PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

VOL. III. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860. NO. 5.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Subscription:

For one year, in advance,	$3 00
If paid within six months,	4 00
After the expiration of six months,	5 00
For six months	2 00
Single copies	12½ cents

Rates of Advertising:

One square, (12 lines or less) first insertion	$3 00
Each subsequent insertion,	1 00

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

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

JOB PRINTING:

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

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

☞ Payment for Jobs must always accompany the order.

Business Cards.

J. B. PAINTER,
[LATE O'MEARA & PAINTER]
DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Materials, Paper, Cards,
AND
PRINTER'S STOCK GENERALLY,
132 Clay street, near Sansome,
SAN FRANCISCO,
48:1y

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

FOWLER & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
TINWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
CROCKERYWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
FURNITURE;
SHIP CHANDLERY AND STORES,
MINING TOOLS, &c.
Port Townsend, W. T. 7 tf

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

J. W. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
Solicitor in Chancery and Admiralty,
SEATTLE, W. T.
Will practice in all the Courts in the Territory. 4:1y

S. H. PRICHARD & BRO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 97 Front st., San Francisco,
AGENTS FOR
Jones & Hudson's Chewing Tobacco;
Mayflower, Va. Offering to California;
Our Jewel, El Sacramento;
E. J. Hudson's Sweet-scented Oronoco,
Smokings, Rose of Sharon;
Prichard's Corn Cob, James Chiever's Wellington.

Britton's Dew-Drop Whisky, in bbls. and half bbls.
Will receive orders for Drugs and Medicines, &c., for Messrs. Thomas & Fuller, New York. 39:6m

A. M. GILMAN, F. SMITH,
E. S. DAVIS. Boston.
A. M. GILMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 83 Front street,
1-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

A. R. BIGGS & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS AND HAVANA CIGARS,
146 Front street, corner of Clark,
Between Jackson and Pacific,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Have constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices for cash, the very best varieties of the above articles in this market. Entire satisfaction is guaranteed with regard to both price and quality. 20:tf

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Importing Booksellers and Stationers,
131 Montgomery street,
One door from Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Have in store the largest collection of SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS in California; also Historical and other Works. Orders from Washington Territory solicited. 1-3m

THE PORT MADISON
FOUNDRY
IS NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION, UNder the superintendence of W. H. Waterman, and will execute all kinds of
Iron Castings,
Mill Machinery,
Steam Engines,
Stoves,
Holloware,
&c., &c., &c.

Attached to the establishment is a MACHINE SHOP, where all kinds of Iron Turning and Finishing will be done on the shortest notice, and at less than San Francisco prices.

All orders promptly executed.
31:tf G. A. MEIGS.

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

R. D. LLOYD & CO.,
Attorneys for Claims, Pensions, Bounty Land, &c.
Reference to any of the Heads of Departments.
Washington City, Dec. 20, 1859. 47:tf

Love and Sorrow.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Love once built a summer bower,
Filled with golden treasure;
"Here," he said, "come shine or shower;
I will pass my leisure.
Care and grief, with brow severe,
Never more shall enter here,
And no winter in my year
Shall disturb my pleasure."

But, alas! as Time flew by,
Love, by sameness haunted,
Pined for want of sympathy,
Sighed for something wanted.
Pleasure's debt was hard to pay;
Constant light obscured his way,
Weary grew the summer day
In that bower enchanted.

Wasting thus in lonely pride,
Lo! a stranger sought him;
Walking sadly by his side,
To the world she brought him:
To the world of grief and care,
To the healthy open air,
And to pathways bleak and bare,
Where this truth she taught him!

"Sorrow is my name," she said;
"Thou my strength must borrow:
Tears to-day, like rain drops shed,
Feed the flowers to-morrow."
Since that time the world can prove
In a magic round they move;
Sorrow purifying Love,
Love consoling Sorrow.

The Truth doth never Die.

Though kingdoms, states and empires fall,
And dynasties decay;
Though cities crumble into dust,
And nations die away;
Though gorgeous towers and palaces
In heaps of ruins lie,
Which once were proudest of the proud—
The Truth doth never die!

We'll mourn not o'er the silent past,
Its glories are not fled;
Although its men of high renown
Be numbered with the dead.
We'll grieve not o'er what earth has lost,
It cannot claim a sigh;
For the wrong alone hath perished—
The Truth doth never die!

All of the Past is living still—
All that is good and true;
The rest hath perished, and it did
Deserve to perish, too!
The world rolls ever round and round,
And time rolls ever by;
And the wrong is ever rooted up—
But the Truth doth never die!

Trip Lightly.

Trip lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong;
We only make grief double
By dwelling on it long.
Why clasp woe's hand so tightly?
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,
Though this day may be dark,
The sun may shine to-morrow,
And gaily sing the lark.
Fair hope has not departed,
Though roses may have fled;
Then never be down-hearted,
But look for joy instead.

Old Noah B. was, in his old age, given, when in his cups, to religion. One day his "old woman" sent him out to split wood, but coming across a brandy bottle, he returned home very much "obfusticated," his errand unaccomplished. Taking a seat he commenced with:

"Wife—wife, do you think the Lord, in his goodness (hic) kin send us into fire everlastin'?"

No answer from his wife, who was highly incensed to find her liege lord in such a condition.

"Wife, does the Lord intend to burn us all in fire everlastin'?"

Mrs. B., by this time, was boiling over with indignation, but still no answer.

"Wife, (hic) do you think the Lord means (hic) to burn us all in fire everlastin'?"

This was more than human patience could endure, and she could not hold her tongue any longer; she'd sbeak out if she died for it.

"No! yer old fool, yer! not if he waits for you to split wood!"

A humorous old man fell in with an ignorant and rather impertinent young minister, who proceeded to inform the old gentleman, in very positive terms, that he would never reach heaven unless he was born again, and added: "I have experienced that change, and feel no anxiety."

"And you have been born again," said his companion, musingly.

"Yes, I trust I have."

"Well," said the old gentleman, eyeing him attentively, "I shouldn't think it would hurt you, young man, to be born once more."

A roving young gentleman, without employment and money, concluded to take to schoolteaching as a means of livelihood. He accordingly applied to the trustees of a country school, when the following conversation took place:

Trustee.—"What studies do you teach?"

The applicant indicated his qualifications by the following reply:

"I will teach them anything you want—from A. B, C to a good game of draw-poker."

He was immediately accepted and inducted.

An old man was once selling, in Knoxville, Tennessee, a lot of books, part of the effects of a college professor, lately deceased. Taking up a volume, he asked what it was, and was told it was a Greek Lexicon. "Here, gentlemen, is a Lexington, a Lexington. Who'll give me a bid for this Lexington? It is not Lexington in Kentucky, nor Lexington in Virginia, but it is a Greek Lexington."

Mr. Sergeant Gardiner, being lame of one leg, pleading before the late Judge Fortescue, who had little or no nose, the judge told him he was afraid he had but a *lame* cause of it.

"Oh, my lord," said the sergeant, "have but a little patience, and I'll prove everything as *plain as the nose* on your face!"

A lecturer, addressing a Mechanics' Institute, contended, with tiresome prolixity, that "Art could not improve Nature," until one of the audience, losing all patience, set the room in a roar by exclaiming, "How would you look without your wig?"

"Why are you like a crazy man, my dear?" asked a fond wife of her husband. "Give it up?" Then placing herself closer to him, and putting on one of her sweetest smiles, she said, "Because I am your other self, and you are now *beside yourself*."

"Nat, what are you leaning over that empty cask for?"

"I'm mourning over departed spirits."

A PERILOUS HOUR.

I was apprenticed to a decorative painter, but being of a bold, danger-loving turn, I ran away to sea before my time was out. After some years of knocking about, I got tired of a maritime life, and having married and determined to stick to shore, I got work with a builder whose peculiar line lay in erecting tall chimneys. I had always a very cool head, and could stand on elevations that made most men dizzy, and so I was soon a favorite hand with my master. We had on one occasion to fasten a lightning conductor which had sprung near the top of a very high chimney, and Mr. Staming chose myself and one James Colly to do it, as the most daring of the men. About half a dozen of us went that morning with a hand-cart, containing the necessary ropes, blocks, the kite, and dropped its line across the top of the chimney, we soon drew up a rope, at the end of which was a block, through which ran a line whereby we were to be drawn up.

Colly had been married a fortnight; and as we stepped into the cradle, the men banteringly asked him if he hadn't a last dying speech to leave for his wife; and then Mr. Staming having shaken hands with us, and bid us be cool and steady, we were drawn slowly up. It was known all over town that the conductor was to be fixed, though, as the day was not named, I did not expect we should have had many spectators; but as we got higher, and the view opened under our feet, I saw that the streets were already thronged with starers. Colly was very quiet; and when I waved my cap to the people, he said, snappishly, that this was no time for such folly, and that he thought I might think of better things than how to amuse those gaping fools, who, he dared say, desired no better fun than to see us meet with an accident.

