PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Work solicited from all parts of Puget Sound.

CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

The Game of Life.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

There's a game much in fashion—I think it's called Euchre—
(Though I never have played it, for pleasure or lucre)
In which, when the cards are in certain conditions,
The players appear to have changed their positions,
And one of them cries, in a confident tone,
"I think I may venture to go it alone!"

While watching the game, 'tis a whim of the bard's,
A moral to draw from that skirmish of cards,
And to fancy he finds in the trivial strife
Some excellent hints for the Battle of Life,
Where, whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The winner is he who can "go it alone!"

When great Galileo proclaimed that the world
In a regular orbit was ceaselessly whirled,
And got not a convert for all of his pains,
But only derision and prison and chains,
"It moves, for all that," was his answering tone,
For he knew, like the earth, he could go it alone!

When Kepler, with intellect piercing afar,
Discovered the laws of each planet and star,
And doctors, who ought to have lauded his name,
Derided his learning and blacken'd his fame,
"I can wait," he replied, "till the truth you shall own;"
For he felt in his heart he could go it alone!

There's something, no doubt, in the hand you may hold:
Health, family, culture, wit, beauty and gold,
The fortunate owner may fairly regard
As each, in its way, a most excellent card;
Yet the game will be lost, with all these for your own,
Unless you've the courage to go it alone!

In battle or business, whatever the game,
In law or in love, it is ever the same;
In the struggle for power, or the scramble for pelf,
Let this be your motto—"Rely on yourself!"
For whether the prize be a ribbon or throne,
The victor is he who can "go it alone!"

True Wealth.

Say not that money is true wealth,
'Tis neither happiness nor health;
'Tis useful, ay, and needful, too,
Nor can we well without it do:
But there's a value to be found
Above, below, beneath, around,
Which money merely ne'er can give,
Nor when we die, nor whilst we live.

There is a talent all may share,
A gem the poorest e'en may wear;
A treasure you may now possess,
A mine, though well worked, never less:
That talent double interest bears,
That gem the highest value shares,
That treasure money ne'er can buy,
That mine no failure can destroy.

Tell me, what is this wondrous power,
More priceless than a monarch's dower?
Whence comes this gem, so pure and free,
This paragon of alchemy!
What! does thou say the gem, so fine,
Doth money's glittering worth outmine?
And am I calmly to be told
That aught can rival sterling gold?

'Tis so; nay, scoff not; listen, heart!
I'll tell thee; see the truth appear:
True wealth in honest labor lies,
Laughs at the world and gold defies;
A trusty arm and conscience pure
Even to the poorest will ensure
The noblest title ever known,
The poor man's crown, by right his own.

Where, we know, is wri ten right
When we see it writ en warm;
But when we see it written nicer,
We know it is not written warmer;
For warm, to have it written right,
Must not be written nicer or wrigher,
Nor yet should it be written arm,
But warm; for so 'tis written right.

An old Dutch farmer, just arrived at the dignity of a justice of the peace, had his first case of marriage. He did it up in this way. He first said to the man—

"Vell, you vants to be marrit, do you? Vell, you lovish dis woman so goot as any woman you have ever seen?"

"Yes."

Then he said to the woman—"Vell, do you love this man so better as any man you have ever seen?" She hesitated a little, and he repeated—"Vell, dat ish all any reasonable man can expect. So you are marrit. I pronounce you man and wife."

The man asked the justice what was to pay.

"Nothing at all; you are welcome to it if it will do you any good."

Marryin' is a good thing, it is a great thing, as aunt Jane says, a great institushon, (how she knows I can't tell, for she never had a chance to try;) its good for everybody. Are you old—marry; it'll make you young (or you'll die trying to 'pear so). Are you young—it'll make you old. In fact it is sooted to ev'ry and anybody. It's a brier rose hedge that society has sot up to keep folks inside the bounds uv good behavior, and though I've had ups and downs in it, and know all about it, still I say, hooray for marryin', its good for everybody!

A marketman at Cairo, a few days since, was swindled out of his vegetables and articles, which had a tendency to excite his ire to a considerable extent. He told the commanding officer that if the Angel Gabriel stopped at Cairo, there would be no resurrection.

"Why?" asked the officer.

"Because the people would swindle him out of his horn before he had time to make a single toot."

A worthy clergyman complained to an elderly lady of his congregation, that her daughter appeared to be wholly taken up with trifles and worldly finery, instead of fixing her mind on things above.

"You are certainly mistaken, sir," said the lady; "I know that the girl appears to an observer to be taken up with wordly things; but you cannot judge correctly of the direction her mind really takes; she is a little cross-eyed."

"Henrietta," said a landlord to his new girl, "when there's bad news from Washington, or any bad news, particularly private afflictions, always let the boarders know it before dinner. It may seem strange, Henrietta, but such little things make a great difference in eating, in the course of a year."

Prentice says that since Floyd stole himself away from Fort Donaldson, he will have nothing to steal, unless he undertakes the desperate task of outwitting the devil, who has a claim upon him to be hereafter settled.

A suicide wrote to his wife thus: "My dear Mary—If I am not at home to night, inquire of Abraham where I am. If not found in his bosom, he'll know where I am gone."

"Why don't you dance?" blithely inquired an eminent functionary of a leading Senator, at Washington. "I never dance in a besieged city," was the quick and stern reply.

The Persians have beaten the Turcomans in a great battle, and sent four hundred heads of their enemies to the Capital as trophies.

Armies ought to be public-spirited, yet each soldier should occasionally attend to his own private arms.

The Supreme Court has decided that a minor who enlists in the army cannot be promoted to a major.

Jeff. Davis's Last Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:—In obedience to the constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to Congress information of the state of the Confederacy, and recommend for their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, I have to communicate that since the message at the last session of the Provisional Congress, events have demonstrated that the Government had attempted more than it had power successfully to achieve. Hence in the effort to protect, by our arms, the whole territory of the Confederate States, sea board and inland, we have been so exposed as recently to encounter serious disasters. When the Confederacy was formed, the States comprising it were in the peculiar character of their pursuits, and a misplaced confidence in their former associates, to a great extent, destitute of the means for the prosecution of the war on so gigantic a scale as that to which it has attained.

The workshops and artists were mainly to be found in the Northern States, and one of the first duties which devolved upon this Government was to establish the necessary manufactories, and, in the mean time, to obtain, by purchase from abroad, as far as practicable, whatever was required for the public defense. No effort has been spared to effect both these ends, and though the results have not equaled our hopes, it is believed that an impartial judgment will, upon full investigation, award to the various departments of the Government credit for having done all which human power and foresight enabled them to accomplish.

The valor and devotion of the people have not only sustained the efforts of the Government, but have gone far to supply its deficiencies. The active state of military preparations among the nations in Europe in April last, the date when our agents first went abroad, interposed unavoidable delays in the procurement of arms, and the want of a navy has greatly impeded our efforts to import military supplies of all sorts.

I have hoped for several days to receive the official reports in relation to our discomfiture at Roanoke Island and the fall of Fort Donaldson. They have not yet reached me, and I am therefore unable to communicate to you such information of past events, and consequences resulting from them, as would enable me to make recommendations founded upon the changed condition which they have produced. Enough is known of the surrender of Roanoke Island to make us feel that it was deeply humiliating, however imperfect may have been the preparation for defence. The hope is still entertained that our reported losses at Fort Donaldson have been greatly exaggerated, inasmuch as I am not only unwilling but unable to believe that a large army of our people have surrendered without a desperate effort to cut their way through the investing forces, whatever may have been their numbers, and to endeavor to make a junction with other divisions of the army. But in the absence of that exact information, which can only be afforded by official reports, it would be premature to pass judgment, and my own is reserved, as I trust yours will be, until that information is received. In the meantime strenuous efforts have been made to throw forward reinforcements to the armies at positions threatened; and I cannot doubt the bitter disappointments we have borne, by nerving the people to still greater exertions, will speedily secure results more accordant with our just expectations and as favorable to our cause as those which marked the earlier period of the war.

The reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy will exhibit the mass of resources for the conduct of the war, which we have been enabled to accumulate, notwithstanding the very serious difficulties against which we have contended. They afford cheering hope that our resources, limited as they were at the beginning of the contest, will during its progress become developed to such an extent as fully to meet our future wants. The policy of enlistment for short terms, against which I have steadily contended from the commencement of war, has in my judgment contributed in no immaterial degree to the recent reverses which we have suffered, and even now renders it difficult to furnish you an accurate statement of the army.

When the war first broke out, many of our people could with difficulty be persuaded that it would be long or serious. It was not deemed possible that anything so insane as a persistent attempt to subjugate these States could be made, still less that the delusion could so far prevail as to give to the war the vast proportions which it has assumed. The people, incredulous of a long war, were naturally averse to long enlistments, and the early legislation of Congress rendered it impractical to obtain volunteers for a greater period than twelve months.

Now that it has become probable that the war will be continued through a series of years, our high spirited and gallant soldiers, while generally re-enlisting, are, from the fact of having entered the service for a short time, compelled in many instances to go home to make necessary arrangements for their families during their prolonged absence. The quota of new regiments for the war, called for from the different States, are in rapid progress of organization. The whole body of new levies and re-enlisted men will probably be ready in the ranks within the next thirty days. But, in the meantime, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate estimate of the numbers of our forces in the field.

