PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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IN PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL STYLE,
Executed with neatness and dispatch, and forwarded as per order to any part of the country.

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HERALD

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CARDS,

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Executed with promptness and at reasonable rates.

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

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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,

BOAT

VISITING

AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Work solicited from all parts of Puget Sound.

CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

Under the Washington Elm.

BY DR. O. W. HOLMES.

Eighty years have passed and more,
Since under the brave old tree
Our fathers gathered in arms and swore,
They would follow the sign their banners bore,
And fight till the land was free.

Half of their work was done,
Half was left to do—
Cambridge, and Concord, and Lexington!
When the battle is fought and won,
What shall be told of you?

Hark! 'tis the south wind moans—
Who are the martyrs down?
Ah, the marrow was true in your children's bones
That sprinkled with blood the cursed stones
Of the murder-haunted town!

What if the storm-cloud blow?
What if the green leaves fall?
Better the crushing tempest's throe
Than the army of worms that gnawed below;
Trample them one and all!

Then, when the battle is won,
And the land from traitors free,
Our children shall tell of the strife begun
When Liberty's second April sun
Was bright on our brave old tree.

Cambridge, April 27, 1861.

Whistle Down the Brakes.

When with erring footsteps onward
We behold a brother move,
Whom in our hearts we've cherished
With an ocean vast of love;
When we know he has forgotten,
In his cups, the sacred past,
We cry, "Whistle down the brakes, boys,
He's moving on too fast!"

All along the world's broad-gauge road,
We're rushing toward the tomb;
Look ahead—the track's encumbered—
Over the Future hangs a gloom—
Stop the train! a switch is open!
The whistle shrieks its blast;
"Down! down! hard down the brakes, boys,
We're moving on too fast!"

When, with Truth's banners flying,
We sweep toward life's goal,
Our locomotive, Virtue,
Fired with religious coal—
Relieving the afflicted,
Raising the downward cast,
Oh! whistle up the brakes, boys,
We cannot move too fast.

The Apples of Vanity.

[The discovery has been made, within the last year, that apples contain a valuable coloring property. "Punch" thus bewails the consequences:]

O Vanity! thy lust of dress
Is as the hunger of a dog;
No beast exceeds thy vast excess;
No gluttony, a-dream, of hog;
Horse-leech more suction doth not crave:
Thou art insatiate as the grave.

What bounds thy ravage can contain?
Our orchards must their fruit produce,
That Manchester may better stain
Thy cotton trappings with their juice:
So we shall have no apples left,
And of our cider be bereft.

Thou, idiot Vice, whose mean delight
Lies in the thought of being seen
In egg habiliments bedight,
Distended by thy crinoline;
What is there thou wouldst not devour,
Just in thy hat to stick a flower?

Ah! could'st thou from the very grape
Squeeze out a novel purple dye
To color thy confounded crape,
So as to catch the public eye,
Thou did'st despoil the true Burgundian vine
Itself, and rob us of our wine.

The Death Bell.

Hark! how chimes the passing-bell!
There's no music so a knell:
All the other sounds we hear
Flat or end but cheat the ear.
This doth put us still to mind
That our flesh must be resigned,
And, a general silence made,
The world be mullied in a shade.
Orpheus's lute, as poets tell,
Was but moral of this bell,
And the captive soul was she
Which they call Eurydice,
Rescued by our holy groan,
A loud echo to this tone.
He that on his pillow has
Tear-embalmed before he dies,
Carries, like a sheep, his life
To the sacrificer's knife.

There was a rule in an old debating society, of which we read, which might be advantageously adopted by some of the public bodies of the present day, as follows:—"That any gentleman wishing to speak the whole evening should have a room to himself."

The following is a copy of an advertisement which appeared in a country paper: "Made their escape—A husband's affections. They'd sappeared immediately on seeing his wife with her face and hands unwashed at breakfast."

A correspondent says that when the law says he can't marry his grandmother, or his aunt, or his wife's mother, it makes an ass of itself; for when a man marries, now-a-days, he marries the whole family.

An Irishman being in a church where the contribution box rese mbled election boxes, on its being handed to him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he wasn't naturalized, and couldn't vote.

Boldness is blind: whereof it is still in counsel, but good in execution. For in counsel it is good to see dangers; in execution, not to see them, except they be very great.

A man, when asked what induced him to make a lawyer of his son, replied: "Oh, he was always a lying little fellow, and I thought I'd humor his leading propensity."

The question was once raised whether "women, wine, or the king were the strongest?" Decided, without a division, in favor of the first of these potent forces.

"I am afraid, sir, you are in a settled melancholy."
"No, madam, my melancholy won't settle; it has too much *grounds*."

The famous William Penn had a scapegrace relation, whom his punning contemporaries described as a pen that had been "often cut, but never mended."

A schoolmaster requesting a pupil who had been whispering to step into the next room, is spoken of as "starting on a whaling expedition."

All men who do anything must endure a depreciation of their efforts. It is the dirt which their chariot wheels throw up.

Blessed is he who dies in the flower of youth; it is as if he had risen from the midst of a feast before he was intoxicated.

A poultry fancier lately procured a picture of a favorite hen, which was so natural that it laid on his table for several weeks

Nothing, perhaps, strikes the ear more pleasantly than a pretty woman's charming voice—except her charming hand.

A lie always needs a truth for a handle to it. The worst lies are those whose handle is true and whose blade is false.

Kitty's New Collar.

Kitty Cutting was a nice, plump little maiden of eighteen summers. Her uncle was a miller, and pretty well to do in the world. As Kitty was about to become an heiress, this consideration alone would have attracted lovers, if Kitty had been considerably less attractive than she really was.

It so chanced that Kitty's affections happened to center on a young man whom her uncle by no means approved. This was Harry Billings, a young farmer in the neighborhood. The miller's sole ground of disapproval was, that the young man had not quite so large a share of worldly possessions as he thought his niece had a right to expect.

The consequence was that he forbade young Billings the house, and requested Kitty to give him up.

Her eyes snapped in a very decided manner, and though she said nothing, it was evident that she meant considerable.

However, she was obliged to dissemble, and Harry thought it most prudent not to approach the house when the miller was at home. By way of compensation, Kitty was in the habit of letting him know when her uncle was absent, and on these occasions they would pass a social evening together in the great square kitchen, Kitty sitting on one side intent upon her knitting, and her lover fully occupied in looking at her. He succeeded in getting away before the miller arrived, otherwise there would have been a scene.

"Kitty," said her uncle, one day, "I have got to be away this evening, and probably shall not be back before eleven or twelve o'clock."

Kitty's eyes sparkled—I dare say my readers may guess why.

"I have got to go over to a town ten miles distant to see Squire Hyden. He owes me some money, so you will have to pass the evening by yourself."

"I don't think I shall feel lonely, uncle," said Kitty, demurely, "I shall be so very busy."

"I shall be home as soon as possible," said the miller.

"Don't hurry on my account," said Kitty innocently.

The miller went over to his work, and Kitty hastily scratched the following note:

"DEAR HARRY Uncle has gone away this evening, and thinks he will not be back before eleven or twelve o'clock. I thought you might like to know.

KITTY."

Folding this up and directing it to her lover, she called a little boy who was passing.

"Do you want to earn three cents?" she asked.

"Don't I, though!" was the reply of the young America.

"Then carry this over and give it to Mr. Billings, and mind you don't let any one see it."

The boy nodded understandingly, and was off on his mission.

Kitty was unusually lively and cheerful through the day, and was unusually active in expediting her uncle's departure.

"I'm afraid its going to snow," said the miller, looking at the clouds.

"O, no it won't," said Kitty, very decidedly.

"You seem quite positive," said her uncle.

"At any rate, I don't think it will," said Kitty.

"One might almost think you wished to get me off," remarked the miller, considerably nearer the truth than he imagined.

"So I do," said Kitty, with lucky self possession. "You said, uncle, you expected to get some money, and I thought if you did, you might give a little to buy me a new collar."

Precisely ten minutes after the miller's cart was seen rumbling up the road, Henry Billings made his appearance.

Perhaps the reader will not be astonished at his hitting time so well, when he learns—I beg pardon, she learns (I always give precedence to my own sex)—that Harry had been watching around the corner for over an hour in great impatience for this sign that the coast was clear.

Kitty was knitting demurely by the fire when she heard Harry's step on the door-sill.

"Good gracious, Harry, how you surprised me," said she, looking up with a merry smile. "So unexpected, you know."

"I thought I'd just look in upon you," said her lover, with an answering smile. "I suppose your uncle is at home."

"I am very sorry to say that he will be off all evening. You will have to call again."

"I guess I will sit down and wait till he comes back," said Harry, taking a seat in as immediate proximity as he dare venture upon.

I am not going to detail the conversation that took place that evening, between Kitty and her lover. Though interesting to them, I have strong doubts whether it would be equally so to my present readers.

The general subject, however, was devising ways and means to propitiate the determined uncle, and remove the obstacles to their union.

This, however, was rather a difficult matter, and they could not decide upon anything which they thought could answer the purpose.

Meanwhile time was passing, and that rapidly. Ten o'clock came.

Kitty and her lover were in the midst of an interesting disquisition, when, to their inexpressible consternation, the familiar rumble of the miller's cart was heard as it entered the yard.

"Good gracious!" ejaculated Kitty, "what could have brought uncle home so soon?"

"It's only ten minutes past ten," said Harry, looking hurriedly at his watch.

"Something or other has happened to hasten is return. Is it possible he suspected anything about your being here? Oh, what will he do when he finds you?"

"He can't do any more than order me out of the house," said Harry. "Don't be alarmed, Kitty, I will take all the blame."

"But you can escape. You must."

This seemed to be impossible, as just then the miller was heard knocking his feet against the scraper.

"Quick! let me hide you in the closet," said Kitty.

She flew to the closet, opened the door, pushed in the bewildered Harry, and buttoned him in.

Then, with her face a little flushed, she plumped down in the rocking chair, and was knitting industriously when her uncle entered.

"Hey, Kitty," said her uncle, "I suppose you didn't expect to see me quite so soon.

"The way of it was, I happened to meet the Squire at the store, four miles this side of his house, and we transacted our business there. So, you see, I gained an hour or more in that way."

"I wish to goodness the Squire had stopped at home," thought Kitty.

"Have you been lonely, Kitty?" inquired her uncle.

"No, sir," said his niece, demurely, "I was busy, you know."

"You are getting to be quite industrious."

The miller took off his boots and sat down composedly at the fire.

Kitty was in hopes that he would go to bed, in order that she might give her lover a chance to escape. But this he did not appear at all inclined to do.

"Isn't it most bed-time, uncle?" said Kitty.