I had come up in the best heart, thinking, indeed, nothing about the danger we incurred; but as we drew nearer and nearer the top; and had nothing, as it seemed, belonging to this world near us, but this straining rope, I began to see the peril of the undertaking.

What Colly thought of it, I don't know—he sat at the bottom of the cradle, never looking out, though I told him he would do better to keep his eyes about him, so that he might grow used to the hight.

Good Heavens! what was this? Here we were within a yard of the projecting coping, and still they were winding away without slackening speed in the least! I guessed in a moment that they mistook our hight, and that with the great purchase of that windlass the rope would be broken when the cradle came to the block. I sprang up, and catching the rope, climbed hand over hand to the coping. Colly, too, sprang up and followed me. He, too, got safe; and still they went on winding up, winding up, till the rope sang again with the strain there was upon it. Then it snapped, and cradle, hauling-line, and the main rope with its block fell down.

Thus were we too poor men left in a most desperate situation. Poor Colly was completely dazzled with affright; and the moment he got upon the coping, which was only a foot and a half broad, he called out: "Where can I pray? where can I kneel and pray?" and so I said very solemnly: "Sit down, Jem. God will hear us if we pray sitting down."

The color of his face was of a transparent blue, and it was distorted and twitching, as if he was in a fit. His eyes were very wild and drawn into a squint, and he could not sit steady, but swayed his body to and fro, so that I felt certain that he must topple over.

"Come, Jem, lad," I said, thinking to take the fright off him, "its bad enough, but it can be mended. Hitch up a bit, and put your arm round the rod—may be it will steady you."

"Where are you and where is this rod?" he asked, in a very hollow voice, though he was looking straight at me, and the rod was only a foot or two to his left. By this I knew he was gone blind with the fright, and self-preservation said, "don't go near him;" and then I remembered his new wedded wife, and that taking him all through, he was always a very decent fellow; and I thought how I should have liked him to have done if I had been in his case; so I determined to run a bit of risk in his favor. Of course I durst not get on my feet; but working myself on by my hands, I got to him, and putting my arm around his waist, and telling him as cheerfully as I could to keep cool, I got him with his arm round the rod. It had, however, sprung the stapling for five yards down, and was so loose that it swayed with him, and I expected any minute to see him falling head and heels down, and the rod tearing away with him.

There was a great bustle down below; people were rushing round the yard and pushing to get in, but as yet there were but some score of men at the foot of the chimney, and by close looking I saw them put somebody on a board, and carry him gently away towards the engine house. One of the men walked after with a hat in his hand; then I knew that somebody had been hurt with the falling of the cradle, and that it must be poor Mr. Staming, as none of our men wore hats. Not a face was turned up to us. I learned afterwards that our men were so taken up with sorrow that so good a man and so kind a master should be killed, that for a while they had never a thought about us; and the people outside imagined that we had come down with the cradle, and so thus were we le t in total isolation for full twenty minutes.

While I was watching them below, feeling very sorry for my poor master, I was startled by a wild laugh from Colly, who began making catcalls, and yelling as if he was possessed. Then I knew, of course, that he was gone mad.

Even now I tremble when I think of that time. It was horrible to peer down the shaft, black and sooty and yawning, and scarcely less so to look outside and see a flight of pigeons sweeping round at considerably less hight than we were. Then Colly—thank God he was so dazzled that he could not see me—called my name three times as I sat fairly cringing in dread that his sight might clear, and with a ghastly grin, and chewing with his mouth, he began working himself towards me. I worked away from him as noiselessly as I could, with every hair on my head standing on end. He followed me twice round that horrid coping, making most hideous noises, and then, being come a second time to the rod, he got an idea in his muddled head that I had fallen over, for he never lost a sense of where he was all through this trying time. Then he tried to get on his feet; but at the risk of my own life, I could not let the poor fellow rush on certain death without one more effort: and I cried out for him to sit down, and he cowered down like a whipped dog all trembling. I suppose it had been put into his head that I was a dead man speaking to him.

That morning my wife had got a letter from her sister in Canada, and as there were parts we could not make out, I had put it in my pocket, intending to get our time-keeper to read it for me. It had a scrap of uncovered paper at the bottom; and by another good providence, I happened to have a bit of red lead pencil in my pocket. I wrote on the paper, "Get us down—Colly's gone mad;" this I shut in my tobacco box, and was fortunate enough to drop just at the feet of a couple of men who were standing by the engine-house door.

Directly all was bustle to rescue us. They got the kite up again, and I watched it mounting slowly—slowly; and when the slack twine fell between Colly and myself, I took it in my hand and could have kissed it. Poor Colly, with his teeth chattering, still fancied I was a spirit, and I did all I could to favor that impression until they got another cradle up to us. Then having got him in, I scrambled in myself, and clutching him fast, I shouted for them to lower; and so we were got down, he wrestling and fighting with me all the way.

He was in a madhouse for some months, and then went to scavengering, for he never could face any hight again; and I have never had the same clear head since that adventure.

Another Yankee Trick.

"The critter loves me! I knows she loves me!" said Jonathan Doubkins, as he sat upon the cornfield fence, meditating on the courses of his true love, that it was running just as Shakspeare said it did, rather roughly. "If Suke Peabody has taken a shine to that gawky, long-sneaked, stammerin' shy critter Gusset, jest 'cause he's a city feller, she ain't the girl I took her, that's sartain. No! it's the old folks; darn their ugly pictures! old Mrs. Peabody allers was a highfalutin' critter, full of big notions; and the old man's a regular soft-head, driven about by his wife, just as our old one-eyed rooster is drove about by our cantankerous five-toed Dolkin hen. But if I don't spile his fun, my name ain't Jonathan. I'm going down to the city by the railroad next week—and when I come back, wake snakes! that's all."

The above soliloquy may serve to give the reader some slight idea of the land, in the pleasant rustic village where the speaker resides.

Mr. Jonathan Doubkins was a young farmer, well-to-do in the world, and looking out for a wife, and had been paying his addresses to Miss Susan Peabody, the only daughter of Deacon Elderberry Peabody, of that ilk, with a fair prospect of success, when a city acquaintance of the Peabody's, one Mr. Cornelius Gusset, who kept a retail dry goods shop in Hanover street, Boston, suddenly made his appearance in the field and commenced the cutting out game. Dazzled with the prospect of becoming a gentleman's wife, and pestered by the importunities of her aspiring mamma, the village beauty had begun to waver, when her old lover determined upon a last and bold stroke to foil his rival. He went to the city and returned; of his business he said nothing, not even to a pumping maiden aunt who kept house for him. He went not near the Peabodys—but labored away in the corn-field patiently awaiting the result of his machinations.

The next day, Mr. Gusset was seated with the old folks and their daughter, in the best room of the Peabody mansion, chattering as pleasantly as may be, when the door opened, and in rushed a very dirty and furious Irish woman.

"Is it there ye are, Mr. Cornelius Gusset! Come out of that, before I fetch ye, ye spalpeen! Is that ye promised me afore the praste, ye hathen nagar! Running away from me and the childen—forsakin' yer larful wedded wife, and runnin' after the Yankee gals, ye confidential"—

"Woman, there must be some mistake here," stammered Gusset, taken all aback by this charge.

"Devil a bit of a mistake, ye sarpint! Oh wirra! wirra! was it for the likes of ye I sacked little Dinnis McCarthy—who loved the ground I trod on, and all bekase ye promised to make a lady of me—ye dirty thief of the warruld? Will ye come along with me to the railroad station, where I left little Patrick, bekase he was too sick with the small-pox to come any furder, or will ye wait till I drag ye?"

"Go—go—along," gasped Gusset. "Go and I'll follow you."

He thought it best to temporize.

"I give you ten minutes," said the virago. "If ye an't there, it's me cousin, Mr. Thabby Mulgruddery, will be afther ye, ye thief."

And away went this unbidden guest.

Mr. Gusset was then engaged in stammering out a denial of all knowledge of the virago, when the parlor door again opened, a little black-eyed, hatchet-faced woman, in a flashy silk gown and a cap with many ribbons perched on the top of her head, invaded the sanctity of the parlor.

"Is he here!" she cried in a decided French accent. Then she added with a scream, "Ah, mon dieu! le voila! Zare he is. Traitre! monster! Vat for you run away from me? Dis two, tree years I nevair see you—nevair; and my heart broke very bad entirely."

"Who are you?" cried Gusset, his eyes straining out of his head, and shivering from head to foot.

"He asks me who I am. O, you vat respectable old gentilhomme! hear vat he asks. Who I am, *per fide!* ah!—I am your wife!"

"I never saw you 'fore—so help me Bob," cried Gusset, energetically.

"Don't you swear!" said old Deacon Peabody; "if you do I'll kick you into fits; I won't have no profane or vulgar language in my house."

"O, bless you, bless you, respectable old man. Tell him he must come viz me—tell him." Sobs interrupted her utterance.

"It's pesky bad business," said the deacon, chafing with unwonted fire. "Gusset, you're a rascal."