They may, in general terms, be stated at 400 regiments of infantry, with proportionate forces of cavalry and artillery, the details of which will be shown in the report of the Secretary of War. I deem it proper to advert to the fact that the process of furloughs and re-enlistment in progress for the last month, had so far disorganized and weakened our forces as to impair our ability for successful defense; but I hereby congratulate you that this evil, which I had seen and was powerless to prevent, may now be said to be substantially at an end, and that we shall not again, during the war, be exposed to seeing our strength diminished by this fruitful cause of disaster—short enlistments.

The people of the Confederate States, being principally engaged in agricultural pursuits, were unprovided at the commencement of hostilities with ships, ship-yards, materials for ship building, or skilled mechanics and seamen, in sufficient numbers to make the proper creation of a navy a practical task, even if the required appropriations had been made for the purposes. Notwithstanding our very limited resources, however, the report of the Secretary will exhibit to you a satisfactory proportion in preparation, and certainly of the near completion of vessels of a number and class on which we may confidently rely for contesting the vaunted control of the enemy over our waters.

The financial system proposed by the wisdom of your predecessors has proved adequate to supplying all the wants of the Government, notwithstanding the unexpected and very large increase of expenditure resulting from a great augmentation in the necessary measures of defense. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the gratifying fact that we have no floating debt, that the credit of the Government is unimpaired, and that the total expenditure of the Government for the year has been, in round numbers, $170,000,000, less than one-third of the sum wasted by the enemy in his vain effort to conquer us; less than the value of a single article of export—the cotton crop of the year.

The report of the Postmaster General will show the condition of that Department to be steadily improving, its revenues increasing, and already affording assurances that it will be self-sustaining at the date required by the Constitution, while affording ample mail facilities for the people.

In the Department of Justice, which includes the Patent Office and Public Printing, some legislative provisions will be required, which will be especially stated in the report of the Head of that Department.

I invite the attention of Congress to the duty of organizing a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in accordance with the mandate of the Constitution.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Miscellaneous Items.

It is ascertained that one-third of all the horses purchased for the Government are diseased or condemned.

The Pittsburg papers state that the revenue of that city last year was some $20,000 less than it was in 1860.

A letter from Col. Corcoran says that Dr. Lynch, the Catholic Bishop of Charleston, lost $120,000 by the late conflagration in that city.

One hundred and ten thousand dollars of the McDonough School Fund have been invested by the Commissioners in defence of New Orleans.

A bill is before the Legislature of Texas, making it a sufficient cause for divorce if the husband of the petitioner is in the U. S. Army or Navy.

An exchange says there is a farmer in Putnam county, New York, who has a mile of children. His name is Furlong, and he has eight boys and girls.

The N. O. *Picayune* gives an account of the desertion of six rebel marines to the Union forces at Pensacola, and says "it was very aggravating."

Since the rebellion broke out, our navy has had over two hundred vessels added to it, with two thousand cannon and nearly twenty thousand sailors. This has caused a large increase of our "floating" debt.

One of the papers of Philadelphia relates how one Ulysses Baker recently shouldered a dead body in the Coroner's room and hurried off with it to make sale of the corpse to a dissecting room. He was discovered, caught, and sent to prison.

A society of "Social Christians," designed to reach Heaven on the co-operation system, has been commenced in Philadelphia. By them the social is made an element of progressive piety, and the evangelical is not the cardinal feature.

The servant girls of the free States consume more silks and French goods than the whole Southern aristocracy—a well established commercial fact. And they have a right to, if they choose, for in most cases they are honestly earned.

A Canadian paper says that one of their officers, on hearing that the militia were to be called out, sent his commission to his Lieutenant-Colonel, endorsed as follows: "Dear Cornel, I beg to resine mi commission. Being a disciple of Krist, I cannot take up the sord."

The N. O. *Delta* admits that past experience has demonstrated the impracticability of destroying iron-cased gunboats of the Federals by the cannon of forts. It says the only efficient mode of defeating such craft, without like vessels on their part, is to board and capture them.

Frank Blair has proposed to the House a bill to enforce the collection of Federal taxes in the disloyal States. It makes the taxes a lien on all lands in these States, if not paid within sixty days after the President's proclamation. The title to these lands is to vest absolutely in the United States.

Some one, inquiring of C. (one of the editors of the Albany *Argus*—a man of wit as well as an able and elegant writer) as to the vocation of a certain gentleman, and whether he was a lawyer—"No," said C., hesitatingly, "he is not a lawyer—only a *conveyancer*—keeps a livery stable, I believe."

The black flag which the rebels raised over Fort Donelson, to proclaim their determination to die rather than surrender, is presumed to have been stolen by Floyd when he absconded, as nothing has been seen of it by our soldiers. White flags were flying from every point when the morning dawned, but ne'er a black one.

Commissioned officers in the army who have or may resign their commissions, from whatever cause, stand no chance of recognition by the Government, even though again placed in commission by Governors of States. Commissions must therefore be held on to, at all hazards, unless the party holding desires to return to civil life.

A correspondent, writing from Missouri, says that in Clark and many other counties, no man dares go from home for fear of being shot from some thicket or tree. Men are shot down in their fields whilst attending to the daily avocations of life—prowling bands go round plundering and murdering wherever they go. The two parties are fighting and skirmishing in every neighborhood and township in the State.

A Southerner's letter from Pensacola contains the following: "We have one company from a sister State, nameless, of course, composed of old Methodists. The captain gives his orders in true Methodist style, and creates no little merriment; for instance, 'Brethren, front! Brethren, about face!' There is another composed principally of lawyers and doctors, and report says one half are always sick, the other always quarreling."

Fowler & Wells, the phrenologists, are making a sensation in Ireland. In Belfast, they lectured for ten nights in succession to crowded houses, and their rooms were thronged constantly with people waiting to have their bumps felt. Four secretaries were constantly employed writing down the delineations of character. The Belfast papers give enthusiastic accounts of their performances. They were to go from Belfast to Dublin.

Incidents at Fort Donelson.

Every one asks, what made 20,000 able-bodied men surrender, with plenty of provisions and ammunition, entrenched as they were behind breastworks that made them equal to any odds? How could they, after all their insolence, arrogance and assumption of superiority, yield to a force very little more than their own, and to men whose courage they ridiculed and whose manliness they affected to despise? The sole answer is that boastfulness is rarely the parent of valor, and that insolence is rarely the companion of magnanimity.

In conversation with one of the rebel Captains yesterday, he asked me how the boats had managed to escape all the torpedoes that had been placed in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and which he thought would have blown our fleet to atoms. When told the torpedoes were usually harmless, and that some of them had been taken up and exhibited as specimens of ineffectual malignity, he declared it was very hard to kill a Yankee; that if you baited a hook with the devil, the Yankee would steal the hook without the devil's knowing it.

Surprise has often been expressed that Pillow and Floyd should have been able to escape with five thousand men, a number of pieces of cannon, and a supply of the best arms. This will seem an easy task when it is remembered that we had no force above the Fort on the opposite side of the river, and that steamers were lying near Dover, and had been conveying provisions to the Rebels for several days without fear of molestation.

All that Pillow and Floyd had to do, therefore, was to go down to the boats, cross the Cumberland, and go up on the opposite side as far as Nashville. It was generally supposed we had troops and batteries to defeat such a movement, but we had not; and that we had not, is a great mistake, for which some one is responsible.

Floyd carried with him about ten of the best of the forty guns taken from us at Manassas—the remainder having fallen into our hands.

Several of the Rebels showed during the engagement a recklessness of life that proved their desperation. One of them mounted the breast works in full view of our forces, and defied the d—d Yankees; but hardly had his defiance passed his lips before he fell pierced by a score of bullets.

Another remained outside of the rifle-pits after all his companions had retreated behind them, and fought with his sword against half a dozen of the Unionists who had surrounded him and were anxious to take him prisoner. They asked him several times to surrender, but he declared he would rather die, and die he did on the point of a Union bayonet; but not before he had slain one and wounded three of his adversaries.

One of the prisoners has since given me the history of this desperate Secessionist. He had inherited a large fortune; married a wife in Tennessee; squandered his means in riotous living and dissipation; separated from his spouse; became reckless; joined the army and declared his intention to live no longer than the first battle. He redeemed his fatal promise, and closed his wild career a needless martyr to an unholy cause.

A third Secessionist, a private in a Mississippi company, left his companions in arms, and, with a horrid imprecation, rushed into the midst of one of our regiments, his hand grasping his musket barrel, and aimed a blow at an Indiana Captain, but was shot dead with a revolver by his opponent.

Three members of the 8th Illinois rushed over the rifle pits after the enemy had retreated, and perished fighting against a thousand foes.

On Saturday, a young man, James Hartley, who had lost a brother the previous day, swore to be revenged, and in one of the sorties by the rebels attacked six of them single-handed; killed three of them and then lost his own life.

Corporal Mooney, an Irishman, seeing that the staff of one of the regimental flags was shot away, picked up the Stars and Stripes, and wrapping them round his body, rushed over the parapet of the outworks, and, crying "Come on, my brave boys," was blown to pieces by a shell.

A Lieutenant-Colonel in an Iowa regiment, during the fierce contest of Saturday afternoon, had nine bullets put through his coat, and yet sustained no injury.

Peter Morton, of the 18th Illinois, had the case of his watch, which he wore in his upper vest pocket, immediately over his heart, torn away by a canister shot, and the watch still continued to keep time.