"I don't know how it is, but I don't feel at all sleepy to-night."

Kitty inwardly groaned.

"But if you are sleepy, don't wait for me."

"," said Kitty, looking particularly wide-awake, "I feel as if I could sit up all night."

"Where is the weekly paper, Kitty?"

Kitty would like to have said she didn't know, for she knew if her uncle got hold of that he would quite disregard the passage of time. Unfortunately there was the paper on the table under the kitchen glass. It was the first object that met her gaze as she looked up.

"I see I'm in for a siege," said Kitty to herself, "but I shall stand it as long as I can. That's a comfort. But I'm afraid Harry will find it pretty dull work in the closet. What would uncle say if he should find out he was there?"

Half an hour passed.

The miller, who was a slow reader, was intent upon a story which interested him. Kitty saw, with a despairing glance, that he was not quite half through it.

She was beginning to be sleepy herself, or would have been if she had not so much to keep her awake.

"Kitty," said her uncle, looking up, "you had better go to bed. It's most eleven o'clock."

"Are you going to bed, uncle?"

"Not just yet; I want to finish this story. It's a pretty cute one. But I shan't need any company. So don't sit up on my account."

"I should not go to sleep if I went to bed, uncle. Besides, I want to get so much done before I go to bed."

"Well, child, just as you like. Bless me, what's that?"

Kitty turned pale. There was a suppressed noise in the closet. Harry had evidently got tired of his constrained position, and was stirring round a little.

"It must be the cat," said Kitty, hurriedly.

"The cat! Do you allow her to be in the closet? She ought to be driven out."

The miller rose, but Kitty anticipated him. She went to the closet, opened it a trifle, and called "S-cat!"

"No, the cat is not there," she said, returning to her seat.

Quarter of an hour passed.

Again a noise of a more decided character was heard.

Harry's elbow happened to hit against a plate and it fell with a sudden crash to the floor.

"I'll see what it is," exclaimed the miller, rising.

He threw open the door, and out rushed Harry, looking rather foolish.

"Well I never!" ejaculated the miller.

Before he had time to say anything further, Kitty said hurriedly, "Uncle, didn't you promise me a collar?"

"Yes," returned the miller, "but—"

Kitty pressed to the side of her lover, who passed his arm around her neck, and then said, while her eyes twinkled with mischief, "this is the collar I want, uncle. You promised me, you know?"

"And I'll keep it, Kitty," exclaimed the miller, bursting into a hearty laugh, "no matter what it costs."

Two months from that day Kitty Cutting changed her name. Some years have elapsed, but she has not yet got tired of the "collar" which her uncle gave her.

Judge M——, late of Mississippi, was a gentleman remarkable for a proclivity to exaggerate and tell hard stories. On one occasion, he was seated in front of the principal hotel in Clinton, amusing a group of gentlemen with his peculiar narrations, when he delivered himself as follows:

"Gentlemen, in East Tennessee, where I was raised, I knew a man who had the most astonishing strength in his jaws and teeth of any man who ever lived. I saw him once standing on the sunny side of a barn, with his old hat under his arm, filled with black walnuts, and he just put them into his mouth, and cracked them as easily as one of you would crack a chestnut." The auditors exchanged looks of incredulity. A quizzical and facetious blade, known as Kentucky Sackelford, was present and remarked:

"No doubt, Judge, of the truth of all you have said. Some men are remarkably strong. Now, in South Carolina, where I lived, one of my neighbors was noted for his extraordinary strength of arm. I remember to have seen him take a hard pine knot, place it in the hollow of his arm at the elbow, and by suddenly bringing his arm upward, he split the knot into splinters, and pressed out all the turpentine in a stream."

The narrative of Kentuck was received with peals of laughter. Judge M—— became indignant, and springing to his feet, with clenched fist, and flaming eyes, exclaimed: "Kentuck, that's an enormous lie!"

A correspondent gives the following anecdote of the late election for Clare:

"The contest turned wholly upon personal popularity; and Calcutt, who is a farmer-like, jolly Irishman, was better calculated to win upon that people than the fashionable young captain of a crack corps. His wife, too, would make the fortune of any candidate. A fine, dashing woman, she rode about the country in the carriage with her husband in his canvassing expeditions; and, when he was one day in a public house, seeing a parish committee, and she was outside in the barouche, awaiting his return, the frieze coats gathered round the vehicle, and, giving three cheers "for her honor," called upon her to make a speech. Prompt as lightning, she replied: "I won't trouble you with my oratory, but I'll sing you a song, which an Irishman, with music in his soul, would any day prefer to a speech;" and with that, in a clear and pleasant voice, she struck up, "Let Erin Remember," and several other melodies of Tommy Moore. A person who witnessed the scene assured me there was nothing incongruous about it; the lady sang her best, and entered into the spirit of her song, and the frieze coats listened entranced. From that moment forth, during the canvass, she never appeared in public without having to sing a song."

The proprietor of a bar-room advertises for a young man who is pleasing in his manners, honest and sober, to attend at the bar. This is the coolest thing yet. A pleasing young man keeping himself sober, that he might not fail in extending to other people a chance to part with *their* sobriety.

Gen. Jackson at New Orleans.

Soon after Gen. Jackson arrived in New Orleans, in the latter part of the year 1814, he placed that city and the whole district within his lines under martial law. This was considered a wise and even necessary precaution, and was zealously submitted to by the patriotic portion of the population. After the great battle on the 8th of January, 1815, in which the British were so totally routed, the malcontents in the city began to murmur at the maintenance of martial law; declaring that, as the British had fled, and there was no danger from any foe, the continuance of martial *regime* was downright tyranny. Old Hickory paid no attention to these murmurs, but went on his iron way, with an eye to the safety of his country. But soon news came, vague and unauthentic, that peace had been declared; and then the murmurs of malcontents became frequent and loud. The French portion of the population were especially clamorous, and finally they began to get certificates of French citizenship from the French consul, hoping thereby to be able to set Old Hickory at defiance. But they mistook their man. As soon as the old hero learned what they were about, he ordered them and their consul to leave New Orleans within three days—not to come nearer than 120 miles of the city until peace should be officially announced. He at the same time took judicial notice of the rumors of peace, hinting they might have been circulated by the enemy for the purpose of throwing him off his guard; he assured his army and the inhabitants that the fruits of their glorious victory should not be snatched from them by any lack of vigilance on his part, and that, until he received official notification from his Government that peace had been declared, he should maintain within his lines the most inflexible discipline.

The proclamation produced prodigious excitement. A Frenchman named Louailler, who was a member of the Legislature, published in one of the city papers a defiant commentary upon it, and declared, in substance, that the French citizens would not obey such a tyrannical order. The General at once had the editor brought before him, and demanded the name of the author of the "mutinous article." The editor gave the author's name; and in a few minutes afterwards Louailler was tapped on the shoulder, as he was promenading the street, by a sergeant at the head of a file of soldiers, and informed that he was "my prisoner." He protested against the arrest, engaged a lawyer on the spot, named Morrill, to take charge of his case, and was marched off to prison. Morrill at once applied to the United States Judge, named Dominick Hall, for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Judge granted the writ; but when the official went to serve it on the General, he seized it, kept possession of it as "evidence against the Judge," gave the officer a copy, and at once issued an order for the "arrest of Dominick Hall, on a charge of aiding to excite mutiny in the camp." "Be careful to admit no escapes," wrote the General to the officer detailed to arrest the Judge, "as the emissaries of the enemy are more numerous than we expected." Rather a hard hit, that, for the United States Judge. Old Hickory's pen was something sharper than his sword. Judge Hall was speedily arrested, and imprisoned along with his friend, Louailler, where they could talk over the matter at their leisure. But in a short time the General had the Judge escorted beyond the lines, and set at liberty, with a command not to come within the lines again until peace should be officially declared. Not long afterwards peace was officially declared; and then the General, in an eloquent and heart-stirring proclamation, disbanded his heroic army, permitted the civil power to resume its legitimate sway, and released all prisoners confined for disobedience to military orders.

Judge Hall returned to the city and determined to have his revenge. He soon had the General served with an order to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of Court, etc. On the day of the return, the General, in a citizen's dress, and accompanied by the renowned Edward Livingston as his counsel, went to the court room, which was packed with an eager multitude, anxious to get a glimpse of the "old hero." As soon as his tall and majestic form was seen, the audience burst into such a tempest of enthusiasm, that the Judge, not knowing what the excited throng might do, gave orders to adjourn the Court. But the General entertained different views. Springing upon a seat, he waved his arm, and at once a silence as of the grave pervaded the hushed multitude. Then, in a few words, he reminded the audience where they were, and besought every man who was a friend to him to behave with the decorum due to the place and the occasion. Then turning to the scared Judge, he said: "The same arm that protects this city from the invader will also protect this Court in the discharge of its duty, or perish in the attempt." So, under the protection of the General, the Court went on.

The Judge refused, on technical grounds, to hear Livingston's argument in favor of the General's course, and ordered the attachment to issue. On the return day of the attachment, the Judge propounded nineteen interrogatories, that the General declined to take any notice of, because Livingston had been refused a hearing in his defense, and stated that he was ready to hear and abide by the decision of the Court. The Judge then fined him one thousand dollars, for which the General at once drew his check on a city bank; and thus the matter was for a time ended.

But twenty-seven years afterwards, A.D. 1842, the Congress of the United States voted to refund to Gen. Jackson that $1000, with interest to date, amounting to some $2700, and the money was paid over to the old man amid the plaudits of the nation. And thereby Congress and the people set their seal of approbation upon the old hero's conduct, and gave Judges notice to beware how, in critical emergencies, they interfere with commanders called into the field to defend the honor and safety of the country.

A golden eagle was killed a short time since on the Lower St. Lawrence, and brought to Quebec, which was shot while endeavoring to carry off a child about three years of age. This is the only bird in America that will attack the human species. They breed in the North, following at this season the birds and animals that seek a milder climate.

An old woman caught a flashy young man picking her pocket at Toledo. She made a hullaballoo, and he joined, after asking, "What is the matter, mother?" Before people found out that he was not her son, he had vamosed beyond danger.

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: he that thinks himself the happiest man really is so, but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

A shopkeeper, in recommending a piece of goods to a lady, remarked, "Madam, it will wear forever and make you a first-rate petticoat afterwards."

About Dogs.

