the mainmast. The cap was shivered, the starboard cheek was nearly stripped off, and the trestletress were quivering. Of course, the heavy topmast was only held in its place by the dubious trestletrees, and the main top threatened every instant to come thundering to the deck, with the long topmast and topgallantmast in its company. Such a catastrophe would prove fatal to the ship, and all were aware of it.

But while all hands were gazing at this, another danger arose. The low, rumbling sound that had been muttering in the southward had escaped the notice of the crew, and ere they knew it, the rushing, howling wind was upon them. The ship leaped like a frighted stag before the gale. The mate cut the maintopsail sheets, and the sail was snapped into ribbons. The foretopsail was clewed up, and the ship got before the wind.

The lightning cloud was swept away, and it was dark as Erebus. The wind howled fearfully, but there was a sound more fearful than that. It was the creaking of the shattered trestletrees, as the fid of the topmast bore down upon them.

"O God!" ejaculated Captain Jacobs, "if the trestletrees give way, we are lost. Hark! hear them labor!"

Away up aloft, in the impenetrable darkness, stood the giant topmast, and all felt that it could not stand there long. The men crowded aft, and with painfully beating hearts they heard the mast labor.

"If we could bring the ship broadside to," said the mate, "the weather rigging might be cut, and the mast would go overboard."

"True, true," returned the captain; "but who'll go aloft and do the job? There will be no foothold in the top, for that will go with a crash. The trestletrees are already shattered."

"If you will port the helm, I will make the trial," cried a clear, strong voice, which was at once recognized as Caleb Baker's.

"It will be sure death," said Jacobs.

"Then let it be so," returned Caleb. "If I succeed, the rest of you may be saved; but now we are all in danger. Port the helm, and I will go."

Caleb took the axe from the mizzenmast, and soon his form was lost in the darkness, as he moved toward the starboard rigging. The helm was put a-port, and the ship gradually gave her starboard side to the gale. Soon the blow of an axe was heard. There was a fearful straining and cracking—and then came the crash. The heavy topmast had gone clear over the side. Fragments of the trestle and cross-trees came rattling upon the deck, but all eyes were strained painfully toward the masthead. The dim outlines of the heroic man could be seen safely hanging by the mizzentopmast.

The ship was once more got before the wind, and ere long Baker came safely to the deck. He staggered aft to the binnacle, and there he sank, fainting and bruised, upon the deck; but he was quickly conveyed to the cabin, and his wants were all met.

Caleb's bruises were none of them bad, and in a few days he was again at his duty. The men eyed him anxiously, and seemed uneasy as they met his smiles. The captain, too, changed color when he met the kind, noble look of the young man, but soon overcame the false pride that actuated him, and stepping to the noble fellow's side, he took him by the hand.

"Caleb," said he, "if I have done wrong, I freely ask you to forgive me. I have called you a coward, but I did not know you."

"Think no more of it," said Caleb, with a beaming eye. "I once promised to one whom I loved better than life—my mother—that I would never do a deed of which I might afterward be ashamed."

Bunkton pressed forward. "Caleb," he said, seizing the hand of the young man in his hard fist, "you must forgive me for what's passed. We'll be friends after this."

"Bless you, Bunkton, and friends we will be," returned Caleb.

"Yes," added Bunkton, "an' if you won't fight for yourself, I'll fight for you, if ever you stand in need of it."

"I tell you, my men," said the captain, "there's certainly two kinds of courage; and, after all, I don't know but Caleb Baker's kind is the best. It takes a stronger and bigger heart to hold it, at all events."

No one can tell who the heroes are and who the cowards, until some crisis comes to put us to the test. And no crisis puts us to the test that does not bring us up alone and single-handed to face danger. It is nothing to make a rush with the multitude even into the jaws of destruction. Sheep will do that. Armies might be picked from the gutter and marched up to be made food for gunpowder. But when some crisis singles out one from the multitude, pointing at him the particular finger of fate, and telling him to "Stand or run," and he faces about with steady nerve, with nobody else to get behind, we may be sure the hero stuff is in him. When such a crisis comes, the true courage is just as likely to be found in people of shrinking nerve, or in weak and timid women, as in great burly people. It is a moral, not a physical trait. Its seat is not in the temperament, but the will. How courageous Peter was, and all those square-built fishermen of the sea of Galilee, at the Last Supper, and in the garden of Gethsemane, where Peter drew his sword and smote the officer! But when Christ looked down from the cross, he saw none of those stout fishermen, but a young man and a tender-hearted woman.

The longer I live, said a modern philosopher, the more I feel the importance of adhering to the rules I have laid down for myself in relation to such matters:

1. To hear as little as possible to the prejudice of others.

2. To believe nothing of the kind till I am absolutely forced to it.

3. Never to drink in the spirit of one who circulates an ill report.

4. Always to moderate, as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed towards others.

5. Always to believe that, if the other side were heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.

Work is man's appointed task—the great mission he is sent upon.

Fishville School.

As my father was a poor man, and I was the oldest of a family of eight children, I, Maggie Morrow, at the age of sixteen, deemed it advisable to find some means by which I could make my own living; and, after a time, succeeded in getting a school in Fishville, a very small town about twenty miles from my childhood's home.

I arrived on a Friday, and as my school was not to commence until the following Monday, I was of course very lonely.

I never saw fewer intellectual people, in any one place, than there were in Fishville. The inhabitants were ignorant and uncouth, and withal, great tattlers. When I came to know this, my heart sank; yet I consoled myself by saying that I would train the children differently—I would make them shame their parents.

Monday morning came at last, and with a throbbing heart I set out for the school-house. This, when I arrived, I found filled with impudent children, who set up a titter when I entered. Besides these there were about a dozen grown scholars, which, with the exception of one, met me with an impudent stare. That one was a handsome boy, about two years my senior; who greeted me with a polite—

"Good morning."

"There are more scholars here than I presumed would attend school," I said to him.

"And I am afraid there are more than you will want, after you get acquainted," he replied.

"I hope not," I said, with a strange feeling at my heart.

He was about to speak again, when a coarse, red-haired girl nudged another, that I took to be her sister, saying:

"There, Suke, I told you that she would be making love to your feller first thing!"

"Well," said the other, defiantly, "she'd better mind what she is about. She might get her wool pulled."

The youth's face crimsoned, but he said nothing, and I turned sternly to my desk and rang my bell. It was some ten minutes, however, and not until I had obtained a good whip, before I could prevail on my scholars to be seated.

During the forenoon I took the names, arranged the scholars into classes, and heard them read. In the afternoon, after calling the roll, I undertook to hear the geography class.

I always thought that scholars should be able to tell about their own country, so I asked one

"Where do you live?"

"E'enamost anywhere," was the impudent reply.

"You may take your seat, sir," I said sternly. He stuck out his tongue, kicked up one foot, and away he went.

"What county is this?" I asked of another.

"Alden," he responded.

"Bound it, if you please," I said.

"Well, it's bounded on the north by bad boys, and on the south by worser girls; on the east by tobacker smokers and chewers, and on the west by whisky shops."

"Well, I will admit that you are right," I said, sarcastically, "if all of the county is like this town. What is the principal employment of the people?" I asked of the next scholar.

"The principal employment of men is standing round whisky shops; of the women it is tattling and fighting," was the reply I received.

"You may go to your seat," I said. "Class in spelling stand up."

About half of the school rushed forward and took their places, after considerable noise and confusion.

"Spell baker," I said to the first.