The life of Reuben Davis, of the Kentucky 5th, was saved by a silver half dollar in his waistcoat pocket. He had borrowed that amount of a companion some days before, and offered to return it before going upon the field; but his companion told him to keep the coin, as he might stand in need of it before night. He had need of it in his greatest need for a rifle ball struck the coin in the center, and destroyed the figure of Liberty on its face.

Within the fort a small Secession flag was planted, and twice the pole supporting it was shot away. Some one picked it up, and said: "That is a bad omen; if it is brought down again, we will be defeated." Hardly had he spoken before a shell burst above his head, and a fragment shivered the staff, and crashed through the speaker's skull.

The London *Review* says: "Strange transformations distinguish the days in which our lot is cast. Had any one predicted a dozen years ago that the Bishop of London would preach in an omnibus yard; the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell in a potatoe, fruit and cabbage market; the Bishop of Oxford at a railway station, amid the hissing of steam and rolling of locomotives, and last, but not least, that every Sunday afternoon and evening, when ministers of all denominations, rector, vicar, curate, Wesleyan preacher, and independent minister, would take up their place in succession on the stage, and preach divine lessons to crowded audiences, he would have been set down as a fanatic or a dreamer. Yet these are the weekly scenes and the of-recurring acts of a drama, earnest, full of instruction, and rich in fruits."

A young man named Johnson, an engineer at Chicago, went to his room a few evenings since to put on his wedding garments, and found that some thief had stolen his wedding coat. There was no time to get another, and the plucky fellow was married in his shirt sleeves, the only objection to which costume is, it is not the fashion.

The news of the surrender of Cornwall is carried to Stratford, Ct., on Sunday, just as the minister was preaching. Making known the news to his hearers, he said—"My friends, the house of God is no place for boisterous demonstrations; we will, therefore, in giving three cheers, only go through the motions," thus showing the antiquity of the "silent Josh."

Famous Battles.

A New York paper gives the following brief account of the most famous battles of ancient and modern times:

The Battle of Askalon, in the year 1192, between Richard the First and the Sultan Saladin, who commanded 300,000 Saracens, was one of great and terrible slaughter. Over 40,000 Saracens were left dead on the field. The number of wounded, thousands of whom died of their wounds, was immensely great. The English loss was considerable.

In the Battle of Bannockburn, which was fought between the Scotch and English, Bruce had 30,000 Scots and Edward 100,000 English. Upwards of 50,000 English were killed and wounded, June 25th, 1414.

The bloody battle of Cressy, or Crecy, was fought on the 25th of August, 1346, between Edward III. of England, his son Edward, (called, on account of his black armor, the Black Prince) and Philip, King of France. The English gained what the historian calls "the most glorious triumph ever achieved by English arms." And, in proof of it, states that the King of Majorca, Duke of Bohemia, Duke of Lorraine, (all sovereign princes) a large number of French nobles, and 30,000 privates of the French were slain, while the loss on the English side was trifling. The crest of the King of Bohemiah, three ostrich feathers being the ornament of the helmet of heraldry, was taken, with the motto "Ich Dien"—in English, "I serve," was considered a splendid trophy. This has ever since been adopted by heirs to the British crown. The Prince of Wales, always the heir apparent, has the feathers. The slaughtered thousands were as nothing compared to the plume of feathers. Such is war and glory!

The battle of Agincourt was fought between the English under Henry the Fifth and the French, Oct. 26th, 1416. The English loss in this battle did not exceed 100, while the French had 10,000 killed and 24,000 prisoners taken. Such a tremendous slaughter of the one army while the other escaped with comparatively none, would stagger the belief of the most credulous minds, were it not well authenticated by impartial history.

There have been no less than thirteen battles fought between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, called the "wars of the roses," in England; but the battle of Bosworth Field decided the wars of the roses forever. King Richard the Third arrayed his forces against those under the Earl of Richmond, afterward King Henry the Seventh. In the battle the pride and the chivalry, the bone and the sinew, the very noblest of England's sons were arrayed in deadly hate and strife against each other. Bosworth Field was a bloody one on Aug. 22d, in the year 1548. For the thirteen years preceding, blood and life and treasure were expended for this supremacy. Richard was slain on the battle-field, where, when his horse was shot, he called for another, saying, "a kingdom for a horse." But his doom was sealed, and his life and kingdom ended on Bosworth Field. The carnage on both sides was immense, and this last battle of the "white and red roses" will ever be regarded as a bloody act in a bloody drama.

The battle of Salamanca, between the British and Allies under Lord Wellington, and the French under Lord Marmont, took place on the 22d of July, 1812. The battle was won by Wellington, although the Allies suffered severely; the killed, wounded and missing being nearly 6000, while that of the French in killed and wounded was 8000. Marmont left in the victor's hands 7141 prisoners, 11 pieces of cannon, six stand of colors, and, what was considered more humiliating than all, two eagles.

The battle of Borodino, or Moskwa, has been described as the "most sanguinary in the record of the world." This great battle was fought Sept. 7th, 1812, between the French armies and the Russian. Napoleon commanded the French in person, Rutsoff the Russians. Two hundred and forty thousand troops were engaged in this battle. The loss on both sides was so immense that each claimed the victory; but as the Russians retreated, impartial history decides it in favor of Napoleon, who pursued the enemy to Moscow, and entered it on the 14th of September. Here it was that Napoleon experienced a signal reverse of fortune, which seemed to date his downfall. The details of the horrid slaughter and scenes of this battle are so thrilling as to awaken every emotion of pity for the sufferers, even though go to half a century has rolled over the dead. Prodigies of what is called heroism were performed on both sides, and thousands and tens of thousands of bloody and mangled corpses covered the field, like the leaves of a autumn forest. Both had a great banquet at Moscow, and men called it "a great victory."

The battle of St. Jean d'Acre was a bombardment of the town by the British fleet under Sir Robert Stopford. The place surrendered after a few hours fighting. The Egyptian loss was 5000 killed and wounded and 3000 taken prisoners. The British loss was only 12 killed and 42 wounded. This battle was fought Nov. 3d.

The battle of Aspern was fought on the 21st of May, 1809, and continued two following days, between the Austrians under the Archduke Charles and the French under Napoleon. The Austrian loss was 20,000; that of the French 30,000; and although they fought under the personal leadership of the great Napoleon, the Austrians were the victors. The bridge over the Danube was destroyed during the contest, which rendered Napoleon's retreat extremely critical.

The battle of Waterloo, which has been so celebrated in prose and poetry, song and story, occurred on the plains of Waterloo, not far from Belgium's capital, the city of "fair women and brave men." This terrific fight, under the respective leaderships of the great Napoleon and the renowned Wellington, bears date the 18th day of June, 1815. The flower of the French army, and that also of England, was now in dread array. Both armies comprised more than 200,000 men, many of them veterans in the war, who had gained laurels of fame on many a gory field. The battle began at 9 o'clock in the morning, and raged with the utmost fury until 7 o'clock in the evening; every inch of ground being disputed with obstinate resistance. The issue of this terrible contest was finally decided by Blucher coming up with reinforcements on the side of the English. The British army had just been ordered to charge, and the French had begun to waver, when Blucher's timely aid in pursuing the French made an awful addition to the number of the dead.

There are becoming puritanical at Richmond, as one of the papers there calls for the suppression of the waltz and polka. "For the romping female animals of Yankeeland," says the Southern Roundhead, "such things may do, but Southern ladies should scout them." But the Southrons seem to prefer them.

It is thought that Gen. President's farewell address to his soldiers is the best thing he has done. No doubt of it.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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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, April 17 1862.

THE PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRATION.—Letters received in San Francisco from the East foreshadow an unusual immigration overland during the coming year. Senator Latham's estimate is thirty thousand, but there is nothing so very extraordinary in those figures. If we mistake not, says the *Herald and Mirror*, the convulsions of the times drove more than that number across the plains last year, and that was before the war—the actual strife—had extended itself much beyond the lines of the Potomac. When the rebellion is finally extinguished, we shall look upon a scene of desolation such as has never been presented in the United States, and we trust never may be again. In Missouri and many parts of the southwest we shall hear accounts of ruined homes and desolated hearths, and fields laid waste beyond the power of the original owners to cultivate them. There will be thousands on thousands of broken farmers, merchants, and petty tradesmen, who, when the war is ended, will gather up the remnants of their families and goods and look abroad for a new field in which to mend their broken fortunes. There will be many thousands of discharged soldiers, who will desire to find some eligible spot, remote from the scenes of their hardships and discouragements, where they can rear for themselves new habitations on soil unstained with blood. A majority of these will look toward California and Oregon as the promised Canaan of their hopes. If, then, we place the number who will seek these shores, during the twelve months next succeeding the war, at sixty thousand, we do not think we shall be far out of the way.

A SHOT AT JOHN BULL.—The rebels of the South have destroyed one hundred and twenty-eight lighthouses that have been erected by the Federal Government for the benefit of commerce, endangering the lives of thousands of persons not connected with the war. Yet Earl Russell has not a word of protest to offer against this outrage. Why don't the Liverpool ship owners call his attention to it? Why don't they remind him, also, that the rebels have sunk stone-laden vessels in the channels leading to one or two of their harbors, and that *they* tried to destroy Charleston harbor in the same way, a short time before the assault on Sumter? It don't suit John Bull's purpose to see any wrong on the other side; hence he is blind to any crimes the secessionists may commit against commerce or friendly powers.