"Take care, Deacon Peabody—take care," said the unfortunate shopkeeper.

"I remarked you was a rascal, Gusset. You've gone and married two wives, and that 'ere's flat burglary, ef I know anything 'bout the Reylsed Statoots."

"Two wives?" shrieked the French woman.

"Half a dozen, for aught I know to the contrary," said the deacon. "Now you clear out of my house; go away to the station, and clear into Boston. I won't have nothing more to do with you."

"But, deacon, hear me."

"I don't want to hear ye, ye sarpint," cried the deacon, stopping his ears with his hands. "Marryin' two wives, and comin' a courtin' a third. Go long—clear out."

Even Mrs. Peabody, who was inclined to put in a word for the culprit, was silenced. Susan turned from him in horror. In despair he fled to the railway station, hotly pursued by the clamorous and indignant French woman.

That afternoon, as Miss Susan Peabody was walking towards the village, she was overtaken by Mr. Jonathan Doubkins, dressed in his best, and driving his fast-going horse before his Sunday-go-to-meeting chaise. He reined up and accosted her.

"Hallo, Suke! get in and take a ride!"

"Don't keer if I do, Jonathan," replied the young lady, accepting the proffered seat.

"I say, you," said Jonathan, grinning, "that 'ere city feller's turned out a poorty pup, ain't he?"

"It's dreadful, if its true," replied the young lady.

"You had a narrer escape, didn't ye?" pursued the old lover. "But he warn't never of no account, anyhow. What do the folks think about it?"

"They hain't said a word since he cleared out."

"Forgot that night I rode you home from singing school?" asked Jonathan, suddenly branching off.

"No, I hain't," replied the young lady, blushing and smiling at the same time.

"Remember them apples I gin you?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, they was good, wasn't they?"

"First rate, Jonathan."

"Got a hull orchard of them kind ef fruit, Suke," said Jonathan, suggestively.

Susan was silent.

"G'lang!" exclaimed Jonathan, putting the braid on the black horse. "Have you any idea where we are going, Suke?"

"I'm going to the village."

"No, you hain't; you're goin' along with me."

"Where to?"

"Providence; and you don't come back till you're Mrs. Doubkins—no how you can fix it."

"How you talk, Jonathan."

"Darn the old folks!" said Jonathan, putting on the string again, "ef I was to leave you with them much longer, they'd be traden you off on to some city feller with half a dozen wives already."

The next day, as Mr. and Mrs. Doubkins were returning home in their chaise, Jonathan said confidentially,

"May as well tell you now, Suke, for I hain't got any secrets from you, that Gusset never see them women afore they came stoppin' into your house and blowed him up. I had, though. Cost me ten dollars—thunder! I teached 'em what to say; and I expect they done it well! Old Gusset may be a shopkeeper, but if he expects to go ahead of Jonathan Doubkins, he must get up a plaguey sight earlier mornings!"

Taking the Census.

In endeavoring to take the census for the government, the marshals occasionally meet with such difficulties as well nigh to deprive them of their own senses. This colloquy is said to have taken place in Canal street

"Who is the head of this family?"

"That depends upon circumstances. If before 11 o'clock, it's me husband—if afther 11, it's meself."

"Why this division?"

"Because, afther that hour, he's bad as a piper, and unable to take care of himself, let alone his family."

"What is his age?"

"Coming next Michaelmas he will lack a month of being as owld as Finnegan. You know Finnegan?"

"No, I don't know Finnegan; and if I did it would not help matters. Is your husband an alien?"

"Och, thin he's ailing intirely. He has rheumatics worse than owld Donnelly, who was tied double with them."

"How many male members have you in the family?"

"Niver a one."

"What, no boys at all?"

"Boys is it? Ah, murther, go home. We have enough to whip four loaves for breakfast."

"When were you married?"

"The day Pat Doyle left Tipperary for Ameriky. Ah, well I mind it. A sun-shinier day never gilded the sky of owld Ireland."

"What was the condition of your husband before marriage?"

"Never a man more miserable. He said if I did not give him a promise within two weeks, he'd blow his brains out with a crowbar."

"What was he at the time of your marriage, a widower or a bachelor?

"A which! A widower, did you say? Ah now go way wid your nonsense. Is't the likes of me that would take up with a second hand husband? Do I look like the wife of a widower? A widower! May I never be blessed if I'd not rather live alone and bring up a family on butthermilk and praties."

Here the dialogue finished, the marshal coming to the conclusion that he could "make more" next door.

Female Names and their Meaning.

Mary, commonest of all female names, is one of the sweetest given to women. It signifies exalted; Maria and Marie—the latter French—are only other forms of Mary, and of course have the same meaning.

Martha signifies bitterness.

Anna and Anne, probably Nancy, are from the same source, and signify kind or gracious.

Ellen was originally Helen—Helena, Latin; Helene in French; according to some etymologists it has the meaning of alluring, but others define it as one who pities.

Jane, now generally familiarized Jenny, signifies, like Anna, kind or gracious.

For Sarah, or Sally, there are two definitions, a princess or a morning star.

Susan signifies a lily, and is a fitting name for a tall, slender, flower-like girl of delicate complexion and native grace.

Rebecca, plump.

Lucy signifies light, and was anciently given to girls born at daylight. It may also be considered as meaning brightness of aspect, and applied accordingly.

Bertha bright, and Alberte all bright.

Louisa, in French Louise, is the feminine of Louis, and signifies one who protects.

Fanny or Frances, signifies frank or free.

Catharine or Katharine, pure or chaste, is one of the best of our female names.

Sophia, from the Greek, means wisdom.

Emma, tender, affectionate, motherly.

Margaret, a pearl.

Julia, soft-haired.

Juliet and Juliette are the same as Julia.

Agnes means chaste.

Amelia, Amy and Amis beloved.

Clara, clear and bright.

Eleanor, all fruitful.

Gertrude, all truth.

Grace, favor.

Laura, a laurel.

Matilda, a noble or brave maid.

Phœbe, light of life.

Jealousy.

Yes, Harry is jealous, I am sure of it. I am writing by the table, and of course cannot see anything that is going on around me. Yet this thing I am sure of, that Harry and Minnie have been quarreling: that Minnie has tapped her little foot on the hearth-rug, examined the rosy nails of each slender hand attentively, and that Harry has whistled Yankee Doodle with all his might, looking out from under his long brown lashes, to see how his indifference affected Minnie.

Now Minnie takes a book and turns over the leaves carelessly, stopping to hum a tune that one of Harry's rivals is exceedingly fond of. Harry yawns. Minnie keeps on humming the air without looking up, and now goes for her writing desk. Opens it and takes out a huge white envelope, superscribed in a bold, beautiful hand—blushes a little and takes pains that Harry sees. Every nerve in his body is awake; he glares his great brown eyes at Minnie; he looks as though he would devour her.

Minnie takes just the daintiest sheet of paper out of her desk, and commences writing—O, so neatly and so nicely. She never took so much pains when she wrote to Harry—never, not she; and she hopes Harry will understand it. He does understand it, and bites his lips, strokes his moustache, and sets his teeth together. Now he hitches about in his chair; puts his feet on an ottoman; now kicks the ottoman over and gets up out of his chair altogether.

Minnie smiles; Harry goes to the window. Why don't he sit down, and not make a dunce of himself? Why don't he take it cooly, sit before the fire and read his newspaper, instead of pleasing the little coquette of a Minnie by his uneasiness? What fools men are! If I live, he is looking over her shoulder this minute! Sit down, you ape, and not make a whirlwind of yourself.

Minnie draws herself up like a little queen, as Harry glances at her writing—arches her neck and curls her red lips as though he had insulted her, and he writhes into his chair again.

Minnie writes faster than ever, and Harry watches her. Now she has finished, and is fumbling about in her desk after something. Yes, a pair of scissors—what can she want of them? Clip, and off goes one of her brown curls. Harry starts upon his feet; smothers into a growl the angry words upon his tongue; sits down again, and again kicks over the ottoman.

"Would you like to read my letter, Maggie?"

I read it.

"What a nice letter it is," I exclaimed, giving it back to her.

I wish I could say something to comfort Harry. I might if—if—I wasn't a woman, just like Minnie.

"He understands French, then?" I say to Minnie.

"O, yes, he is a fine French scholar," she answers, placing her brown curl within the folds of the letter.

Harry hops up again, and sits down as quickly. Minnie commences putting her desk in order. Wipes her pen, shuts down the cover of her inkstand, replaces her scissors, paper and envelopes. Harry sighs; gracious what a sigh! for all the world like the puff of a steam engine!

Minnie takes up her writing desk and a lamp, bends down her red lips for a kiss, and says:

"Good night, Maggie."

Now she has gone. Harry sighs, long, loud and deep, and glances at me. I hope I don't smile, though it would be just like me to. Now he is out of his chair again, and coming towards me.

"Maggie, tell me, in the name of misery, tell me who Minnie wrote that letter to!"