"Bea-ba-car-ker, baker," yelled a boy.

"Rattlesnake," was the next word that I put out.

"Re-a-t rattle, me-a-k snake, rattlesnake," screamed the next.

"Next! Spell construction."

"C-o-n con, stre-u-k-struct, construct, tion-shun, construction," cried that personage, with an impudent leer, which exasperated me exceedingly.

I saw that I must conquer then or never, and calling to me the only one who had behaved decently, I bade him bring me a bundle of whips, telling him that unless they came forward, and asked my pardon, I intended to whip every scholar who had in any way misbehaved.

He left the room, and soon after returned with the whips.

As he handed them to me, he said,

"If you need any assistance, call on me."

I called up and punished several boys who had acted the worst, and by that time the rest of the scholars were ready to ask my pardon.

The next morning I found my school quite respectful, and as I kept on being very strict, yet encouraging the scholars with kind words and gifts, I soon became with them a favorite.

True, some of them who were determined to be as ugly as possible, carried ill-reports to their parents, who tried their utmost to annoy me by their tatling; but they did not succeed in driving me away, as they had other teachers.

I taught two years in Fishville, and when I left, it was owing to failing health and not to any difficulty with either parents or scholars.

Horace Grey, the young man I have mentioned, left Fishville to seek his fortune, soon after my advent there; and before I left, Sukey married a widower with six small children. She says, even now, that a happier fate would have been hers if I had never come to Fishville.

About a year after my return home I was hired to teach in the larger town of Bloomfield, which was more than a hundred miles away. And there who should I find but Horace Grey!—no longer a bashful country boy, but a handsome, prosperous young merchant. Our acquaintance was renewed and our friendship ripened into love.

I am now his wife; and I must say that I do not regret having taught that school at Fishville.

A young lady once said to a friend: "Your countenance to me is the rising sun, for it always gladdens me with a cheerful look." A merry or cheerful countenance is one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies and persecutors could not take away from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend their lives shut up in a dungeon. Everything is made gloomy and forbidding. They go moaning and complaining, from day to day, that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what they have should escape out of their hands. They always look on the dark side, and never enjoy the good. The industrious bee does not stop to complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches on its road, but buzzes on, selecting his honey where he can find it, and passing quietly by the places where it is not. There is enough in this world to complain about and find fault with, if men have the disposition to be miserable.

Economy is wealth.

Cannibalism.

Glaber's account of the consequences of the famine of the year 1033 is strange and terrific. "The memory," says Glaber, "recoils from a recapitulation of the horrors of that deplorable epoch. Alas! can or ought we to believe it! The fury of the famine generated acts of atrocity that are rare in history. To prolong life, men fed upon men's flesh. The traveler on his route was assailed, his limbs were torn asunder, roasted, and devoured! Some, flying from their homes and hunger, were hospitably received by strangers, and then had their throats cut at night by hosts who fed upon their guests. Some enticed children into bypaths by offering them apples, and then immolated the innocents to their hunger! In some places the bodies of the dead were disinterred to be eaten. In fine, the delirium or desire to feed on human flesh arose to such a height, that animals were more safe than men from the assaults of the cannibals, who, having once tasted of human flesh, seemed to devote their appetite to that particular species of food. At Tournays, a wretch had the audacity to offer in the open market cooked human flesh, and, when charged with the crime, he did not seek even to deny it. He was choked to death, and his body committed to the flames. Another person, in the same place, went at night to the spot where the cooked human flesh had been buried; he ate it, was convicted of the fact, and his body also burned. At three miles from Macon, and in the forests of Chateau, a wretch constructed a cabin not far from an isolated church, devoted to St. John. This monster murdered every traveler that entered his house. A man with his wife came there one day, to seek hospitality, and to rest for a few moments. In looking about the place, the man saw in every corner of the cabin the heads of men, women, and children. He sought to withdraw, and the host to detain him. Fear gave the traveler strength, and he effected, with his wife, his escape, and hastened to Macon. He gave an account of this frightful discovery to Count Otho and the inhabitants. A large body of men were instantly dispatched to the den. They hurried to the place, and there they found the monster in his lair, and along with him the heads of forty-eight human beings that he had murdered, and whose flesh he had devoured. They carried him to town, tied him to a stake in a cellar, and then burned him alive.

A Fable for the Learned.

A father had heard that children were sometimes sent beyond the sea to be educated, and that he who had been beyond the sea could at once be distinguished from him who had not. So, not to be behind others, the father decided to send his son across the seas, that he might learn something useful; but the boy returned a greater dunce than before. He had fallen into scholastic hands, and had inexplicable things explained to him, but had learned nothing and remained a fool. The dull did not understand him before, but now even the clever could make nothing of him.

One day, seeking the beginning of all beginnings, he was ascending into the clouds, when, as he proceeded along the road, he stumbled and fell into a pit. His father, who happened to be with him, ran to fetch a rope with which to rescue wisdom from the abyss, and bring him up into the world again.

In the meanwhile, the clever youth sat in the pit and reflected what could be the reason of his stumbling and falling into it. "The cause," said he to himself, "was probably an earthquake, and my rapid fall into the pit may be accounted for by central attraction and the pressure of the air."

The father came back with the rope. "Here," he said, "is a rope for you; take hold of it, and I will pull you out. Hold fast."

"No, do not pull yet; tell me first," said the student, "what manner of thing is a rope."

The father was not a learned man, but he possessed common sense; and without regarding the scientific side of the question, replied: "A rope is a thing for pulling out people who have fallen into a pit."

"For such a purpose some other instrument should be invented," said the learned youth, continuing his mode of talking; "and so, *that* is a rope?"

"Time is necessary for what you propose," replied the father, "and it is lucky we have the rope here at hand."

"And what is time?" re-commenced the son.

"Ah, time is a thing I shall not lose with a fool; remain where you are," said the father, "till I come again."

At Cambridge, Gen. Washington heard that the colored soldiers were not to be depended upon for sentries. So one night, when the password was "Cambridge," he went outside the camp, put on an overcoat, and then approached a colored sentinel.

"Who goes there?" cried the sentinel.

"A friend," replied Washington.

"Friend, advance unarmed and give the countersign," said the colored man.

Washington came up and said "Roxbury."

"No, sar!" was the response.

"Medford," said Washington.

"No, sar!" returned the colored soldier.

"Charlestown," said Washington.

The colored man then exclaimed: "I tell you, Massa Washington, no man go by here 'out he say 'Cambridge.'"

Washington said "Cambridge," and went by; and the next day the colored gentleman was relieved of all further necessity for attending to that particular branch of military duty.

The best plan to ship a pig is to maneuver with the animal until you have got his snout in the proper direction, facing the plank which communicates with the vessel; then take hold of his tail and pull it hard, as though you wished him to come from the place, when, from a spirit natural in pigs, he goes up the plank without further trouble. Now women are about as contrary as pigs, and the principle should always be applied in getting them on the ship of matrimony. If, however, after marriage, you wish to secure domestic peace, you must be quietly submissive. The importance of this is illustrated in an epitaph on a tombstone in an English church-yard:

Here lies a man richard and Mary his wife,
Their surname was Pritchard, they lived without strife;
The reason was plain—they abounded in riches;
They no care had or pain, and the wife wore the britches.

At a Virginia prayer-meeting, the chorister being absent, the presiding elder, whose name was Jeter, called upon one of the deacons and said, after reading a hymn,

"Brother Mood,
Will you raise a tune?"

