PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD

CHARLES PROSCH,

Editor and Proprietor.

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References to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20 1859. 47:tf

☆ Clump of Daisies.

Ye daisies gay
This fresh spring day
Close gathered here together,
To play in the light,
To sleep all the night,
To abide through the sullen weather.

Ye creatures bland,
A simple band,
Ye free ones, linked in pleasure,
And linked when your forms
Stoop low in the storms,
And the rain comes down without measure.

When wild clouds fly
Athwart the sky,
And ghostly shadows, glancing,
Are darkening the gleam
Of the hurrying stream,
And your close, bright heads gaily dancing.

Though dull awhile,
Again ye smile;
For see the warm sun breaking;
The stream's going glad,
There's nothing now sad,
And the small bird his song is waking.

The dew-drop sip
With dainty lip!
The sun is low descended;
And moon! softly fall
On troop true and small,
Sky and earth are kindly blended.

And, morning! spread
Their jewelled bed
With lights in the east sky springing!
And, brook! breathe around
The low murmured sound;
May they move ye, birds, to your singing!

For in their play
I hear them say,
Here, man, thy wisdom borrow:
In heart be a child,
In word, true and mild;
Hold thy faith, come joy or come sorrow.

Song of the Wild Birds.

What are the wild birds saying?
They warble the whole day long;
Wherever my feet are straying,
I hear their heavenlike song.

Not in the green groves only,
Where the heart feels gay and free;
But in paths that are sad and lonely
Their song is still sweet to me.

What are the wild birds saying?
There is language in that tone;
Is it a word of comfort
To the heart that is sad and alone?

No, no; it is something greater
Dwells in that bird-like song;
'Tis the praise of the great Creator
They warble the whole day long.

A Match to come off.

FRED.

I'm going to be married—a charming young girl!
To think of her sets my poor brain in a whirl:
She knows French and music—talks sensibly, too,
And makes a good pudding—
Do you think she will do?

KATE.

I'm going to be married—a noble young man!
Ah! well may he know my poor heart to trepan!
He's courtly, and clever, and tender, and true,
And vows that he loves me—
Do you think he will do?

To cure dyspepsia: Close all the outer doors of a four-story house, open the inner doors, then take a long switch and chase a cat up and down stairs till she sweats.

An old woman, taking a letter to a friend and requesting her to read it, said, "I can't read jining hand." The neighbor read a few lines, and then stopped a moment, as the writing was illegible.

"Ah!" cried the old lady, "it must be from my son Jerry; he always stuttered."

The last case of indolence is related in one of our exchanges; it is that of a man named John Hole, who was so lazy, that in writing his name, he simply used the letter J, and then punched a hole through the paper!

"I couldn't get a wink of sleep," said a newly blessed Benedict, "on account of a discordeon that kept playing all night."

"Discordeon!" inquired the confidant of his troubles, "what new instrument is that?"

"Only the baby," was the yawning reply.

A sufferer, while entering his cold bed in a cold winter night, exclaimed: "Of all the ways of getting a living, the worst a man could follow would be going about town such nights as this, and getting into bed for folks."

A young lady in one of our rural districts was once escorted home from an evening party by a young man to whom she was not particularly partial. On taking his leave he remarked, "I'll come and see you again next Sunday night."

"Well Bill," replied the lady, "you can come as a friend, but not as a feller." Bill didn't go either way.

An actress, contemporary with Talma, and somewhat distinguished for her excellence in male characters, once said to him, "Do you know that one half the audience, I verily believe, take me for a man?"

"Don't be alarmed," was the brusque answer, "the other half know to the contrary."

Some years ago, Rev. Mr. Kidwell was preaching to a large audience in a wild part of Illinois, and announced for his text: "In my Father's house are many mansions." He had scarcely read the words, when an old coon stood up and said:

"I tell you, folks, that's a downright lie! I knew his father 'dorgon' well. He lives fifteen miles from Lexington, in old Kentucky, in an old log cabin, and there ain't but one room."

Charles V., while hunting, lost his way and entered a miserable roadside inn for rest and refreshment. He noticed four men lying on a bed whose countenances were by no means indicative of good intentions. In fact they were thieves. Charles asked for refreshments, but he had scarcely swallowed a drop, when one of the ill-looking fellows got up and approached him with the remark: "I dreamed you had a mantle that would suit me to a T," and thereupon he appropriated the garment. "And I," said the second fellow, "following his comrade's example, "dreamed you had a buff coat which would fit me nicely." At the same time he seized upon his buff coat. The third took his hat, the fourth prepared to take a whistle which the emperor wore suspended from his neck by a gold chain. "Softly, my friend," said Charles, "let me first show you the use of this whistle." Accordingly he raised it to his lips, blew a shrill note, and the house was filled with his armed retainers. "Here," said Charles, pointing to the ruffians, "are a set of fellows who dream whatever they want. It is my turn now. I have dreamed that all these rascals were worthy of a gibbet. Let the dream be realized instantly." The hint was taken, and without further delay or formality, the rascally quartette was swung up before the inn door, a signal warning to all unprincipled psychologists.

The Beardless Drummer Boy.

In the year 1812, in the 9th Regiment of the Line, (which formed part of the grand army that Napoleon lost in Russia) there was a little drummer boy named Bilboquet. The soldiers, and especially the grown-up drummers, and, above all, the terrible Drum Major, were in the habit of teasing little Bilboquet as boy never had been teased before. The Drum Major used even to beat him across the shoulders with the heavy cane which those military beadles are in the habit of swinging and twirling at the head of the regiment. At first little Bilboquet used to cry; but then his comrades only laughed at him, and the Drum Major beat him all the more. Yet Bilboquet never did anything wrong—not in one sense, that is to say, for in another he never did anything right. He was neither lazy nor untidy, nor greedy, nor mean, nor revengeful, though he certainly did owe a grudge to the Drum Major, which he was resolved one day or other to pay; but he always had his drum slung a little too much on one side, or got out of step in marching, or stood in the wrong place when the regiment was drawn up in line, or committed some mistake, which was natural enough on the part of a boy who had left his top and his marbles to join the greatest General of the age, but which was looked upon by the Drum Major and other rigid disciplinarians as quite unpardonable.

The 9th of the Line, with Bilboquet at its head, was on the banks of the Dwina, on the high road to Moscow, when the General commanding the brigade of which this regiment formed part was ordered by the Emperor to occupy a position on the other side of an enormous ravine. The ravine was defended by a battery of six guns. These guns were of large calibre, and were all well served by the Russians.

"Are those anything like the popguns you used to play with at school, young Bilboquet?" asked the magnificent, slightly brutal Drum Major, as he proudly twirled his long moustache between his finger and thumb.

The little drummer bit his lips, for he felt that his tall oppressor doubted his courage; but he did not utter a word.

"Do you feel how the ground shakes?" continued the giant. "Ah, it's lucky your head is not so high as mine; and it's luckier still that these Cossacks have a very excellent habit of firing in the air."

But the Cossacks (the French call all the Russian soldiers Cossacks) lowered the muzzles of their pieces, and then the Drum Major and his little pupil saw whole files of soldiers knocked down like skittles; with this difference, that it would be impossible to make them stand up again.

An aid-de-camp now galloped up to the colonel of the 9th, who was in front of the regiment, close to where Bilboquet and the Drum Major were standing.

"Take the battery with two hundred men," were the concise orders.

"Yes, it's easy enough to say, take the battery with two hundred men," muttered an old sergeant, "but I should like to see twenty of them get there."

"The Emperor is waiting," added the aid-de-camp, observing that the soldiers were not overpleased with the work they had before them.

The captain of Bilboquet's company was to lead the assault with two hundred Voltigeurs.

"If the Emperor is looking at us, we must be quick," said the old sergeant, as he fixed his bayonet to his firelock.

The captain noticed considerable hesitation in the ranks. Twice he had ordered the Drum Major to take a couple of drummers, go to the front, and beat the charge. The Drum Major was evidently in no hurry. He was leaning on his long cane, and shook his head from side to side as he examined the drummers, without the slightest appearance of enthusiasm.

In the meantime Bilboquet sat astride his little drum, whistling a martial air between his teeth, and beating a tattoo with his fingers upon the parchment. At length the captain lowered his brows, and, in a voice of thunder, roared out the order a third time.

The gigantic Drum Major nevertheless seemed inclined to spend a few minutes more in the selection of his drummers, when suddenly Bilboquet sprang up, fastened his drum to his side, seized his drum-sticks convulsively, and passing close to his tyrant, looked at him from head to foot, and exclaimed, in a tone of triumph,

"Now, who's afraid of the popguns?"

The Drum Major was about to strike him, but Bilboquet was already at the head of the two companies, beating the charge in a furious style. The soldiers advanced, Bilboquet hurried on, and the men rushed after him toward the terrible battery.

The commander of the fort had seen the aid-de-camp gallop up to the 9th Regiment, and had understood that his battery was to be silenced by an assailing column. But, as the old sergeant had remarked, it was necessary first of all to reach it. The Russians determined to reserve their fire; but, when the French had marched over about half the ground that separated them from the guns, they were received with a general discharge, which seemed to blow the attacking party to pieces.

Still young Bilboquet ran ahead, hammering away at his drum as if in mockery of the Russian artillery. With wonderful rapidity the gunners reloaded, and again plowed up the ranks of the advancing Voltigeurs. Bilboquet was not touched, but, looking round, he saw that scarcely a quarter of the two companies were following him; the rest were lying dead or wounded on the plain. Bilboquet's drum sounded like twenty. If his drum had been the enemy, he could not have attacked it with greater violence. The critical moment had now been passed. It was impossible for the Russians to use their guns against them a third time, for, in half a minute, they would be in the battery engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with the artillerymen.

Another rush, and after receiving a volley of musketry which scarcely took effect, the Voltigeurs, with Bilboquet still at their head, leapt into the battery, and in a few seconds had disposed of their opponents and captured the terrible gun. During the attack, the Emperor stood on a hillock watching its progress. He shuddered as each volley of artillery swept down his men; and when, at length, he saw less than half a company enter the battery, he lowered his glass, exclaiming, "Brave fellows!"

Then ten thousand men of the Imperial Guard, who were stationed behind him, began to clap their hands and to shout, "Bravo! Voltigeurs!" And these were good critics; they knew what they were applauding.

Immediately afterward Napoleon gave some orders to an aid-de-camp, who thereupon set off at a gallop toward the battery, and instantly returned at the same pace.

"How many got in?" inquired the Emperor.

"Forty-one, Sire," replied the aid-de-camp.

"Forty-one crosses to-morrow morning," said the Emperor, turning toward the General of the brigade to which the 9th belonged.

The next day the regiment was formed in a circle around the remains of the two companies that had been intrusted with the capture of the battery. As each name was called out the soldier answering to it stepped forward to the General and received the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The ceremony was over; the forty-one had received their crosses, and the men were about to be marched back to their encampments, when a voice from the ranks cried out:

"And I, then? Am I to have nothing?"