"What are you thinking about? I betray Minnie's confidence? You are insane!"

"But Maggie, tell me, if you have any regard for me! Was it Frank Warren?

"No."

"Charles Stetson?"

"No."

"David Webster?"

"No."

"That miserable French teacher?"

"No, no."

"Who was it, then?"

"I have a mind to tell you—no, no, I mustn't."

"Yes, do let me know. Minnie shall never hear of it."

"Well, it was—put your ear close to my mouth—it was—"

"Who?"

"It was—don't hurry me—it was—was—"

"Who? please Maggie."

"It—it—w-a-s—"

"Who?" he fairly groans.

"It was—yes, it was—"

"Who?" he thunders.

"It was—*her sister!*"

"The deuce it was!"

"Ha! ha! ha! ho! ho! ho!"

I am alone; my ears are ringing with something like a sound boxing. Harry has just slammed the outside door, fiercely enough to jar the whole house, and jumped out on the sidewalk with force enough to dislocate his anklebones.

Death of Seneca, the Indian Chief.

The Holmes County (Ohio) *Farmer* publishes a singular scrap of history, from which is condensed the following: Holmes county, in 1816, was the hunting ground of Indians, of whom "Seneca," the chief and tribe of that name, was one. Mr. Jocob Ammond, now living in Coshocton county, then lived about a mile from where Millersburg now is, and near the Mile Pond. Seneca became inimical to Ammond, but pretended friendship, yet Mr Ammond's knowledge of the Indian character enabled him to detect this hostility. Seneca told Ammond that there was a bear near Mile Pond, and wanted him to go to help kill it. Mr. Ammond consulted his wife; she begged him not to go, but A., thinking he ran less risk by going with the Indian than to take the chances of being killed when not on guard, accompanied Seneca, each taking a gun. The pond being narrow, Seneca took one side and Ammond the other. Ammond kept his eye on Seneca and saw him get behind a tree, and Ammond also got a tree between him and the Indian, leaving his clothes exposed. Seneca aimed, but his gun snapped, and while fixing to prime, exposed his head, when Ammond took deadly aim, and put his bullet through it. Then crossing over, A. stripped some elm bark, with it tied a heavy stone to the Indian's body, and sunk it in the pond. The disappearance of Seneca was an unraveled mystery for forty years, when Mr. Ammond lately divulged the bloody secret to the Auditor of Holmes county.

Married men are less troubled with rheumatism than bachelors, Dr. Francis says, because they sleep warmer.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every FRIDAY MORNING, at $5 per annum, in advance; if paid within six months, $4; after the expiration of six months, $5; $2 for six months, in advance; single copies, 12½ cents. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Thursday of each week.

THE HERALD can be found in San Francisco at the depot of J. W. Sullivan, adjoining the Post Office; at the office of our Agent, 171½ Washington street, at the Merchants' Exchange and the principal Hotels; and also at the leading Hotels in the Atlantic cities.

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

L. P. FISHER,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860.

THE APPROACHING CELEBRATION.

In compliance with the suggestion and invitation contained in the HERALD of Friday last, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Steilacoom assembled in Mr. Goodburn's building, on Saturday evening, 26th ult., to concert measures for a fitting celebration of the approaching Fourth of July. The meeting was larger than any ever before convened here for a public purpose, and the proceedings were characterized by a unanimity which plainly indicated that those present were in earnest. A committee of seven was appointed to obtain subscriptions for fireworks, etc., and prepare a programme for the occasion, with instructions to report at a meeting on Wednesday evening.

At the meeting on Wednesday evening, the committee appointed at the previous meeting were not prepared to report, and they were allowed until this (Friday) evening to complete the duty assigned to them. Much patriotic enthusiasm was manifested at the second gathering, and a starting donation was tendered in the shape of a fatted calf for a barbecue. Other donations of a like nature are anticipated, and we doubt not that a substantial and abundant feast will be provided for the occasion, such as only Pierce County can furnish creditably. "All the world and the rest of mankind" are invited to participate with us.

Preparations are making for a grand Ball in the evening. This is deemed a fitting conclusion of the festivities of the day. No pains or expense will be spared, we are assured, to get up this Ball in a style hitherto unequalled in this country.

In our next issue we hope to be able to place before the reader the arrangements complete for the celebration of the day. The management is in competent hands, and we are confident that nothing will be omitted that can contribute to the general enjoyment. At the hour of going to press, upwards of three hundred dollars had been subscribed, and the work goes on encouragingly.

DEATH OF KITSAP.—This noted Indian chief, who figured so prominently in the late Indian war, and was distinguished as among the most savage and merciless of the red men, during that period, has finally met with his deserts; having been murdered by people of his own tribe on Friday, 18th ult., near Montgomery's, in this county. It will be remembered by some of our readers that he was on trial for murder, about a year ago, in the U. S. District Court at Olympia, and acquitted. The facts connected with his death are stated to us as follows by a person living in the vicinity:—While in the guard-house at Fort Steilacoom, awaiting his trial, Kitsap was taken slightly ill, and, on representing his illness to the proper officer, a prescription composed of a red liquid was immediately administered to him. This had the effect of restoring him soon again to health; whereupon Mr. Kitsap thought he had made a wonderful discovery, which would amply repay him for his prison afflictions, should he escape the gallows. Shortly after his return to his people, three of his warriors became sick. Having previously informed them that, during his captivity, he had acquired a knowledge of the healing art, he officiated as the medicine man for the occasion; and, preparing a mixture of water and the red stuff used to paint their faces, he gave it to them to drink. Unfortunately for Kitsap, this didn't operate upon them as the medicine of like color had operated upon him at the garrison; the three invalids went the way of all flesh in a few hours after swallowing it. To the relatives and friends of the deceased this looked like wilful murder, and they accordingly vowed to be revenged. On the day above mentioned, a favorable opportunity occurring by Kitsap being drunk, he was induced in this state to accompany his executioners to a vacant cabin near Montgomery's, where two of them fired simultaneously at him, both shots taking mortal effect. With knives they afterwards cut his throat from ear to ear, and severed the body from the lower extremities, leaving only the back bone connecting the two parts. In this condition his remains were found on the Sunday following. It seems the Indians had a superstitious dread of the chief's surgical powers; he having during the war received serious wounds, which he treated and healed unaided by others, and subsequently gave out that it was impossible for either white man or savage to kill him. Hence the care taken to place him beyond the reach of surgical skill.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—We have received, from Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, the constitution and by-laws of the Orphan Asylum Association of Oregon and Washington, located at Vancouver, W. T. We have previously spoken in terms of commendation of this institution, and we are now more than confirmed in our good opinion, after an inspection of the list of officers.

THE HESPERIAN.—This well conducted and welcome magazine continues its regular visits to us. The last number (for May) contains a beautiful engraving of Gen. Scott, accompanied by an interesting sketch of his life, by Mrs. Day, the Editor; also the usual number of original contributions on various topics, by the best writers of California.

THE STEILACOOM BACHELORS.

On the 24th of February last, it will be remembered, we published a call for a Bachelors' meeting, in Steilacoom, signed by a goodly number of the young men in our town and county. Pursuant to the call, a meeting was subsequently held, which resulted in — nothing, owing to the difficulty of agreeing upon a satisfactory plan of action. This we regretted sincerely, because we had hoped to see much good grow out of the organization as originally contemplated. Our purpose at this time, however, is not to lament the failure of the Bachelors to perfect their plans, but to direct attention to the notoriety which their call and their appended names have acquired. At another time we shall have something to say on the subject, accompanied with a little advice.

Judging from the number of journals which have bestowed notices on the object of the meeting alluded to, it is fair to presume that nearly every city, town and hamlet in the United States is now acquainted with it. Our attention has been called to some ten or twelve such notices, in papers published in as many different sections of the Union. From the mass we select the following for our columns, for several reasons; one of which is to correct the error the writer is in respecting the locality of Steilacoom; another, because it was enclosed in a letter from a lady in Nashville, Tenn., addressed to the Bachelors here collectively, on behalf of herself and others in that city. Both the genuineness of the letter and sincerity of the writer are vouched for. As will be seen by the article annexed, which is from the *Cincinnati Commercial*, and which we copy as we find it, our town is wrongly and repeatedly located in Oregon. We don't want to have the ladies misled by false intelligence; we wish to have the *Commercial* and all others distinctly to understand and recollect that it is in Washington Territory, and *not* in Oregon, where the "eligible" and "sincerely desirous Bachelors" are to be found.

Westward the Star of Hymen takes its Way.