The deacon lifted up his voice, but, instead of singing at once, inquired,

"Brother Jeter,
What's the metre?"

This being satisfactorily answered, Deacon Mood pitched the tune.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

It is published every THURSDAY EVENING, 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,

Is duly 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 19, 1863.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At an early hour on Friday morning last, while some loggers in Henderson's bay, opposite Steilacoom, were making up a raft for the steamer *Resolute* to tow to Port Madison, an accident happened which suddenly terminated the life of one of the men, named James Hughes. It seems that Hughes, with one end of a log resting on his shoulder, was proceeding with the aid of others to place it in the shoot, when he stumbled and fell; his neck striking a log upon the ground, and thus being crushed between two logs. His companions sprang instantly to his relief, but the vital spark had fled; no sign of life, other than the still remaining warmth of the body, being perceptible. The steamer, being in waiting for the raft, took the body on board and brought it to town for interment. On Saturday the remains were interred in the garrison burial ground, by consent of the commandant, Capt. Barry. Deceased was associated with Messrs. Swan and Smith in the business of logging. Capt. Irving M. Guindon, of the *Resolute*, generously placed the steamer at the service of the friends of deceased, and aided them throughout the melancholy burial rites.

THE REBEL CAPITAL.—While looking over the U. S. Finance Report for 1861, the other day, our attention was arrested by some figures that somewhat surprised us, as showing *one* source whence the rebels obtained their capital to commence the war with. According to the report in question, the quantity of cotton exported in 1860 was 3,812,945 bales; exceeding by upwards of eight hundred thousand bales the export of any former year. The amount of money realized for this cotton was $191,806,555; or upwards of thirty millions more than any previous year. It would seem as though extra efforts had been made by the planters to swell the crop of 1860 to the utmost, in anticipation of the rebellion they contemplated. The yield of tobacco was not so heavy as that of the three preceding years; being upwards of five millions of dollars less than that of 1859. Add to these the sums derived from rice and sugar, and the stealings of Floyd, and the rebels had a capital exceeding three hundred millions to begin the war with.

RAPID GAIN MINING.—The rise in the value of real estate in Victoria, V. I., has enriched all who had the foresight and wisdom to make early investments. The recent auction sales of lots afford abundant evidence of this. Building lots are now sold at $500 and upwards in localities where the ground could have been purchased, three years ago, at $25 per acre. Mr. Edward Huggins, the Nisqually agent of the Puget Sound Agricultural Co., in 1859 purchased four acres in Victoria for £30. According to the rates at which lots in the vicinity are now selling, these four acres at present are worth $8000. We congratulate Mr. Huggins on his good fortune, and wish it were ten times as great, as it probably will be, if he retains this property a few years longer. None will deny that this is better than mining.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.—Having reached the 35th volume of this useful journal, Messrs. Fowler & Wells disposed of their interest in it to Dr. R. T. Trall, for many years its editor. The change in proprietorship is accompanied by changes in style and style, being now called the *Herald of Health*, and published in smaller pages, more convenient for reading, and stitched. It is issued monthly, as before, at $1 per year; an insignificant price, indeed, in view of the many valuable receipts for the cure of diseases it contains. Besides the space devoted to the subject of Water-Cures, it contains much instructive information, and occasional advertisements by young women for husbands; a feature well calculated to interest our bachelor readers. Communications, for subscription or otherwise, addressed to R. T. Trall, M.D., *Herald of Health*, New York city, will meet with attention.

SELL THEY DO.—The members of Capt. Tucker's company of the 1st Regt. W. T. Infantry are just now vanishing quite rapidly, we are told. Several squads have disappeared since the Paymaster's visit, leaving less than forty now to answer at roll-call. When it is reduced about thirty-five more, it is suggested that it would be about as well to muster it out of the service. This is the first and only company of the W. T. Regiment that was raised in the Territory; we fear it will be the last.

CHARITABLE CARGO.—The cargo of the ship *George Griswold*—the gift of America to the starving English operatives—was 12,736 barrels of flour, 400 boxes of bacon, 200 barrels pork, 500 bushels corn, 500 barrels and boxes bread.

BREADSTUFFS.—The value of breadstuffs exported from the United States in 1861 was $64,-926,735, or nearly fifty millions more than in 1860. A very gratifying exhibit, this.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Allusion was made, some weeks since, to an appropriation said to have been made by Congress for an ocean mail service between San Francisco and Port Angelos. We indulged the hope that, with additional compensation for carrying the mails to Portland and Victoria, arrangements might be made with one of the steamship companies for the performance of this service; but we never supposed that any company would contract for the delivery of the mails at all the intermediate ports, from San Francisco to the Sound, for the paltry sum of $24,000, nor did we believe that such a service was designed by the Department for such a sum. It seems that we were in error. Near the close of the session, the following occurred in the proceedings of Congress:

In the House, the Post Office bill, making appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year, was finally passed, and the following Senate amendment to the bill was concurred in:

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster-General be and he is hereby authorized to contract and provide for the transportation of the United States mail on the steamships running between San Francisco (California) and Victoria, (Vancouver Island) to be delivered at Crescent City and Trinidad, California, at Astoria and Portland, in Oregon, as often as said steamships touch at said ports named, and at Port Angelos, Washington Territory, as often as said steamships approach or pass that port going or returning to Victoria, and that the mail service provided for by the fifth section of the act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863," shall cease on the termination of the year for which it was contracted: *Provided*, nevertheless, that the service herein provided for shall not exceed the sum of $24,000 per annum.

When it is borne in mind that the Department formerly paid the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., for this service semi-monthly, the sum of $160,000 per annum, it will not be deemed likely that parties will undertake it for the sum at present offered. Should any be found patriotic enough to do so, we shall be very agreeably disappointed. Had it not been for the blundering interference of Victor Smith in this matter, we should now have had an ocean mail in every respect satisfactory; as the case now stands, with the Postmaster-General's hands tied by the above amendment, which owes its paternity to Victor Smith, we cannot hope for an event so desirable. If the overland service were abolished, the contract annulled, and a portion of the hundred thousand dollars squandered upon it devoted to the ocean service, we could then have an ocean mail tri-monthly. Until some such change takes place, we fear we shall have to bear with the existing grievance.

EXPLANATORY.—A paragraph in our last issue, in reference to the mails, unintentionally wrongs Mr. J. D. Laman, mail contractor. In speaking of the mails failing to Olympia, we did not mean to reflect upon either Mr. Laman or Mr. Winsor, but alluded to the overland mail from California, which, it is well known, fails about half the time to get through. In justice to Mr. Laman, it should be stated that he has not at any period, within our knowledge, failed to perform faithfully and satisfactorily the service for which he has contracted. Nay, he has performed more than the contract called for; having frequently brought the mails to this place on extra occasions, for public accommodation. We have heard no complaints of Mr. Winsor's failure to perform all he contracted for, and have reason to believe that he has given as much satisfaction on his route as Mr. Laman has on that between Steilacoom and Olympia.

NEW PAPER.—A prospectus has been issued by Messrs. Albert M. Snyder and Joseph L. Allison, which states that on or about the 6th proximo they will commence, at Dalles city, Oregon, the publication of a daily and weekly newspaper, to be called *The Democratic State Journal*. The daily will be $12, and the weekly $8 per annum. The *Journal* will be strictly a party paper, and devoted to the support of the worst enemies of the Union, such as Vallandigham, Cox, Wood, and others. If Allison edits it, it will doubtless become as popular as did the Portland *Advertiser*, under his control. We doubt not it will prove a fit companion for the Corvallis *Union* and other papers of that ilk.