It was Bilboquet, the little drummer boy, who had been quite forgotten.

The General looked around and saw the young hero standing before him, his face red with excitement, and with two large tears starting from his eyes.

"You; what do you want," asked the General.

"Why, General, wasn't I one of them?" inquired Bilboquet, almost in a passion. "Didn't I beat the charge in front of them all, and wasn't it I that got first into the battery?"

"It's true, General, he did," exclaimed forty-one voices.

"Silence in the ranks," shouted the General. Then, turning again to Bilboquet, he said:

"What I am to do, my poor boy? It's very hard, but they have forgotten you. Besides, you are very young," he continued. "Wait till you have hair on your chin, and then you'll get one, too. In the meanwhile you must try to console yourself with this."

And with these words the General held out a forty franc piece to the unfortunate Bilboquet, who looked at it for a few seconds without evincing the slightest intention of taking it. All were silent. Every one was looking at the little drummer boy, and wondering what he would do. His eyes were filled with tears, and those who had been the first to tease him, now pitied him from the bottom of their hearts. The whole regiment seemed inclined to take up his case, and probably the result would have been a petition to the Emperor, had not the young drummer suddenly changed his attitude.

He raised his head, looked the General full in the face, and said:

"Well, give it to me. I must wait for another time."

And, without further ceremony, he put the coin in his pocket, and went back to the ranks humming an air.

From this moment no one thought of ill-treating young Bilboquet. But he was not very communicative to his comrades, and seemed to have some strange project in his head, about which he was constantly meditating. It was expected that he would spend his forty francs in a treat, and several hints to that effect were given out by his fellow soldiers. But no. Bilboquet kept his money and his counsel to himself.

Some time afterward the French army entered Smolensk. Bilboquet had assisted in the capture, and the day after walked all over the town examining every face with remarkable curiosity. He seemed pleased with most of the physiognomies he saw, for he was perpetually smiling, especially when he met a man who had a long beard, and he met several thousands of them in the course of the day.

However, the beards of Smolensk are for the most part carroty. This seems not to have met with Bilboquet's approbation; but he probably reflected that if the Russians, the Poles, and other Sclavonians had red beards, that was not their fault, and that they had not chosen that color themselves for the purpose of annoying a French drummer boy.

However that may have been, he continued to laugh whenever he met a man with a red beard, until, at last, he found himself in the Jewish quarter of the city, where all the beards are black.

Bilboquet did not like Jews; but he liked their black beards, and, indeed, was so delighted that he resolved to have one of them, and without delay.

Behind the counter, in a dirty little shop, which was one of a long row, stood a Hebrew with a magnificent beard, as black as ebony.

"What do you want, my little man?" said the Jew, patronisingly.

"I want your beard," answered Bilboquet, in a decided tone.

"My beard? You're joking, my little man?" suggested the proprietor, with an uneasy expression of countenance.

"I want your beard, I tell you," repeated Bilboquet, as he put his hand to his sabre; "and what's more, I mean to have it. But don't think that I mean to rob you of it," he mildly continued, "here's a forty franc piece, and you can keep the change."

The poor Jew tried to convince Bilboquet that his beard would be of no use to him; that it was not worth forty francs or forty sous, or forty centimes to any one; that he, Bilboquet, would do much better to invest his money in horsehair, if he really wanted for anything of the kind; that he, himself would gladly undertake such a commission, and so on.

But it was all in vain. Bilboquet was determined to have his forty francs worth of black beard. Some French soldiers had been attracted to the Jew's shop by the high words that had passed between the latter and Bilboquet, and having ascertained what the quarrel was about, came to the conclusion that the drummer boy's notion was both humorous and original, and called upon the Hebrew to surrender his chin at discretion.

Fortunate for the Jew, one of the soldiers present happened to be the barber of the regiment. We say fortunately, because in the absence of a razor there can be no doubt whatever but that the Jew would have been shaved with a sabre. However, the beard was taken off more or less according to art, and given to Bilboquet, who folded it up carefully in a piece of paper, and stowed it away in his pocket.

When Bilboquet regained his quarters, he got the regimental tailor to sew the Jew's beard, or Bilboquet's beard, as it had now become, to a strip of parchment cut from an old drum; and then, without giving any explanation of his conduct, put it at the very bottom of his knapsack. His comrades bothered him about the matter for a few days, but then the regiment started eastward, and, after the battle of Borodino and the taking of Moscow, such incidents as Bilboquet's adventure with the Jew of Smolensk naturally passed from recollection.

Then came the horrors of the retreat, Cossacks, and famine. Napoleon's army was decimated in an inverse sense—that is to say, every tenth man was spared, while the nine others fell victims to the Cossack lances, or, worse still, to the Russian snow. The 9th regiment formed part of the rear guard, which watched and fought so magnificently under the leadership and auspices of Ney. Little Bilboquet was among the most fortunate, for he was neither wounded nor frost-bitten.

A few days after the terrible passage of the Beresa, the troops had to cross a small river, over which the engineers had already thrown a bridge. Bilboquet's brigade, which formed the extreme rear, had passed over in safety, and the great point now was to prevent the Russians following. The general ordered the Sappers to blow it up; but the explosion was attended by only partial success; one half of the bridge was still connected with the other by means of a single beam. If this beam could be cut in two the whole structure would fall into the river. Otherwise the enemy would have no difficulty in repairing the bridge, and their pursuit would not be delayed for more than an hour at most. Some Sappers were directed to get on a raft and endeavor to destroy the bridge altogether, but the Russians arrived on the opposite bank of the river before the order could be obeyed, and opened a murderous fire, which seemed to render its execution quite impossible. The French returned the fire, and the army was about to move on, when suddenly a soldier, with a hatchet on his shoulder, plunged into the river, dived, and came up half a minute afterwards at a distance from the beam which it was desired to sever. By his long beard it was easy to tell that this was a Sapper that was sacrificing himself so nobly for the sake of his comrades. The brave man swam vigorously for the nearest pile, and continued his course through a shower of bullets, which caused the water to boil all around him, until at last he reached the centre pile of the bridge, and climbing up it, got on the bridge itself. The beam was not so large as it appeared from the shore, and it was already half divided. With one blow the soldier cut it in two, when the bridge, and himself with it, fell into the water with a tremendous crash.

The Russians, in their astonishment, ceased firing for a moment; but the Frenchman soon rose to the surface, and he was then again saluted with a storm of shot. Now a hundred poles were extended to the daring Sapper, and the General himself was among the most enthusiastic applauders of his gallant exploit.

Suddenly the General gave a start.

He might well be astonished, for the supposed Sapper, who had destroyed the bridge, was no other than young Bilboquet, the drummer, with his celebrated black beard under his chin.

"What in the name of fortune does this mean?" inquired the General, scarcely crediting his eyes.

"It's only me," said Bilboquet, "the drummer boy, that you said you'd give the cross to when he had hair on his chin. I've a beard now, General; and a capital one, too. I gave your forty francs for it, and I think it ought to be good."

The General was fairly electrified by the youngster's courage, and scarcely less so by his originality and humor. He took Bilboquet by the hand, and without a moment's delay, gave him the cross he had been wearing on his breast.

From that moment even the veterans of the regiment treated Bilboquet with respect, and the Drum Major never struck him any more with his long cane.

Among the attendants at a late Methodist conference was a very beautiful and intelligent-looking young lady, who drew the admiring gaze of many eyes, particularly eyes masculine, always on the lookout for pretty feminine faces. During the intermission at noon, a spruce young minister stepped up to the presiding elder, and said with an air of secrecy:

"Did you observe the young lady who sat by the first pillar on the left?"

"Yes," said the elder; "what of her?"

"Why," said the young man, "I feel impressed that the Lord desires me to take that lady for my wife. I think she would make a good companion and helpmate in the world of the ministry."

The elder, as a good Christian ought, had nothing to object.

But in a few moments another candidate for ministerial efforts and honors, and for the name of husband, came confidentially to make known a like impression regarding the same identical young lady.

"You had better wait awhile. It is not best to be hasty in determining the source of such impressions," said the prudent elder.

And he had said well; for hardly were the steps of the second youth cold at his side, ere a third approached with the same story; and, while the worthy confidant still marvelled, a fourth drew near with the question,

"Did you notice the fine, noble-looking woman on your left?"

"Yes," cried the swelling elder.

"Well, sir," went on the fourth victim of that unsuspicious girl, "it is strongly borne in upon my mind that it is the will of the Lord that I should make proposals of marriage to that lady. He has impressed me that she is to be my wife."

The elder could hold in no longer.

"Impossible! impossible!" he exclaimed in an excited tone: "the Lord never could have intended that four men should marry that one woman!"

Some years ago, a young man was wandering in the jungle, armed with a sumpitan, or blowpipe, and a sword. He came to the banks of a pebbly stream, and being a hot day he thought he would have a bathe. He placed his arms and clothes at the foot of a tree, and then went into the water. After a time, being sufficiently refreshed, he was returning to dress, when he perceived an enormous female orang outang standing between him and the tree. She advanced towards him, as he stood paralyzed by surprise, and seizing him by the arm, compelled him to follow her to a branching tree and climb up it. When he reached her resting-place, consisting of boughs and branches woven into a comfortable nest, she made him enter. There he remained some months jealously watched by his strange companion, fed by her on fruits and the cabbage of the palm, and rarely permitted to touch the earth with his feet but compelled to move from tree to tree. This life continued some time, till the female orang outang, becoming less watchful, permitted the Murat more liberty. He availed himself of it to slip down the trunk of the tree and run to the place where he had formerly left his weapons. She, seeing his attempted escape, followed, only to be pierced, as she approached him, by a poisoned arrow. I was told if I would ascend the Padas river as far as the man's village, I might hear the story from his own lips, as he was still alive.

At the Abbey Church, Selby, England, a short time ago, there was a bridal party standing in the porch, but, alas! the bridegroom himself was missing. This "laggard in love" had made an appointment to be at the church at an early hour in order to be married, but had thought it better to go to the ship yard to see a vessel launched. At about a quarter to twelve the gentleman turned up, but the father of the bride was now lost, as he had gone in search of the bridegroom. The ceremony, however, proceeded without him; but first the ring was missing, and then the bridegroom had not sufficient to pay the fees.

Concerning Charms.

The origin of many of the traditions concerning amulets and talismans is to be found in the Cabala of the Jews. The Hebrew doctors affirm that Moses performed his miracles in Egypt by virtue of a talismanic power inherent in his rod, which, they say, was made on the evening of the Sixth Day of the Creation, and on which was wonderfully engraved the most venerable name of the Deity, Tetragrammaton. The miracles were marked on this rod, together with God's most holy name. According to some authorities, Moses found the wand in Jethro's garden, while returning thanks for his deliverance out of prison, into which he had been cast by his father-in-law.