The heads of dogs are seldom seen in the keeper's museum. He generally buries them. I have heard a theory that the reason why the gamekeeper generally can produce finer gooseberries, cabbages, etc., than his neighbors is, that his garden is well manured with defunct dogs buried all about it. If an Englishman is persecuted by a yelping cur, he can generally manage to get rid of him by stooping down and pretending to pick up a stone, for all curs have a mortal dread of a thrown stone; but on the bogs of Ireland the dogs do not care a bit if the person they are barking at pretends to pick up a stone; they know, cunning brutes, that there are no stones on the bogs to be picked up and thrown at them; but they act very differently if there happens to be a heap of stones anywhere at hand. It is an unpleasant situation to be attacked by a dog. If you are the circumstanced, never attempt to run; try throwing a stone at him, present your hat in your hand, and when he has seized it, strike him with a stick across the nose and forehead. These are the most vulnerable points in a dog; a blow on any part of the head but the nose will not hurt him a bit.

If a dog comes at you and growls, and will not be friendly, do not withdraw from him; but put on a bold face, and stretch your hand towards him, keeping it quite still—if you pull it back after stretching it out, he will bite you—the dog will come up and smell the hand behind, and having once done this, will be your friend for life. A chimney sweep once made a match to fight a bull-dog single-handed, armed only with his brush. He entered the arena with his brush in one hand, and a foot of brush covered with thorns in the other. The dog sprung at him; he presented the bramble-bush to the animal, who seized it in his mouth, and so got hooked by the thorns on it; the chimney sweep belabored him over the head and nose with the butt of the brush, and won the match. We may learn from this, that if a man is attacked by a bull-dog, he should hold out a stick between his hands, and present it to the dog, who will seize it, and give the man time for further measures. A rat-catcher recently told me that he owned a monkey that would be "a match for any dog in any pit." The monkey was given a short, stout stick; he watched his opportunity, sprang on the dog's back—it was impossible for the dog to throw him—and the monkey beat him about the head at his will.

A Dead Failure.

Some funny fellow tells the following story:

We were returning from the great Boston and Fashion race on Long Island, and, as is generally the case at such times, there was a queer crowd on the train, and the conductor experienced considerable difficulty in collecting his fare. In the mass was a seedy looking Dutchman, who took a seat just in front of us, and we noticed, as the collector of tickets and "rhino" approached, he twisted about uneasily, and looked very nervous. At length the dreaded money demander stood before him.

"Fare, sir," said he, extending his palm.

"Didn't I pait you pefore?" answered Hans, with a wretched attempt to look surprised.

"No, you didn't paid me before," sneered the conductor; "come fork over."

"Vell, den, I 'spose I pays you again," said the Dutchman; "I doesn't vant no trouble apout it," and he commenced fumbling in his pockets. After much fumbling, he pulled out a suspicious-looking Spanish dollar, and handed it over.

"Look here, my fine fellow," said the conductor, rubbing his thumb over the coin, that won't do with me; you must pass off your bogus money on somebody greener."

"Vot is de matter?" queried the Dutchman, as he took the coin back.

"The matter is," said the conductor, beginning to get impatient, "that your money is bad—and you must pay or get out of the car."

"Mein Got!" exclaimed Hans, "ef dat is a bad dollar, tant I vins, unt he gif me dat yust as I vas git inter de cars."

"Well," said the conductor, "if you bet a dollar with a man, and you won, and he paid you just as you were getting into the cars, you haven't had a chance to spend any money since, and so you must have the dollar that you bet with him—hand over."

"O, yas!" and the Dutchman's jaw fell about a feet—"O, yas! I had a tollar to bet mit him—but mine was a pad one too."

Hans had to walk.

Two men down South owned a slave together. He was a valuable servant, smart, industrious, and, withal, a genuine darkey. One of the owners, becoming straitened in circumstances, was obliged to sell his share in Tom. He was accordingly offered at auction, and, after several bids to sell him, Tom made a bid on his own hook, and the auctioneer knocked him off (or rather half of him) to himself. Tom, evidently very well satisfied with his bargain, stepped down from the auction block, when one of the bystanders accosted him:

"Tom, what did you buy half of yourself for? The other half belongs to somebody else, and you will be just as much a slave as ever."

"Oh," said Tom, with a grin, "pretty good nigger—thought I'd have an interest in him."

A short time afterwards, while Tom was sailing in a dory, the boat capsized and sank, leaving him in a very critical condition. Being a strong fellow, he struck out for the shore, a long distance off, and after a hard struggle, reached it almost exhausted. He had scarcely gained a foothold, when he met the same person who questioned him at the sale. The first salute was—

"Come, Tom, now tell me how you came to bid off half of yourself the other day?"

"Well," said Tom, "I have just been thinking, while I was out there in the river, what a fool I was to lay out my money on such uncertain property as niggers."

Inquisitiveness is an itch for prying into other people's affairs to the neglect of our own—an ignorant hankering after knowledge not worth knowing—a curiosity to learn things not at all curious. A genuine quidnunc prefers false news to none—piques himself on having the very first information of things that never happened.

The elastic tissue packed within each foot of a horse is so folded backward and forward, that it would present a surface of four feet square, were it spread out. Thus his limbs and the entire weight of his body rest on spring cushions packed in boxes.

When the Persian poet, Hafiz, was asked by the philosopher, Zinda, what he was good for, he replied:

"Of what use is a flower?"

"A flower is good to smell," said the philosopher.

"And I am good to smell of it," said the poet.

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

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

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

LIEUT. ADAIR.—We inadvertently omitted to notice, last week, the letter of Adair, in reply to the communication respecting him in the *Overland Press*, a few weeks since. His letter is certainly a curiosity in its way; for, instead of attempting to cover up or explain away his disgraceful conduct, he tacitly admits the charges preferred against him while boasting of his exploits with a cowhide. He has proved neither his courage nor his loyalty by his assault on Mr. Moody, in Victoria. Several of the officers in the regular army on the Pacific coast, (among whom we may name Lieut. Alexander, of the Engineers) not only abandoned their families, but risked liberty and life in order to join the rebels, with whom they sympathised. Though misguided men, they were not cravens; and we cannot but respect their courage while we deplore their folly. Adair cannot rank with men such as these. While they merit and enjoy the respect of friends and foes alike, he merits only the contempt of both. Far better would it have been for John Adair if he had sought out some deep water and drowned himself before he adopted his present course. Neither he nor his friends can efface the self-affixed brand which he must now bear through life.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF U. S. PROPERTY.—Recently, on two occasions, at Fort Steilacoom, the building containing the soldiers' clothing has been forcibly entered at night, and articles to the value of about a thousand dollars stolen. Immediately after the discovery of the first robbery, every precaution was taken against a repetition of it; the windows were barred with iron, and other means of ingress strengthened, but still the thieves entered a second time, on Sunday night last. The officers have been indefatigable in their efforts to discover and bring to justice the thieves, and called to their aid several of our citizens, but thus far have failed to catch them. It is very evident that some black sheep have got into the fold at the garrison, probably old criminals in California. Those of the men who have a regard for the good repute of the company should lend their aid to ferret out the culprits, and not permit suspicion to attach to the innocent. We hope in a few days to learn that the rascals have been caught and properly dealt with.

THE WINTER'S WORK.—The past winter did not confine its havoc to the animal creation, but has been equally destructive in the vegetable kingdom. The reader will regret to learn that nearly all of the fruit trees of the country have been destroyed by the late extreme cold. In this county the largest and most promising orchards, many of which would have borne their first fruit this summer, have been destroyed. Mr. Hugh Pattison, the nurseryman, has lost many thousand young fruit trees, we learn. In King county the weather has been equally disastrous in the orchards, and we fear that orchards in other counties have met the same fate. Fruit trees near the shores of the Sound, however, do not seem to have been blighted, for they are now putting forth buds and blossoms. Should a like result follow the late severe winter in Oregon, which there is too much reason to fear will prove the case, apples will be scarce and high the ensuing summer.

THE INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.—The enemies of Mr. Kendall have finally succeeded, it seems, in displacing him. How this has been brought about, is quite well known here and elsewhere, and Mr. Kendall himself was not unprepared for the intelligence. From the facts within our knowledge, we are led to believe that, had the truth been known to the administration, the result would have been otherwise. To accomplish their end, his opponents have stopped at nothing; the grossest falsehoods and misrepresentations have been resorted to, with what success is seen. The best appointment made for our Territory has been canceled, to give place to a man mentally, if not morally, unfit for the place. But we shall have something to say of this anon.

UNION SOAP WORKS.—This is the title adopted by the Messrs. Meeker for their soap factory, which is now fairly under way, turning out daily thousands of pounds of the various kinds of soap. They are now prepared to supply the trade on Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island, and in British Columbia, with soaps by the ton or in smaller quantities, at prices below those heretofore paid for the same articles imported from abroad. Any who are incredulous will soon have their doubts removed by calling at the Union Soap Works, adjoining the Post-office, on Webber's wharf. There is no longer any necessity for sending to San Francisco for soap. We can get it cheaper at home.

THE MURDER CASE.—On the trial of Clunas, last week, for the murder of Mrs. Looney, the jury failed to agree; eight being for conviction, and four opposed. The jury were discharged, and Clunas gave bonds in $1000 to appear for trial on the same charge at the next term of the District Court.

THE MAILS AGAIN.

On Thursday last, the steamer *Enterprise* was withdrawn from the mail service; the officers leaving word to that effect at the various post-offices on the Sound. Ere this, she has probably been transferred to the Hudson Bay Company, by whom she had been purchased, as announced some weeks ago. The would-be contractor fruitlessly endeavored to retain her in the service; but, failing to obtain the bonds which his contract required, the owners of the boat regarded him as an irresponsible party in the premises, and declined longer to perform the service without compensation. Even if he had secured bonds, it is doubtful whether they would have continued longer to carry the mail at his price. A few days before the last trip of the steamer, he received a letter from the Department at Washington, conveying the unwelcome intelligence that, until he gave bonds, he could receive no compensation for the service already performed. We presume this was in reply to a demand from him for money. He had previously exhausted every means to obtain bonds; and, when the letter alluded to came to hand, all hope of successfully performing the mail service on Puget Sound for the pittance for which the contract had been awarded was obliterated.

Thus the matter stands at present. We have neither steamer nor mail now. How long this will continue, we cannot say; but it is very desirable that the *Eliza Anderson* or some other steamer should be employed immediately to take the place of the one withdrawn. We hope that time will not be lost unnecessarily in resuming the regular distribution of the mails on the route. If we cannot have it semi-weekly, we shall be content to have it weekly; but, above all things, let us have it regularly.