We presume it is pretty generally known, even to readers whose geographical knowledge is limited, that there is a country called Oregon. Also, that said country has been admitted into the Union as a State. Furthermore, that the ocean which washes the western shore of this new State is called the Pacific. It is not, perhaps, so generally known that, in this new Pacific State, there is a scarcity of the fairer portion of creation, amounting almost to destitution. The new settlers have neglected or forgotten to take wives with them, and the old settlers are not old enough to have furnished daughters to the commonwealth. Therefore is there a fearful preponderance of the lords of creation over the ladies of the same. This lamentable state of things has agitated the bosoms of ninety-five lonely bachelors, living in an Oregon village euphoniously named Steilacoom, to such an extent that they have called a public meeting to consider the evil and devise a remedy. Here is the call of the ninety-five, as we find it advertised in the Steilacoom *Herald*:

"ATTENTION, BACHELORS!—Believing that our only chance for a realization of the benefits and early attainment of matrimonial alliances depends upon the arrival in our midst of a number of the fair sex from the Atlantic States, and that, to bring about such an arrival, a united effort is called for on our part, we respectfully request a full attendance of all eligible and sincerely desirous bachelors of this community, to assemble on Tuesday evening next, Feb 28th, in Delin & Shorey's building, to devise ways and means to secure this much needed and desirable immigration to our shores." Signed by D. V. K. Waldron, S. K. McCall, James E. D. Jester, G. Ford, Christopher Downey, Egbert H. Tucker, O. H. White, O. C. Shorey, and eighty-seven others.

Attention, fair readers! Observe the unaffected earnestness and business-like style of this manifesto. "Believing that our only chance for a realization of the benefits of matrimonial alliances depends upon the arrival in our midst of a number of the fair sex from the Atlantic States." There is preamble number one. It contains what we may term the Oregon bachelors' creed and confession of faith. The ninety-five believe in the "benefits of matrimonial alliances." Happy, wise ninety-five! Isn't that an improvement on our domestic bachelors, though? Are not the Oregon bachelors capital fellows? We leave it to the ladies.

"And that, to bring about such an arrival, (viz: of the fair sex from the Atlantic States) a united effort is called for on our part." There is preamble number two. The ninety-five are ready to do what the lamented Mrs. Dombey never could do—they are ready to "make an effort." Better still—the ninety-five are ready to make "a united effort." Hurrah for the ninety-five! They show their faith by their works. They are not the boys to sit down and fold their empty arms, and wait till dame Fortune sends a ship-load of girls to Oregon. Not they. The Steilacoom bachelors don't belong to the lackadaisical, do-nothing school, who are described by the poet as

> "thus longing, thus forever sighing,
> For the far off, unattained, and dim."

No—they are bent on bringing the far-off near—on making the unattained attainable—on converting the dim and shadowy into the real and the tangible. Sensible bachelors, those.

But the call proceeds and says: "We respectfully request a full attendance of all eligible and sincerely desirous bachelors of this community." Good, again. The bachelors must be "eligible"—that is, fit for wives; and "sincerely desirous"—that is, in downright earnest. Those are the Steilacoom qualifications for marriageable bachelors. None others need apply. If you mean business, come along; if not, be off with you. Sound, once more.

The object of the meeting is "*to devise ways and means to secure this much needed and desirable immigration to our shores.*" And we have not a doubt that the ninety-five will see it done. We would stake a little something on the Steilacoom bachelors, ourselves. We wish them a good time, and one a-piece of the best possible of wives. And let not the fair be unrelenting, should the Steilacoom "offers" be more abrupt and business-like, than poetic and sentimental. They should remember that Oregon is a great way off, and the worthy and industrious pioneers who have sought their fortune there are a busy race of men. Should they send an envoy and minister plenipotentiary, accredited with full powers to treat with the fair damsels of the East whose affections may be disengaged, let him be received with unaffected hospitality.

The current year of grace, be it remembered, is leap year, the favored season, when ladies are privileged with unwonted freedom in matters matrimonial. They should welcome such an opportunity as this Oregonian one, and prepare, as many as can, to take up their domestic abode on the Pacific shore. Let the crowded shops and manufactories of our cities be thinned out a little. Let the thronged looms of Lowell and Lawrence be relieved of a portion of their attendants, and let the young operatives who have been stifled so long in the hot atmosphere of factories, seek a passage to the flourishing and healthy settlements of Oregon. Let the population of our common country be diffused and equalized. It would be an excellent thing to have a reliable and active agency established, constituted of men and women of established character and known probity, to manage the transfer of such as are willing and anxious to migrate westward, in the most economical and trustworthy mode. The men of the far West want wives, and the girls of the East want husbands. The busy nature of the western pioneers' employments, together with the expense and time required by a double journey, and the want of acquaintance in the Eastern States, concur to prevent thousands of young men from seeking matrimonial alliances in quarters where alone they are to be found. Let this difficulty be obviated by a movement from the right direction; let the ladies ignore conventionalities, and be ready to meet the gentlemen half way; let such laudable resolutions as those of the Steilacoom bachelors be responded to with equal frankness and heartiness from the other side; and we shall soon see a happy change in the present unequal distribution of the sexes, and the sum of human welfare will be greatly promoted.

LATEST NEWS.

The Cal. Nav. Co.'s steamship *Pacific* arrived at Portland on Sunday evening, 27th ult., bringing dates from the Atlantic States to the 12th inst., and from San Francisco to the 24th.

The following is the substance of the news received by this arrival, which we take from the *Daily Advertiser* of the 28th:—

The Baltimore Convention assembled May 9th. Every State represented but South Carolina and Oregon. Crittenden called the meeting to order. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. McCabe, Washington Hunt, Chairman, delivered a powerful address. Committees on permanent organization and Presidents were appointed, after which a recess was taken till 4 o'clock.

Re-assembled, and committee appointed to prepare business. Adjourned till next day.

Re-assembled at ten o'clock.

The Committee reported that whereas, experience has demonstrated that all platforms are calculated to mislead and cause political dissentions, encouraging geographical and sectional parties;

Resolved, That both patriotism and duty require that they should recognize no policy or principles but those resting on the broad foundation of the Constitution and the country—union of States and enforcement of laws.

Great applause to this portion.

The Convention proceeded to ballot. On the first ballot, Bell received 68½; Houston 57; Crittenden, 28; Everett, 25; McLean, 22; Graham, 22; Botts, 9½; Sharkey, 6; Rives, 3; Goggin, 3.

John Bell was nominated on the second ballot, and then declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Mr. Switzler moved that they nominate Everett for Vice President. The motion was carried. Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Homestead bill has passed the Senate.

The Tariff bill has passed the House.

Heenan has made a formal demand for the belt, and been refused, as preposterous.

The Santillan, better known as the Bolton & Baron claim, was unanimously rejected.

The southern democratic members of Congress have signed an address to the seceding members of the Charleston Convention, asking them to attend the convention at Baltimore, and endeavor to secure the passage of resolutions protecting southern rights. The movement is regarded as intended to head off Douglas in doubtful States.

A mass meeting of democrats was held at Richmond, which denounced the secession movement, and resolved to regard as enemies all who attempt to produce a dissolution of the Union. A call was made for a meeting to be held at Newcastle, on the 12th of May, to take measures to have the country fairly represented in the National Convention, and to repudiate the course of Bayard.

It is reported that N. Saunders, the New York Navy Agent, has been removed, and that Russell Ulston would be appointed.

The steamer *R. S. Sears*, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, with 150 passengers, was sunk in the Mississippi River, involving the loss of some twenty lives.

Twenty-nine boys and girls, who were on a pic-nic party near Alden, S. C., were drowned on the 10th May, by the upsetting of a boat in a mill-pond.

The residence of Mr. De Wolf, of Bristol, R. I., was burned on the 6th of May. Several persons were crushed to death by the falling timbers.

"Waddell's Block," at Lexington, Ky., was burned on the *11th May*. Loss $20,000.

John Bell, the Union candidate for the Presidency, made a speech in Philadelphia accepting the nomination, and approving the platform of the Baltimore Convention.

The appointment of Calhoun Benham as U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District of California, has been confirmed.

The steamer *Mohawk* captured the barque *Wildfire*, with 500 Africans for slaves, on the coast of Cuba, and brought her to the port of New Orleans.

The House passed the bill for the completion of the military roads in Washington Territory.

Dates from Vera Cruz are to May 1st. The latest news states that Miramon's or the Church party had been defeated on all sides. His money was completely exhausted. Caravajal was organizing an expedition against Pueblo.

The Constitutional Government has rejected the proffered mediation of the English and French Ministers. It was reported that Mr. McLane intended to go to the interior, for the purpose of having an interview with Miramon. The French minister, Mons. Gresbech, had been recalled.

SIMILKAMEEN NEWS.—Some twelve or fourteen persons, says the *Mountaineer* of May 23d, have arrived at the Dalles within the last few days direct from the Similkameen mines. They came here for provisions, and, without an exception, intend returning as soon as their outfits are completed. At latest dates, provisions and supplies of all kinds were very scarce in the mines. Flour was selling at $10 per sack of fifty pounds, boots at $35 per pair, and other articles in proportion. The miners were doing well, taking out from $6 to $20 to the hand, and those at work were well satisfied. The number of miners was steadily increasing, and the conviction was gaining ground that the Similkameen was anything but a humbug. Of the parties at the Dalles, but one of their number proposes to take out supplies on speculation, the balance being here to obtain goods for the use of their own companies. Gen. Palmer, with his pack train, has been seen within twenty miles of the Okinakane. At that time he had not determined whether he would establish a depot for a portion of his goods at the Similkameen. There appears some doubts as to the *purity* of the gold recently found on the Okinakane, and specimens of the dust have been sent below for analysis. Should the report be favorable, the opinion is expressed that from $20 to $50 to the hand will be the ordinary yield at the new diggings.