PROMOTED.—A Washington dispatch, of the 21st of January, says that Gen. Silas Casey has been made a Major General for distinguished services at the battle of Fair Oaks. He was censured by Gen. McClellan for his conduct in that action. This does not look as if McClellan's star is in the ascendant, as his admirers appear to think. No promotion during this war has been more faithfully earned than that of Gen. Casey, and those of our citizens who know him personally will rejoice to learn his good fortune.

DIVISION OF THE TERRITORY.—By a dispatch in the Eastern news summary, it will be seen that Congress has passed the bill organizing the Territory of Idaho. It is not stated what are the boundaries, though we learn from other sources that a portion of Utah has been added to the new Territory. There is enough of Washington left to make a wealthy and powerful State, as we doubt not it will become, when its resources are fully developed.

KEEPING IT UP.—The volunteers at this station continue to have a good time with the money the Paymaster deposited in their hands, a fortnight ago. They were a long time penniless, and are now trying to make up the loss in fun they sustained while in that condition. Whisky has not been in such brisk demand here for a long time.

EARLY.—The *Eliza Anderson*, on Monday last, disturbed the slumbers of some of our citizens by her unusually early arrival. The cause was a mystery to many; but the presence of Tom Wright on board was thought to account for it.

SAILED.—The barque *Scotland*, Capt. Gliddon, sailed yesterday for San Francisco, loaded with lumber from A. J. Packard's mill, on Nisqually river.

PENSEN FINCH, of the *Eliza Anderson*, has our thanks for continued attentions.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

About two hundred men are at work in constructing the Pacific Railroad from Sacramento.

A farm in Colorado Territory last season produced one hundred bushels of oats to the acre.

Samuel J. Bowden has been elected to the U. S. Senate from West Virginia, to succeed Willey, whose term expired on the 4th of March.

None of the State Legislatures have yet passed the "peace" resolutions of the Democratic party, though some half a dozen were expected to do so.

A Mobile paper says that Jeff. Davis delivered a speech in that city on the 29th of December, to an audience not exceeding, at most, 150 persons, including men, women and negroes.

When the First Wisconsin Cavalry visited Pittsburg, Arkansas, about twenty Union men joined it. Afterwards five of them were taken prisoners by the rebels. Gen. Hindman had them shot.

Dr. Frick of San Francisco claims to have discovered that paper of a superior quality can be made out of the fibre of a well known prolific plant grown in California, as cheap as it can be made out of rags.

Cuthbert Bullitt, a Union refugee, well known in the Southwest, has been appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans. He was the last man to keep the American flag flying from his residence in that city, during the troubles subsequent to the juggiery by which the secession ordinance was passed.

The Governor of Minnesota, Alexander Ramsey, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of the State, and the Lieutenant-Governor has been elected to Congress. The functions of Governor will be discharged by the Secretary of State, Hon. J. H. Baker, until the next election.

The report of the Director of the Philadelphia mint says that up to June 30, 1862, the whole coinage of that establishment has amounted to 28,296,890 pieces of all denominations in coin, in value, $65,029,659. The Director thinks that in a few years the yield of gold from Pike's Peak will surpass that of California.

VICTORIA MARKET.

[From the British Colonist of March 2d.]

Flour—$6 to $6 50; Extra, $7 to 7 50.
Wheat—2c to 2½c.
Barley—2½c to 2¾c; Ground, 3c to 3½c.
Oats—3½ to 3¾c.
Bran—$30 to $35 per ton.
Shorts—$35 to $40 per ton.
Potatoes—1c to 2c.
Onions—7c to 8c per lb.
Hay—$30 per ton.
Beef—By retail, from 10c to 20c per lb.
Mutton—From 15c to 20c. according to quality.
Lumber—$20 per M.
Shingles—$4 to $5 per M.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD.—The citizens of Marysville, Cal., are earnestly moving in the project of connecting that city with Portland (Oregon) by rail. Subscriptions are being taken up for a preliminary survey of the route, and the incorporation of a company is urged by the Legislature before that body adjourns. A bill had been presented, but not yet acted upon at last dates, which proposed to loan the credit of the State to the amount of three millions of dollars toward the construction of the road. A mere drop in the bucket, this sum would be. But Oregon will lose nothing by this road, if she still clings to the other.

DONE AWAY WITH.—Washington Territory has been detached from the juriadiction of Special Post-office Agent Watrous, and Collector Smith appointed to the duties heretofore exercised by the former in said Territory. For the new service, of course, he gets no compensation, as he is already in receipt of one salary from the Government. For all the attention the new duties promise to receive at his hands, the office might as well remain vacant. Victor has too many irons in the fire to keep them all hot.

POSTAL.—The correspondent of the *Bulletin* at Washington writes that the Annual Postoffice Appropriation bill has passed the House. It appropriates $12,000,000 for current expenses, and for the first time in many years makes no provision for a postal deficit—the Department having become very nearly self-sustaining since relieved of the duty of paying for mail facilities in the rebellious States, from which there was always a large deficiency of revenue.

PACIFIC CITY.—The Oregon press is much exercised in regard to this enterprise. An apprehension is apparent in their tone lest the embryo city will overshadow Portland, and they consequently berate the new city and all connected with it. Pacific City is a thorn in their side.

LEGAL TENDERS.—The latest advices from San Francisco quote legal tender notes at 76@80. This advance has put money in somebody's pocket. It is caused by a demand for them to pay Eastern freights with, and to use in the purchase of revenue stamps.

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO.—Hon. W. H. Wallace, late Delegate of this Territory, has been appointed Governor of the new Territory of Idaho. The Colonel will make a popular Governor.

THE SHUBRICK arrived at Keach's wharf at a late hour last night, after an absence below of seven days. She brought no mail save a few straggling letters.

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 universal, admitted.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THEM.

Those who advocate the restoration of the relations between the North and the South, on the basis of an equality of rights under the Constitution, will, perhaps, get their eyes opened a little by the following estimate put upon their share of the coveted equality by the organ of the Confederate Government at Richmond:

"We have committed many errors in our treatment of the Yankees. Not the least has been in regarding them as something better than they really are. They are by nature menials, and fitted only for menial duties. *They are in open and flagrant insurrection against their natural lords and masters, the gentlemen of the South.* In the exercise of their assumed privileges, they deport themselves with all the extravagant airs, the insolence, the cruelty, the cowardice and love of rapine which have ever characterized the revolt of *slaves*. The former leniency of *their masters* only serves to aggravate the ferocity of their natures.

"When they are again reduced to subjection and taught to know their place, we must take care to put such trammels about them that they will never have an opportunity to play these tricks again."

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.

New Advertisements.

For Sale,

EAGLE MOWERS AND REAPERS, AT VERY low prices for cash, at

C. CROSBY & CO.'S,
Tumwater, W. T.

40:tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APpointed, by the Hon. Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., Administrator of the Estate of JAMES HUGHES, 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.

J. E. SMITH, Adm'r.

Steilacoom, W. T., March 18th, 1863. 40:3

PROBATE COURT NOTICE.

PROBATE COURT, PIERCE COUNTY, W. T.—In the matter of the Estate of LAFAYETTE BALCH, deceased.