When next this contract is let, it is earnestly hoped it will be at a price that will secure our citizens against disappointment in the regular transmission of the mails.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday night last, shortly after nine o'clock, while one of our citizens, named John Phillips, was coming to town from the garrison, and when about half way down, he was set upon by three men, who threw him upon the ground and rifled his pockets. Fortunately he had only $22.50 upon his person, which the robbers took and then left, going toward the garrison, while Mr. Phillips came to town, leaving his overcoat and lantern (the light in which was extinguished when he was thrown down) behind. Not a word was spoken during the perpetration of the robbery, and, it being very dark, Mr. Phillips could not see their faces or clothing, but he thinks they were members of the volunteer company stationed at the Fort. They were probably the same men who robbed the clothing department of the garrison, as noticed elsewhere.

THE FLYING MIST.—This favorite schooner sailed from Keach's wharf on Tuesday night with a full load of passengers, (fifteen) eighty-three horses, and several tons of freight. After landing the horses at Whatcom and some of the passengers at Victoria, she will take a load of cattle from Port Townsend to Victoria. This done, she will return to Steilacoom for a load of cattle, already engaged. Being the fastest and safest vessel on the Sound, we commend her to Postmaster Williams as a suitable craft to carry the mails. She can make weekly trips with almost as much regularity as a steamer. It is quite certain that, in the absence of a steamer, she will get a fair share of the passenger and freight business of the Sound.

PERSONAL.—Among the passengers by the *Flying Mist*, on Tuesday night, were Mr. Martin Rudolph, wife and sister, whose departure hence creates a void that will long be felt here. We cannot well afford to part with any of the few ladies comprised in our small community, especially when they are possessed, like these, of social qualities which endear them to friends and acquaintances. The best wishes of our citizens accompany them, with an earnest desire for their return.

APPOINTED.—Notwithstanding the representations and opposition of Victor Smith, Mr. J. R. Meeker has received the appointment of Surveyor of the Port of Nisqually. A more merited appointment has not been made by this administration. Victor has not succeeded in *all* his schemes, it seems. The next welcome intelligence we shall receive will probably be Victor's removal, and the appointment of some person more competent in his stead.

CARIBOO.—A private letter from New Westminster, dated 13th inst., received by a citizen of this county, advises persons who contemplate going to the Cariboo mines not to start before the middle of next month. The advice is good, if impatient miners could only be induced to heed it. The writer says that horses are scarce and high, and counsels all who have them to bring them along.

GOOD.—Lumber is improving in demand and prices in San Francisco. Cargoes are sold as fast as they arrive, and we notice sales of small lots at $22 and upwards. This is encouraging.

COMING DOWN.—Flour is now quoted in San Francisco as low as $5.50, and from that figure up to $8.50 for the best brands. It is steadily declining.

The government is badly swindled in the purchase of army horses. According to a statement in the *Journal*, published at Huntington, Pa., a place which is a sort of depot for the purchase of cavalry horses, frauds are daily perpetrated by horse jockeys, and animals were inspected and passed after dark, and branded when the light of a candle would have been necessary to perform the operation. One was afflicted with poll-evil.

The rebel commander of Ship Island, before abandoning it, left a notice on the Fort bulletin to the captain of the ship *Massachusetts*, regretting to leave him after three months' acquaintance, and adding, that although they had not lived and loved together, they had exchanged cards, and so hoped for another opportunity to d[illegible].

FROM THE DALLES.

By the permission of A. J. Burge, Esq., we extract the following from a letter received by him from a late resident of this county:

DALLES, Oregon, March 8th, 1862.

We have had the coldest weather up here that I have ever seen on this coast. The snow commenced falling before Christmas, and along through January it fell so deep, and the weather got so cold, that it stopped all travel. The river was blocked up with ice on the 1st of January; and we have not yet had a boat up here this year.

Amongst cattle, this winter has been the most distressing ever experienced. Three-fourths of all the stock in the upper country is dead, and I am afraid, if the snow don't go off soon, there will not be one-fifth left. They have not half enough beef up here to supply the demand, which will be much greater when the miners begin to come in. Beef retails now at 25c. per lb; pork, 30c.; bacon, 30c., and very scant at that. For my part, I don't know where they are going to get the food to feed the people that are expected up here this summer.

Ponies are worth from $60 to $80 per head, and can't be got at that. So you see, if a man has a few ponies, and wanted to get rid of them, he would do well to bring them up here.

The following items are from the *Mountaineer* of the 19th instant:

We have advices from Lieut. Mullan's wagon road party to Jan. 25th. At that date they were engaged in bridging the Big Blackfoot River—a stream 200 feet wide, which has always been a formidable obstacle in the way of travelers. The party hoped to be able to move by the 1st of March. The winter had been cold, and a number of the men had been frost bitten, but none of them seriously injured. Good gold mines have been discovered on the line of Lieut. Mullan's road, 80 miles above the place of his winter camp. The mines are in Deer Lodge Valley, and the opinion is expressed that they will pay well. Several claims have already been taken, but the future must prove the extent and value of this auriferous region. Lieut. Mullan writes that a large party will leave Bitter Root valley in the spring for the Salmon River mines.

Scarce a day passes that does not witness the departure of one or more parties for Salmon River. They start out on foot, apparently determined to reach the mines at the risk of life, health, and everything else.

The Columbia River, between the Dalles and Cascades, is free from ice, and the boats of the Oregon Steam Nav. Co. now make daily trips.

Flour sells in the Walla Walla market at $24 per bbl. The Walla Walla Flour Mill is turning sixty barrels daily, all of which readily commands the figure stated.

A gentleman just down from Salmon River reports that about 2500 persons wintered in the mines. All the provisions in the mines had been bought up with the exception of a very little flour that is still in the hands of traders. The cold had been too intense to admit of mining to any extent, and, as a general thing, the miners were resting on their oars. The supplies were thought to be sufficient to last those in the mines until the opening of the spring trade; but, should any considerable number of persons venture in without provisions, great suffering must be the result. A movement was on foot to pack through from Walla Walla, and several parties have lately left that place with pack trains, bound for Salmon. Provisions bring $1.50 per pound at the mines, and at this rate they can afford to pack through, even though they lose animals valued at $50 a head.

No clue has been obtained of the authors of the John Day massacre. At first it was thought that the Willow Creek Indians were implicated in the affair, but on inquiry it has been ascertained that they know nothing about it. The military have not as yet moved in the matter, doubtless awaiting instructions from headquarters.

At last accounts, there was a great scarcity of provisions at Lewiston. Some articles were entirely exhausted, and unless supplies were received at an early date, great suffering was apprehended. By this time, we doubt not, pack trains have gone through from Walla Walla and relieved the more pressing wants.

Mr. Butler, of Tygh Valley, informs us that the snow has disappeared from that locality. He estimates the loss of stock in the valley at about 1000 head. Some of the stock owners, himself among the number, did not lose a single head.

Indians in the Bitter Root valley tell marvellous stories of gold near the head waters of the Kootenay and Clark's Fork, on its right bank, 25 to 40 miles below the Pen d'Oreille Lake. Time and exploration will test the value of all such reports.

A shipment of wheat or almost any description of grain to this market would pay well. Barley commands $6 per hundred, and but little at that price. Grain for chicken feed is not to be had, and very much of our poultry has perished from sheer starvation.

Parties just down from Oro Fino report things dull in that quarter. The mines, it is thought, will scarcely pay the high rates that are likely to rule, this summer. Five and ten dollar diggings will scarcely warrant the miner in paying a dollar a pound for *his* grub, and, unless something better is discovered, Oro Fino is likely to prove a "gone in town."

Our reference to stock this week may be comprised in three words—dead and dying.

Snow fell at the Dalles yesterday morning to the depth of three inches.

THE POLL TAX.

Many of our readers are aware that the Legislature of this Territory, at its last session, passed a new Poll-Tax law, but know nothing of the nature of said law; many others are not alone ignorant of its nature, but also of its existence. At the request of our county officials, one of whom has furnished us a copy of the law, we publish it entire, for the benefit of such as have not had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its provisions:

AN ACT relative to the collection of a Poll Tax.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington*, That each male inhabitant of the Territory over twenty-one years of age and under fifty years of age, and not by law exempt from poll tax, shall pay a poll tax of two dollars for the use of the Territory and County, forty per cent. of the net proceeds to be paid into the county treasury for the use of the county, the remaining sixty per cent. of the net proceeds to be paid into the county treasury for the use of the Territory: *Provided*, he shall pay the same to the assessor between the first Monday in March and the first Monday of October in each year, and in default of paying the same to the assessor within the time specified, each such inhabitant shall pay a poll tax of four dollars for the use of the Territory and county, the collection of which shall be enforced by the assessor, whether the same be listed or not, and the assessor shall receive ten per cent. of the amount of poll tax by him lawfully collected at any time from the first Monday of October to the first Monday of March in each year.

SEC. 2. No person shall be deemed or held to have paid his poll tax unless he is able to exhibit a receipt therefor, issued by the Territorial Auditor, or otherwise prove the payment of the same.

SEC. 3. The Territorial Auditor shall, immediately after the passage of this act, (and thereafter before the first Monday of March in each year) cause proper blank receipts for poll taxes to be printed of a uniform appearance, (changing the style thereof each year) and shall cause a number thereof equal to the probable number of inhabitants in each county liable to poll tax, to be immediately forwarded to the county treasurer of each county, who shall sign and number them, or as many of them as may be required, and make an entry thereof in a book to be kept for that purpose, and thereupon issue them.

SEC. 4. No receipts for poll tax other than those named in the third section of this act shall be used or given for the payment of any such tax, and any assessor who shall receive any poll tax without delivering the proper receipt required by law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor for such unlawful receipt so delivered, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail, not less than three months nor more than one year, and by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. Upon receiving such executed receipt from the clerk of the board of county commissioners, the officer authorized to collect the poll tax for the time being shall give a receipt to the clerk for the same, and the clerk shall charge the same to the officers so receiving them. All such receipts delivered shall be filled with the sum of two dollars, and shall be charged to him for each once so delivered, and all such receipts delivered to the assessor after the first Monday of October, in each year, shall be filled out with the sum of four dollars, and four dollars shall be charged to him for each one so delivered.

SEC. 6. On the first Wednesday after the first Monday of October in each year the treasurer, the assessor and the clerk of the board of county commissioners of each county, shall attend at the office of the auditor and make a settlement, etc.

SECS. 7 and 8 define the duties of the county commissioners and auditor.

SEC. 9. To enforce the collection of poll taxes, as provided in this act, the assessor may seize so much of every and any species of property, right, claim or possession whatever, claimed by any person liable to and refusing or neglecting to pay his poll tax, or in the possession of or due from any other person and belonging to such person so refusing to pay such poll tax, as will be sufficient to pay such poll tax and costs of seizure, and shall and may sell the same at any time or place upon giving a verbal notice one hour previous to such sale; and any person indebted to another liable to poll tax, who shall neglect or refuse to pay the same, may pay the same for such other, and deduct the amount thereof from such indebtedness; the assessor, after having deducted the poll tax for which such property was sold, and the necessary fees and costs of the sale, shall return the surplus to the owner, etc.