It is not very easy to distinguish between talismans and amulets; but the former seem to have possessed more awful and important virtues than the latter. Amulets appear to have been always worn about the person, for the sake of warding off some evil. The very word is derived, through the Latin, from the Arabic *hamalet*—something suspended—because these charms were hung on various parts of the body. The ancient Egyptians often wore them in the form of necklaces. The phylacteries of the Jews—slips of parchment on which passages of the Law were written, and which they bound about the forehead or on the left arm—came in time to be regarded as a species of amulets, possessing a sovereign virtue against evil spirits; though there can be no doubt that they were originally worn merely as an ostentatious exhibition of piety. For a similar reason, subsequently degenerating into a magical rite, the Mahometans have at all times been fond of carrying about with them short sentences from the Koran, enclosed in small silver boxes; and the priests of Morocco sell these precious scraps to the negroes of Africa, who call them fetishes. The early Christians fell so readily into the prevailing superstition, that the practice was solemnly condemned by the Church; and the clergy were interdicted, on pain of deprivation of holy orders, from making and selling charms. The Gnostics—who were, perhaps, the greatest professors of mysticism ever known—found surpassing virtues in particular stones and gems; especially in those which were called Abraxas, from having that word engraved on them. The word is supposed to be barbarously compounded of the Greek letters forming the number 365, and to have signified the Supreme Deity, who was said by those heretics to preside over three hundred and sixty-five other Deities, the spirits of as many worlds, corresponding to the number of days in the year. Many Abraxas stones are still to be found in the cabinets of the curious. Some appear to have come from Egypt, and to belong to the third century; others are suspected to have been made during the middle ages in Spain, where the doctrines of the Gnostics were carried by the Priscillianists; and the Alchemists are thought to have manufactured similar gems to aid them in their pursuit of occult knowledge. These stones are not only engraved with the mysterious word Abraxas, but with the ineffable name Jehovah, and with figures of Isis sitting on a lotus, Apis surrounded with stars, monstrous combinations of divers animals, and other figures. The characters are generally Greek, but sometimes Hebrew, Coptic, or Etrurian; occasionally, also, they are of an utterly indescribable and mongrel kind, of which the sense cannot even be guessed.

Similar to the Abraxas charm is that called Abracadabra. The word is said to be Persian, and to be the equivalent of Mithra, the Sun-god. According to the directions of Serenus Sammonicus, you are to write the letters several times over on a piece of paper, in such a manner as to form a triangle which may be read more than one way. The paper must then be folded so as to conceal the writing; stitched into the shape of a cross with white thread; worn in the bosom for nine days, suspended by a linen ribbon, and finally thrown, in dead silence, before sunrise, into a stream that runs eastward. It must be flung backward over the shoulder; and you must on no account open and read it, "or all the charm is fled." If, however, you observe all the required conditions, you need never suffer long from a fever, or from a quartan or semi-tertian ague. The Abracadabra is a certain cure.

The Romans were great wearers of talismans and amulets, which sometimes, as Pliny relates, took the form of little vessels cut out of amber. In the middle ages, the coins attributed to St. Helena, the mother of Constantine, were regarded with extreme veneration; and only the other day—viz., in the year 1858—a set of charms was advertised for sale, including some pieces of the Atlanti cable.

The ancient Jews thought highly of charmed rings; and Jerusalem is described in the Bible as decking herself with the earrings of Baalim. Petronius Arbiter, in his profligate romance, speaks of one of his characters—an old libertine, named Trimalchio—wearing a ring of gold set with stars of steel, which the commentators seem to regard as a species of talisman, because the Samothracians made rings of this sort with a view to their being used as charms. Rings have at all times and in all countries been looked upon as possessing a mystical character. A circle is the most simple of forms; yet it is the symbol of Eternity. Perhaps it is on this account that rings have been in peculiar solemnity. At any rate, there are more marvellous stories about rings than about any other article of personal adornment. The Slave of the Ring, in the Arabian story of Aladdin, will at once occur to the reader's mind. Solomon, amongst his other titles, was "Lord of the magic ring."

It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that would really occupy a long lapse of time, pass ideally through the mind in one instant. We have in dreams no true perception of the lapse of time. The relations of space as well as of time are also annihilated, so that while almost an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thoughts. There are numerous illustrations of this on record. A gentleman dreams that he has enlisted for a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried back, tried, condemned to be shot, and at last led out for execution. After all the usual preparations, a gun was fired, he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room had at the same moment produced the dream and awakened him. A friend of Dr. Abercrombie dreamed that he had crossed the Atlantic, and spent a fortnight in England. In embarking on his return, he fell into the sea, and awakening in the fright, found that he had not been asleep ten minutes.

A Frenchman, wishing to say of a young lady that she was as gentle as a lamb, thus expressed himself: "She be mooche tame like the petite mutton."

PUGET SOUND HERALD, STEILACOOM, W. T., MAY 7, 1863.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

It is published every THURSDAY EVENING, at $5 per annum, in advance; for six months, $3; three months, $2; single copies, 25 cents.

Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Wednesday of each week.

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

L. P. FISHER,

339 Washington st., San Francisco,

Is duly authorized to act as the Agent of this paper in receiving advertisements and subscriptions in San Francisco and elsewhere, and collecting and receipting for the same.

CHAS. PROSCH.

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

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, May 7, 1863.

MATRIMONIAL SERENADE.—A newly married couple (one of them an old resident of Steilacoom) having arrived in town on Monday noon, some of our citizens deemed the occasion a legitimate one for an exhibition of their musical powers, in compliment to the new candidates for conjugal bliss. Gathering up the old kettles, tin pans, and other suitable instruments lying around loose, at about nine o'clock a goodly number of old and young people took up the line of march for the domicil of the happy couple. Halting before the door, they struck up a lively air on their pans and kettles, accompanied by the vocal efforts of such as were not provided with musical instruments. Before the overture was finished, a light appeared within, which gave rise to a variety of discordant notes without. Stationed nearest the door, we are informed, (we were not among the serenaders) was a venerable man of sixty or more years, with a wooden leg. Watching his chance, the moment the door was unfastened, he placed his wooden leg between the door and frame, to insure his ingress; when, horrible to relate, those inside seized the said leg, pressed the door tightly against it, and deliberately sawed it off, before he could extricate his wooden member! We are also informed that in the crowd, and foremost among the actors, were some half a dozen aged men, with hair whitened by the frosts of threescore and ten years. These did not lag in any of the proceedings, and were among the first to partake of the collation provided by the newly wedded pair. It is said that the venerable Chief Justice of the Territory was present with an old tin kettle, but we do not credit it. But we see no harm in old men occasionally reviving the scenes of their youth. With the exception of the painful casualty above mentioned, the whole affair passed off pleasantly.

THE SAGINAW.—By the steamer from below, last week, we learned that Victor Smith arrived in the Sound on the U. S. Steamer *Saginaw*, which vessel he brought up to take the place of the *Shubrick*. She is designed for the protection of the vessels and commerce of Puget Sound, and will remain in these waters, we are informed, until a new steam cutter, now in course of construction at the East, comes around to relieve her. We are glad to learn this. The presence of such a vessel as the *Saginaw* is much needed on the Sound. Since the failure of the efforts of the pirates to obtain a suitable craft at Victoria for their purpose, we are assured that they have had their eyes on one two fast-sailing lumber vessels, which they would not hesitate to seize on a fitting opportunity. Collector Smith is entitled to much credit for bringing up this steamer, and merits the thanks of our citizens for the act.

ARRIVED, &c.—The barque *Scotland*, Capt. Glidden, arrived at this place on Monday last, from San Francisco, with merchandise to master. She discharged her freight at Webber's wharf, and proceeded to North Bay to take in a cargo of lumber. The schooner *Flying Mist*, Capt. Thompson, arrived on Saturday, and sailed again yesterday morning with a load of sheep for Bellingham Bay. The steamer *Resolute*, Capt. Guindon, arrived on Monday evening, and departed on Tuesday for Henderson's Bay.

INTERESTING TO RECRUITING OFFICERS.—Maj. Thos. H. Winston, mustering and disbursing officer for this military district, in a card in the Portland papers, says that under the appropriation for collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers, he is now "prepared to audit and settle the indebtedness of those companies stationed in this district which have not as yet been paid." So step up to the captain's office and settle, ye who have claims.

RECEIVED.—The *Edinburgh Review* for January is just received. The contents comprise nine articles on the following subjects: India under Lord Dalhousie, Diaries of Frederic von Gentz, Goldfields and Goldminers, Contributions to the Life of Rubens, the Campaign of 1815, Modern Judaism, Victor Hugo's Les Miserables, Convict System in England and Ireland, Public Affairs.

A WARNY TALE.—A letter from Capt. Barry's company, whose departure from Fort Steilacoom was noticed two weeks ago, informs us that they were seven days on the road to Monticello. The road being very muddy, the tramp proved anything but pleasant.

THE PRESS.—What has become of the *Overland Press*? Not having received our exchange on Monday last, we inquired of some of its subscribers hereabouts, and found that they, too, had not received it. Send it along, if it still lives.

The War Department is in receipt of numerous applications from officers to be transferred to the command of negro regiments. The success of the Florida expedition has greatly stimulated the zeal of the patriotocra

UNION CONVENTION
OF
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The undersigned, members of both political parties as heretofore existing, would respectfully and earnestly recommend to the Union and Loyal People of Washington Territory to meet in Conventions in their respective counties, at an early day, to select delegates to represent them in a

UNION CONVENTION

to be held at Vancouver, W. T., on the fourth Monday (the 25th day) of May, 1863, for the purpose of

NOMINATING A UNION CANDIDATE

to represent this Territory in the next Congress, and to take such other steps towards perfecting a Union organization in this Territory as the dangers now threatening our free institutions may demand; each county to send to said Convention two delegates for each representative it has in the lower house of the Legislature.

This call to the loyal people of the Territory is made irrespective of all political parties and cliques, and the only test required by the Convention in its standard-bearer will be integrity and capacity, an *unconditional devotion to the Union of the States*, a cordial and earnest support of the Government in its efforts to suppress the present wicked rebellion, and a full and steadfast determination to prosecute the war till the authority of the Government is recognized in all our borders.

In the dangers and perils now surrounding our country, it is believed the partisan should be buried in the patriot; that we should not waste our strength in wrangling over the merits of "Democracy" and "Republicanism" while the torch is being applied to the edifice erected by the great arm of WASHINGTON! In this belief and in this spirit this call is made.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION! you who are determined to preserve the nation with all its States and Territories, with all the rights of the States and the People given them by the Constitution, let us not despair of the Republic. Let our purest and ablest men meet together in Convention, to take counsel together, and to send from this distant shore a cheering word to the Government at Washington, and to the brave soldier on the field, who has left his home to fight and to fall in the battles of our beloved country.