It appearing to the Court, upon the application of J. B. WEBBER, Administrator of the Estate of LAFAYETTE BALCH, deceased, that he presented to and filed in this Court a petition in writing, duly verified, showing that there is not sufficient personal property in his hands to pay the debts outstanding against said deceased, and that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate of deceased, also the interest of said deceased in the real estate belonging to the late firm of Balch & Webber for the payment of such debts, it is therefore

Ordered by the Judge of this Court, That all persons interested in the Estate aforesaid be and appear before him, at the court room of said Probate Court, in the town of Steilacoom, W. T., on the first day of the next regular term of said Court, which will be held on the third Monday in March, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell as much of the Real Estate of the deceased as shall be necessary to pay such debts, and that a copy of the said order be published at least four successive weeks in the "Puget Sound Herald," a newspaper published in the town of Steilacoom, and on that day, at the time and place named in said order, to show cause, if any, upon due proof of the publication of a copy of said order, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

J. P. STEWART,
Judge of Probate.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the records of this Court.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., this 28th day of February, A.D. 1863.

{L. S.}

HENRY E. BRADLEY, Clerk.

40:4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION ISSUED by the Clerk of the District Court for the Third Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed, I have levied upon, seized, and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of April, A.D. 1863 at one o'clock P.M., the undivided one-third interest in and to the following described piece or parcel of land, to wit:

Beginning at the northeast corner of the land claim of Lanyette Balch, and running east ninety-five and one-half chains to a stake marked upon four sides near the ground, also similarly marked about three feet above the ground; thence north twenty degrees, east thirty-six and one-half chains to a cedar stake on the prairie; thence west ninety-five and one-half chains to a fir stake near the border of Puget Sound; thence along the meanderings of said Sound bearing south fourteen degrees, west eleven rods; thence south twenty degrees, west thirty-seven rods; thence south fifty-nine degrees, west thirty-six rods to place of beginning, containing three hundred and twenty acres, together with all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

The same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment calling for the sum of $208 50, with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month from the 18th day of August, A.D. 1862, until paid, and costs and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at the August term, 1860, in favor of U. G. WARBASS and against M. F. BURNS.

Dated Steilacoom, March 18th, 1863.

STEPHEN JUDSON,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.

40:4

U. S. TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue for Washington Territory, will, in person or by Deputy, be at Gallifer's Hotel, in Steilacoom, the county seat of Pierce county, on

20th and 21st days of March, 1863,

at which time all persons living in Pierce county who have been assessed by the United States Assessor are requested to come forward and pay their taxes and obtain their licenses.

Brewers, butchers, and others, who have specific or ad valorem duties assessed, should pay the same at the time mentioned above.

Tax-payers will observe that the Revenue Law requires them to call on the Collector, at their respective county seats, in making their payments.

H. A. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Collector.
By W. W. MILLER, Deputy.

39:2

JUST PUBLISHED:

BANCROFT'S HAND-BOOK ALMANAC FOR 1863, greatly enlarged, with many new additions.

BANCROFT'S PRACTICE ACT, regulating proceedings in civil cases in Courts of Justice in California.

COLTON'S WAR MAP; a topographical map of the seat of war in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina.

BANCROFT'S WAR MAP, with the Fredericksburg route to Richmond, on an enlarged scale.

BANCROFT'S MAP of the Washoe Silver region of Nevada Territory.

BANCROFT'S GUIDE TO THE COLORADO MINES.

☞ A reliable Agent wanted for Washington Territory. Apply, either personally or by letter, to

H. H. BANCROFT & CO., Publishers,
San Francisco, Cal.

39:6

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 Set 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. F. BYRD,
Administrator of Estate of A. F. Byrd, dec'd.

Steilacoom, February 25th, 1863. 39:4

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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,
Administrator of Estate of A. G. Balch.

38:4

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.

F. REACH.

40:tf

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.

H. D. MONTGOMERY.

5-19tf

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Flowering Plants and Shrubbery

IN GREAT VARIETY!

MARTIN JUMEL,
FLORICULTURIST 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. 51:6

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.

J. V. MEEKER.

5-6:tf

UNION

SOAP WORKS,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

J. V. MEEKER.

MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale,

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

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

COMMISSIONERS' 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.

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

4:46

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 10 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. 22:3

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 merchandize given.

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

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 Bloquet's old establishment, in Commercial st., Steilacoom.

DUNLAP & RINQUEST.

5-17tf

WANTED—10,000 lbs. Tallow or Clear Grease, at the Union Soap Works,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

4-44tf

Legal Advertisements.

In the matter of the Administration of the Estate of Josiah P. Keller, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION HERETOFORE granted on the above named Estate to the late B. F. Kendall, Esq., having been revoked by reason of his death, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, EMMA C. F. KELLER, has been duly appointed Administratrix on said Estate remaining unadministered.

All persons having claims against said Estate, not yet presented, are required to present the same, properly verified, to the undersigned, at Tenalait, Kitsap county, W. T., within one year from the 10th day of November, 1862, (the date of notice published by the former Administrator) of their claims will be forever barred.

And all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned, at the place above mentioned.

Dated this 3d day of March, 1863.

EMMA C. F. KELLER,
Administratrix.

39:4

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 160 rods to Sampel'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 $926 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,
By R. W. MOXLIE, Deputy.

36:4

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, at the Court House, 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 50 feet from the northeast 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 part 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. 38:4

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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 still 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 Extr.,	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.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.

5:2

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINCUS & PACKSCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND FINE

CLOTHING,

DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS, SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.

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

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND

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

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

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

4-6:tf

SOFT SOAP—25 cents per gallon. Try it.

J. V. MEEKER.

39:tf

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Thursday Evening, March 19, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March. 1.

Advices received here state that nearly 100 Union cavalry were captured near Winchester, Va., on Thursday.

WHEELING, March. 1.

On the 25th ult., rebel cavalry scouts, 80 strong, came inside of our pickets on the Strasburg road. After a skirmish with infantry pickets, in which two were wounded, they returned, capturing a cavalry picket of 12 men. Five hundred of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry were sent in pursuit. They recaptured most of the prisoners and took some prisoners. The commander of our detachment transcended his orders and pursued beyond Woodstock. After driving the rebel pickets he stood parleying in the road without guarding; the enemy returned in force, charged, and threw him in confusion and killed and captured 200 men. In a flight of twenty miles our men made no stand, though outnumbering the enemy.

WASHINGTON, March. 2.

The President has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate on the 4th of March, to receive and act on communications he may make.

NEW YORK, March 2.

The *Times'* special from Washington says the rebels on the Rappahannock have for two days refused to hold communication with our troops under a flag of truce.

The Senate will be convened in executive session after the adjournment of Congress, for the purpose mainly of considering the nominations made by the President which cannot be reached till after the 4th of March.

The correspondent of the *Times* with the army of the Potomac says the army are as eager to follow its new commander as it was to follow McClellan.

The *Times* has a private letter from Port Royal which makes the following statement: Gen. Foster, just before he went North, took a Captain and thirty men and made a reconnoissance. They entered Bull's Bay, north of Charleston, and from thence to within view of Fort Sumter, approaching so near that the officers on the parapet could be plainly seen, and then returned unharmed.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

Dispatches received from Gen. Grant have given much encouragement to the President and Secretary of War. He asks only four or five days good weather to complete his arrangements.

Admiral Porter telegraphs to Secretary Welles as follows: I regret to inform you that the *Indianola* has also fallen into the hands of the enemy. The rams *Queen of the West* and *Webb* attacked her. They rammed her until she surrendered—all of which can be traced to noncompliance with my orders.