SEC. 10 defines the duties of the officers relative to paying over the moneys collected; sec. 11 imposes penalty for forging poll tax receipts; sec. 12 further defines the duties of officers; sec. 13 disposes of the money in the different funds; and sec. 14 says the act shall take effect from and after its passage.

NEW STORE.—Among the elegant new stores which are constantly making their appearance in San Francisco, as the improvements of the Bay City progress, that of Heuston, Hastings & Co. promises to rival the best. This firm have been for some time engaged extensively in the Clothing business in Sacramento, and are now about to open a splendid store in Lick's new building, on Montgomery street, in San Francisco. Those of our friends who desire the latest styles of clothing, made up in the best possible manner, can always rely upon receiving entire satisfaction at the establishment of Messrs. Heuston, Hastings & Co. The well-earned reputation of the house is a sufficient guarantee of this.

Clarkson T. Collins, a wealthy and celebrated physician of Great Barrington, Mass., declares his readiness and desire, in defense of the Federal Government, to be one of a thousand men, or one of three hundred, to arm and equip themselves—each taking two horses and a servant—to enter the field, to give their lives, if need be, or to continue in service till the close of the war, be it for one year or ten, and all at their own expense, not to cost the Government a cent. That kind of patriotism has the true ring.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Boils and Carbuncles.—These indications of impure blood, or inward disease, should never be neglected. Even when not dangerous, they are usually painful, and always unsightly. But danger frequently lurks beneath an angry or obstinate boil,—a danger which the practised eye and educated touch of the scientific surgeon often fails to trace. It is not always possible to predict with certainty whether the rising evil will end in a boil or a carbuncle, or what may be the ultimate effect upon the constitution. Holloway's Ointment saves the patient from all pain or danger, and the Doctor from all trouble. It gives immediate relief, and, acting first on the surface, then penetrates the system, and effects a cure.

New Advertisements.

UNION
SOAP WORKS,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
E. MEEKER & CO.

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. 4-44:tf

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

SOFT SOAP—25 cents per gallon. Try it.
39:tf E. MEEKER.

Columbia Transportation Co.

THE CORPORATORS OF SAID COMPANY are hereby requested to meet at the Court House, in the city of VANCOUVER, County of Clark, and Territory of Washington, on MONDAY, the 31st day of March, A.D. 1862, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to determine the time or times, and place or places, of opening books of subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, and to take such other steps for the early organization of said Company as may be lawfully done. A full attendance in person of ALL the Corporators is respectfully requested.
THOMAS H. SMITH,
Temporary Chairman of the Columbia Transportation Co.
VANCOUVER, March 14, 1862. 48:3

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:ly

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

OFFICE SUP. IND. AFFAIRS, W. T.,
Olympia, Jan. 28, 1862.

FINDING IT IMPOSSIBLE TO ASCERTAIN from abstracts of Indian Agents returned to this office, what outstanding liabilities can be paid out of funds now in my hands, and not being able in all cases even to get abstracts, all holders of certified vouchers issued by agents no longer in office, and those issued by Chas. Hutchins while in charge of the Yakima Agency, are requested to forward one voucher from each set to this office, accompanied by the address of the holder. Parties whose demands can legitimately be paid out of funds on hand will be duly notified, through the mail, when, where, and how such payment will be made, and all vouchers for which I have no funds will be holden by me subject to instructions already asked for from the Department.
B. F. KENDALL,
38:tf Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

NOTICE.

OFFICE SUP. IND. AFFAIRS, W. T.,
Olympia, March 3d, 1862.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFfice, until the first day of April next, for the privilege of cutting from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons of HAY on the Puyallup Reservation, the coming season. Sufficient guarantees for the payment of the money at the time of cutting the same must accompany bids.
Bids should be sealed and directed to the Superintendent, and endorsed "Bids for cutting Hay."
Right to reject all bids reserved.
B. F. KENDALL,
42:3 Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMSELVES to be indebted to the undersigned, by book account or otherwise, are requested to settle by the 1st of April, as after that time they will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection. In future, I will credit no man, as no man credits me.
Steilacoom, March 8th, 1862.
40:3 M. F. GUESS.

NOTICE TO WHEAT HOLDERS.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, I WISH to have it generally understood that I will not grind any more wheat for toll. I will grind any quantity of good wheat, and give one barrel of good flour for every five bushels of wheat.
THOMAS M. CHAMBERS.
STEILACOOM BAY MILLS, March 12th, 1862. 42:tf

P. KEACH

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC generally that he has just received, ex barques W. B. Scranton and N. S. Perkins, a good and general assortment of Staple Goods suited to this market, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
HARD,
WOODEN,
CROCKERY
AND GLASSWARE.
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
PIPES,
GROCERIES,
CORDAGE,
BROOMS,
WALL PAPER,
PERFUMERY,
POCKET CUTLERY, &c., &c.
These goods were selected by myself in person, and are of the very best quality. Persons wishing to purchase goods for cash will do well to call and examine my stock.
FLOUR, BUTTER, PORK and BACON will be taken in exchange for goods, but must be delivered before any goods are taken away.
P. KEACH.
Steilacoom, Feb. 1st, 1862. 37:tf

M. J. WEST

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC GENERally that he has constantly on hand and for sale the very best assorted lot of
IRON AND STEEL
Foreign and Domestic,
At prices to suit the hard times.
ALSO,
CHAINS
Of all sizes, made of the best Norway Iron.
IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE,
A general assortment of
HARDWARE
AND
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Pocket Cutlery,
Table Cutlery,
Carpenters' Tools,
Nails of all kinds,
Locks and Bolts,
Bar and Sheet Iron,
Steel, in quantities to suit,
TOGETHER WITH ALL VARIETIES OF
FARMING IMPLEMENTS.
46:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND
Provision Markets.

HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET AT Port Townsend, in connection with the old stand in Steilacoom, the undersigned is now prepared to supply the communities of both towns with a superior quality of
FRESH MEATS
On reasonable terms.
Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Stores supplied at short notice and of best quality.
VEGETABLES of all kinds kept in their season.
MILK COWS and WORK CATTLE always on hand for sale.
N.B.—No meat will be sold after 8½ o'clock A.M. on Sundays.
E. MEEKER,
Balch st., Steilacoom, and
8-46:tf Water st., Port Townsend.

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

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

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. SHARP & CO.,
Hide and Wool Dealers,
48:6m No. 221 California st., San Francisco.

NOTICE—SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or their widows or orphan children) who served in any wars or battles, either in California or elsewhere, prior to March 3d, 1855, or their children who were under 21 years at that date, or sailors who served on the coast of California in the Mexican war, will do well to address us. Claims that have been rejected in the hands of other agents, have been successfully obtained by us. Agents acting for us, liberally paid. Land warrants bought and sold to order, and all business requiring an agent at Washington attended to.
R. S. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20 1859. 46:tf

Special Notices.

PATRIOTIC CITIZENS,

Who wish to aid the Government of the United States in this her hour of need, by joining a company of Volunteer Cavalry, can now have an opportunity to do so by making application to the undersigned, or any of the following named gentlemen:
Olympia—Messrs. A. M. Poe and John M. Murphy.
Seattle—Rev. Daniel Bagley.
Port Townsend—Messrs. Fowler & Wilson and E. S. Dyer.
Teekalet—Mr. M. S. Drew.
Muster rolls to be signed at the time of enrollment.
39:tf WM. H. WOOD, Steilacoom.

The Medical and Surgical Institute

Of DR. L. J. CZAPKAY is already secured in a position which places it, as its proprietor, far above the assaults of envy and professional malice. In the schools of France, the highest prizes are often awarded to practitioners in this department of medical science, and they occupy with others an equally lofty position in the profession. Ricord is an illustrious example, a shining light among the philosophical stars of his age in Europe, and Dr. Czapkay has fully equaled him in this country; as a proof of which, the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, and the honorary *ad eundem* degree. Selecting this as his field of operation, although qualified as a graduate of the University of Pesth, and the late Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Revolutionary army, for more extended labors, Dr. L. J. Czapkay has bent his earnest attention to the cure of chronic and private diseases, in which he has become so great an expert that he is now regarded as the leader in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to their readers in the most exclusive journals. The Doctor's offices are at his Medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff, nearly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
☞ We ask the particular attention of our readers to the sworn certificates of remarkable cures, in another column of this paper.
DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultation, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.
☞ Persons not wishing to lose time in correspondence, please enclose $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases.
Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,
24:3m San Francisco, Cal.

Legal Advertisements.

NOV. 30th, 1861.—At the November term of the Commissioners' Court, A.D. 1861, held in and for Pierce County, Washington Territory, an order passed requesting the Probate Judge of said County to order (if compatible with law and the duty of the Probate Judge) that County Fund orders be received in payment for the Estate of John Withrel, deceased.

It is therefore ordered that the Administrator of the Estate of John Withrel, deceased, be and he is hereby authorized to receive orders on the County Fund of Pierce County, W. T., in payment for said Estate when sold, if such orders shall be offered in payment.
J. P. STEWART,
Judge of Probate.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a portion of the records of the Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., to be found on page 123 of said records.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my name and the seal of said Court, this 14th day of December, [L. S.] A.D. 1861.
J. P. STEWART,
Ex-officio Clerk.

Notice.—The sale of the above Estate will take place on FRIDAY, March 21st, 1862, at 2 o'clock P.M., on the premises. Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be paid in cash on the day of sale; the balance will be received in County Fund orders when the deed is given.
4:4 P. J. MOOREY, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed Administrator of the Estate of the late WILLIAM REDINGTON, of Steilacoom, Pierce County, Washington Territory, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present the same to him, properly authenticated, as required by law, within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and save costs.
S. McCAW, Administrator.
Steilacoom, W. T., Feb. 7th, 1862. 38:4

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Puget Sound
DRUG STORE!
STEILACOOM, W. T.
NOW OPEN
WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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

UNION CLOTHING STORE
NEW YEARS!
NEW GOODS!
PINKUS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HEAVY AND FINE
CLOTHING,
DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS,
SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.
By recent arrivals, per ship Massachusetts, barque Ork, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—
HATS,
CAPS,
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,
CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND
PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c;
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
OF EVERY KIND
Those who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict attention being paid to their wants. All orders promptly attended to.
Quick sales and small profits is the rule we have adopted in our business.
☞ Call and examine our stock.
PINKUS & CO.,
3:31 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

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

STAGE

AND

LIVERY STABLE
STEILACOOM, W. T.
WINSOR & LAMAN, Proprietors.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

St. Louis, March 1, 1862.