Leander Holmes,	Gilmore Hays,
G. T. McConness,	Benjamin Harned,
Levi Farnsworth,	Warren Gove,
A. R. Burbank,	Frederic A. Clarke,
A. S. Abernethy,	Thacher Hunt,
Wm. Huntingden,	Albert Hill,
Charles McCall,	John Webster,
James Urquhart,	Frederic A. Wilson,
Wm. W. Armstrong,	William McLean,
E. S. Dyer,	U. G. Warbass,
F. W. Pettigrove,	John W. Anderson,
E. W. Perrin,	Charles H. Spinning,
E. L. Dale,	Walter T. Weed,
John Aird,	H. Cushran,
David R. Failes,	Chas. Prosch,
E. A. Light,	and others.

THE UNION CONVENTION.

A call has been made upon the friends of the Government, regardless of party antecedents, to elect delegates to the Territorial Convention to be held at Vancouver, on the 25th instant, to nominate a staunch and reliable supporter of the Union and the National Government for the responsible position of Delegate to Congress. This call meets with our hearty and cordial approbation. The great and good Washington, whose name we bear as one of the political divisions of that Union, the glory of which is his most lofty monument, in his Farewell Address to the American People, warned them, in language then prophetic, but now too unhappily realized, that party spirit had "its roots in the strongest passions of the human mind; that in governments of a popular form it is seen in its greatest rankness, and is truly their worst enemy. It serves always to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated access to the government itself through the channels of party passions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are subjected to the policy and will of another. In governments purely elective, it is a spirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain that there will *always* be enough of that spirit for every salutary purpose; and, there being constant danger of excess, the effort ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and assuage it. A fire not to be quenched, it demands a uniform vigilance to prevent its burst ing into a flame, lest, instead of warming, it shou d consume."

Such were the words of warning of the Father of his Country at the close of the last century. How fearfully have they been realized! And will not the patriot, who loves his country better than party success, ponder on them now? Will not the adopted citizen, who, in the glorious free institutions bequeathed by the sages of the Revolution, finds the sanctuary in which he can enjoy freedom of thought, word and deed,—where his individuality is recognized, his equality proclaimed—see how the excess of party spirit has crippled the Government in its attempt to assert its supremacy and crush out a rebellion against its authority? Will he not ponder before he consents to become a party to its continuance? Reflect for one moment upon the willingness with which the enemies of the Union have invited the aid and the sympathy of France and England. Remember that nothing has occurred during this rebellion so difficult to bear up against as the constant fear of intervention by those two powers, to destroy the Union, because its successful issue from the struggle would prove the triumph of man's individuality—his right to self-government.

Now, then, is the time to show our regard for the dying precepts of America's greatest benefactors. Now may we prove true devotion to their holy memories; and surely the wisdom of their admonitions must commend itself to all. How can the Government be successful if the people withdraw their confidence, their sympathy, their support? In politics, in religion, in social life, what is truer than that "he that is not for me is against me?" and a spirit of partisan opposition, that seeks to criticise and find fault with the acts of those entrusted with the administration of the Government, must embarrass that Government and foster dissension when unity is so essential to success—must "distract the public councils and enfeeble the public administration."

While the Government is exerting its whole power and devoting all its energies and resources to crush out this most accursed rebellion, no loyal citizen should halt as to his duty, or hesitate in giving it his unqualified support. Republicans, forget your party distinctions; the issues which gave you birth as a party are dead. It is not a question of party success now; that paltry question has given place to the more portentious one, "Shall America still live among the family of nations, the pride and boast of her citizens as of old?" You owe it to those you placed in power to yield them a support, not only as partisans, but as patriots. Democrats, forget your party antecedents; this is no time to elect men merely because they are party men. The Government must be sustained by you, or perish. Treason in arms aims to wipe out our nationality—to deprive the Government of its very existence. The war for Union and Constitutional Liberty is a righteous one, holy in the sight of God and man; it must go on until the glorious emblem of our Union shall be again respected throughout the world.

Come up, then, and help assert that Washington Territory is for the Government and the Union; that her citizens are loyal; that, forgetting everything in the present crisis but duty to country, they are ready to support the Administration of Abraham Lincoln; "not because he is a Republican, not because he is a tariff man or an anti-slavery man, but because he is President of the United States, and, by virtue of his office, entitled to the support of all loyal men." Let it not be said that it was reserved for Washington Territory alone to be without a party for the Union Setting aside all other issues, let the friends of the Union, of every political complexion, unite in a resolve to elect a man to represent them in Congress whose loyal sentiments are above suspicion. To this end it is important that every section of the Territory be represented in the coming Union Convention. Let this be done, and we shall have little fear for the result.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Again, since last week, have we been the recipients of a variety of favors. From the most liberal of news agents, Stratman & Co., we have to acknowledge the receipt of *Harper's Weekly*, March 21st and 28th; *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* and New York *Illustrated News* of March 28th; *Nicknax* of April; *Forney's War Press* of the 14th and 21st; *Boston Weekly Journal* of the 12th and 19th; New York *Herald* and *Tribune*, of the 21st; *Louisville Journal* of the 10th and 17th; *Missouri Republican* of the same dates; *Baltimore Sun* of the 14th and 21st; London *Weekly Times* of March 1st, and London *Weekly Dispatch* of same date.

From J. W. Sullivan we received *Harper's Weekly* of March 21st and 28th; *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, of the 28th; *Nicknax* of April; *Baltimore Sun* of the 7th, and *Boston Journal* of the 13th.

From J. H. Still & Co. we have received *Harper's Magazine* for March and April; *Frank Leslie's Magazine* for March and April; *Le Bon Ton* for April; and *Arthur's Home Magazine* for March.

To Capt. Finch, of the *Anderson*, we are indebted for the usual favors.

Capt. Guindon, of the *Resolute*, has our thanks for a generous supply of dried codfish, caught and cured on Puget Sound.

Mr. Peter Smith is again entitled to our thanks for an acceptable contribution from his garden.

DESPOTISM AT THE SOUTH.—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* asserts, as within its own knowledge, that "there are destructive office-holders in North Carolina who ignore the Confederate Constitution and republican institutions. They are avowedly in favor of a military despotism or a King. They are tired of freedom of speech and a free press, and they would to-morrow, if they could, vote to change the character of our institutions." And these are the people with whom the Northern doughfaces, or "peace democrats," are eager to ally themselves. Place the government in the hands of such as these, North and South, without restraints, and the country will go backward as much in four years as it has gone forward in the last forty. But the Northern democracy desire a despotic government, and it is a pity they can't have one.

VICTOR HUGO TO THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—Victor Hugo has published a spirited address to the Russian soldiers, in which, after recounting with rising indignation the enormity of their making war on the people of Poland, he finishes the climax as follows: "If you do those things, know ye, men of the Russian army, that you will fall, which appears impossible, even lower than the gangs of the Southern States of America, or raise against you the execration of the whole civilized world."

EXTRAVAGANCE.—A great deal is said about the extravagance of the War Department. The Nashville *Union*, in criticising this fault-finding spirit, calls attention to the fact that the Utah expedition, which consisted of 10,000 men, and lasted only a few months, cost six millions of dollars. At the same rate, the cost of the present war, with nearly a million of men, would up to this time have been seven billions of dollars!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Universal patronage.—Let all sufferers from general or local disease take heart, and follow in the wake of thousands who ascribe their restoration of health to the use of these noble remedies. Rheumatism in the muscles or joints, gouty pains, neuralgic tortures, cramps and spasmodic twitches depart under the appropriate employment of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Bad legs, all kinds of ulcers, sores, burns, wounds, pimples, cutaneous inflammations, and dropsical swellings, are best met and quickly conquered by this Ointment, which happily combines harmlessness with efficacy. The reputation Holloway's Ointment and Pills have acquired throughout the habitable globe should induce every afflicted person to give them a trial before despairing of relief or abandoning hope.

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

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Butter is worth $3.25 per pound in Richmond.

California now exports blooded horses to China.

Two hundred California printers have enlisted in the Federal army.

Union Leagues are being formed throughout California and the East.

The police of San Francisco are now armed by the United States authority.

Confederate currency, at last accounts, was worth about 14 cents on the dollar, in Richmond.

A small lot of sugar cane, suitable for planting, arrived recently in San Francisco from Honolulu.

John Van Buren and James T. Brady recently addressed an immense Union meeting in New York city.

A disastrous fire occurred at Denver City, Colorado Territory, on the 19th. The loss is estimated at $1,500,000.

The members of the various military companies in Sacramento City have been required to come forward and take the army oath.

A conditional Unionist is an enemy of the country. If he "ands" or "ifs," he is a rebel at heart, and had as well enlist in the rebel army at once.

It is said that gossips in Richmond intimate that the wiles of a charming rebel widow had something to do with the loss of the *Queen of the West*.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says a commission merchant in that city lately sold eleven barrels of whisky for eight thousand dollars, being more than seven hundred dollars per barrel.

The debt of Great Britain, *per capita*, is one hundred and thirty-seven dollars. Holland has a debt of one hundred and nineteen dollars for each person. Notwithstanding the great expense our nation has been subjected to, to crush the slave-holders' rebellion, our debt only amounts to about twenty-six dollars *per capita*.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE ISSUED out of the District Court of Pierce County, W. T., on the 14th day of April, 1863, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized, and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, at the Court House, in Steilacoom, on MONDAY, the 8th day of June, A.D. 1863, at 11 o'clock A.M. of said day, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in Lafayette Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, in Pierce County, Washington Territory, that is known and described on the recorded plat of said town as Lot No. Six (6) in Block No. Nine (9), together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The same to be sold to satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Two Hundred and Ninety-five Dollars and Eighty-seven Cents, ($295 87) with interest at the rate of two per cent per month from the 3d day of May, A.D. 1863, until paid, together with costs and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its April term, 1863, in favor of ISAAC PINCUS & A. PACKSCHER, and against J. B. WEBBER, Administrator of the Estate of Lafayette Balch, deceased, and J. B. Webber.

Dated at Steilacoom, May 4th, 1863.

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

41:5

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE PROBATE COURT HAVING REFUSED to confirm the late sale of the following described Property, and ordered a re-sale, notice is hereby given that it will be again offered at Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1863, at 11 o'clock A.M.:

Lots Nos. 2, 3 and 4, in Block No. 49. These Lots adjoin, and are all cleared and fenced. On Lot No. 2 is a beautiful Cottage House, with three rooms on each floor and kitchen attached; two rooms being furnished with grates, and lathed and plastered throughout.

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

JOHN LATHAM,
Administrator of Estate of A. G. Balch.

47:6

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by me at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 15th day of May next, for the supply of

Five Hundred Cords of good merchantable OAK WOOD,

To commence delivering the wood on the 15th day of June next, the whole quantity required to be delivered by the 15th day of September next.

Proposals for the supply of One Thousand Cords of Pine or Fir Wood will be considered, or part Oak and part Pine, at the rate of two cords of the latter to one cord of the former.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel."

Two responsible persons as sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all or any of the bids that he may deem unreasonable.

P. E. TOCHTEL,
2d Lieutenant 1st Inf. W. T. Vols.
A. A. C. M.

Office of A. A. C. M., Fort Steilacoom, W. T., April 24th, 1863. 46:3

STRAY.—A stray HEIFER, now about three years old, came to my premises some two years ago. She is a light brindle, with a white face and belly, white under the body, and some white on the shoulder and flanks; has a crop on both ears, and a split in the right ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

MURTY FANY.