OUR SOAP FACTORY.—We are glad to learn that the Messrs. Meeker are meeting with a success, in their new enterprise, fully equal to their most sanguine expectations. Orders are crowding in upon them from all parts of the Sound, and also from Victoria, faster than they are prepared to fill them. This is as it should be. When all of the necessary arrangements are perfected, they will be able to manufacture the different varieties of soap in quantities to meet any demand of the trade, however large. They have already shipped a large quantity of it, and will continue to make shipments by every vessel leaving this place.

GONE AND GOING.—Several small parties left town for the Salmon River mines during the past week, and others are leaving as fast as they can complete the necessary preparations. About one-half of the permanent residents of Steilacoom will be absent during the summer in the mines. Parties are also leaving Olympia and other towns on the Sound daily. The schooner *Growler* arrived at this place from below, on Sunday last, with seven miners on board, *en route* for Salmon River.

TROOPS COMING.—A private letter, received here a few days ago, states that three companies of Col. Steinberger's regiment will soon leave San Francisco for Fort Steilacoom. Col. S. will go with the remainder to Fort Vancouver. Capt English, formerly of this post, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment, and, it is said, will command the force coming here. The Captain has a host of friends on Puget Sound, who will cordially welcome his return.

RECAPTURED.—A man named Tom Connor deserted from Fort Steilacoom, about two weeks ago, and, after an absence of several days, was captured on Thursday last in Madden's stable, where he had secreted himself. At the time of his desertion, he was in the custody of a guard, and three sentinels sent each a ball after him, but, it being dark, they missed the mark. He is said to be a bad man, and will doubtless be severely dealt with.

THE NORTHWEST.—This journal has not appeared for the past fortnight. We regret to learn that its editor, John F. Damon, Esq., is confined to his room with illness, which we hope will not be of long duration.

GOOD.—Congress has appropriated $15,000,000 to be expended in the construction of iron clad steamers. A very judicious expenditure of money, this.

PUGET SOUND AND COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD.

That an act incorporating a company to construct a Railroad from Puget Sound to the Columbia River passed the last Legislature, is known to many of our readers; the corporators and provisions of that act are known to few or none, however. We entertained hopes of seeing a copy of it long since, and publishing it as a matter of interest and import to readers on the Sound; but we still continue to hope in vain. In the absence of the act alluded to, therefore, and without any knowledge of its provisions, we venture now to make a few remarks upon the subject of Railroad communication with the Columbia River as one of vital importance to not only Puget Sound, but also to the British Possessions on the North and Vancouver on the South.

It needed not the experience of the past winter, with the closing for many weeks of the Columbia River by ice, to establish the necessity for some other than the present means of reaching the Willamette valley, the upper Columbia, and the rich auriferous region so recently opened to the hardy miner and the enterprising trader. Every winter, the navigation of that River is suspended for a greater or lesser period by the same cause. It is still fresh in the minds of our readers that the people of Vancouver and points beyond were cut off for months from supplies and intelligence by ice, during the last winter; a like event is liable to happen the next and succeeding winters, with much more momentous results, because of the largely augmented population. Added to this we have the danger at all seasons of getting into and out of Columbia River from and to the ocean, with consequent detentions of vessels for weeks, at times. Steamers have been detained in the River, waiting opportunities to get to sea, as long as eight days, in one instance, and not unfrequently two and three days. Every year the difficulties of ingress and egress are increasing, until underwriters finally refuse to insure vessels or cargoes at any price. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, however, Columbia River must continue to be used as at present until some more practicable means of communication with the country through which it flows are adopted.

A Railroad connecting the waters of Puget Sound with those of Columbia River has long been looked forward to as a work sooner or later to be consummated, and as the only practicable means of obviating the existing difficulties of communication. Whether such a work is commenced immediately, or whether its commencement is delayed for years to come, will matter not in the end; an imperative necessity will demand its consummation at some period, and that not very remote. Several routes for such a road were partially surveyed years ago, one of which leads to Monticello and another to Vancouver. The latter place, though some miles further, possesses advantages over the former which make it decidedly preferable as the terminus on Columbia River. First in its advantages is the fact of its being almost directly opposite the mouth of the Willamette River, the products of which fertile valley contribute so largely to freight the vessels leaving the Columbia, and to which Portland is mainly indebted for the steam communication she has so long enjoyed with San Francisco. Without this valley and its products, Portland could not last year have offered greater inducements than Victoria to ocean steamers.

The country over which it is proposed to construct this Railroad has been repeatedly described to us as requiring less grading than any road of proportionate length in the United States. Quite half the entire distance is said to require no grading at all; being perfectly level prairie land. This is a very encouraging feature of the project, and one which capitalists are usually not blind to. Taking this advantage into account, we may safely estimate the cost of a Railroad to Vancouver at not more than the average cost of Railroads in the Atlantic States, including the transportation of rails, locomotives, and cars around Cape Horn. The average cost of Railroads at the East, according to recent statistics, is thirty thousand dollars a mile, including equipments of cars, etc. Thus, computing the length of this road at eighty miles, (which is said to be the whole distance) and taking the cost of Eastern roads as a guide, we have an aggregate cost of $2,400,000; or, leaving a wide margin for difference in distance and cost of labor and materiel, place the amount in round numbers at $3,000,000, and we find that this work, of such great importance, and promising such a handsome investment of capital, will cost less than scores of roads in the Atlantic States of equal length.

With the vast natural advantages which Puget Sound possesses as a resort for shipping, it is absurd to suppose that vessels will continue to incur the risk of entering the Columbia River when they can accomplish the same end by coming here. Though the distance from San Francisco is somewhat greater, we see vessels constantly making shorter passages to the Sound than to the Columbia River. Steamers can make the passage regularly from San Francisco to the head of Puget Sound in from four to five days, without danger of detention by storms or a wreck by sunken rocks, at any season of the year. When, therefore, the productions of the country south and east of us, of the Willamette valley and the upper Columbia, find their way to Puget Sound, as they certainly will at some not distant period, vessels will come here for freights in preference to seeking them in the Columbia River. A better field for the investment of capital, one which promises richer fruits, to our mind does not exist anywhere. In view of the present rapid settlement and development of the country east of the mountains, consequent upon the gold discoveries there, we have deemed this a propitious time to direct attention to this subject, in the hope that early steps will be taken to inaugurate a work fraught with so much importance. We trust the company incorporated will soon organize, open subscription books, and thus ascertain what can be accomplished.

THE MESSAGE AND INAUGURATION OF DAVIS.

We present, on the first page of this issue, the anxiously-looked-for last message of Jeff. Davis to the Rebel Congress at Richmond. The message was delivered on the first day of the meeting of the Confederate Congress, Feb. 18th. As will be noticed, the arch-Rebel is extremely brief in his fulmination: he does not indulge in glowing descriptions of the Rebel victories lately won, nor yet in cheering prognostications of triumphs certain to be achieved. Black despair seems to have taken possession of him, and he cannot avoid exhibiting it in his message. The *Bulletin* faithfully portrays it in the following paragraph:

If the reader will imagine himself for a moment, and simply for the sensation's sake, to be a rebel, a genuine Yankee-abominating, Union-detesting rebel, one who heartily believes in a Confederacy supported on the shoulders of plantation negroes, and then read slowly the message of Jeff. Davis to the Confederate Congress, he may be sure of falling into the most doleful state of mind endurable by mortal man. It is a wail from the wilderness. It is the voice of Hagar in the desert when the water in the bottle gave out. It is in tune with the howl of a dog over his master's unsodded grave. It is the brief involuntary groan of a stoic when a mortal pain shoots suddenly through his heart.

Of the inauguration, which took place four days afterwards, (on the 22d) the New York *Times* says, under the head of "The dark day at Richmond:"

If the solemn farce of inauguration at Richmond, which desecrated the birthday of Washington, had been suddenly arrested by the appearance of a National army, we doubt whether the dismay and grief of the chief participants would have been greater than they really were, on the occasion, by the bursting of the storm in another quarter. It seems altogether probable that at the very hour appointed for the ceremonies, the President elected was apprised by telegraph of the occupation of the Capital of Tennessee by Gen. Buell's forces, and the disbanding of the rebel troops throughout that department of the so called Confederacy. His game for a permanent government was up before it was fairly acted upon. His control, his power, and all but the empty shadow of authority, were struck down the day before they were to throw off their provisional character. Even the Richmond press could not be kept longer in subjection, for this single day, if only for the eclat of the thing. The affair came off shabbily, after all. The sublimity of the bursting storm was lost upon the scene, because of the indecorous taunts of the Richmond *Whig* that the whole pageant of the morrow was to be a "bitter mockery and a miserable compensation for the ruin of a free people." An old man with a young wife—a child with a bauble," (adds that disenthralled and disenchanted journal) "are partial illustrations of the deplorable folly." The funeral baked meats coldly furnished forth the marriage feast, and after this mockery came the impious proclamation of fasting and prayer!

A NEW SPECULATION.—Since the success attending the sale of the *Santa Cruz* and other steamers in China has become generally known, everybody is trying to buy a steamboat to send to the Celestial Empire on speculation. A mania has seized the people on this subject. All the worn-out steamers on the Pacific coast are to be brought out, burnished up, and sent to the newly discovered market for this commodity. Ere this, no doubt, every machine and junk-shop in California and Oregon has been ransacked in pursuit of second-hand engines, which are forthwith to be put into hulls long since condemned, and consigned to the same destination. Truly, John will soon be supplied with a miscellaneous assortment of steamers, big and little, strong and weak, and of every conceivable shape, in numbers sufficient to suit his fancy.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.—It seems that what the floods failed to destroy, in parts of California, the flames now seek to devour. Several destructive conflagrations have already been chronicled. A dispatch from Yankee Jim's, dated March 26th, says "the town of Iowa Hill is burned to the ground from the Masonic Hall down to Smith & Co.'s Brewery, which includes all the business portion of the town. No goods to any amount have been saved. The loss will fall very heavily upon many who were just recovering from the effects of the late dull and destructive season."