The closing hours of Congress are marked with important action on foreign policy. The bill locating a branch mint at Carson City, N. T., passed. The Senate remained in session until one o'clock. The conscription bill only awaits the President's approval.

NEW YORK, March 2.

A Murfreesboro letter says: "I learn, from authentic sources, that Bragg and Johnson made speeches to the rebel army, and the peace party of the northwest was the material on which they based their hopes of success; on the other hand I find, from a large number of Southern papers, that the rebels are beginning to lose faith in their allies of the northwest."

March 3.—The U. S. steamer *Alabama* left St. Thomas Feb. 20, in search of the pirate *Florida*.

Dates from New Orleans to 23d Feb. are received. It is believed the rebels are converting the *Harriet Lane* into an iron-clad gunboat.

An order has been issued by Banks forbidding the taking away of negroes from any of the plantations by any of the officers in the U. S. service without authority from headquarters.

A special dispatch says Gen. Sigel has resigned.

MOBILE, Feb. 28.

A correspondent of the Grenada *Appeal*, under date Vicksburg, 28th, says an enormous fleet appeared this morning and everything looked as though the enemy were about to commence the attack.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3.

Petersburg *Express* of Feb. 28th says a great battle has been fought at Vicksburg, with great losses on both sides and no decided success.

WASHINGTON, March. 2.

The House passed Senate bill to indemnify the President for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The conscription bill has been approved by the President.

March 4.—The rebels under Van Dorn advanced toward Franklin yesterday, 2,500 strong with artillery. After maneuvering a while, hoping to draw our forces into an ambush, they turned back. We captured two of Van Dorn's command. His headquarters are now at Spring Hill, 13 miles south of Franklin. No fears are entertained for the safety of this place.

NEW YORK, March. 4.

A Washington dispatch says that the President received dispatches announcing the capture of Fort McAllister, at the mouth of Great Ogeechee river, near Savannah, by our iron-clads.

A Hilton Head letter of the 26th of February says that troops were under orders to embark. The next steamer will probably bring intelligence of an attack on Charleston.

MURFREESBORO, March 2.

The most brilliant affair, since the battle of Stone River, happened yesterday afternoon. An expedition, consisting of 1,000 cavalry and 1,600 infantry, left Murfreesboro yesterday morning, on the Bradyville pike, and proceeded fifteen miles without interruption. On approaching Bradyville the cavalry encountered the pickets of the enemy, and after a slight skirmish drove them in. The remainder of our forces closed in. A brisk fight ensued, the cavalry charging with vigor. After a few minutes severe work we drove the enemy back to a thick woods where they made a desperate stand. A second cavalry charge, supported by infantry, compelled them to retire again. Meanwhile a detachment of cavalry made a detour and came on a strong body of the enemy posted in camps to the right, nearly a mile from the first line of defence, flanking them and making a fierce saber attack. We finally forced them from this position. At this juncture the enemy gave up the field and fled in disorder in the direction of Woodbury. We captured eighty prisoners, killed and wounded a number and captured 300 new saddles with accoutrements complete, besides a large collection of official orders and papers.

Both House and Senate remain in session. The bill organizing the Territory of Montana, changing the name to Idaho, and changing the boundary line, passed. The bill for the admission of Colorado and Nevada Territories as States was also passed. The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the bill establishing a Territorial Government for Idaho.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The special Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* says a distinguished English statesman, in a recent private letter, said that the reaction in favor of the Union was so strong in Great Britain that no Cabinet which should take steps toward a recognition of the Southern Confederacy could live an hour.

A number of gentlemen interested in the Atlantic Telegraph met at the Chamber of Commerce to-day. Speeches were made by several prominent men, and a committee was appointed to call a public meeting. Cyrus W Field stated that £135,000 was subscribed by England, but it was determined not to commence operations until £300,000 was subscribed.

Five of Ericsson's batteries are now assembled at Port Royal, viz., the *Montauk*, *Passaic*, *Wehawken*, *Nahant* and *Petapsco*. These are soon to be joined by the *Sangamon* from Hampton Roads, which is to be relieved by the *Cattskill*, which left this city on Friday last; making eight of these vessels of war, with the *Nantucket*, which sailed from Boston on Saturday last for the Southern coast. This list includes all of the first Monitors except the *Lehigh*, which is afloat at Chester, Pa., and rapidly approaching completion.

CAIRO, March 4.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says, we have a report, believed by many, that the rebels are evacuating Vicksburg.

Memphis papers of the 2d say the *Indianola* was lying 35 miles below Vicksburg; on Tuesday, when the *Queen* and *Webb* approached, and an active engagement ensued. The rams had the advantage on their side, and butted her broadside and stern. The *Indianola* changed guns from side to side, but her assailants as quickly gained the opposite side and butted again. The coal barges on each side quickly sunk, and at last Capt. Brown announced that his ship was sinking, and she surrendered. He was then ordered ashore, and all the crew taken prisoners but one man, who escaped and made his way to the Federal lines. The action lasted 15 minutes. A flag of truce for the exchange of prisoners reports the *Indianola* sunk, but many doubt the truth of the statement, thinking it only a ruse, and that she may be used against us.

The steamer *West Wind* had arrived with dredges in tow, to be used on the canal.

The latest Vicksburg advices are to the 27th, and no mention whatever is made of a fight that day.

March 5.—The capture of the *Indianola* is confirmed, and under circumstances which lead to the belief that she was unnecessarily and hastily surrendered. The steamer was placed in a bad position, and managed badly by her pilot. On Friday afternoon the *Indianola* and *Queen of the West* were discovered under the guns at Warrenton, both in condition to do effective service for the enemy.

A Providence dispatch says Gov. Sprague has resigned, to take a seat in the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The final adjournment of the 37th Congress, at noon to-day, attracted a large attendance at the Capitol.

Soon after noon the Senate convened in extra session, and swore in the newly elected members. It is thought that the session will last for some days.

The President has signed 162 public acts, 33 private acts, and 42 joint resolutions, which passed the session just closed.

There is no good authority for asserting that the President is about to call for a conscription of 600,000 men. When the call is made, it is believed that it will not exceed 300,000, if it approaches that number.

NEW YORK, March 6.

The *Herald's* advices from Port au Platt, St. Domingo, to Feb. 21st, say that Capt. Bieson, of the Hamburg brig *Union*, which arrived that morning from Manzanilla Bay to complete her cargo, reports being overhauled by a boat from the *Alabama*, off Cape Isabella, on Friday, the 19th. The captain was merely asked whither he was bound. The *Alabama* afterwards chased a Spanish steamer bound east, and brought her to by firing.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

In the Senate, the Standing Committees were announced. Sumner of Massachusetts called up an additional rule for the Senate, offered yesterday: this rule prescribes that the loyal oath, passed in July last, shall be subscribed to by members of this body.

Twelve deserters from the Army of the Potomac arrived here to-day. About ten of them have been tried and convicted by court-martial, and are now on their way to the Rip Raps, where they will be punished by hard labor.

With the return of good weather, the enemy made his appearance in great force on the Rappahannock. Gen. Hooker is on the alert. Nothing is positively known in regard to distant military operations. Notwithstanding rumors and positive assertions that Gens. Fremont and Butler have been definitely assigned to high commands, it is probably not true that either has received an authoritative reply.

Cassius M. Clay was to-day re-nominated to the Russian Embassy, but his confirmation will be strongly opposed.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

W. H. Wallace, Delegate of Washington Territory, to be Governor of Idaho; Sidney Edgerton, of Ohio, to be Associate Judge of the same Territory.