46:6 Spinaway Lake, Pierce County, W. T.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Territory of Washington, Third Judicial District.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed, issued from the Clerk's Office of the Third Judicial District, Territory of Washington, on the 7th day of April, A.D. 1863, in a certain cause pending in the United States Court for said District, on the 13th day of March, 1863, in favor of WM. G. CLANCEY & JAMES W. PRAY against DENNIS W. STILES, for the sum of Two Hundred and Forty-Seven Dollars and Seven Cents principal, and for the sum of Twenty-Seven Dollars and Eleven Cents costs of suit, and for increased costs, I have levied on the following described property, to wit:

The south half of lot No. (9) three in Block No. (8) eight; lots Nos. (1) one, (2) two, (7) seven and (8) eight in block No. (49) forty-nine; situated in that part of Seattle known as Maynard's plat of the town of Seattle;

Which said property I will sell to the highest bidder for cash on the 30th day of May, A.D. 1863, between the hours 9 o'clock A.M. and 4 o'clock P.M. of said day.

Sale to take place at the Court-House in Seattle, King County, W. T.

Sheriff's Office, Seattle, April 24th, 1863.

T. S. RUSSELL,
46:td Sheriff of King County, W. T.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, the 16th day of May, A.D. 1863, at the hour of 1 o'clock P.M., the following Real Estate belonging to the Estate of LAFAYETTE BALCH, deceased, and situate in Pierce County, W. T., as shown by the recorded plat of Balch's portion of the town of Steilacoom, to wit:

Lots 3 and 4 in Block No. 9; lot 2 in block 10; lots 1 and 8 in block 12; lots 4 and 5 in block 15; lots 4 and 5 in block 20; lots 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 in block 17; lots 6 and 7 in block 15, lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block 22; lot 1 in block 29; the entire block No. 26; the entire block No. 36; lots 1, 2, 5 and 7 in block 37; lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block 31; lots 6 and 7 in block 34; the entire block No. 35; the entire block No. 38; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in block 39; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in block 28; lots 1, 3 and 6 in block 40; lots 5 and 7 in block 40; lots 1, 6, 7 and 8 in block 43; lots 4, 6 and 8 in block 46; lots 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 9 in block 44; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block 42; the entire Block No. 47; lot 1 in block 48; lots 3, 6, 7 and 8 in block 50; the entire lot No. 52; the entire block No. 50; lot 3 in block 51; lots 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 4; lots 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 5; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 in block 6; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 7; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 in block 13; lots 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in block 14; lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in block 19; block 20; lots 3, 4, 5 and 6 in block 21; lots 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7 in block 23; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 30; lots 1, 2, 3 and 8 in block 33; block 32; block 33; block 52; block 57.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of $20 and under, cash; over that amount, twenty per cent. on the day of sale, this by per cent. when the sale is confirmed by the Probate Court, and fifty per cent. three months from the date of sale, with approved security.

Legal Tender Notes taken at par.

Sale to take place at the store of the late firm of Balch & Webber.

45:td J. B. WEBBER, Adm'r.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 14th day of May, A.D. 1863, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A.M., the following real estate belonging to the Estate of the late Johnson Mulkey, deceased, and situate in Pierce County, W. T., to wit:

320 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, known as the Minson donation land claim.

160 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, known as the Marty Fahy donation claim. These claims are adjoining, and nearly all enclosed.

ALSO,

320 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, known as the Northover donation land claim, and

320 acres of land, more or less, with the improvements thereon, known as the Henry Barnes donation land claim.

The two latter claims, too, are adjoining, and are enclosed with a first rate rail fence.

The above estate is situate about five miles from the city of Steilacoom, and is as desirable property as can be found in the country.

There is also a quantity of timothy Hay, that, if not sold at private sale, before the day of sale of the above estate, will then be sold at public auction.

TERMS OF SALE—20 per cent cash on the day of sale, and 80 per cent. on the confirmation of sale by the Probate Court.

Sale to take place at the Northover donation claim.

FRANK CLARK,
41:td Adm'r of Estate of Johnson Mulkey, dec'd.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 25th of May, A.D. 1863, at 10 o'clock A.M., at Steilacoom, the following Real and Personal Property, viz.:

Lot No. Seven (7) in Block One (1) of Balch's portion of the town of Steilacoom. Also balance of personal property, as per schedule now ready for inspection.

The above property will be sold by the surviving partner for the benefit of the late firm of O. & E. Meeker.

ALSO—Will be sold on the same day, (25th May, A.D. 1863) upon the premises, at 2 o'clock P.M., by the Administratrix, the land claim of O. P. Meeker, deceased.

TERMS OF SALE—For Real Estate, ten per cent. cash on day of sale, forty-five per cent. upon confirmation of sale, and balance in six months from day of sale, with mortgage security. Personal property, cash on day of sale.

E. MEEKER,
Surviving Partner firm of O. & E. Meeker.
A. C. MEEKER,
45:td Administratrix of Estate of O. P. Meeker, dec'd.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, about two-and-a-half years ago, a small roan or fire-bitten COW, marked under half crop on the right ear, and smooth crop on left; no brand. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

O. H. WHITE, Nisqually Plains.
45:4 Near Fort Nisqually, Pierce County, W. T.

REVENUE STAMPS.

FOR SALE AT THE POST OFFICE, REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions.

44:tf J. H. MUNSON.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Flowering Plants and Shrubbery

IN GREAT VARIETY!

MARTIN JUMEL,
FLORICULTURIST AND VEGETABLE GARDENER, OF STEILACOOM,

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

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

New Goods!
NEW GOODS!

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

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

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

PROVISIONS, ETC.,

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

42:tf P. KEACH.

Elk-Horn Market.

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

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

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

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

5-19:tf H. D. MONTGOMERY.

UNION SOAP WORKS,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

J. V. MEEKER.

MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale,

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

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

4-44:tf

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINCUS & PACKSCHER

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HEAVY AND FINE
CLOTHING,

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
5-41 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

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

4-44:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF O. DERS OF SALE ISSUED out of the District Court of Pierce County, W. T., on the 14th day of April, 1863, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, seized and taken into execution, and will sell according to law, on the premises, in Steilacoom, on MONDAY, the 8th day of June, A.D. 1863, at 1 o'clock P.M., of said day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, in Pierce County, Washington Territory, that are known and described on the recorded plat of said town as follows:

Lot No. one (1) in Block No. nine, (9) and the southwest half of Lot No. eight (8) in Block nine, (9) being thirty (30) feet front on Commercial street by one hundred and twenty (120) feet deep on Balch street.

ALSO—The Wharf at the foot of said Balch street, together with the charter for building and maintaining the same, together with all the improvements thereon or appertaining thereto. The same to be sold, or so much thereof as will satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3000) with interest at the rate of two per cent per month from the 3d day of May, 1862, until paid, together with costs and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its April term, 1863, in favor of ISAAC PINCUS & A. PACKSCHER, and against J. B. WEBBER, Administrator of the Estate of Lafayette Balch, deceased, and J. B. Webber.

I will also sell, on the premises, at the Segwallichew Mill, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of June, A.D. 1863, at the hour of 1 o'clock P.M., all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Pierce County, W. T., known as the Segwallichew Mill claim, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stake ten rods due north of the Hudson Bay Company's warehouse, and about thirty rods south of the mouth of the Segwallichew Creek, and running thence east three hundred and twenty rods to a stake, thence north eighty rods, thence west three hundred and twenty rods to Puget Sound, and thence south eighty rods back to the point of beginning, and containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less. Together with a No. 1 circular Saw Mill, and all the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining to the said Mill claim.

The same to be sold to satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage calling for the sum of Seventeen Hundred Dollars, ($1,700) with interest at the rate of one per cent per month from the 10th day of February, A.D. 1863, until paid, together with costs and increased costs, rendered by the aforesaid Court at its April term, 1863, in favor of P. J. MOOREY and against J. B. WEBBER, Administrator of the Estate of Lafayette Balch, deceased, and J. B. Webber.

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

Dated at Steilacoom, April 15th, 1863. 44:td

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, or 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 kind 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

BLACKSMITHING.

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

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

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

5-17:tf DUNLAP & RINQUEST.

Fresh Meat!

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

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

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

Corned Beef, Corned Pork, Bacon, &c., &c.
ALSO,
MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

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

5-6:tf J. V. MEEKER.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,

Having just commenced an

IMPORTING AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

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

GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

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

ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Also, a large assortment of

Stationery,
School Books, Gilt
Books, Prayer Books, Law
Books, Song Books, Hymn Books,
Account Books, Pass Books, Singing Books,
Novels, Diaries, Drafting Paper,
Wall Paper, Vases,
Violins,

And a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO,

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

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

5:3 J. H. MUNSON & CO.

NOTICE.

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

LEMUEL DELZ.

Steilacoom, W. T., Feb. 26th, 1863. 37:3m

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR LEASE.

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

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

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

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

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

SOFT SOAP.—25 cents per gallon. Try it.

39:tf J. V. MEEKER.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Evening, May 7, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Col. Daniels, with 180 colored troops, went to Pascagoula, Miss., and captured the place. He was subsequently attacked by 300 cavalry and a company of infantry. 20 rebels were killed and a large number wounded. The rebels retreated, leaving their colors behind. The enemy brought down large reinforcements, and Daniels returned to Ship Island.

The gunboat *Barrataria* snagged while in the Mississippi river on the 7th. Guerrillas surrounded her, and it being found impossible to get her off, she was fired by her officers and abandoned.

Union associations at New Orleans have adopted resolutions and a petition to Congress to allow the people to hold a Convention to form a State Government. The movement was opposed by some of the most thoughtful of the citizens. The health of the city was remarkably good.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.

The Mumfordville expedition to Celina, Tenn., has returned to Glasgow, having destroyed 10,000 pounds of tobacco, 20,000 bushels of corn, and a considerable quantity of groceries, and the boats used by the rebels in transporting supplies. The rebels admit a loss of 9 killed. Col. Graham in command of the expedition thinks that the loss was greater. The Federal loss was one killed and one wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Gen. Gordon has reached here, and states that the Government engineer, who is charged with the duty of inspecting iron clads, reports that the day after the battle of Charleston harbor they were fit for immediate service.

The personal staff of General McClellan has been disposed of. The volunteer officers are to be immediately mustered out of service. The officers of the regular army have been assigned to-day to duty in their regiments.

CINCINNATI, April 23.

Intelligence has been received of the capture and destruction of the steamer *Alhambra* by guerrillas, on the Cumberland river. It appears that she grounded at Devil's Elbow on the 15th, and before she could be got off, guerrillas appeared, when the crew left.

The steamer *Hope* also grounded near Island No. 18, and guerrillas were seen on her when the crew left.

NEW YORK, April 28.