THE GENESEE FARMER.—The February number of this well-known agricultural journal is received. As we have often said before, the *Farmer* is the cheapest and one of the very best agricultural and horticultural papers published. It costs only 50 cents a-year, and we see from this number that the publisher offers some exceedingly liberal premiums to all who subscribe for the paper at this time. Specimen copies of the paper are sent free to all applicants. Address Joseph Harris, Rochester, N. Y.

THE DEVIL NO SOLDIER.—At the funeral of the late Sergeant Dixon, who was murdered by a soldier in the Seventy-eighth Regiment, at the camp at Aldershott, Rev. Mr. Hoalitt, who preached the funeral sermon, said he would not call the murderer a soldier, because the word soldier was an honorable title borne by Joshua and David, and others mentioned in the Bible; he wished every one to remember that the devil is nowhere in Scripture called by the honorable title of soldier.

THREE CHEERS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.—The old Keystone State, after furnishing her full quota of troops, finds nearly eight regiments of infantry and one squadron of cavalry left over! Gov. Curtin asks the Government to accept the same, and send them as Pennsylvania's surplus brigade, to some place in Dixie, where they can have a chance at the enemy. Let 'em go!

CURIOUS AVERAGE OF RISKS.—The average number of railroad accidents in France is one out of every seven millions of passengers. In Paris alone the circulation of ordinary carriages has led to almost as many violent deaths in one year as the circulation on the French railway trains in ten years.

DISLOYAL PENSIONERS.—The pension list will be considerably reduced by a law just passed by Congress, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to strike from the rolls the names of all who have taken up arms against the Government, or aided or abetted the rebellion.

THE VICTORY AT NEWBERN.

The following account of the incidents attending the capture of Newbern, N. C., we find in the San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 29th ult.:—

The sudden disappearance of the enemy from their late lines south of the Potomac led many thoughtful readers of the news to suspect that, while enough would stand about Richmond to defend that centre and capital of the Confederacy for a little season, the rest of their army would hasten down to the rear of Norfolk, and desperately essay to drive Burnside out of the Chowan, the Roanoke, and the waters of Albemarle Sound. This the demoralized troops might accept as a compromise between their clamor to return each regiment to its own wounded State and the imperious demand of Richmond that they stay and fight for Virginia to the last. Burnside seems to have suspected this intention, and resting from his endeavors to cut the great railroads at Weldon and Gaston, determined to give them an ample field to operate on—to lengthen the line of attack from Currituck Sound to the mouth of the Neuse, so that from full half the seaboard front of North Carolina they might reasonably expect an attack, the hour that they rested on their arms, and from every creek have to sweep a gunboat or leave him victor. Suddenly, then, after being heard of last at Edenton, he appears off Newbern, and his troops win another glorious victory. All the regiments with him in this noble work will inscribe "Newbern" on their banners, and "in that sign, conquer."

Newbern is a port of entry, and, while North Carolina was a province, it was its capital. It is situated on the Neuse river, (which empties into the southern end of Pamlico Sound) 30 miles from its mouth and just above the point where the river Trent empties into it. At this point the Neuse is a mile wide. The Atlantic and North Carolina railroad, which at Goldsboro crosses nearly at right angles the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, (the only railroad that crosses the entire State north and south) runs through Newbern and thence along the right bank of the river until, when the Neuse bends northerly, it keeps straight on toward Beaufort. Burnside landed his three brigades, too impatient to wait for the boats to come to land, on Thursday evening, March 14th, in two hours time, twelve miles below Newbern, on this right bank of the Neuse. A dense fog hung over the water at the time, so thick that until Saturday morning the fleet could take no hand in the heavy work that ensued. Early Friday morning the march began. The soldiers dragged their howitzers by hand along the swampy road that lies parallel to the rail road, and drenched with a heavy rain. After two hours march they came upon a deserted camp, its fires still burning and breakfast untasted in the kettles. Passing on until within two (one account says six) miles of Newbern, they found an earthwork defense stretching from the river two miles across to the swamp on the south, and made stronger by an abattis of felled trees. The rebels who had retreated from the camp below, here had taken their stand, and, with the force already bound it, were supposed to count 10,000 men. The line of battle was formed to overcome this formidable obstacle. The first brigade—all Massachusetts boys—rushed in upon the left, a twenty-gun battery raining upon them grape, cannister and shell, and the infantry harassing them with an incessant fire. The second brigade, made up of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops, engaged the right, while the third brigade bore up steadily against the centre. Our ammunition failing, the order was given to charge bayonets. Then our men poured over the felled trees, over the earthworks into the entrenchments, fearless of death, and winning it or fame at every step. It was a desperate assault, that the rebels cared not to protract more than four hours. They then fled like frightened sheep toward the city. Some had presence of mind enough to burn the bridges of the creeks that intercepted the road behind them. Many took the cars that were at hand, and started off to Goldsborough, burning the bridges that they crossed. Many were made prisoners.

But Newbern was not yet taken. On Saturday morning the gunboats under Commodore Rowan started up the river. They easily worked past the vessels that had been sunk in the channel, engaged and silenced the batteries on the north side of the river, and, when the thick fog of Sunday morning (the 16th) lifted, steamed up alongside of and silenced Fort Thompson, which sported two columbiads, and then to Fort Ellis, which, after a brisk fight, they captured. Fort Love was all that was now left to the rebels on the river below Newbern. Here the enemy had prepared a lot of scows, filled with rosin and turpentine, intending to tow them into the stream and set fire to them. But the scows stuck in the mud, and the illumination was not vouchsafed. The Fort Lovers faintly opposed the new suitors for their position, and succumbed. A few shells on the railroad depot, and a few at the town, brought out the white flags that the "invincible" rebels had in ready reserve, and Newbern was ours. The rebels thought to signalize their flight by burning the city, but to that the citizens said nay, and only a few "whisky and turpentine distilleries" were consumed. There were not lacking Unionists to greet us as on that Sunday afternoon our troops marched into Newbern.

Our losses in gaining this victory are great—90 killed, and from 300 to 400 wounded. But it was blood well spilled, for it all goes to cement perpetually the Union, and the brave men who shed it died as their comrades would wish to die. The enemy's loss is not stated. If it was not greater than ours, the more shame on them, for scant losses tarnish the honor of the defenders of forts and entrenchments as defeats alone cannot.

Burnside does not rest on his laurels. On Monday, after Newbern fell, he passed southeasterly to Beaufort, and took it. Fort Macon, on the point opposite the town, was blown up by the rebels and evacuated. The privateer *Sumter* is said to be locked safe in that same harbor. If so, her last days as a privateer are already numbered.

A New Orleans correspondent of a Charleston paper, under date of Feb. 1–th, says: "We have a story in circulation, and it seems to be pretty well authenticated, that three officers of the Union fleet paid our city a clandestine visit, disguised as oystermen, on the 8th. What was to be accomplished by the hazardous adventure passes our comprehension, unless it was to communicate directly with the stationary spies here, of whom there are many, no doubt, and perhaps to witness the spectacle of the anniversary, falling on Thursday, with a view of measuring our military strength. Before leaving, one of them dropped a note in the Post-office to a military officer, with whom he was formerly acquainted, bantering him upon the laxity of our guard, and promising another call at an early day, under circumstances not constraining a masquerade."

The Beyrout (Syria) *Garden of News*, a paper published in Arabic, has an editorial on the seizure of Mason and Slidell, of which the following is given as a translation: "And there was an English ship, bearing two of the men in America the South, coming to 'Inghilterra;' and it ran against one of the ships of America the North, on the lookout on the coast; and the ship of the North demanded that the English ship would give up the two men in authority of the South, *nolens volens*. And the ship of the North sent forth its fires on the English ship, and took the men in authority, and plundered the ship; and at this news fell the funds in London."

A DARING EXPLOIT.

A young volunteer, at present serving in the Lincoln Cavalry, in the South, writing to a brother in California, gives the following details of an exploit performed by himself and a comrade, the daring of which happily illustrates the dash and contempt of danger which characterize the Irish-American citizen soldier:

Nothing of interest has transpired here but what can be read in the papers, until lately. I am sent out, with about sixty of our men, every second day as far as the extreme outposts of our lines, on picket duty. Last Monday evening my comrade, a tentmate of mine, and I started on our own hook through the woods; and after going about three miles discovered the enemy's encampments that had only been recently abandoned. Here we hid our horses in the woods and started cautiously along until my comrade dropped as if shot; but I did not ask the reason, and was down almost as soon, as we saw a party of cavalry, with pickets to boot, on post. As they neared us, we almost trembled in our boots, expecting to be discovered every minute—not even daring to look up until the sound died away, and even some minutes after. I was getting tired of frolic, and wished myself back to camp once more. All this time I heard some one whistling, but shortly it stopped; so, plucking up courage, I got on one knee, and looked through the trees towards where the sound came from, and saw a secession picket walking up and down; so I gave my friend a nudge in the ribs, as he had not stirred since the discovery. We both thought it best to get away as soon as possible, not daring to shoot for fear of being caught; but, looking around again, I saw the picket sitting on the stump of a tree with his back turned to us; so it struck me suddenly what fun it would be to take him to camp. All this time he was getting out his pipe and tobacco. I crept up behind him, and was within ten feet of him as he stooped over to get a match he had dropped—but before he straightened up, I had him by the nape of the neck and on his back; my comrade running up with a revolver convenient to his nose. Then we let him up and were bringing him away, but we found he would not come. My friend threatened to shoot him; and the picket told him to shoot and be d—d, he knowing that he would be discovered; but on second consideration, I tried him with my sabre in or very convenient to his ribs, and told him if he resisted any more he would get a share of it; so he thought it better to go along with us, swearing all the way, until we reached our horses. We then tied his hands and made him walk between our horses, we having to tie a line from him to the saddle to make him walk fast; and, after three hours' journey, we arrived in camp about 9 o'clock. The officers and men gathered around to see him and ask questions, but they have learned nothing from him yet.