The best purifier of the blood, Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

INDIAN WAR IN CARSON VALLEY, CAL.

Several murders have been committed of late in Carson Valley, by the Indians. May 8th, the Williams massacre took place; in this, nine men were slain by the savages, also another family consisting of thirteen were butchered.

Great excitement and consternation arose on hearing the news. Companies were organized in the different villages, but many of the men were destitute of arms and ammunition.

On May 9th the excitement and the organization of troops continued. The volunteers arrested a negro and a white man for selling ammunition to Indians. The white man had upwards of 100 pounds of powder concealed in his cabin.

May 10th, a company arrived at Miller's station and found three bodies burned.

The Indians engaged in these massacres were the Shoshones, Smoke Creek, Honey Lake, and Pah-utes. So the rising is a general one; and as white men were with them and in command, it is supposed they were led on by Mormon officers. May 11th and 12th, the organization of troops continued; and on the 13th, the volunteers, to the number of 105, met the Indians (about 400) near Pyramid Lake, when an engagement took place, in which the former suffered severely.

The following is a summary of the results of the defeat of the volunteers: Fate unknown and missing, 43; returned alive, 38; dead, 21; wounded, 3. Total, 105.

Troops were being organized and in motion for the scene of hostilities when the steamer left. One company of the 3d Artillery and one company of the 6th Infantry, U. S. A., were ordered to march immediately to Carson Valley, and there establish a post.

Immense excitement prevailed all over the State of California. It is supposed that a general rising of all the Indian tribes has taken place, and that several thousand are already in the field, led on by Mormons.

THE COASTING TRADE OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON.—A short time since, (says the Portland *Daily Advertiser* of the 28th ult.) we called attention to the fact that a branch of commerce yet remained open for the enterprise of some competent persons, who felt disposed to establish a coasting trade between this port and the fruitful waters of Washington Territory. We are delighted, therefore, to chronicle the fact that Capt. Wm. Molthrop, a gentleman of enterprise and business tact, well known in this city, is about to dispatch from Bellingham Bay the pioneer vessel of this trade, and we sincerely hope our merchants, one and all, will give him that substantial aid which the magnitude and utility of his enterprise demands. The vessel chartered by Capt. Molthrop, the schr. *Grover*, will be succeeded in a few weeks by the schr. *Carolina*, and thus the line will be established; so that when once the line is in operation, they will run regularly between this city and some port on the waters of Puget Sound, touching at all intermediate places, where the wants of the people may demand their presence.

New Advertisements.

Puget Sound

DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN,

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESSARY for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.

No charge made except for price of the medicines.

Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.

35-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

PUGET SOUND BAKERY AND COFFEE HOUSE.

HENRY KORTER,

A PRACTICAL BAKER, TAKES THIS method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has opened a

BAKERY AND COFFEE HOUSE

IN STEILACOOM,

On Lafayette street, between Balch and Main sts, where he will at all times be ready to dispense the best of BREAD, CAKES, PIES, &c., as well as LUNCHES, (comprising a good variety of eatables) with Tea and Coffee.

The prevailing system in all large cities, of supplying families at their residences with Fresh Bread daily, has been adopted at this establishment. Those wishing to be served in this way can be accommodated on leaving their orders with me at the above place.

Cakes, Pies, and Confectionery made to order; also Baking and Roasting done daily.

Fresh Rolls and Coffee constantly on hand, ready to be served at any hour of the day and evening, from 6 o'clock in the morning to 10 o'clock at night.

35-tf HENRY KORTER.

FOR SALE

AT AUCTION,

On Monday Next, June 4th,

At 10 o'clock A.M.,

A TWO-STORY HOUSE on the Military Reserve, at present occupied by the subscriber, with the produce of six or seven acres of land adjacent, sown in potatoes, oats, buckwheat, and a variety of garden vegetables. With the above will be sold a fine lot of Poultry, including a cock that crows exactly seven times each morning, punctually at 3 o'clock, with military precision. This saves the necessity for having a timepiece to get up by. The entire contents of the house, comprising blankets, bedding, furniture, garden tools, &c., will also be sold.

There are also two thousand Rails on the ground, which will be sold with the above. Terms cash.

THEODORE GERLECH.

ARMY NOTICE.

160 TONS OF HAY WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Hay," will be received at the office of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at this post until 9 o'clock A.M., SATURDAY, July 7th, 1860, for 160 tons of clean, dry, and well cured HAY, of the best quality of the country, and subject to such examination and inspection as the receiving officer at the post may require and direct.

This Hay may be delivered from time to time, provided that fifteen tons be delivered during the month of July, and the whole of it by the 31st of October.

The deliveries may be made either at Steilacoom wharf, free of wharfage, at the garrison, or at Steilacoom Creek landing, on dry ground, above high water mark.

Each bid must be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons as guarantors that the contract, if awarded, will be faithfully complied with.

Preference will be given to the lowest responsible bidder, but the right to reject all bids is reserved.

The opening of the bids will be public.

For further information, inquire at the office of the A. A. Q. M.

C. A. REYNOLDS,
2d Lieut. 9th Inf'y,
A. A. Q. M.

Fort Steilacoom, W. T., June 1st, 1860. 5:4

Steilacoom Prices Current.

WHOLESALE—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Item	Price	Item	Price
Provisions.		Tea, per lb	75a1 00
Beef, fresh, per lb	16	Dried Apples, per lb	18
Mutton	18a20	Dried Peaches	25
Pork, fresh	17	Chili, do	25
Salt do	18	Soap, No. 1	12½
Mess do., per bbl	26	Soap, No. 2	10
Clear do	34	Starch	16
Bacon, clear, per lb	25	Sugar, No. 1 China	16
Bacon, prime	22	Sugar, No. 2 do	12½
Hams, per lb	30	Crushed, white, do	20
Salmon, per bbl	$9 00	Candles, mould	50
Codfish	10	Adamantine Candles	35
Mackerel	none	Sperm do	—
Butter, fresh, per lb	50	Tobacco, per lb	[illegible]
Lard	25	Saleratus	25
Cheese	50	Pepper, whole	37½
Flour, per 100 lbs	$4 00	Molasses	56
Corn Meal, do	6 00	Syrup	1 50
Salt, fine, per lb	5	Vinegar, per gal	50
Salt, coarse	2	**Liquors.**	
Potatoes, per bush	75	Brandy, per gal	$1 50
Beans, Chili, per lb	8	Whisky	1 00a2 50
Beans, whole	10	Gin	1 50a3 00
Peas, marafat, per lb	4	Port Wine	2 50
Dry Goods.		Cherry Brandy	2 00
Sheetings, bro. 4-4, per yard	15	Porter, per doz	5 50
Shirting, bro. 3-4	12½	Ale	5 50
Shirting, bleached, 4-4	15	Cider	5 00
Drilling, brown	20	**Sundries.**	
Prints, per yard	12½a20	Nails, per keg	$8 00
Hosiery, wool, hf, per doz	$3a5	Window Glass	6 00
Cotton, do	2 50	Sash, per light	20
Paints, &c.		Axes with handles	$2 25
White Lead, per lb	18	Buckets, 3 hoop	5 00
Colors, do	25	Brooms	5a7 00
Linseed Oil, per gal	$2 00	**Lumber.**	
Turpentine	2 00	Sawed Fir, per M	$12a13
Lamp Oil	1 25	Cedar	12a20
Olive Oil	7 00	Shingles	5 00
Groceries.		Square Timber, per foot	.8a12
Coffee, per lb	25	Piles	$3a4 00
Coffee, ground	25		

Miscellaneous.

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING the U. S. Troops at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., with FRESH BEEF for the year commencing July 1st, 1860, will be received at the office of the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Steilacoom, W. T., up to 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, June 23d, 1860.

This Beef must be fresh and good, and of a wholesome quality, delivered in quarters, an equal proportion of each, (necks and shanks to be excluded) ordinarily three times a week, in quantities varying with the number of troops at the Post. The amount required at present per week is about 1650 pounds, which may be increased or diminished during the year.

Payments to be made monthly.

Proposals to be addressed to the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, Fort Steilacoom, W. T., and endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef;" written contract and bond, with two sureties, to accompany the proposal. Contract will be given to the lowest responsible bidder.

The Commissary reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should he think the interests of the service require it.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals.

C. A. REYNOLDS,
2d Lieut. 9th Inf'y,
A. A. C. S.

Office of A. A. C. S., Fort Steilacoom, W. T., May 8th, 1860. 3-2:4

Bank Exchange.

TAKE NOTICE:

NO CREDIT!