Dispatches from Gen. Banks's Division state that on Wednesday, (26th February,) Gen. Banks's forces moved from Harper's Ferry, and pushed a strong reconnoissance as far as Charlestown, Virginia. A few unimportant skirmishes also took place; but Charlestown is in our possession. Prisoners are coming in slowly and few in number. It is stated that General Jackson, who was at Winchester with a large and well equipped force, was preparing to oppose the further progress of our troops.

Yancey, the Southern Commissioner to Euro e, was on his return to the South. He had arrived at Havana, whence he had sailed for any eligible Southern port. He returns fully satisfied of the fatality of his mission, and that Jeff. Davis's Confederacy will not be recognized by any European power.

St. Louis, March 5th.

Dispatches from Gen. Halleck officially announce that the Federal cavalry from Paducah took possession of Colu bus yesterday.

The rear of the rebel forces were driven precipitately before our mounted troops, and thr w away arms and equipments in their flight. Many took to the river and were drowned.

The rebel generals at Columbus found themselves threatened from the rear and front by our approaching forces, and wisely concluded to abandon their stronghold. They anticipated a simultaneous movement upon them from Paducah, from Nashville and from the river, and foresaw that they would be obliged to either evacuate or surrender.

A large quantity of military stores and artillery have been captured by the Federal forces.

The rebel steamer *Nashville* has run the blockade, and is now at Wilmington, N. C.

Richmond is under martial law, and J. Minor Botts and a number of other influential Virginians have been arrested on the charge of treason, for entertaining Union sentiments.

Andy Johnson has been appointed military Governor of Tennessee.

St. Louis, March 8th.

A terrific naval battle took place on James River yesterday. The iron-clad steamer *Merrimac* (rebel) with nothing above her iron-sheathed deck excepting smoke-stack and flag, attacked the Federal frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*. The *Cumberland* opened her broadsides upon the *Merrimac*, but the shot at first glanced from her platin without eff ct.

The rebel iron-clad steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* about the same time engaged the Newport News batteries, when the Federal steamer *Ericsson* arrived and participated in the conflict. The *Ericsson* was then attacked, and it became a general engagement between all the vessels.

After five hours hard fighting the rebel steamers retired, the *Merrimac* in a sinking condition.

The U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence* proceeded up the river. A conflict took place between the federal and rebel gunboats. At midnight the *Congress* was burned by the rebels. In the morning the *Monitor* engaged the *Merrimac*; she finally forced a large hole in the port side of the *Merrimac* and then returned to Norfolk. The principal loss of life was aboard the *Cumberland* —130 were killed or drowned.

The rebel steamer *Magnolia*, from Mobile, with 4,000 bales of cotton, has been captured.

Fort Monroe, March 7th.

A flag of truce from Norfolk represents great excitement in that city. The hotels were swarming with officers from the Gulf States. The Virginia troops have been sent away. The people have decided on the destruction of the city in case of an attack. A strong force is concentrating at Suffolk to check Burnside, who, it was reported, had reached Winton, and was moving on to Suffolk.

The rebels say that for State reasons Col. Corcoran was not released. Maps and drawings had been found on his person concealed.

Richmond papers of Friday announce the arrest of a number of Union men—principally Germans.

St. Louis, March 7.

At Corinth, Mississippi, the enemy has from fifteen to twenty thousand troops; at Henderson's station, nine miles from the Tennessee River, ten to twelve thousand; at the next post, eight to ten thousand more. The rebels were fortifying at Chickisaw, Alabama.

At an election held in McKay County, in Southern Tennessee, the Union candidate received 200 majority in a vote of 1800.

C. E. Hale has been confirmed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory; Edward Shattuck has been confirmed Attorney for Oregon.

Washington, March 10.

The President has ordered the Army of the Potomac to be divided into five corps de armee, under Generals McDowell, Sumner, McClellan, Day and Banks.

Col. Geary has taken Leesburg, Va. This is one of the rebel strongholds. Many prisoners were taken.

General Hooker reports from Budd's Ferry that all the enemy's batteries in front of his lines were abandoned and guns spiked. This virtually opens the Potomac, and raises the *quasi* blockade. At two o'clock to-day the rebels began burning their tents and other property difficult to remove.

Charlestown, Va., March 9.

Large numbers of contrabands are arriving from the country. The course adopted in regard to them is, if they have been employed by Secessionists, they are tu ned over to the Division Quartermaster for employment by the Federals; otherwise, returned to the owner.

Nothing later of the Naval battle. The *Merrimac* was disabled. The *Monitor* proved herself impregnable to heavy shot in close quarters.

St. Louis, March 10.

After three days hard fighting at Sugar Creek, near Bentonville, Benton County, Arkansas, General Curtis gained a signal victory over the Rebel forces under Van Dorn, McCulloch, Price and McIntosh.

The rebels broke, leaving arms, provisions, etc., behind; but a large cavalry force was pursuing the flying enemy, many of whom would necessarily be captured. The remnant of the shattered army pushed on toward the Boston mountains.

The rebel loss was one thousand killed and one thousand taken prisoners by us. The Federal loss will only reach four hundred.

McCulloch and McIntosh (Rebels) have been mortally wounded.

Louisville March 10.

Reliable information from Memphis, of Wednesday, states that the citizens were greatly alarmed, relying on Fort Pillow for defense, but with few troops.

The Memphis Legislature had scattered, after several ineffectual attempts to transact business.

Governor Harris was flying from one southern point to another with little prospect of succeeding in his efforts to rally the people to his aid.

Baltimore, March 10th.

The gunboat *Alabama*, from Ferdinanda, Florida, arrived with a bearer of dispatches from Com. Dupont. The fleet left Port Royal on March 1st for Brunswick, Ga., the enemy flying at the approach of our gunboats. Our forces took possession, but left one gunboat in charge.

The fleet next went thirty miles south to Cumberland Sound, which is the entrance to Ferdinanda, and took possession of Fort Church. Twelve large guns fell into our hands, and, also, one hundred and twenty eight rifled cannon We also captured the rebel steamer *Darlington*, and loaded wagons of ammunition. The Federal forces under General Wright landed and garrisoned the forts and earth-works, taking possession of the city. This latter has been one of the most useful ports to the rebels.

Conklin asked leave to offer a resolution which is identical with that sent by the President to Congress a few days since, relating to furnishing of aid to such States as shou d adopt measures for the gradual abolition of slavery. The rules were suspended for the purpose—88 ayes to 35 noes. A motion to postpone consideration was discussed, and without taking action on the question, the House adjourned.

The House bill, providing a new article of war, that no officer or soldier shall be employed in returning fugitive slaves, passed the Senate by 29 to 9. The signature of the President is all that is required now for it to become a law.

St. Louis, March 13.

The *Republican* has a letter from Albuquerque, dated Feb. 23, giving an account of a fight and skirmish between the Texas rebels and the Union men under Col. Canby, on the morning of the 21st. Two hundred Texan mules, with wagon masters, were captured. The Texans were on the heights opposite Rio Grande from the Fort, which was destitute of water. Col. Canby had to pass to the water guarded by his battery. He had 2,000 men, and all other outlets were guarded in force. The Texans must either surrender, or cut their way through.

Later information states that a military express had just arrived from Fort Craig. The battle commenced at nine o'clock on the morning of the 21st, between a portion of our troops, under Col. Roberts, and the enemy, across the Rio Grande, with varied successes, until noon. Col. Canby then crossed the river in force, with a battery of six pieces and two howitzers, under Capt. McRae. Towards evening, most of the enemy's guns were silenced; they, however, made a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, which was defended by Capt. Plumpton's Company of regulars and a port on of Col. Pina's Regiment of Mexican Volu teers. The Texans, 600 strong, armed with carbines and revolvers, and a seven pound howitzer, charged desperately and furiously. After discharging their carbines at close distance they drew their revolvers and rushed on the battery amid a storm of grape and cannister. The Mexican volunteers, panic stricken, fled. Capt. Plumpton's company stood their ground until one half were killed.

Capt. McRae refused to leave his guns and was killed at his post. Kit Carson, in command of a regiment of volunteers deployed as skirmishers, did good service during the action. Our loss is 200 killed and wounded, and the enemy's is believed to be much more.

Capt. Jemison lost a leg. Results of battle important—and will put an end to filibustering and treasonable objects of Van Dorn and others on the south-eastern borders of California.

News has been received from Gen. Sibley, who is in correspondence with a force or organization gathering in that direction for the invasion of southern California.

A battle has taken place in Paris, Tennessee, between a strong party of rebels and a smaller one of Federals. The rebels in this engagement sustained a loss of one hundred killed and wounded. The Federals had four killed and one taken prisoner.

It is said a party is secretly organized in Memphis to give in full adhesion to the Federal Government.

Great excitement exists in the disaffected parts of Texas, owing to the announced expedition of General Lane from the land side and Commodore Pendergrast from the sea. The Union sentiment in New Orleans is on the increase. It is not at present believed that a stand will be made there.

The last points giving command of the navigation of the Mississippi will be in the hands of the Federals in a few days.

The Federal fleet was still in sight of Savannah, perfecting operations.

Fort Pulaski has been entirely cut off from all connection with Savannah, and Commodore Dupont has completely surrounded that work with the intention of starving its garrison into submission, or holding them on short allowance, whilst Gen. Sherman is making his arrangements on Tybee Island. The greatest excitement prevails.

A cavalry force, sent from Lebanon, Mo., yesterday attacked a guerilla party. They killed 13, wounded 5 and captured 20, among them Brig. Gen. E. Campbell.

Washington, March 14.

The case of Powell was taken up. He spoke at length in his own defense. He was followed by Messrs. Wilkinson, Trumbull and Ten Eyck. The vote was then taken. Expulsion resolution rejected—11 ayes, 28 noes.

March 15.—The President has approved the new article of war, prohibiting officers of the military and naval service, or the forces under their command, returning fugitives. Any officer found guilty by court-martial of this article to be dismissed from the service.

Gen. Wadsworth to-day assumed the duties of Military Governor and Commander of the defenses of Washington.

General McClellan addressed the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac on the 14th. For a long time he had kept them inactive, in order that they might be disciplined, armed and instructed. He held them back in order that he might give the death-blow to the rebellion. Their patience and confidence in their General were worth a dozen victories. The moment for action had now arrived. Inaction had passed, and he would now bring them face to face with the rebels.

St. Louis, March 15th.