Stephen J. Field, of California, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

John A. Gurley, of Ohio, to be Governor of Arizona.

NEW YORK, March 6.

A Fortress Monroe letter of March 4th says Col. Spear, of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured a number of prisoners and drove the rest across the Blackwater.

BALTIMORE, March 6.

The Petersburg, Va., papers contain Charleston advices to Feb. 20th, as follows: "The latest advices from Port Royal state that the Yankee fleet now there numbers 123 vessels, including three frigates, 20 gunboats, and about 30,000 men collected there and more expected."

The following rebel dispatch is published in the latest Richmond papers: "Charleston, March 4.—The enemy shelled Fort McAllister all last night, but have not renewed the attack this morning. Their vessels are still in the river. The Fort is in good condition. The attack by three iron-clads commenced on the morning of the 3d, and continued all day. Only three persons were slightly wounded."

WASHINGTON, March 7.

Charleston advices state that the privateer *Retribution* had taken and burned several vessels and had encountered an unknown whaler which showed fight, killing one person on the *Retribution* and was sunk with all on board by the pirate.

Gold, in Richmond, is quoted at 300 per cent. premium, and it advanced 40 per cent. in one day.

Mr. Loudon, correspondent of this evening's *Republican*, states that there are over 50 vessels laden with arms and munitions of war, now afloat, designed to break the blockade. The names of them are given. Much importance is attached to the facts detailed.

NEW YORK, March 5.

The *Times* says, at the meeting of Unconditional Loyalists in this city on Friday evening, Gen. Scott presided. Joseph Holt, John Van Buren and James T. Brady made speeches in support of the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and every just and necessary means required to bring it to a triumphant close.

NASHVILLE, March 6.

Further details of the fight at Franklin, Tenn., have been received. Eight regiments of infantry, with one battery and the 18th Ohio, 9th Pennsylvania and 2d Michigan Cavalry, all under the command of Col. Coburn, of the 33d Indiana, advanced on Spring Hill on the 4th inst. Several sharp skirmishes occurred during the day, our troops camping four miles distant. On the 5th a movement of the rebels was apparent, and during some disorder in our line, the rebels suddenly opened on our men with three batteries from different points; at the same time the enemy also appeared on each flank in greatly superior numbers. An unequal contest was maintained with great determination and with heavy loss on both sides, and resulted unfortunately to our troops; a large part of the 33d Indiana and 19th Michigan, with most of their commissioned officers, being captured. Our artillery and cavalry were successfully withdrawn.

The rebels have fallen back. Their force of infantry was heavier than ours; Van Dorn's force was estimated at 18,000.

NEW YORK, March 7.

The *Tribune* says that the latest accounts from the *Alabama* state that she was at Cayman Islands on the 6th of February, trying to ship men. She has been ordered off by the authorities. Commodore Wilkes, with four vessels, was outside blockading the *Alabama*.

The Captain of an English steamer arrived at Gibraltar, writes that on the 8th of February, he passed a vessel resembling the *Alabama*, steering South. On the 10th he heard reports and saw two vessels, and also saw the bursting of shells about five miles distant; it was evidently a contest between the ships he saw.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The President sent to the Senate, to-day, the names of Majors Rosecranz, Couch, Hurlburt and Schenck to fill vacancies under the old law. The nomination of Judge Field as Judge of Supreme Court was reported favorably.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The latest dates from Liverpool are to Feb. 20th.

Lord Stratheden gave notice in the House of Lords that on the 23d of February he should move for copies of the dispatches and letters from James M. Mason and the English Government, in relation to the Confederate States to be acknowledged by Great Britain.

Meetings, lectures, etc., in favor of President Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation were of daily occurrence in various parts of England. An imposing demonstration was expected at the Ampitheatre at Liverpool on the day the *Hibernian* sailed. The resolutions and addresses which were to be proposed emphatically approve of his anti-slavery policy. A crowded meeting on the subject was held at James' Hall, London, on the 18th. The speakers indulged in bitter invectives against the Lord Mayor and Mr. Mason for the late affair at the Mansion House banquet. A resolution condemning the Lord Mayor was unanimously adopted.

The Bank of Mobile had remitted forty thousand pounds (or dollars, is not stated) specie to meet the interest on Alabama bonds.

Advices from Paris mention that a contract for a Confederate loan had been received for three million pounds in 7 per cent. bonds, exchangable against cotton at the option of holders. The London *Times* city article says, as the Confederate Government possesses all means of transport from the interior to the seaports, the cotton thus hypothecated will be first available for shipment to Europe.

It is reported that a French diplomatic notice has been sent to Prussia, regarding Prussian intervention in Poland. The Polish insurgents attacked Winchow on the 17th of February. They were repulsed, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded. The city was afterwards fired.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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.

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

Crockery. Glassware, French China.

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

CLOCKS

OF THE

NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO.'S

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

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

A complete assortment always on hand.

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

$100 REWARD!

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

RICHARDS & WHITFIELD,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner of Clay and Sansome streets, San Francisco.
Also—Sole Agents for the celebrated SPANISH ANTIDOTE, a preparation never known to fail, for the cure of Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary derangements. None genuine without our circular of Golden Balsam wrapped around the bottle.
3 pp.8m

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

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

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. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
8-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

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

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. 37:3m

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; | Royal Exchange Insurance;
Marine Insurance; | London Assurance.

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

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

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

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

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, 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 MACHINE!
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,
320 Montgomery st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
Are unequaled by any for beauty, simplicity of construction and efficiency in working, and are in every way
RELIABLE.
These superior Machines can be found at the Warerooms of the undersigned, who are General Agents for the Pacific States and West Coast of Mexico.
COX, WILLCUTT & CO.,
Leather Dealers,
422 Battery st., San Francisco.
5-14:3m 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, Influenza, Phthisic, Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the Lungs, it is unequaled.

Hall's Lung Balsam, in all cases, gives the best satisfaction; has wrought more cures, since its introduction, than any other cough medicine; is endorsed by our leading physicians as the safest and best remedy now before the public; is safe to use among children, and yet powerful in cases of chronic pulmonary disease; and brings 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 balmanic 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 proven 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 hesitancy 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. HELMRP & CO.,
Hide and Wool Dealers,
48:6m No. 121 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 furnish 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 references.

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are referred to

Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co., "
C. Langley, Druggist; "
Flint, Peabody & Co., "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Rost, Dempster & Co., "
J. Anthony & Co., Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.

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

EZ. P. FREEMER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
619 Washington st., up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
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 Machine With 2 Mile use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overskirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 2-1:tf

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

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

SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,

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

WITH GREATER EASE

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

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Plain, at $50
Cabinets 70
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machine, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, ... 90

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

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

The Farmer's Corner.

Barley.

The increasing consumption of barley, by brewers and others, renders it an important crop to the farmer; and being chiefly employed for malting and distillation, it invariably finds a ready sale, and at remunerative rates. Barley requires to be grown upon certain soils and under particular circumstances adapted to its growth. Unlike most other grain crops, it cannot be produced in perfection, unless great care and management is bestowed in the preparation of its seed-bed. The soil must be deep and mellow, and should be a sand or gravel loam. A sand and clay soil, in which the sand predominates, if deeply plowed, and made sufficiently pulverulent by the thorough use of the harrow, is well adapted to the growth of barley, if it is, otherwise, of proper quality. Barley lands, especially, should be naturally rich in most of the elements of fertility.