IF YOU WANT TO PLAY BILLIARDS ON good tables, go to the Bank Exchange. Price reduced to 25 cents, and NO CREDIT.

If you want to get a "Dashaway" drink, go to the Bank Exchange. No Credit.

If you want to get a good Cocktail, go to the Bank Exchange. No Credit.

If you want to smoke a good Cigar, go to the Bank Exchange. No Credit.

If you want to drink Rum Punches, go to the Bank Exchange. No Credit.

If you want to see the news, go to the Bank Exchange, where you will find all the latest publications of the day. But don't steal the papers.

If you want to buy Wines, Brandies, Liquors and Syrups by the wholesale and retail, go to the Bank Exchange, the proprietor of which keeps on hand and for sale, at wholesale and retail, all foreign and domestic brands, at prices to suit the times. Remember, No Credit!

EGBERT H. TUCKER, Proprietor,
Next door to Rabbeson & Co's Variety Store,
47:tf Commercial st, Steilacoom, W. T.

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR ALTERATIONS and Repairs on the County Jail, according to specifications, (to be seen at the store of Geo. Gallagher) will be received at the office of the County Auditor, in Steilacoom, W. T., up to 4 o'clock, June 9th, 1860.

The County Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they think that the interests of the County require it.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, at 10 o'clock A.M., June 11th, 1860, in the Commissioners' Court Room.

GEO. GALLAGHER,
Auditor.

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Pierce County, W. T. 5-3t

ESTRAY.—A heavy set COW 10 or 12 years old, with a heifer calf, marked like its mother, about three months old. The Cow is a deep red, nearly a line-back, large star in her forehead, with other marks of white. Her horns are not wide, rather after the crumple order. Her left hind teat is all that is of much use. Marks and brands, if any, are Oregon marks.

Also a HEIFER three years old this spring, with one horn off; all or mostly red; supposed to have a calf with her by this time.

The friend observing either of the above will be amply rewarded by notifying the subscriber.

5:3t A. C. LOWELL.

STEILACOOM

Drug Store.

JUST OPENED, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ALSO—Every variety of

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Extracts, Perfumery, Oils, &c.

All the superior Patent Medicines, also Alcohol, Camphene, Turpentine, Varnishes, &c., constantly on hand.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced apothecary.

5-1:tf WM. BEDINGTON & CO.

BOOK, STATIONERY, WALL PAPER AND Seed Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY GIVE notice that they will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

POETICAL, MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS;

Also BLANK BOOKS and BLANK FORMS of all descriptions.

Stationery, Wall Paper, and Seeds,

All of the best quality, and cheap for cash, at their new store, adjoining Balch & Webber's wharf.

LIGHT & PACKARD,
5-1:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, HATS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RIBBONS, ETC.

CHEAP CASH STORE!

MRS. F. PARKINSON, LATE FROM THE Atlantic States, has opened in Steilacoom a

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods Store,

Where she will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every description. Head Dresses, and every article in the Fancy Goods line, for sale cheap for cash. Also, machine stitching done in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

Store on Commercial street, next door to McCaw & Co.'s new brick store. 5-1:tf

OLD TOM—300 gallons Old Tom on hand and for sale cheap, by S. McCAW & CO.

Special Notices.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.

☞ Black Republicans, White Republicans, Know-Nothings, Know-Somethings, Whigs, Democrats, Native Americans, Natives of Ireland, and the American people in general, will please take notice that I, GEORGE PARKINSON, of Steilacoom, Pierce County, W. T., will most emphatically run (if my constituents would allow me, I would prefer walking, owing to the bad state of my health) for the office of County Auditor at the next coming election. My qualifications you will find as follows: First—I was never in a "counting" house in my life but once, and that was only for a moment or two to get out of a hail storm. Second—My "knowledge of the office" will be perfect so soon as I get a big volume of Blackstone, the Laws of the Territory, with an "official" letter now and again from the Capital. Then I think I can knock all other candidates who may oppose me into a cocked hat. "Many Democrats" is a gentleman whom I have yet to make the acquaintance of in this county, but suppose he must exist somewhere in Olympia; and as he has never consulted me about being a candidate for the office, I cannot consult him. So it goes. GEORGE PARKINSON.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I am told that a knowledge of the dead languages will be required to carry out certain duties connected with the office in question. G. P.

☞ Please announce the name of W. H. WOOD as a candidate for the office of County Auditor at the coming election, subject to the Democratic nomination. Mr. Wood is an old resident, and from his long experience as an accountant, and thorough knowledge of that office, we do not hesitate the least in saying that, if he is elected, his duties will be performed honestly and faithfully. He is the best qualified for the office of all other candidates that may oppose him.

5-1:tf MANY DEMOCRATS.

☞ Please announce through the columns of your paper the name of H. G. WILLIAMSON as a candidate for the office of County Auditor at the ensuing election.

5-1:tf MANY CITIZENS.

Hall's Sarsaparilla Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass.

Is prepared from the finest red Jamaica Sarsaparilla and English Iodide of Potass; admirable as a restorative and purifier of the blood, it cleanses the system of all morbid and impure matter, removes pimples, boils and eruptions from the skin, cures rheumatism and pains of all kinds. All who can afford should use it, as it tends to give them strength and prolong life. Sold by Druggists generally, at $1 per bottle.

R. HALL & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists,
33:3m 146 and 148 Clay st, San Francisco.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 8.

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the fraternity in good standing are invited to attend. W. H. WOOD, W. M.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1,

OF Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, holds regular communications on the first and third Saturday evenings in every month.

All members of the order in good standing are invited to attend. T. F. McELROY, W. M.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of K., meets in Steilacoom on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

L. F. THOMPSON, W. S.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

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

H. RAND,

Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Governor of Hungary, do testify hereby, that Dr. L. J. Czapkay has served, during the contest for Hungarian liberty, as Chief Surgeon in the Hungarian army, with faithful perseverance—whereof I have given him this certificate, and do recommend him to the sympathy, attention and protection of all those who are capable of appreciating patriotic self sacrifice and undeserved misfortune. KOSSUTH LAJOS

Governor of Hungary.

Washington City, January 6th, 1852.

☞ Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, San Francisco, California. The Doctor offers five consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

Persons wishing to lose time in correspondence, please enclose $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases.

L. J. CZAPKAY, M D.,
3 1:3m San Francisco. Cal.

TIME! TIME!

A WATCHMAKER IN STEILACOOM!

JAMES E. D. JESTER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,

HAS LOCATED IN STEILACOOM, WHERE he hopes, by strict attention to business and superior work, to merit the confidence and patronage of the citizens of Pierce County and vicinity.

A good assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

AND

JEWELRY

Constantly on hand. Repairs thorough and warranted.

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

Shop on Commercial street, near Balch. 46:tf

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT!

THEODORE GERLECH

HAVING QUIT THE U. S. SERVICE, AND established himself in his legitimate business—that of

FASHIONABLE TAILORING,

Will be happy to receive orders both from military officers and civilians, to whom he guarantees entire satisfaction. Having had many years experience in the largest establishments of the old States, both in cutting and making up fashionable clothing, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to those who patronize him. Gentlemen's and Children's Clothing of all kinds made up in the best style known to the art, at moderate charge.

Orders left at the Puget Sound Herald office, or direct application to me, near Fort Steilacoom, will be promptly attended to.

5-8:tf THEODORE GERLECH.

TURNING.

J. G. CHAPMAN & CO. WOULD INFORM their friends and the citizens of Washington Territory that they are now prepared to do all kinds of

LATHE TURNING.

STAIR BANISTERS,
NEWEL POSTS,
BALUSTRADES,
COLUMNS,
BILLIARD and
TENPIN BALLS, &c, &c,

And all kinds of Ornamental Turning.

Also keep on hand a good assortment of lumber, from which we manufacture PLAIN and FANCY BEDSTEADS.

Orders from any part of the Sound punctually attended to at San Francisco prices.

J. G. CHAPMAN & CO.,
5-2:6m STEILACOOM, W. T.

MARANCY & THIBAULT,

PRACTICAL GARDENERS,

Steilacoom, W. T.,

OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC of Steilacoom and vicinity in arranging and ornamenting Gardens, setting out Fruit Trees, etc. They will also have constantly for sale, from the earliest to the latest period of each season, every variety of Vegetables grown in Washington Territory.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, at Mr. Clark's garden, Steilacoom. 5-1:tf

CALICOS—5000 yards of Calicos of the latest styles and fast colors, suited to the Indian trade.

For sale by S. McCAW & CO.