British steamer *Gertrude* arrived last night. She was captured on the 16th, off Harbor Island, by the U. S. gunboat *Vanderbilt*, after a chase of several hours. She was bound to Charleston, but arriving there found the port too closely blockaded, and was returning to Nassau, when she was captured. Her cargo consists of gunpowder and military stores.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

The Government has determined not to grant letters of marque and reprisal, unless a foreign war should arise.

The rebels have been reinforced within the last week. A new rebel encampment is visible opposite Falmouth.

On Tuesday a skirmish took place with the rebels above Kelly's Ford. We captured one Lieutenant, two Colonels and several Captains, and twenty-four privates.

On Monday, while the artillery was being inspected by Gen. Hunt, near Falmouth, a caisson exploded, wounding four men, one dangerously.

CHICAGO, April 23.

A terrific tornado visited Grundy county, in this State, on Saturday last. It was first heard at the town of Morman, which it prostrated. From thence its course was plainly marked to the town of Mason. Houses were torn from their foundations and dashed to pieces. The largest trees were torn into fragments. Horses and cattle were scattered promiscuously about the fields. House furniture was carried a distance of half a mile.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that the gunboats have destroyed the rebel batteries at Warrenton, below Vicksburg. The fleet was at anchor at Carthage on the 17th. Gen. Grant was to go down the same day.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

L. D. Stykney, U. S. Tax Collector for Florida and South Carolina, has reported to the Government the absolute success of arming the slaves. He says the late expedition which took and held Jacksonville, Florida, was composed entirely of black troops. They held the post two weeks, and were engaged every day with superior numbers of rebels. Afterwards the blacks were reinforced by white regiments.

The Sixth Connecticut regiment, by no means favorable to negro soldiers, had an engagement with the rebel cavalry and artillery, when the former was supported by the First and Second South Carolina blacks. After a severe engagement, in which the blacks were successful, this white regiment declared that they had no further objections to negroes who showed such pluck.

The former expedition up the St. Mary's river, by five companies of the 1st regiment South Carolina volunteers, furnished an equally conclusive evidence of the bravery of negro troops. Marching through a wood, they were attacked by the rebel cavalry. At the first discharge one man was killed and four wounded, but instead of retreating the blacks returned the fire, emptying thirteen saddles at the first discharge.

The uniform opinion of all officers is, that the negroes, when brought under fire, need a check rather than urging.

CHICAGO, April 23.

Dispatches from Memphis have reports that more gunboats and transports ran the blockade at Vicksburg on Monday night, and are now below Warrenton.

It is also reported that five boats passed the batteries on the Yazoo, and are now above Harris Bluff.

Gen. Grant's headquarters are at New Carthage.

NEW YORK, April 23.

James Ladd, a clerk in the Adjutant Generals' office at Washington, and J. Addison, chief clerk of the Pension Bureau, have been caught in the act of carrying the rebel mails. The former has been in the War Department for thirty years, and had access to all the important orders and movements. Both owned farms in Maryland, and kept up daily communications by means of carriages.

The Rev. John Martin and family, who live near them, had been the medium of communication. They have also been arrested, and will be sent beyond the lines.

CAIRO, April 23.

The rebels occupy the south side of the Coldwater river. The Federals the north side. A report was received there to-night of fighting in the vicinity of Coffeeville, but there is nothing definite.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

Dispatches from Commodore Wilkes state that he was at Eleuthera, one of the Bahamas, on the 16th inst., instead of having left Havana on the 11th. He makes no mention of having been paroled. The report is doubtless false.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 23.

A flag of truce boat has arrived from City Point. Richmond papers of to-day contain telegraphic information from Port Hudson of the loss by the rebels of the steamers *Queen of the West* and *Diana*. The former got aground in Grand Lake, La., and was blown up by a shell from the Federal gunboat *Calhoun*. The *Diana* was burned by the rebels. One hundred and six prisoners and seven commissioned officers were captured with the *Queen of the West*. Among the latter was Capt. Turner, commander of the rebel fleet.

The President has issued a proclamation, admitting the State of West Virginia into the Union.

CINCINNATI, April 24.

Matters in Kentucky are quiet. Burnside's army is pushing on slowly towards Cumberland Gap. It is now definitely known that the enemy have all fallen back to Knoxville, Tenn., and the forces of Pegram, Marshall and Breckinridge are all with Jackson. It is stated that Gen. Burnside will take the field in a few days.

In the action at Patterson, Mo., the rebels lost 40 killed and wounded, including Capt. Sappington of St. Louis, and Capt. Bledsoe, of Battle county, killed. The Federals lost eleven killed and twenty wounded, including Lieuts. Buchanan, Shattuck and Bradley, wounded. Patterson was burned by the Federals before being evacuated.

NEW YORK, April 24.

J. S. Addison and Anthony Addison, who were arrested on charges of carrying letters to Rev. John Martin, who was detected in forwarding them, have been released, it being shown that it was an act of neighborly kindness. These gentlemen for years have been in the habit of taking home with them every night letters addressed to neighbors, among whom is Rev. John Martin.

MURFREESBORO, April 23.

The refugees from oppression at McMinnville say that the expedition of Gen. Reynolds was successful. Having arrived at Readyville, Gen. Fraser telegraphed that they state that Reynolds took the town, capturing two railroad trains and wagons. Among the prisoners taken was Mrs. John B. Morgan. The expedition has more important results, however, than those named. We shall have full details to-morrow.

NEWBERN, April 19.

The rebels have abandoned their attack on Little Washington, giving it up as hopeless,—the perseverance and pluck of the little garrison keeping at bay 17,000 rebels. This is without a parallel in the war.

A special Washington dispatch to the *Times* says, a letter has been received which states that within twenty-four hours after Gen. Thomas made a speech, stating the intention of the Government to employ negroes as soldiers, two thousand five hundred colored men in the vicinity were recruited. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among white soldiers at this remarkable demonstration of military spirit by the negroes.

CHICAGO, April 24.

A Vicksburg letter of the 17th says, on the subject of the running of the batteries by eight gunboats, as each rounded the point within easy range of the rebel batteries, they opened fire with bow and port quarter guns, throwing percussion shells. Coming into close quarters, they fired broadsides of schrapnel and grape. After rounding the point, the Admiral's fleet closed up his line of battle, being one-half mile in length, the inside of a semi-circle. The rebel guns fired a mile in length, and every battery was fully manned and rapidly served.

The cannonade was general and terrible. The heavy roar of Dahlgren's, Keen's, Kager's and Parrot's explosive shells, intermingled with each other, made the earth and water tremble. The whole, mingled with musketry fire, was sublime. There were over two hundred guns of the heaviest caliber worked to the utmost capacity for over two hours. Huge bonfires were built by the rebels to light up the river, which was aided by the burning buildings fired by our shells. The conflagration of the *Henry Clay* lit up the scene, over which hung a broad canopy of heavy smoke, such as only gigantic war can produce. Gen. Grant was in the *Von Phule*, near a point above Gen. Sherman. In a yawl, below and opposite the mouth of the canal, was an anxious crowd of soldiers who witnessed the battle. All the gunboats passed the Vicksburg batteries unharmed. The *Benton* received the heaviest fire. A shell exploded on the *Dale*, which killed an officer and wounded three men. The letter adds, that it is now impossible to state the loss. We have a large land force below Vicksburg on the Louisiana shore, and the canal is a success.

Advices from Newbern to the 22d ult. say that the rebel force, which for nearly three weeks invested Washington, suddenly disappeared on the night of the 15th. Preparations were made to follow up the rebel force. The march from Newbern, N. C., revealed the fact that a small force of rebel cavalry only remained within reach. Two hundred rebel cavalry were charged upon by seventy men of the New York cavalry, a few miles distant from Ash, on Saturday morning; the rebels fled *en masse*, and the rebel captain, James Richardson, was captured with several of his men.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., April 25.

Advices from Nashville state that the citizens who had been notified by the order of Gen. Rosecrans to move South have, almost without exception, petitioned to be sent North. All their advices from friends in the South advise this course. They say the South is going to ruin rapidly.

Capt. Slough, of the 44th Ohio, with about 150 men, attacked a body of the enemy yesterday, below Rockhold, on the road to Williamsburg, killing four men and three horses, and capturing nine prisoners and five horses. The enemy were driven across the river.

NEW YORK, April 25.

A special dispatch to the *World* says a partial revolution has been effected in the ordnance bureau of the Navy Department, in consequence of the failure of the attack on Charleston. New instructions have been issued respecting the armament of the ironclads, not only those at Port Royal, but those now building. The Dahlgrengun armaments are to be removed, and entirely new 15-inch guns, capable of using 75 pounds of powder at a charge, to be substituted. This is to be done before the attack on Charleston will be renewed. By means of this change, a single effective shot may be relied on to breach Fort Sumter. It may also be effectively bombarded at a much greater distance. The new guns are now in process of construction, but it is believed several weeks will elapse before they can be put into a sufficient number of Monitors to permit the renewal of the attack.

It is estimated that the rebel losses at the late attack on Suffolk and Nansemond were eight to one.

Rebel pickets say that they have a new General on their side, who treats them with great severity. His name is General Starvation.

CAIRO, April 25.

Vicksburg dates to the 19th say the battery on the levee opposite the city is in full operation, and working splendidly. After several days the guns have been trained upon the depot and public buildings. Yesterday a huge shell entered the large depot building and exploded, destroying the greater portion of it. The enemy fired several shots in return, most of which struck the iron casemates, but glanced off without doing any injury. They evidently think our position impregnable, and for the last two days have maintained a becoming reticence. Guns are now being placed to command the court-house.

A steamer goes into the canal at Duckport to-day, intending to reach New Carthage to-morrow. The canal is voted a success.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.

Dispatches from Cape Girardeau announce that the rebels, 8000 strong, under Marmaduke and Bainbridge, attacked our forces at that place at eleven o'clock this morning. Hard fighting continued for three hours, at the end of which time the rebels were handsomely repulsed. Our loss is said to be 20 killed; rebel loss not stated.

Some deserters state that the Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri troops in Bragg's army have lately been very mutinous, and much trouble has been experienced in putting them down. The Tennesseeans laid down their arms and refused to do duty.

NEW YORK, April 27.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 25th says that yesterday forenoon a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, under Corcoran, was sent out from Suffolk, on the Edenton road, to drive the enemy from their rifle pits, which were doing a great deal of damage. Our forces advanced cautiously, and drew the fire of the enemy's artillery, and then opened on the rebels, which was returned by them. The infantry were ordered to charge the rifle pits, which were carried at the point of the bayonet, dislodging the rebels. The cavalry started in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing a number of prisoners. The enemy was driven several miles, and fell back on the main body of Longstreet's army, which is heavily entrenched.

The latest intelligence received at Washington up to the 26th is that all is quiet on the Nansemond, above and below Suffolk.

Correspondence from Key West to the 21st says there were in port thirty prize vessels, whose cases were disposed of by the Court, yet almost every day added to the number. The gunboat *Sycamore*, during a cruise up the west coast, destroyed two blockade-runners, loaded with cotton and grain, at Bay Port, after a sharp contest with the rebels.