A short time since, says a Scotch newspaper, a gentleman traveling from Glasgow to Perth had for his companions two females extensively got up. On entering the tunnel near the Perth station, both of them sat beside him; but on emerging therefrom, to his amazement and horror, he discovered that one of his fair friends was missing. When the tickets came to be collected, he was cautioned by his neighbor to say nothing of the accident till they came to the station. The tickets were taken and the station reached, when lo! from beneath the crinoline of the female beside him came, or rather creeped, the lost maiden, the cause of all his anxiety.

Advices from the seat of war in the Southwest indicate that while more negroes are armed in behalf of the rebellion, all that are so armed are free negroes. If any slaves are armed, they are given their freedom. This gives reason to believe that in an extremity the South would emancipate all able-bodied slaves who would promise to fight for the rebellion, under the conviction that the 500,000 who would be thereby liberated would be a cheap price for a victory over the North, which would easily enable them to make up the loss from the African coast—as few Gordons would be hung under their government.

A very remarkable circumstance occurred in the town of Chesterfield last week. The wife of Lewis Thorp, Esq., had been seriously ill for some time, apparently died, and every preparation was made for her funeral. Our informant, (Dr. Kittridge) says that there were no evidences of life remaining, but on the contrary, all the usual occurrences that appear after death seemed to be manifest, when, to the astonishment of all, after lying in this condition nearly two days, she began to show evidences of returning life, and ultimately grew better and is now doing well.

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.

BIRTHS.

On Nisqually Plains, W. T., April 10th, the wife of Mr. O. H. White, of a Son.

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. 4-44tf

WANTED—70,000 lbs. Tallow or Clear Grease, at the Union Soap Works.
4-44tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

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

STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND
Provision Markets.

HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET AT Port Townsend, in connection with the old stand in Steilacoom, the undersigned is now prepared to supply the communities of both towns with a superior quality of

FRESH MEATS
On reasonable terms.

Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Stores supplied at short notice and of best quality.
VEGETABLES of all kinds kept in their season.
MILK COWS and WORK CATTLE always on hand for sale.
N.B.—No meat will be sold after 8½ o'clock A. M. on Sundays.
E. MEEKER,
Balch st., Steilacoom, and
5-44tf Water st, Port Townsend.

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 operations, 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.,
24:6m San Francisco, Cal.

Legal Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed and delivered, issued on the 31st day of March, A.D 1862, out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, on a judgment enclosed therein on the 17th day of March, 1862, in favor of PETER J. MOOREY and against WM. B. BOLTON, for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-six Dollars and Eight Cents, ($256 08) with interest thereon at ten per cent. per annum until paid, from the 17th day of March, 1862, and costs of suit taxed at $89 15, and accruing costs:

I have levied upon, seized, and will expose to public sale, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Steilacoom, County of Pierce, and Territory of Washington, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of May, A D. 1862, at 12 o'clock M., all the right, title, interest and claim of Wm B. Bolton in and to the following described property, situate, lying and being in the County and Territory aforesaid, and commonly called and known as "Bolton's donation claim," to wit:

Beginning at a stake at the border of Puget Sound, and running East 24° North 80 chains to stake on prairie; thence North 24° West 40 chains to large fir tree, marked; thence West 24° South 76½ chains to Puget Sound; thence the meanderings of said Sound, to wit: South 24° West 20 rods or five chains; thence South 84° West 24 rods; thence South 41° West 32 rods; thence South 58° West 52 rods; thence South 26° West 68 rods; thence South 27° West 36 rods; thence South 32° West 44 rods; thence South 25° West 32 rods; thence South 11° West 62 rods to place of beginning. Said claim is bounded West by Puget Sound, and contains 640 acres. Together with all the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

EGBERT H. TUCKER,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.
Dated at Sheriff's Office, Steilacoom, W. T., April 7th, 1862. 46:5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed and delivered, issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, I have levied upon, seized, and taken into execution, and shall sell at public auction, as the law directs, on the premises, in the town of Steilacoom, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of May, A.D. 1862, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described real estate, viz:

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

The same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-two Dollars and Nineteen Cents, ($252 19) with interest thereon at the rate of two per cent per month until paid, from the 17th day of March, 1862, and costs of suit taxed at $8 75 and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its March term, 1862, in favor of CHARLES WREN and against CHARLES J. FITZGERALD and ANN FITZGERALD his wife.

EGBERT H. TUCKER,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.
Dated at Sheriff's Office, Steilacoom, W. T., April 9th, 1862. 46:5

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.

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. 35tf

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 19th, 1862. 42:tf

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

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESSARY for Gonorrhea, 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.
36:tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Morning, April 17, 1862.

SCENE AT A CAVALRY REVIEW.—Here is a sketch of a thrilling scene which recenty occurred at an immense cavalry review in Vienna, Austria: There was a beautiful instance of fine horsemanship displayed at a late review held at Vienna, upon the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of the military order of Maria Theresa, when 30,000 cavalry were in line. A little child in the front row of the spectators becoming frightened, rushed forward just as a squadron of hussars were charging at full tilt—swooping down with maddening velocity, nay, almost on the child. Terror paralyzed alike the spectators and the mother, while the lovely and amiable Empress almost fainted with horror, for the child's destruction seemed almost inevitable. The little one seemed almost under the horses' feet—another instant would have sealed its doom—when a hussar, without lessening his speed or bulk, threw himself along his horse's neck, and seizing the child, placed it in safety in front of his saddle, without as much as changing his pace or breaking the alignment in the least. A hundred thousand voices hailed with pride and joy the deed, while two voices could but sob their gratitude; the one a mother's, the other that of her sympathising and beloved Empress. A proud moment that must have been for the hussar when his Emperor, taking the enameled cross of merit, attached it to his breast—a proud moment alike for the sovereign and the man!

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The Rebel prisoners now in the hands of the Union forces number nearly 20,000. What to do with so large a body of prisoners is a somewhat perplexing question, in regard to which a New York journal makes the following excellent suggestion: to distribute them through the Northern and Eastern States, and make them a daily allowance equal to what it would cost to support them in prison, and set them at liberty within certain limits, on their parole. They could then see for themselves the benefits which freedom has brought us. They would find to their surprise that the laborer is valued and respected here, as greatly as he is despised in the slave-holding South. They would discover that day-laborers at the North live more comfortably than many of the slave-owners and planters of the South. They would see the benefit of free schools and a free press; would find the laws respected the more because men may discuss them without danger of tar and feathers; would find all men seeking intelligence, because all doors are open to honest energy. They would see society here to be something very different from the mixture of infidelity, agrarianism, turbulence and lawless strife which such writers as DeBow have pictured to them. And lastly, they would find no where that hatred of Southern men, or of the South, which they have been led to suppose animates us.

CURIOUS CAUSE OF DEATH.—Mr. R. Hanslow, an English undertaker, died recently, from a singular cause. While engaged in the interment of a man who had committed suicide, he had occasion to lift the body from the shell, when some of the virus from the wound impregnated a slight cut on his hand. It was unheeded at the time, but the poison penetrated to his arm, and thence through his whole frame, in spite of all the remedies that were applied.

THE FUNGUS OF PUBLIC FAVOR.—A common excrescence which corrupts our republican growth of ability, civil or military, is thus mentioned by the Boston *Post*: "It is one inconvenient consequence of our admirable institutions, that the moment a man attains a certain degree of favor with the public, he begins to think of being elected President."

The following is a translation of an advertisement which appeared in a French paper, ornamented with a wood-cut of Noah's Ark:

"*Noah's Wine.*—The wine which produces it is to be traced, according to tradition, to that which the good father planted when he came out of the ark. In order to make it known at the soirees which are now commencing, it will be sold at present at four francs a bottle, but afterwards it will be raised to six francs. Nectar—ambrosia—are nothing compared to this wine. It made the good father Noah tipsy, which is saying everything. The patriarch was not a man to get tipsy on bad wine."

Paris letters state that, in spite of all denial, it is well known that a large number of recruits are levying in France for the United States. The Garibaldian officers and volunteers are all being organized for a speedy departure, and are only waiting for the orders of their chief to embark. This chief is a well known French officer, who, after defendin the barricades of the Republic in Paris, fought the battles of the Empire in the Crimea, then took service with Garibaldi, and is now in that of Victor Emanuel, has given in his resignation, and was hourly expected in Paris.