The victory at New Madrid was greater than supposed. At least a million dollars' worth of military property was taken. The officers left their baggage, their dead unburied, and the supper on their tables.

Nashville, March 15.

Parson Brownlow arrived here to-day.

At the battle in North-western Arkansas, Federal soldiers were found mutilated and scalped by the savages. Our loss in that battle was 800 or 1000. Rebel loss supposed to be 2000 or 3000 Fifteen hundred men were taken prisoners, and others were being constantly brought in.

St. Louis, March 12.

The rebels have sustained a complete rout at Manassas, abandoning their guns, ammunition, etc., to the army under Gen. McClellan. This inexpressible, important announcement, is corroborated by the tenor of certain official dispatches from the President of the United States to Gen. Wright of this military department.

Gen. Bragg has evacuated Pensacola and gone to Norfolk, which place is in imminent danger and closely pressed by the Division under Gen. Burnside.

General Fremont has been assigned to a command.

The Savannah press are defiant still. The latest Savannah *Republican* says:

The glass remarked yesterday no new movement among the Federal vessels lying in the cut north of the river, beyond an addition to their number. Some imagine that they have moved nearer to the Savannah river, but we could distinguish no material change in their position. Persons familiar with the water courses in that locality say they have not yet reached Wall's Cut, but are lying in a river beyond that does not communicate with the main channel. Yet vessels occupying the position can readily command the main passage. We have also heard it stated, by persons who ought to know, that portions of Mud river, which leads down from Wall's Cut into the Savannah river, go dry at three-quarters ebb, and that if the Yankee gun boats should pass all obstructions they would not be able to come through.

A balloon reconnoissance from St. Patrick's church shows no enemy within 30 miles.

The Chairman from the Special Committee reported the Pacific Railroad bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

In the Senate, Hale introduced a bill for the building of iron clad rams and steam gun boats; also to complete Stevens' battery. The bill appropriates $1,000,000 for the ram, $13,000,000 for gunboats, and $1,100,000 for the completion of Stevens' Battery The bill was referred.

Relations between the United States and foreign powers are now said to be entirely free from apprehension of any disturbance whatever. The tone of all correspondence is considered conciliatory. The British as well as the French Ministry are evidently gaining strength with their people by discountenancing sympathy with Secessionists.

The Senate has confirmed McDowell Major-General of Volunteers.

Philadelphia, March 14.

A special dispatch to the *North American* reports that Beauregard has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces, and that the evacuation of Manassas was at his suggestion. It is further stated that a dispatch to the Richmond *Enquirer* says that the Hampton Legion left Fredericksburg on the 11th, bound South. The lines on the Rappahannock had been burned and abandoned by the rebels.

New York, March 14th.

London letters of the 1st to commercial houses say, on the whole, there is observed quite an impression in England that the struggle will be terminated this spring. American securities are consequently buoyant.

Cairo, March 14.

The rebels evacuated New Madrid last night, leaving a quantity of guns, ammunition, tents and stores, which they were unable to carry away. Some fighting took place yesterday between their guns and our siege battery, in which our loss was 20 killed and wounded. A shot from one of their guns dismounted one of our 24 pounders, killing four and wounding six. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained, as they carried off their dead and wounded.

Col. Carr, of the 10th Illinois, was killed on Wednesday night while placing pickets.

The *Merrimac* is undergoing repairs at Norfolk.

Chicago, March 15.

A special dispatch to the New York papers says the President nominated yesterday, for Brigadier-General, Jas. Craig; also, Robert C. Buchanan to be Inspector-General of the War Department He has authorized Gen. Halleck to supersede Gen. Grant, unless he should ask to be relieved, on account of his conduct at Fort Donelson and elsewhere.

A fugitive from a village in Orange county, about thirty-five miles from Gordonsville, states that 40,000 troops were in the town when he left. They continued pouring wildly and hurriedly in, under the impression that the Union army was in pursuit of them. He states that the ground from Manassas to Rappahannock is strewn with muskets, knapsacks, blankets, and provisions, flung away in the retreat. Numbers of soldiers lay exhausted by the roadside.

The steamer *Achilles*, while passing the Acquia Creek last night, was fired at by the batteries, indicating that some rebels were still lying in the vicinity.

Gen. Hooker was of opinion, this morning, that the rebels had evacuated Fredericksburg. The firing from Acquia seems to confirm his opinion.

Cairo, March 15.

The New Madrid expedition is composed of 8 gunboats, 8 mortar-boats, with two tow-boats, transports and ordnance boats. It left here at 7 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, and arrived at Hickman by 4 o'clock in the evening. The enemy's pickets left on its arrival. A strong Union feeling was manifest at this place. Island No 10, the place where it was supposed the rebels would make a stand, was vacated. Randolph Island and its vicinity was supposed to have 15,000 troops; at Humboldt there are 700.

The steamers *Yankee* and *Anacosta* yesterday shelled the batteries at Acquia Creek. The enemy replied briskly, but although their firing was very accurate, they failed to reach the steamers, whose heavy guns enabled them to keep out of range of the rebel batteries.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL : : : : : : $1,000,000
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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE
IN SUMS TO SUIT
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Advance on Gold Dust consigned for assay, and receive deposits, general and special.

EXPRESS FORWARDERS
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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;
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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.
3tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

Shipping Advertisements.

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. 49:1y

BALCH & WEBBER'S
REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
Puget Sound
AND
San Francisco
Is composed of the
Ship MASSACHUSETTS, 800 Tons,
FREEMAN TRASK, Commander;
And other vessels as the trade requires.
The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers.
Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.
Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.
BALCH & WEBBER, Pier 3½, Steuart street, San Francisco. | BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T. 1tf

Business Cards.

LOUISA KORTER,
DEALER IN
Plain and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries of every variety, Hardware, &c., &c.
ALSO—Baking in all its branches. Confectionery, &c.
Any article called for, and not in store, will be ordered and obtained in the shortest possible time, for the accommodation of customers.
4-31:1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

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. 3-39:tf

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

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

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
3-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
3-41:1y 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. 3-3:1y

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

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

A. M. GILMAN, S. S. DAVIS. P. SMITH, Boston.
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1-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

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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.

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,
HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.
Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
3-1y Commercial st., Steilacoom.

STEILACOOM
LIVERY STABLE.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABLISHED himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.
Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.
Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.
STABLING furnished at moderate rates.
1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO.
ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERCHANDISE and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.
A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.
All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.
Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are
REFERRED TO
Wm. P. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co., "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co., "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co., "
J. Anthony & Co. Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.
N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c., will be attended to by competent judges.
L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st. up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

EDWARD A. MORSE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, WINDOWS, AND BLINDS.
WOULD INFORM THE TRADE IN OREGON and Washington Territory that they have opened a new establishment for the sale of
DOORS, WINDOWS, & BLINDS
of every description.
One of the partners residing in Boston, who has shipped the above goods to this market since 1849, enables us to keep a most thorough and extensive assortment of the same, which we shall sell at as low prices as any in this city. Parties sending for goods by letter can rely on having the same at as low prices and of as good quality as if ordered in person.
Orders by letter or otherwise will be promptly and faithfully filled.
We also attend to the buying and selling of other merchandise.
EDWARD A. MORSE & CO.,
11 and 13 California st, and 114 and 116 Market st,
San Francisco,
And JOHN HALL,
4:19:6m 177 Blackstone st, Boston.

YE THAT SUFFER,

READ! READ! READ!
AND BE ASSURED THAT
DR. PAREIRA'S
GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY,
Now known and approved by use for over
FIFTY YEARS!
Still remains triumphant over all the multifarious medicines for the cure of PRIVATE DISEASES, no matter how long standing, without any injurious effects to the system. This remedy is
PURELY VEGETABLE,
quick in effect, and certain in cure, acting as it does immediately on the organs themselves, giving them energy and vigor, and removing inflammation in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold by
L. BARUCH,
General Agent, 73 Davis st, San Francisco.
And by Druggist's throughout this State and Oregon.
SINCLAIR & MOODY, Agents,
4:13-3m Bellingham Bay.

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

GEORGE H. BELL,
611 Montgomery street, corner Merchant street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
STATIONERY
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
LEGAL CAP, WRITING, LETTER AND Note Paper, and Envelopes in great variety. Gold Pens of the best manufacture.
BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS
Of the best material and workmanship. Printers' Blank Cards, Law Books, Law Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Lading, Shipping Receipts, Order Books, and a large assortment of Custom House Blanks.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
A complete assortment always on hand. Orders from Teachers will receive prompt attention.
At antic papers and Magazines, and all the new Books. Subscriptions received for the Newspapers, Magazines, and other periodicals. A circular will be sent to any person, on request, giving an extended list of periodicals, and the prices annexed. The following are among the most popular:

	Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50
Leslie's Magazine	3 50
Peterson's Magazine	2 50
Ballou's Magazine	2 00
Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
Atlantic Monthly	3 50
Eclectic Magazine	5 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50
All the Year Round	3 50
Once a Week	4 50
Cornhill Magazine	5 00
Temple Bar	5 00
Blackwood	5 00
The four Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
The Chess Monthly	3 50
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 00
The World of Fashion	5 00
The Horticulturist, plain	3 00
The Horticulturist, colored	5 00
The Gardener's Monthly	2 00
The Country Gentleman	2 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50
Leslie's Illustrated Paper	3 50
Illustrated London News	12 00
Illustrated News of the World	12 00
New York Illustrated News	3 50
New York Weekly Ledger	3 00
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	3 50
Banner of Light	3 00
Waverly Magazine	3 50
New York Mercury	3 00
New York Weekly Clipper	3 00
Scientific American	3 00
New York Independent	3 50
New York Weekly Tribune	3 00
New York Weekly Times	3 00
New York Weekly Journal of Commerce	3 00
Forney's Press	3 50
Yankee Notions	1 50
Nick-Nax	1 50
Vanity Fair (Weekly)	3 00
New York Herald, Tribune, or World, for California	3 00

36-3m

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
OF
IMPROVED
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!
ALL FORMER
OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!
No Leather Pad used on
NEW STYLE MACHINE.
The New Style Hemmer
AND
Transparent Cloth Presser
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE!
PRICES GREATLY
REDUCED!
☞ Send for a Circular.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.
☞ The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 4:1tf

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO
No. 47 Montgomery street,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.
I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE, to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines, that
SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,
On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done
WITH GREATER EASE
and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
Plain, at : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : $50
Cabinets : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : 75
Letter A, or Transverse-Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing : : : : : : : : : : : : 90
Do not allow yourself to purchase a Chain Stitch machine, either double or single thread, all of which will ravel. All chain stitch machines have a cord on the under side of the fabric, and the work soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.
J. H. DUNNELL,
47 Montgomery street,
12tf San Francisco.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.
MAKE THE BEST
CLOTHING.
Furnishing Goods
OF ALL KINDS
Retailing for Cash at Wholesale Prices.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
CARPET BAGS,
UMBRELLAS,
&c., &c., &c.,
To be found in any Retail House in California.
Goods suitable for traveling purposes in any climate.
We have fitted up a custom department in connection with our former business, and employ over seventy-five Tailors to make up Fine Clothing to order. We have the best Cutter on this coast, which enables us to guarantee a perfect fit in all cases, without alterations.
Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings are the finest imported from Paris or New York this season.
Strangers visiting the city will please call and leave us their measure free of charge.
4-30:1y FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

The Farmer's Corner.