Common barn yard manure should never be applied to any soil—unless previously composted—which is intended for the production of barley the same season. The proper time for sowing this grain is after the ground has become sufficiently dry and warm in the spring, on sward lands turned over the preceding fall, though it should succeed a carefully cultivated crop. The quantity of seed per acre is generally from five pecks to two bushels, according to the nature of the soil, and other circumstances. In selecting seed barley, that should be selected which is of a lively color, and has a thin skin. It has been recommended, and wisely, by some writers, to change the seed for that grown at a distance and on different soils occasionally, as a probable prevention of the deterioration of the grain. Loudon, on this subject, remarks that "the best seed is that which is free from blackness at the tail, and is of a pale, lively yellow, intermixed with a bright whitish cast, and if the rind be a little shrivelled, so much the better, as it indicates thin skin. The husk of thick rinded barley is too stiff to shrink, and will lie smooth and hollow, even when the flour is shrunk within. The necessity of a change of seed, from time to time, for that grown in different soil, is in no instance more evident than in this grain, which otherwise becomes coarser every year. But in this as in all other grain, the utmost care should be taken that the seed is full bodied.

The seed of all those varieties usually sown in the spring, and particularly on very light soils, require to be buried about three inches deep, which may be performed by shallow plowing, or by using the cultivation. When the plants are from four to six inches in height, rolling may be advantageously performed, as this operation gives support to the roots, multiplies seed stalks, and increases their vigor. Barley is an early ripening grain, and should be harvested as soon as it is ripe. Considerable more care is requisite in cutting it at the proper time than is necessary with any of the other cereals. If cut too late, it will waste by shelling; and if cut too early, before it is fully matured, it will shrivel. Hence it is obvious that barley should not be harvested before it is fully ripe; nor should it be allowed to become what is termed "dead ripe." Great care should be observed, also, that it does not heat in the mow, as that injures it for malting purposes.

We have before stated that the principal use of barley in this country is for conversion into malt, to be used in the manufacture of beer, lager beer, &c., and the quantity raised is far short of the continued demand for these purposes. In the United States, according to the census of 1850, the amount of barley raised the year preceding was 5,167,015 bushels; by the census of 1860, 15,635,119 bushels, showing a uniform increase of about one million bushels each successive year. Barley is valuable, also, for various other purposes. It contains, according to Einhoff and Thaer, about 65 per cent. of nutritious matter; wheat contains 74 per cent. A bushel of barley weighing 50 lbs., therefore, contains about 32 lbs. of nutriment, while a bushel of wheat weighing 60 lbs. contains 47 lbs. Good oats, weighing 40 lbs., contain about 24 lbs. of nutritive matter; so that the comparative value of wheat, barley and oats, in feeding horses, cattle, etc., may be represented by 47, 32 and 24, the measure being the same. It is esteemed very highly by many farmers, for food for swine and poultry, and is said to be nearly equal to Indian corn when used for fattening either. It is, however, but little grown in this country for such purposes, as it is most profitable to sell to the brewer.

Value of Rawhide.

How few persons know the value of raw hide. It seems almost strange to see them sell all of their "deacon" skins for the small sum of thirty or forty cents. Take a strip of well-tanned rawhide an inch wide, and a horse can hardly break it by pulling back—two of them he cannot break any way.

Cut into narrow strips and shave the hair off with a sharp knife, to use for bag-strings; the strips will outlast two sets of bags. Farmers know how perplexing it is to lend bags and have them returned minus strings.

It will outlast hoop-iron (common) in any shape, and stronger. It is good to wrap around a broken thill—better than iron.

Two sets of rawhide halters will last a man's lifetime—(if he don't live too long)

In some places the Spaniards use rawhide log-chains to work cattle with, cut into narrow strips and twisted together hawser fashion. It is good to tie in for a broken link in a trace chain. It can be tanned so it will be soft and pliable, like harness leather. Save a cow and "deacon's pelt," and try it.

HOW TO TAN RAWHIDE.

When the hide is first taken from the animal, spread its flesh side up; then put two parts of salt, two parts of saltpetre and alum combined (or as much saltpetre and alum as salt)—make it fine; sprinkle it evenly over the surface; roll it up, and let it lay a few days till dissolved. Then take off what flesh remains, and nail the skin to the side of a barn in the sun, or in dry weather stretch on the ground by driving pegs in the edges of the skin. It must be stretched tight, or there will be hard and ugly wrinkles you cannot get out. After drying, and the flesh is sufficiently off it is fit to cut up. But to make it "soft and pliable like harness leather," put neatsfoot oil on it—fasten it up again, and let it remain a day or two in the sun. Then take a stick about three inches wide, and long enough to work, with both hands, made like a wedge on the end, and rub out all of the oil, that can be, and it is tanned with the hair on.

Some persons say a calf skin (a deacon is better) tanned in this way, and the hair taken off, and blackened, makes excellent boot leather, warranted not to crack. The only trouble is, it will last too long.

Cow shins are stronger and heavier, and are sometimes only salted and stretched; the flesh taken off, cut into strings, braided into halters, or other useful things—the hair shaved off with a sharp knife. To make these strips soft, they are oiled, buried in cow manure for a few days, then rubbed and worked till dry.

The skin of a white animal is not No. 1, nor a red and white, nor a black and white. Avoid spotted skins of any kind. Red is good; black is better.

For an ox-whip, cut these strings about one inch wide at the top, and about eight or ten feet long, running to a point, with a buckskin cracker one inch wide, and eight inches long. Hang it to a stick about the length of a walking cane. The stick should be the top of a little pine or cedar. You can crack it so it can be heard as far as one of Colt's pistols. It will last as long as the average county insurance companies.

Hon. Henry Randall, of Courtland, in an able and instructive article, describes the great mortality among lambs in many flocks of sheep in Central New York last Spring. This loss he thinks averaged full fifty per centum, and after presenting various theories, Mr. Randall attributes this loss to too close confinement of the ewes during the severe winter of 1862, and the consequent lack of proper exercise, light, air, and green food, essential to a healthy progeny.

The "Smithfield Club" has erected in London a new and commodious Hall for the use of the Society. In this Hall it is proposed to place the statue of the late Jonas Webb, the distinguished English breeder. Lord Feversham retired from the Presidency at its late meeting and is succeeded in that office by Lord Walsingham. The President elect for 1864 is Lord Tredegar. Loud is figure extensively in the English Agricultural meetings.

GOOD APPLE TREES.—The *Maine Farmer* says: Long experience has shown that an apple that stands near an old wood-pile always grows thriftily and bears an abundance of apples, as the fine, slowly decaying chip-dirt forms an excellent manure for apple and other fruit trees."

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 not enters most, 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, in siltating 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 as 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 was 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 ungent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its effects 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 to 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 coffe, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

Indiscretion of Youth.

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

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

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

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

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

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

5:20

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	35 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
" " Union	5 00
Sacramento "	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. STRATMAN,
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

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 collected 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 STILLINGIA, 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,
6-51:3m 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. 4th. Comparatively noiseless movement. 5th Beauty of stitch and firmness of seam. 6th. Economy of Thread. 7th. Applicability to a variety of purposes and materials.

"They are applicable to every variety of Sewing for Family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths. It works equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods; seaming, quilting, hemming, gathering and feiling, 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 shape, 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 equaling 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. Cts 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 expression, $225; 12 stops, do., do., $250; 13 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, Warrenham, 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 of 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' Pianos 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.