No Havana cigars in New Orleans now—all gone; people smoke pipes in preference to penny "weeds" sold at a levy each. Poor souls! Go with a check for a hundred dollars to a bank, and the teller will throw you out two notes of fifty dollars each. Ask for something smaller, and he will say, "All I can give you." If you want small shinplasters, you must go to a broker and pay one per cent. for them.

Every citizen of France is born a soldier, and is by an old law held to serve his country; hence the gathering of their large armies, when wanted—every one from sixteen to forty belonging to the army, and from forty to sixty to the National Guard.

The National Sanitary Commission expresses the opinion that our army is more temperate than European armies. Only six regiments are "common drunkards." In others, drams are scarce as good muskets.

One half of all the men in the Federal army have been furnished by four border States. Ohio furnishes 91,441, Pennsylvania 113,959, Illinois 84,941, and Indiana 62,018—total, 353,398.

After asking your name in the State of Arkansas, the natives are in the habit of saying, in a confidential tone, "Well, now, what were yer name before yer moved to these parts?"

The Confeds have come to the conclusion that Donaldson is not their forte.

Buckner was to seize Louisville, without fail. And so he would, without fail.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A soldier in one of the Kentucky camps says the motto with them is: "United, we sleep; divided, we freeze."

Variety is the spice of life, but the variety of the tariff has given life to spice; one merchant having realized, on the rise of pepper alone, $80,000.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says the Southern people can raise any article of Yankee industry. Some witty wag coolly asks, "why don't they raise the blockade?"

A farmer named Hoffman has succeeded in growing coffee in Illinois, and he thinks it can be grown to the extent of thirty bushels to the acre of ground, successfully.

The new Secretary of War is winning golden opinions. The Washington correspondents say that he "carries everything before him, and his energy is like a northwest wind."

Congressman Ely is said to be much affected by his incarceration. He looks a dozen years older than he did last June, and his person bears the marks of care and trouble.

The Southern papers say the blockade is utterly defective, and yet find it so hard to get flannel that they have to call on the women to contribute their old skirts for use in making fixed ammunition. Why not import flannels, if the blockade is so loose?

St. Louis presents at the present day the aspect of a ruined city. A correspondent says the desolation there can hardly be exaggerated. Such is the prostration of business that from 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants are supposed to have left that city, leaving whole rows of stores and dwellings without an occupant.

The Senate committee on the subject are for causing Mr. Morgan to disgorge most of his profits on the purchase of old ships. They would have him squeezed until his $70,000 should be reduced to about twice the same number of dimes. They are right. This is no time for robbing the exchequer. That ought to be regarded as one of the arts of peace.

The demand for whisky is said to be so great at the South that every gallon is sold as soon as it is made. Such whisky must be like that known in some western localities wherein those who drink it can see the boys hoeing the corn from which it is made. One manufacturer in Virginia has realized an enormous fortune in the business since the commencement of the war.

The people of the United States are threatened with a tax on servants. This is something like a novelty, but we suppose the house-keepers will have to grin and bear it. Some of them declare that the article in question costs already enough in the way of breakages to ruin them quite, and many will probably be obliged to take upon themselves the performance of sundry duties which have heretofore been confided to their hired help.

The Cleveland *Herald* pithily says: "Canada is a loyal pauper—not a pensioner—for that implies previous services rendered; but she feeds and fattens on British gold, spent by British troops. So, of course, as in duty bound, when England takes a pinch of snuff, Canada sneezes. She may sneeze so hard some of these days as to break her neck. Canada is one of the exceptions from the general rule, for although she dances, she does not have to pay the piper.

Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames does not like either the President or spouse, for we find from her pen in the Springfield *Republican* the following concerning them: "Abraham Lincoln looks very awkward in white kid gloves and feels very uncomfortable in new boots. Mrs. Lincoln is very dumpy, and very good natured, and very gorgeous; she stuns me with her low-necked dresses and the flower beds which she carries on the top of her head."

The attempt to injure Gen. McClellan recoils upon his persecutors. A very deep and bitter feeling of resentment pervades the whole army of the Potomac against his defamers. Officers and privates alike respect and love him, and meddling Congressmen are severely denounced for endeavoring to hamper his operations and mislead the public concerning his plans, views, etc., of which they know nothing. There has been too much of this slandering business for the good of the service.

Dissipation has become so common in the Confederate army—so much brutal drunkenness prevails—that the Virginia Legislature has been constrained to take measures to abate the nuisance. The daily scenes in Richmond, resulting from the miserable quality of the liquor sold to the soldiers, are described as frightful to behold. Brawls and deadly conflicts are of constant occurrence, whilst not unfrequently men are absolutely killed by the whisky itself, which is so poisonous as to cauterize the throat and stomach and set the brain on fire.

A singular marriage was consummated at Troy, N. Y., lately. Some four years ago, a young couple were married, and lived happily for some time, but in a moment of irritation they separated, and the wife sued for a divorce, which was granted, because the husband did not oppose the application. Lately a new courtship has sprung up between them, which has been carried on with all the intensity of first love, and on Thursday they stood up a second time and promised before a witness to take each other for better or for worse, which is quite romantic.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Mercury*, in giving an account of the late grand review of seventy thousand troops near Munson's Hill, says: A new cavalry company, for the Mackerel Brigade, excited great attention as it went past, and I understand the President said that, with the exception of the horses and men, it was one of the finest cavalry mobs he ever saw. The horses are a new pattern: fluted sides, polished knobs on the haunches, and a hand-rail all the way down the back. A rebel caught sight of these fine animals the other day, and he immediately fainted. It was afterwards ascertained that he owned a field of oats in the neighborhood.

Sewing Machines
FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER,
AND ONE NEW SINGER
SEWING MACHINE,
For sale cheap. Apply at this office.

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

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.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

More secesh paper was exchanged for specie on Roanoke Island after its capture than will be thus converted for a long time to come, probably. There was a great demand for shin-plasters of all denominations to be exhibited as curiosities by the "invaders," and everything went at par. The rebel officers would make no discount on twenty dollar Confederate treasury notes, and insisted that they had been told these notes commanded a premium in Wall street.

A letter to the Boston *Journal* says: "The secession stock has of late fallen below par in Havana, owing to the fears of the Cubans of losing the market which the North affords for cigars. They would like to keep up a contraband trade with the blockaded ports, but are warned from doing so by the effect which their encouragement of the rebellion has already produced in the North."

Halcyon days are often spoken of, but what do they mean and whence the phrase? Halcyon is the ancient name of the kingfisher. Halcyon days was a name given in antiquity to seven days before and as many after the winter solstice; because at this season the halcyon, invited by the calmness of the weather, laid its eggs in nests built close by the brink of the sea; and hence the phrase halcyon days is expressive of times of peace and tranquility.

They thought to effect a little jollity in Charleston, S. C., lately; so they got up a "ball." The "callers" of the occassion getting rather tipsy at supper, instead of calling off "Promenade all" in the first cotillion, announced after the eating ceremonies, shrieked forth "blockade all!" The company instantly subsided, broke up, dispersed. The foolish fiddler was thrown into prison on suspicion of being a Federal spy.

During the march of some of the newly arrived troops on Canadian soil, recently, the cold became so intense as to freeze the mustachious of the travellers to their coat collars and comforters, rendering every jolt of the sleigh intolerable, and every turn of the head "nearly pulling their faces off."

Brigadier General Edwin Price, "son of the old man," has left St. Louis behind him. The young gentleman named, whose career, military and otherwise, has not been very brilliant, so far, was forwarded to the Alton Penitentiary in company with three Colonels who were bagged.

The urgency of the Abolitionists to declare the freedom of slaves and thus create the horrors of servile insurrection, is now regarded by their old allies, the English, as an evidence of the tendency of Americans to barbarism, and is used as an argument to induce national interference in our affairs.

How the human mind is stunted by sophistry, and above all, religious sophistry. There are no smaller minds than those that approach great subjects with small thoughts. Instead of growing larger, they grow smaller; for although no science is so well fitted as the science of religion to enlarge thought, yet no region of science presents to us among the minds that frequent it such striking examples of puerility. So it is, and so it must be. Truth, when we diminish it, avenges itself by diminishing us.

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. 42:1y

BALCH & WEBBER'S
REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
Puget Sound
AND
San Francisco

Is composed of the
Ship MASSACHUSETTS, 500 Tons,
FREEMAN TRASK, Commander;
And other vessels as the trade requires.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers.

Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.

Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.

BALCH & WEBBER, Pier 20, Steuart street, San Francisco. | BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T. 1:tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL: : : : : : $1,000,000
D. N. BARNEY, President. | T. M. JANES, Treasurer.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE
IN SUMS TO SUIT
ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES
AND CANADA; UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

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

EXPRESS FORWARDERS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

Forward Freight and Parcels

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

Forward Daily Expresses,

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

Semi-monthly Express

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

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

Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st., corner of Balch.
9:tf BALCH & WEBBER Agents

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.
4-33:1y 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. 8-39: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.
8-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
226 Battery st., near Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSHES AND FEATHER DUSTERS
Of every description, to which they call the attention of the trade. N.B.—Fine machine and all other Brushes made to order. 48:1y

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

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

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. S. WEBBER.
BALCH & WEBBER,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
PUGET SOUND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Cargoes furnished for Export on short notice.
Stewart street, near Folsom,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., and
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and Steilacoom. 1-3m

A. M. GILMAN, F. SMITH,
S. S. DAVIS. Boston.
A. M. GILMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 88 Front street,
1-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

H. H. BANCROFT. A. L. BANCROFT
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.
One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Books in every department of literature, and staple and fancy Stationery, in the United States.
No. 609 Montgomery street,
San Francisco.