The *Express* learns that there are private letters in the city stating that the policy of the British Government is now settled, viz.: to resolutely stop the fitting out of any more privateers or vessels of war in British ports.

CAIRO, April 27.

On last Wednesday night six transports, laden with forage, commissary stores and various kinds of Government freight, protected on the larboard side with cotton and hay bales, ran the blockade at Vicksburg. They left Milliken's Bend at nine o'clock, accompanied by the *Von Phul*, with Generals Grant, McPherson, Logan, and some two hundred prominent officers of the army on board. The *Tigress* led the way without a light, intending to float down until discovered, and then steam down at the greatest possible speed. The other boats were to follow in the same manner at considerable intervals. The *Tigress* had been gone but half an hour when a flash against the sky over the point, followed in a short space of time by a peal as if of distant heavy thunder, told us she was discovered, and the upper battery opened on her. The *Von Phul* quickly dropped down to the head of the old canal, and from that point we witnessed a grand demonstration. As the boats swept round the bend, battery after battery opened on them. The progress of each could be traced by the discharges; great bonfires were lighted, overspreading the earth and sky with a ruby glow. The cannonade continued over three hours, and over six hundred shots were fired; but, miraculous as it may seem, four boats escaped unscathed. The *Moderator* was disabled by the explosion of a shell in her engine room, but will soon be repaired. The *Tigress* was struck between wind and water, near the stern, tearing a hole large enough to sink her in a short time. She is thought to be a total loss. The whole thing, however, was a complete success. The crews of the vessels were volunteers from the various regiments, and over a thousand men offered their services. We have now nine gunboats, two rams, seven transports, besides a large number of flatboats and barges, below Vicksburg. It is almost certain that large bodies of rebel infantry have left Vicksburg to reinforce Bragg, and that the place is now held by artillerists only.

CHICAGO, April 28.

Dispatches from Bolder county say: Marmaduke stripped that section of everything movable, robbing Unionists and Secessionists alike. His loss in the attack on Cape Girardeau reached 55 to 60 killed, and over two hundred wounded. Seventy-five horses were killed.

Later dispatches from Gen. McNeil say that Gen. Vandevere attacked the enemy last night, taking a large number of prisoners and secesh arms. The enemy were pursued in the direction of Bloomfield.

NASHVILLE, April 27.

Part of Gen. Green Clay Smith's brigade, consisting of 250 cavalry, made a dash this afternoon on the camp of the First Texas Legion, eight miles south of Franklin, and captured 128 rebels, including three captains and five lieutenants. They also captured a number of horses and fifty mules, and burned eight wagons with a quantity of arms. Col. Brooks, commanding the rebel camp, was captured, but subsequently escaped. No casualties on our side.

Three thousand three hundred citizens have already taken the oath, giving bonds.

NEW YORK, April 28.

The *Times* says a rumor reached here last evening that the army of the Potomac was moving.

On the 14th, an expedition from Gen. Dudley's brigade crossed the point opposite Port Hudson, to communicate with Admiral Farragut and deliver letters. They found the Admiral in good spirits, believing the enemy had but four days' supplies at Port Hudson.

The movement of Gen. Banks towards Red River will tend materially to cut off the rebel supplies from Texas and Louisiana.

The pilot of the ironclad *Keokuk* is under arrest, charged with running her ashore on Morris Island that the rebels might capture her.

Advices from Bermuda state that the Anglo-Rebel trade continues brisk. There are no American war vessels at Bermuda.

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

FOR SALE LOW, TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT—Three MOWERS and REAPERS, for which Legal Tenders or War Bonds will be taken at par.

C. CROSBY & CO.,
Tumwater, W. T.

48:2m

Crockery, Glassware, French China.

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

CLOCKS

OF THE
NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO.'S
manufacture, (formerly the JEROME Company) for which we are

SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.

A complete assortment always on hand.

HAYNES & LAWTON,
548 Sansome st., corner of Merchant, 548,
San Francisco.

4:51:6m

Business Cards.

E. S. FOWLER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GROCERIES, FLOUR, PROVISIONS AND TOBACCO,
Pioneer Ship-Bread and Cracker Bakery,
Port Townsend, W. T. 5-35:tf

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
PRACTICAL BOOK-BINDER,
Paper Ruler and Blank Book Manufacturer,
517 Clay and 514 Commercial sts,
Between Montgomery and Sansome,
San Francisco.
Binding of every description neatly executed; Blank Books Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern. 5-7:1y

J. V. MEEKER,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 5-39:tf

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

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
236 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. 43:1y

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

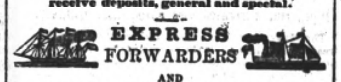
H. H. BANCROFT. A. L. BANCROFT
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers.
One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Books in every department of literature, and staple and fancy Stationery, in the United States.
No. 609 Montgomery street,
San Francisco.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 511 to 517 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
8-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

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

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

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



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

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

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

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

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

POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS.

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

"Life Illustrated."

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

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

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

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

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,
No. 121 California st, San Francisco.
48:2m

San Francisco Advertisements.

J. H. STILL & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
No. 317 Montgomery street, (Rass House) between Bush and Pine streets,
San Francisco.

J. H. S. & CO. HAVE JUST ISSUED A NEW List, for 1863, of the principal Newspapers and Magazines, with the prices per annum, postage paid, supplied from their establishment, of which the following comprise the principal ones, viz:

Harper's Magazine, per annum, postage paid	$4 00
Atlantic Monthly	4 00
Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	4 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	4 00
Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Blackwood and four Quarterly Reviews	10 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Continental Magazine	4 00
Ladies' Repository	4 00
Le Bon Ton, or Journal des Modes, with patterns	6 00
London World of Fashion, with patterns	6 00
Ballou's Monthly Magazine	2 00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	6 00
London Lancet	6 00
Chamber's Edinburgh Journal	4 00
Horticulturist Magazine { Plain / Colored	3 00 / 5 00
American Agriculturist, Phrenological Journal, Water Cure Journal { $2 each, or, both together	3 00
Yankee Notions	2 00
Nick Nax	2 00
Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun	2 00
Dickens's All the Year Round	8 00
Once a Week (monthly parts)	6 00
Cornhill Magazine (English)	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine (English)	6 00
London Society, beautifully illustrated, English	6 00
London Art Journal, illustrated with steel engravings, suitable for framing	10 00
London Illustrated News	14 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, weekly or monthly parts	4 00
Harper's Weekly Paper, weekly or monthly parts	4 00
New York Illustrated News	4 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, German	4 00
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	6 00
New York Ledger	4 00
New York Mercury	4 00
Waverly Magazine	4 00
New York Staats Zeitung	4 00
Courrier des Etats Unis	4 00
La Cronica, Spanish	10 00
New York Independent, Henry Ward Beecher's Paper	4 00
Missouri Republican	4 00
Louisville Journal	4 00
New Orleans True Delta	6 00
New Orleans Picayune	6 00
Forney's War Press, Philadelphia	4 00
New York Herald for California	4 00
New York Weekly Tribune, Times and World, each	4 00
New York Weekly Evening Post, Journal of Commerce and Caucasian, each	4 00
Boston Weekly Journal, Transcript, and Post, each	4 00

Our full List for 1863 will be sent free of expense on application by letter.

A full assortment of STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, LAW BOOKS, STANDARD, MISCELLANEOUS and SCHOOL BOOKS, constantly on hand, and supplied at the lowest market prices to those who favor us with their orders. 42:3m

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
IMPROVED THREAD-STITCH FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
Are unequaled by any for beauty, simplicity of construction and efficiency in working, and are in every way
RELIABLE.
These superior Machines can be found at the Warerooms of the undersigned, who are General Agents for the Pacific States and West Coast of Mexico.
COX, WILCUTT & CO.,
Leather Dealers,
422 Battery st., San Francisco.

5-14:9m **Send for a Circular.**

DR. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM
CURES ALL DISEASES OF
THE LUNGS AND THROAT!

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

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

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

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

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

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

REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents for the Pacific coast,
416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.
4-51:6m

JUST PUBLISHED!

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

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

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

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

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

BANCROFT'S GUIDE TO THE COLORADO MINES.

A reliable Agent wanted for Washington Territory. Apply, either personally or by letter, to
H. H. BANCROFT & CO., Publishers,
39:4 San Francisco, Cal.

$100 REWARD!
For any case of Syphilis, in any stage, which DR. LE RICHEAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM fails to cure. No comment is necessary upon this medicine; it stands entirely upon its own unequaled merits.
It has cured thousands who have wasted handsome fortunes, and will cure thousands more. Golden Balsam No. 1 for first and second stages, such as sores upon the legs or other parts of the body, sore eyes, etc., etc. Golden Balsam No. 2, for Tertiary, Mercurial and Syphilitic Rheumatism. Price, $5 per bottle; upon receipt of this sum we will ship to any part of the coast. NOTICE.—We have no agents for this medicine, and are sole proprietors and manufacturers. All orders must be directed to us to obtain the genuine. Observe well the manufacturer's name upon each inside label. We guarantee a perfect and lasting cure.
RICHARDS & WHITFIELD,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner of Clay and Sansome streets, San Francisco.
Also—Sole Agents for the celebrated SPANISH ANTIDOTE, a preparation never known to fail, for the cure of Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary derangements.
None genuine without our circular of Golden Balsam wrapped around the bottle.

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 or 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.

EDWARD W. ——

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are referred to
Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Cogbill & 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. L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st., up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW STYLE
OF
IMPROVED
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER

OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

No Leather Pad used on

NEW STYLE MACHINE

The New Style Hemmer

AND

Transparent Cloth Presser

Are attached to the

IMPROVED MACHINE

PRICES GREATLY
REDUCED!

Send for a Circular.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.

The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Pants, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 6-1:tf

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

No. 47 Montgomery street,

NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.

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

SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,

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

WITH GREATER EASE

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

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Plain, at $100
Cabinet 125
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to full manufacturing purposes, ... 95

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

J. E. DUNNELL,
47 Montgomery street,
San Francisco.

12:tf

PUGET SOUND HERALD, STEILACOOM, W. T., MAY 7, 1863.

The Farmer's Corner.

When to Feed Roots.

A correspondent and subscriber asks the following question:

"Which part of the winter are turnips and mangolds best to feed out? Are they good for sheep?"

We should say that the best time to feed turnips and mangolds is all the time, from the day the cattle have had their last bite in the pastures, to as late a period in the spring as the roots will keep well.

We know it is the practice of some very good farmers to reserve their roots until midwinter, and then to feed very liberally till the crop is exhausted; but we believe it is more advantageous to distribute the quantity, even if it will admit of but a moderate daily allowance, over the whole period of winter feeding; and our own experience has confirmed us in this belief.