Production of Honey.

The introduction of the movable comb hive gave a new impetus to honey raising in this country. Men who never before succeeded with a swarm of bees, became successful apiarians. Patent hives were multiplied beyond precedent; but they all contained the magic frames. The whole business was revolutionized, though we have good reasons for believing that the venders of new hives did not reap their accustomed harvest. Men put frames into their old hives, or made new ones for themselves. There was no longer a monopoly of the business. Several bad honey seasons intervened; but still the production of honey steadily increased. The old story of prairie winds was dressed up anew; but it was found that bees could gather honey on the prairies just as well as any place else. With all this increased production there was an increased demand, so that the price was fully sustained.

In 1859, and while men were still wondering at the great change which had been wrought, a new impetus was given to the trade by the introduction of the Italian bee. It is yet too early to pass judgment on the merits of this new variety. There is no doubt that the matter of praise has been overdone. We have proofs that they multiply and that they make honey; but that they multiply faster than the old variety, that they make more honey, that they consume less, that they stand the climate better,—these things can only be established by the experience of years. Give the new comers a fair trial; but do not put away the aborigines. Pamphlets filled with certificates, paid puffs in agricultural journals, assertions of interested parties,—demand better proofs than any of these. Nevertheless, this Italian bee excitement, even if it should establish the superiority of the common bee, has attracted the attention of thousands, who, perhaps, could not be reached in any other way, and who, having once tried bees of any kind in movable comb hives, will not give them up. It will initiate thousands into the art of bee keeping, and greatly increase the production of honey.

When Dr. Livingston was in Central Africa, he found swarms of bees around every hut. Honey was as common there as molasses is here. Beeswax was their principal article of export. It was no uncommon thing for one hive to send out ten swarms in a single season. They very rarely perished for lack of food; but the ravages of the moth were more destructive than in Scotland or England. The French settlers in Northern Africa bear witness to the same marvellous increase of swarms. The same thing occurs in the arable portions of Arabia, and perhaps in India and China. Similar reports from Australia were at first disbelieved; but they have been amply substantiated. And now California, land of marvels, claims a front rank in bee raising. Bees were at first imported into California in March, 1853. The experiment was commenced with twelve swarms, only one of which survived the journey. It sent out three colonies the first season, two of which were sold for two hundred and fifteen dollars. In 1855, thirty-six swarms were shipped from New York, eighteen of which reached San Francisco alive. In February, 1856, forty-two swarms were shipped from New York. Seven reached their destination. In the spring of that year there were twenty-eight swarms in California. They increased during the year to seventy-three. One swarm imported in the latter part of that season sent out the next year seven swarms. In 1857 the number of swarms imported was more than a hundred. It greatly increased in 1858; and in the winter of 1859 60, more than six thousand swarms arrived. The effects of the long voyage, and, in many instances, of disease before shipment, told fearfully upon them the first season. Very many died. A few lingered on till last winter. The bee trade received a disastrous check, from which it has not yet recovered. Some apiarians were ruined, and more were utterly discouraged. And yet, in the face of these unfortunate instances, the increase of swarms in California during the past summer was so great that, with another such year, sending bees there for sale will be like carrying coals to Newcastle. Ten new colonies are reported as no uncommon increase from one hive. The amount of honey produced is not spoken of, and we infer from this silence that it was not large. The main object seems to have been the increase of swarms. We shall hear of vast yields of honey after awhile. Only the movable comb hive is used in California; the swarms would have perished in any other as fast as they were shipped. The foregoing testimony establishes certain facts: First—In this country, within ten years, there has been a vast increase in the production of honey. Secondly—The increase has been owing mainly to the introduction of the movable comb hive. Thirdly—Venders of patent humbugs have not reaped the profits arising from the improvement. Fourthly—Every part of our country is adapted to the apiary. Fifthly—Bees increase much faster in California than in any other State in the republic. Sixthly—Every family can raise its own honey as easily as its own pig. Seventhly—It will be many years before bee raising is overdone. Eighthly—The Italian bee, whether better or not than the common bee, will be the means of greatly increasing the business and of improving the general system of bee keeping.

Preventing Smut.—Two years ago, an old farmer in the northern part of Illinois had a wheat crop very much injured by smut. Not liking to give up the variety he determined at the next sowing to try the virtue of brining. He made a brine strong enough to float the grain, and added to it half a pound of copperas. In this he immersed a sack of seed, and let it remain forty-eight hours. Another sack full he let remain one hour. A third sack-full he did not soak at all. That sown dry produced a plentiful crop of smut; that soaked an hour produced a little smut; while that soaked two days produced no smut at all, and was ripe a week earlier than the dry sown. The variety was spring club.

What Land Needs.

Deep cultivation will increase the crops on poor land; but it will not restore any of the lost fertility. Rotation of crops, if judiciously practiced, and varied with rest, will retain the fertility of land for years; but we have yet to learn that it will restore the fertility which has been lost by bad management. Worn out land must have not only deep cultivation, and a wise rotation of crops, but the direct and liberal application of fertilizers. We shall not speak of guano, and phosphates, and bone dust, and poudret, but of plain, old-fashioned barnyard manure, such as every western farmer has right at hand. Experience and observation have taught us that the manure yard should be so constructed that none of the manure shall run off; but there should be plenty of straw to absorb all the offal; that the coarse manure thus made should be placed in piles with square sides, and with flat or concave sides, to catch rain. If the manure be very coarse, the heaps should be made as high as a man can easily pile them, in order to promote fermentation, and the tops should be ditching to receive water. In July, the outside should be cut down with a hay knife, and the cuttings cast on top—these being the only undecayed parts. The manure will then be in splendid condition for lands which are to be plowed in the fall.

This is by far the best method of managing the manure heap on a grain farm, where an abundance of litter is used. Where there is much dung and much straw, on a dairy farm, the manure heaps should be under cover. The utmost care should be taken to keep ripened weeds out of the barnyard litter. Coarse manure, if applied green or fresh, does land but little good; if allowed to remain all summer in the yard, scattered over a great surface, it does not ferment, and the sun dries it up. The heap should never be made in the form of a half globe, but square. Every cultivated farm should each year produce not less than three tons of good manure per acre. This amount may be considerably increased by the incorporation of muck. The plain facts about manure are these: that which consists chiefly of the droppings of animals should be applied to the soil as soon as practicable; that which consists largely of straw, cornstalks, or other fibrous matter, should be first rotted; for grain crops, it should be applied near the surface—for hay crops, on the surface—for hoed crops, buried.

Vinegar.—The juice of one bushel of sugar beets, worth twenty-five cents, and which any farmer can raise with little cost, will make from five to six gallons of vinegar equal to the best elder wine. First wash and grate the beets and express the juice in a cheese press, or in any other way which a little ingenuity can suggest, and put the liquor into a barrel, cover the bung with gauze and set it in the sun, and in fifteen or twenty days it will be fit for use. By this method the very best of vinegar may be obtained without any great trouble, and I hope all who like good vinegar will try it.

Small Potatoes.—In taking potatoes to market, farmers should always sort out the small ones and feed them to stock—boiled, of course. When mixed with large ones they only fill up the interstices, and add nothing, or next to nothing, to the bulk, while they lower the grade and price. Shake down a quart of wheat among three quarts of hickory nuts—how much will the bulk be increased?

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Of all kinds on hand and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms and at the lowest city prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
24:3m Corner Washington and Davis sts, San Francisco.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
AND
Machine Shop
SAN FRANCISCO.
(First street.)

WE CONTINUE TO MANUFACTURE, AT the above well-known establishment,

STEAM ENGINES,
Quartz, Flour
AND
SAW-MILLS.

And other Machinery of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.

From the long experience we have had, and the superior tools and machinery and the very large collection of patterns at our command, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best style of work with dispatch, and at the lowest rates, are not surpassed on the Pacific coast.

Russia Iron Screws, for Quartz Mills, made at the shortest notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.

GODDARD, HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.,
6:3m First st, San Francisco.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANnouncing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a

FIRST PREMIUM
FOR THEIR
UNRIVALLED AXLE-GREASE!

Also, that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their

FIRST CLASS PREMIUM

for the same. But, however gratifying to the advertisers to have their

HOME MANUFACTURE

thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East assuming their title) the demand for the

Now Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease

has more than doubled during the present season.

And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE

who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired, of being the

Best and Cheapest Lubricating Medium for Carriage-Wheels, etc.,
EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
8:3-3m Natoma street, San Francisco.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Breastpins and Earrings,
(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)

Finger-Rings,
(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)

CALIFORNIA BUCKLES
For Ladies or Gentlemen.

Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,

LOCKETS,
(OF ALL SIZES)

GOLD AND SILVER
Pens and Pencils,

PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES
In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames.

Striking and Alarm
CLOCKS,
Eight Day and Thirty Hour,

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

ALSO,
A fine assortment of superior
TABLE AND POCKET
CUTLERY,
AND
FISHING TACKLE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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

Repairs thorough and warranted.

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

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

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

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 obstruction—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, diarrhoea, constipation, liver complaints, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. Excessive weakness and debility, the warnings of decreasing organic energy and vital decay, are restored and reanimated with vigor and healthful action in every organ throughout the system, by the restorative and exhilarating influence of this medicine.

Female Complaints.

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

Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

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

DROPSY.

The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in Dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any 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.

Puff.—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 box.

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

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.

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.

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Established in 1854,

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

Attendant and Resident Physician, L. J. Czapkay, M.D., late in the Hungarian Revolutionary war; chief physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds, chief surgeon to the military hospital of Pesth Hungary, late Lecturer on Diseases of women and children, and honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

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A TRIBUTE OF MERITED WORTH.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

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

San Francisco.

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

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

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

Yours, very respectfully,
H. RAND,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.
CERTIFICATE:

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

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

[L. S.] R. P. FILMORE.

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

[L. S.] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub.

CARD.

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

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLER, Printer.

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

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

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

Spermatorrhoea,

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

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