UNION CLOTHING STORE
NEW YEARS!
NEW GOODS!
PINKUS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HEAVY AND FINE
CLOTHING,
DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS,
SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

☞ Call and examine our stock.
PINKUS & CO.,
8-31 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

GALLAGHER'S
HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Agricultural Implements, &c.,

HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.

Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.
GEORGE GALLAGHER,
8-1y Commercial st, Steilacoom.

NOTICE DOWN SOUND.—The undersigned is prepared to supply Hotels, Mill, Ship or Steamboat owners with Beef, Mutton, or Pork, by the carcase, of the best quality. Oxen, fresh Milk Cows, and Stock Cattle always on hand, and for sale at prices according to quality.

Beef packed to order; quality warranted.

Sight drafts on San Francisco will be taken at par.
8 tf E WEEKS

San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT
SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERCHANDISE and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.

A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are
REFERRED TO
Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co, "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co, "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co, "
J. Anthony & Co. Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.

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

L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st. up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

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
D. BABCOCK,
General Agent, 73 Davis st, San Francisco.
And by Druggist's throughout this State and Oregon.
SINCLAIR & MOODY, Agents,
4:18-3m 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.

Atlantic 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 Cosmopolitan Monthly	3 00
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)	8 00
New York Herald, Tribune, or World, for California	3 50

38-3m

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.
38-tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

San Francisco Advertisements.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
or
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 Machine 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 $80
Cabinets 90
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, ... 60

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 alteration.

Our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings are the finest imported from Paris or New York into market.

Strangers visiting the city will please call and leave measure free of charge.

FRENCH, WILSON & CO.

The Farmer's Corner.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives his method of imparting an education to a colt, as follows: In the first place, never entrust him to the care of a person of ungovernable temper. Secondly, he should be treated with kindness from the beginning until he is ready for labor. Since Mr. Rarey laid his method of subduing the horse before the public, I have made the horse and his diseases my study. The colt should be commenced with when quite young, and handled carefully, as he is quick to resent an injury. I begin as soon as he is able to rub about—get him so that he will not run away at your approach—get his head in your hands—if he wants to get away, let him—you can easily get him again. After handling his head so that he is not afraid, pass on to the side and limbs. The sooner he gets used to having his legs handled, the easier he will be to shoe when necessity requires it to be done. See that the dam gives plenty of milk. If she does not, teach the colt to drink cow's milk; there is nothing better to promote the growth.

Great care should be observed in not using the dam so as to heat the milk, as a great many colts are rendered worthless by so doing. I should in no case let the colt remain with the mother after it is five months old, as it gives her time to get in good condition for winter, and it is also the best time for him to shift for himself; do not let him remain out after the nights get cold and frosty, as it will do him no good, but much harm. There is plenty of skimmed milk at this time of year; give him all he will drink; it will not hurt him. After he is weaned is the time to commence halter-breaking him.

The Bamboo and its Uses.—This is one of the most useful plants in the world, especially to the Chinese. They rear it from shoots and suckers. There are about sixty varieties of it, but the yellow is the most common. The tender shoots are cultivated for food, and are, when four or five inches high, boiled, pickled and comfitted. The roots are carved into fantastic images of men, birds, monkeys, or cut into lantern-handles and canes, or turned into oval sticks for worshippers. They are used for all purposes that poles can be applied to, in carrying, supporting, and propelling and measuring, by the carpenter and boatman; for the joists of houses and the ribs of sails, the shafts of spears, the tubes of acqueducts, and the handles and ribs of umbrellas and fans. The leaves are sewed upon cords to make rain cloaks, swept into heaps to form manure, and matted into thatches to cover houses. Cut into splits and slivers of various sizes, the wood is worked into baskets and trays, of every form and fancy, twisted into cables, plaited into awnings, and woven into mats for scenery of the theatre, the roofs of boats, and the casing of goods. The shavings, even, are picked into oakum and mixed with those of ratan, to be stuffed into mattresses. The bamboo furnishes the bed for sleeping and the couch for reclining, the chopsticks for eating, the pipe for smoking, and the flute for entertaining; a curtain to hang before the door, and a broom to sweep around it; together with screens, tools, stands and sofas of various uses for convenience and even luxury in the house. The mattrass to lie upon, the chair to sit upon, the table to dine from, food to eat, and fuel to cook it with; the ferule to govern the scholar, and the book he studies, both originated here. The tapering barrels of the sang, or organ, and the dreaded instrument of the lictor, one to make harmony and the other to strike dead; the skewer to pin the hair, and the hat to screen the head; the paper to write on, the pencil handle to write with, and the cup to hold the pencils; the rule to measure lengths, the cup to gauge quantities, and the bucket to draw water; the bellows to blow the fire, and the bottle to retain the match; the bird cage and crab net, the fish pole, the water wheel, and eaveduct; wheel barrow and hand cart, etc., are one and all furnished or completed by this magnificent grass, whose graceful beauty when growing is comparable to its varied usefulness when cut down.

Usefulness of Blackbirds and Crows.—Considerable discussion is being carried on in the press and by Farmer's Clubs as to whether these birds should be banished or encouraged; and of course their merits and demerits get a pretty good showing up. That both these birds are prone to mischief, especially while the corn is in its embryo stage, we cannot doubt; but that they ought to be spared, the majority of our farmers will probably not allow. Strong arguments, however, may be offered for the birds. When the farmer plows in the spring, a flock of black birds are often seen to follow and pick up worms and grubs, and how much good is thus accomplished we may not be able to state. It was Wilson Flagg, of Massachusetts, if we remember right, who put forth the following statements in relation to the crow: "He consumes in the year vast quantities of grubs, worms and noxious vermin; he is a valuable scavenger, and clears the land of offensive masses of deceased animal substances; he hunts the grain fields and pulls out and devours the underground catterpillars, whenever he sees the signs of their operations, as evinced by the wilted stalks; he destroys mice, young rats, lizards and snakes; and, lastly, he is a volunteer sentinel about the farm, and drives the hawk from its enclosure, and thus preventing greater mischief than that of which he himself is guilty."

Tobacco.—There are about thirty species of tobacco, all possessing nearly the same qualities. It is said the plant was first found in Yucatan. It was taken to Spain and from there to Portugal. From Portugal it was taken to different European kingdoms. Snuff taking commenced in Paris, Catherine de Medicis being its first patron. Soon after the settlement of this country, it became an important article of commerce, and one hundred and twenty pounds was the stipend paid for a wife by some of the early settlers of Virginia.

Should you be talking to a thin, elderly, unmarried lady, of another thin, elderly, unmarried lady, you needn't describe the party alluded to as a "scraggy old maid."

Corned Beef.

Who is not fond of good corned beef? Understand me, I mean a good article, well cooked. I do not mean a poor article half cooked. Those who answer in the negative I am sure never had the good fortune to taste of this main-spring of human nourishment. Talk about your beafsteak and fried sausage, or any other kind of fried meats; they all sink into insignificance when compared with well-cooked corn beef. There are, however, two or three things to be done in order to procure this great luxury for the table. In the first place, then, do not get your meat too salt. It makes it too tough and tasteless. Do not allow it to lay over two weeks in the first brine, for it takes up all the blood that was in the meat, and consequently ought to be drained off, as the meat will be much more likely to be injured than it will be when separated and replaced with fresh made brine, but more especially in warm weather. In this way it will keep with just sufficiently salt to season it. In the second place, the cooking is of just as much importance as the corning; it should be boiled at least four hours, or until it can be cut and eaten as readily as a piece of soft bread. Not one half of the domestics cook their meat long enough. Try it once, and you will see the difference. Meat prepared in this way can be eaten with a relish and is easily digested, giving nourishment and strength to the body. But fried meat, or half boiled meats, cannot be properly masticated or prepared for the action of the stomach, and are among the most indigestible articles of nourishment. Some persons are always in too much of a hurry, or too lazy, to chew their food, thereby favoring their teeth and throwing the responsibility upon the stomach. Frequent abuses of this important organ develop disease, and the individual is said to have had dyspepsia with all its attendant evils. Therefore spare not the cooking; you will have the less chewing, and the full advantage of the food.

Recipe.—To every hundred pounds of beef take of salt five pounds; salt petre half an ounce; sugar one pound. Dissolve in water to cover the meat.

Flax Seed Oil.—The flax-cotton project, and the certainty of a great increase in the production of flax-seed, has stimulated men with capital to turn their attention towards the establishment of oil mills. This will create a demand for the increased amount of seed, and keep prices at their usual standard. Flax growing bids fair to become one of the most important branches of agricultural industry.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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. 111 California st, San Francisco.

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,
24:6m 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.,
2-3:6m 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

New 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,
8:33-6m Natoma street, 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. R. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20 1859. 47:tf

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

Female Complaints.

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

Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

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

DROPSY.

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

Puffy—Shortness of Breath with Weakness.

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

Complaints incident to Children.

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

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

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throats
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice	Stone and Gravel
Billious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago	Tic Douloureux
Bowel 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.

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A TRIBUTE OF MERITED WORTH.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION!

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

San Francisco.

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

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

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

GENTLEMEN—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M.D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these the degree was granted. The ad eundem degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives us new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on Yours, very respectfully,

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

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.

CERTIFICATE.

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

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

[L. S.] B. F. PILMORE.

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

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

CARD.

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

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

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

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

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

Spermatorrhœa,

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

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