Green fodder is the natural food of neat cattle, and every farmer has noticed the avidity with which they will turn from the best hay to a mess of roots of whatever kind. When taken from the fields in the fall, the utmost care and attention hardly suffices to keep up the condition of the animals at first, if fed upon hay alone; and then it is that the turnips should be introduced as a part of the daily ration. We have no doubt that such blending of food has a very favorable effect upon the organs of digestion, and that the dry fodder of whatever kind is eaten with a better relish where this course is pursued. In fact, turnips fed with swale, and even with coarse meadow hay, will form a better as well as a more economical diet for all the neat stock of the farm, except milch cows, than the best hay fed separately.

The best half dozen yearlings ever raised by us were carried through their first winter exclusively upon this diet; giving with the meadow hay a peck of turnips a day to each. The turnips seemed to have the effect of an appetizer, for we noticed that the hay was eaten up clean where turnips were fed out, while it was not, upon those days, when, by way of experiment, the turnips were withheld. We sold them in the next summer for $16.67 a head (solely on account of their fine growth and thrifty appearance) to one of the best judges of farm stock in the State. A good price for yearlings, as all farmers will admit, and affording, as we think, a good answer to the inquiries of our correspondent, for they were of native or mixed breeds, pains having been taken only to select calves from good milkers without reference to blood or pedigree.

In regard to feeding turnips to sheep, we believe there is no fact in agriculture more universally admitted than that they form one of the best and cheapest articles of diet that can be supplied, whether the sheep are reared for their lambs, their mutton, or their wool. In England, where greater attention is paid to sheep-husbandry than in this country, the practice universally prevails of feeding with turnips, commencing as soon as the pastures fail in the fall, and continuing their use through the winter.

To Test the Quality of Wool.—Take a lock of wool from the sheep's back and place it upon an inch rule. If you can count from thirty to thirty-three of the spirals or folds in a space of an inch, it equals in quality the finest Electoral or Saxony wool grown. Of course, when the number of spirals to the inch diminishes, the quality of the wool becomes relatively inferior. Many tests have been tried, but this is considered the simplest and best. Cotswold wool and some other inferior wools do not measure nine spirals to the inch. With this test every farmer has in his possession a knowledge which will enable him to form a correct judgment of the quality of all kinds of wool. There are some coarse wools which experienced wool-growers do not rank as wool, but as hair, on account of the hardness and straightness of the fibre.

Manure.—Ten or fifteen loads of manure on an acre, with no additional outlay for preparing the ground, for seed, or for labor, will often increase the crop by as many as 30 or 40 bushels of corn. 75 to 100 bushels of potatoes, or 10 to 15 bushels of wheat, besides leaving the soil in much better condition for the next crop. The man who saves the largest heap of good manure, protecting it from all washings, will be the one who will get the largest crops next year, be the weather good or bad.

The editor of the *Germantown Telegraph* thinks that the best time to transplant trees in the fall is when the trees are done growing, which can be determined by the change of the leaf. By this early operation the roots have time to seize upon the soil before winter sets in, and the tree is thus ready for an early start in the spring, and is also better prepared to stand the severities of winter. Large trees, especially, should be transplanted very early, or not until the ground is frozen hard.

A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* says that town-sewerage takes the highest rank as a manure for grass land. Next to this the sewerage from the privy, house-wash, soap-suds, &c., from the farm-house; added to this the rainwater, after it has absorbed the soluble matter from the manure exposed in the barnyard.

A farmer writing in the *Germantown Telegraph* highly recommends the use of apples for fattening swine, and considers the quality of pork made partly from apples better than that made wholly from corn. He adds that when he has not apples he prefers corn and oats, mixed in equal quantities, and ground together.

The discovery has been made in England that linseed cake and meal is now adulterated by putting with it sand in considerable proportions. In some cases this has been to an extent that the cattle refused to eat it, and samples were sent to the chemists for analysis, when the fraud was discovered.

The *Maine Farmer* has made the discovery that if farmers in that State will go into keeping sheep and raising cranberries, they will find it more profitable than keeping dogs. A remarkable discovery.

Useful Receipts.

Seasoning Sausage Meat—To 50 pounds of meat add 5 ounces of pepper, 2 ounces of sage and 1 pint of salt.

A Cure for Whooping Cough.—Cochineal, pulverized, ten grains; salt of tartar, thirty grains; sugar, one ounce. Mix with one-half pint of hot water. Dose, one teaspoonful three times a day.

How to Soften Hard Water.—One half an ounce of quick lime dissolved in nine quarts of water, and the clear solution put into a barrel of hard water. The whole will be soft as it settles clear.

To Take Rust out of Steel.—Rub well with sweet oil, and let the oil remain upon them for forty-eight hours. Then rub with leather sprinkled with unslacked lime, finely powdered, until all the rust disappears.

Muffins.—Three tablespoonfuls of butter melted in three pints of milk; when cold stir in six eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of yeast, and flour to make the batter as thick as you can beat it. It will rise in three hours.

Zinc Wash for Rooms.—Mix oxyde of zinc with common size and apply it with a brush, like lime whitewash, to the ceiling of a room. After this apply a wash, in the same manner, of the chloride of zinc, which will combine with the oxyde and form a smooth cement with a shining surface.

How to Cook a Rabbit.—Prepare for stewing the same as with fowls, and after par-boiling, change the water, adding salt. Three hours steady stewing is not too much for an old rabbit; the great point is to get it tender, but not ragged. When cooked, add two-thirds of a teacup of butter, and stir in, while boiling, two tablespoonfuls of flour in a cup of water, then a little pepper. Toast to surface brown, but do not harden, three slices of bread; butter them freely while hot, lay on the platter, and pour the stew over them.

Doughnuts.—Put two tablespoonfuls of yeast into three pints of warm water; stir in flour till it is a middling thick batter; let it rise about three hours, till it is light but not sour; take six quarts of flour, three pints of brown sugar, rolled fine, three quarters of a quart of sweet lard melted and warmed with a pint of milk, one tablespoonful of fine salt, and one ounce of powdered allspice. Put all together and knead as you would bread. If not quite wet enough, put in a little warm water. It should be about the stiffness of bread-dough, and well kneaded. Let it stand over night, and then knead it again. Roll it upon a pastry board, and cut in such forms as you please. Fry the cakes in sweet lard as hot as possible without burning.

Meat for Curing Meat.

To two gallons of water, take three pounds salt, one pound of sugar, one ounce of saltpetre, one ounce of potash. In this ratio the pickle is to be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together, until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top, and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and, when cold, pour it over your beef or pork, to remain the usual time, say four or five weeks. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, &c., leaving the meat fresh and clean.

Some omit boiling the pickle, and find it to answer well; though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar.

If this receipt is properly tried, it will never be abandoned. There is nothing that surpasses it, if so good.

Tobacco raising is becoming quite common in Iowa, and good crops are grown by the farmers in that State. They find that it costs no more to send a ton of tobacco to market than a ton of wheat, while the former sells for ten times as much as the latter.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
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AT REDUCED PRICES!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Items.

Man creates more discontent to himself than ever is occasioned by others.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Wilson, to see this splendid field of potatoes so seriously diseased," said a sympathizing inspector.

"Ah! weel, it's a great pity," replied the farmer, "but there's ane comfort—Jock Tamson's is no a bit better!"

"What are you about?" inquired a lunatic of a cook, who was industriously stripping the feathers from a fowl.

"Dressing a chicken," answered the cook.

"I should call that undressing," said the crazy chap, in reply. The cook looked reflective.

A plain and unschooled man, who had received his education principally beneath the open sky, and in the field and forest, and who had wielded the axe more than the pen, while speaking of children, remarked with true and beautiful simplicity: "The little chips are nearest the heart."

A young lady, who had weathered many summers at the sea side, was accused of dyeing her hair, which is of a rich raven black. She declared, in the most indignant manner, that there was not the slightest truth in the accusation—more than this, she generously offered to let any one examine her hair, to see how false it was!

A foreign journal, in an article against the punishment of death, publishes the following curious details: When, at the end of the last century, the terrible machine of Dr. Guillotin made its appearance, it gave rise to great controversy among the faculty throughout Europe. The inventor pretended and believed that death by his instrument was easier than by any other means, and that the rupture of the vertebra, the nerves, and all the organs of the head, killed the whole body at once and instantaneously. Several experiments were made at Vienna. Some prisoners were to be executed, and several medical men, who had already disputed the correctness of the statement of Dr. Guillotin, obtained permission to remain on the scaffold during the execution, and when a head was cut off it was delivered to them. The first was that of a young man. The eyes were closed and the tongue protruded. Eight minutes expired, when the tongue was pricked with a pin; it was drawn in, and the face made a grimace indicative of pain. The second was that of a woman. The eyes were open, and their supplicating looks were accompanied by many tears. Fourteen minutes after the execution the eyes turned towards the side from whence the woman's name was called. A third head was that of the most guilty of the criminals. A slap was given to the face, when the eyes opened, the face flushed with an indescribable expression of anger and ferocity, and a shudder of anguish was visible on the neck being touched.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

If this powerful Ointment be well rubbed into the parts affected, all skin disease will be speedily overcome. It acts not by repression, but repulsion. It enters the system as salt enters meat, and operates not locally only, but constitutionally purifying the whole system, neutralising all depraved humours, and effecting a radical and complete cure. The Pills should be taken as an auxiliary to the Ointment, as they are so prepared as to act in unison with it, facilitating and confirming the conquest of the disease.

Diptheria. Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

The above complaints have for twenty years been treated with Holloway's Ointment and Pills with perfect success. The cures have been so remarkable, speedy, and numerous, that these often fatal diseases are more easily cured by these medicines, than even the common sore throat, if taken in time.

The Kidneys, Stone and Gravel.

In these complaints, the Ointment also acts like a charm, providing it is very effectually rubbed over the regions of the kidneys, which it will penetrate and give almost immediate relief while the Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, when the most extraordinary cures may be effected by this means.

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Scrofulous Sores and Glandular Swellings.

In such cases the Ointment operates surely and with a rapidity that resembles magic. It should be rubbed into the parts affected, after they have been fomented with lukewarm water. The purifying and curative powers of this marvellous unguent have never failed. Any old sore, wound or ulcer always yields to its influence, and in cases of bad breasts, or milk fevers, its action is wonderful. Glandular swellings may soon be reduced by following the printed directions.

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

This last named disease is commonly preceded by irregular action of the heart, and difficult respiration; which symptoms are always severe, and ever go from bad to worse, unless proper means are resorted to. In Holloway's unrivalled Ointment and Pills the dropsical patient will ever find succour; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and perseverance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

Gout and Rheumatism.

May be cured with the greatest certainty if large quantities of the Ointment be well worked into the complaining parts, and this perseveringly done for some time. It is no use to smear it on the skin only, it must be got into the system. Take as many Pills nightly as will act two or three times during the 24 hours; anchew the use of coffe, and all stimulants. When these complaints are leaving the system, the virulence of the complaint frequently seems to increase.

Indiscretion of Youth.

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

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

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—2s. 9d., 5s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

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

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

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

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With the greatest respect I remain yours,
M. McWILLIAMS.

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

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