CHOPPED FEED—Source & Mason's Patent Hay Cutters on hand and for sale by S. McCAW & CO.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Sun* reports that a negro on Mr. Woolfolk's plantation, on Deer Creek—a vicious fellow—becoming offended at a black woman, walked up to her as she was working in the field, and deliberately plunged a knife into her breast. He then fled to the woods, after giving several other negroes to understand that their turn would come next, and after them two white men living near by. He was pursued and captured, by the aid of dogs, after a hard struggle, and taken back to the plantation, where a consultation was held on his case. The gentlemen who composed the council concluded that the severest punishment possible should be inflicted upon the desperado who had taken life for so trivial a cause, as a warning to other vicious negroes. It was therefore determined to burn the man at the stake, which was done in the presence of all the negroes on that and several of the adjoining plantations, all of whom seemed greatly terrified on viewing so awful a scene. The spirit of the doomed negro never was subdued. He died cursing his judges—his last words being that he would "take vengeance on them when they meet each other in —— ."

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* says:—"The American Consul at Jassy, in Monrovia, has got into a singular difficulty with the authorities, on the subject of enrollments under the American flag. From the indications before me, it would appear that the Consul has committed a grave error, but experience teaches us how important it is to wait until we hear the other side."

The eccentric Parson Brownlow, of Tennessee, thus defines his position with respect to the Presidential candidates:

"We cannot tell, in advance, who will be nominated by the Republicans at Chicago, or the Democrats at Charleston. The presumption is, however, that Seward and Douglas will be the nominees. We cannot countenance Seward, because he is a scoundrel, and avows it. We cannot countenance Douglas, because he is a scoundrel, and denies it."

There is a terrible mortality among the coolies shipped from China. The New York Granadian barque *Napoleon* lately arrived at Callao, eighty-eight days from the Sandwich Islands, with the remains of a cargo of these miserable creatures. Of two hundred and forty coolies taken on board in China, 131 died on the voyage, and 28 were sent to the hospital on arrival at Callao; leaving only 84, who were mostly too weak for labor.

A new copper mine has lately been discovered at the Sault Ste Marie, by Mr. Palmer, a writer of some repute on the subject of mining. The discoverer has a number of men at work, and the mine promises to be a very successful operation. The lode occurs in the Killas, the best copper-bearing formation of the Cornish mines, and at the shallow depth of ten feet from the surface, rich "horseflesh" or "peacock" ore is obtained.

On the strength of the vote cast at the election in Chicago, 18,816 in all, the *Tribune* of that city claims that the population is now over 150,000—taking the ratio at eight inhabitants for every vote cast. In 1855 the State census showed a population of 88,509. If the claim of the *Tribune* now is correct, it would show an increase, in a little over four years and a half, of about 67,000.

The Rochester *Express* records the death of a daughter of Frederick Douglas. Since her father's absence she had lost her appetite and interest in her occupation, and has gradually sunk away and died. She had got the idea firmly fixed in her mind that her father would never come back, and that if he did return he would have to go to prison and execution.

Thomas Weber, the largest man in Baltimore lately died in that city. The *Clipper* says the deceased, at the time of his death, weighed 460 pounds; his coffin is seven feet in length, four feet in width, and four feet deep. Ten years ago he only weighed 150 pounds, since which time, until his death, he grew into a mountain of flesh. Those who knew him intimately assert that he drank, on an average, one keg of lager beer in a day.

On the 20th of December, the Hon. Zadock Pratt, of Prattsville, N. Y., who is now over seventy years of age, left New York in the steamship *Baltic* for Aspinwall, then crossed the Isthmus, and sailed in the steamer *Golden Gate* to California, a distance of nearly 6,000 miles; then 1000 miles in California, and on the 2d of February left San Francisco by the overland mail for St. Louis, a distance of 3,000 miles; from St. Louis to New York, almost 2000 by railroad, and arrived home last week in good health, having traveled a distance of 12,000 miles in seventy days.

The Charleston papers notice the recurrence of a phenomenon which is called in some parts of the State the "Witch's Butter," and in others a "Sulphur Shower.'. During the high winds of Spring, large quantities of vegetable pollen fill the air and fall upon the ground like a fall of snow. To many it is a source of vague and superstitious fear.

The Boston *Atlas* of March 13 says that there are now living within a circuit of two and a half miles north from the old meeting-house, on Chesnut Hill, Blackstone, Mass., fifteen persons whose united ages amount to 1,234 years, or nearly 83 years each.

Hall and Wilson, the two men charged with being the principal actors in forcibly seizing, and endeavoring to sell into slavery, John Brown, a free colored citizen of Lancaster Co., have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 each, to answer the charge of kidnapping. Fisher, the keeper of the tavern at M'Call's Ferry, Pa., where Brown was secreted a whole day, has also been arrested, and will be held to answer the same charge.

Mr. B. D. Peck, Treasurer of Maine, has made a full confession. The amount of his defalcation is over $94,000. One of his bondsmen and borrowers was Mr. Daniel E. Somes, member of Congress from the Portland District, Me. At the close of 1858 Somes owed Peck $10,700.

The Hon. Neal Dow, author of the Maine Law, was one of Peck's bondsmen. He owed the Treasury in 1850 $11,500. A correspondent of the Boston *Courier* says:—"Mr. Dow has paid $6,500 of the amount due to the State from him. He explains at length in the report his reasons for not paying the remaining $3000 which the Committee think is still due from him."

A Military organization has been started in Chicago who have adopted a series of rules, a departure from the letter of which forfeits a membership in the company. No member, according to these regulations, is allowed to enter any drinking saloon, gambling saloon, any private room attached to any hotel or saloon for drinking or gambling, or to play billiards in any public saloon. Gambling for any amount of money on any occasion also deprives a member of his position in the company.

The decline in the emigration from Europe to this country is very striking. In 1854 more than 319,000 foreigners arrived at New York. In the year 1858 only about 78,000 landed in that city, and in 1859 about the same number.

HOW A COMPANY WAS SAVED.—

We have been informed by an officer of the U. S. Army, says the *Kentucky Flag*, of a most remarkable instance of ingenuity and presence of mind in a sergeant of the army, which occurred a few weeks ago, by which he saved his own life and that of his party.

A sergeant with about twe..ty-five soldiers had been sent out some miles from Fort Defiance, New Mexico, to guard some stock which were sent to graze, when unexpectedly they found that the party was surrounded by about four hundred hostile Navajo Indians. The brave and skillful sergeant took position on an eminence, and by a volley from the long shooting rifles of his party at first drove off the savages, who, however, soon rallied, and were preparing to storm the small party on all sides. The sergeant, in taxing his brain for an expedient by which to convey intelligence of the desperate peril in which his party was placed, took a single dog which had accompanied the party, fastening to his collar a note written with a pencil, informing the commander at the fort of his situation, took a tin cup in which he put some pebbles, which were confined with a piece of cloth over the top, fastened it with a string to the dog's tail, spit some tobacco juice into his fundament, and started the dog loose, knowing that he would, in his affright, run to the fort. He dashed with his greatest speed to Fort Defiance; the note was discovered and read. Straightway a party was sent to the rescue, and arrived just in time to save the lives of the whole party. This sergeant justly merits a commission, which, we hope, will be awarded him by the President.

PIKE'S PEAK.—

We have received the *Mountaineer*, published at Golden City, on the 28th ult. The weather was good, and emigrants were constantly arriving from the States. The mining reports are of the most cheering character. A nugget weighing 104 pennyweights had been found in Nevada Gulch. A piece of perfectly pure alum, weighing over one and a half pounds, had been found near Golden City. There has been another murder and summary execution at Auraria. Wm. West was deliberately shot down in the street by a man named Moses Young, both formerly of Leavenworth. Young was seized and tried by a court of the people, and executed the same day that West was buried. They have a lyceum at Golden City, which discusses some curious questions. The following was the topic at a late meeting:

"That it is the duty of eastern philanthropists to immediately export a large number of young ladies to this Territory, who wish to avail themselves of the marriage state."

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.—

The Grand Camp of the Independent Order of Knighthood has closed its annual session in San Francisco, and will meet next at Sacramento, on the second Wednesday of May, 1861. They chose as officers for the ensuing year, the following: Grand Ruler, D. Norcross, San Francisco; Deputy Grand Ruler, P. B. Denny, Diamond Springs; Grand Secretary, S. W. Prothero, Michigan Bar: Grand Treasurer, H. Wood, Sutter Creek; Grand Prelate, T. M. Wood, Grass Valley; Grand Herald, J. L. Samble, Nevada; Grand Marshal, J. F. Brown, San Francisco; Grand Warder, W. H. Rattenberry, Sacramento City; Grand Representatives to the Supreme Council, D. Norcross, George Johnson, H. H. Fellows, J. W. Owen, S. W. Prothero.

The anti-Brigham Young Mormons held a conference at Amboy, Ill., on the 6th of April. The object of the conference seems to have been to take measures to depose Brigham Young, and induce young Joe Smith to assume the Presidency and Seership. A President of the High Council, a Bishop, and President of Elders were chosen and ordained. Throughout the proceedings, and in the course of private conversation, Young and his counsellors were denounced as having separated themselves from the church; and the people in Utah are to be preached to, in order to convince them that they have given "heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." Polygamy, as a doctrine, was severely criticised, its practice denounced, and its practitioners are under anathema.

NOTICE

TO

LAND CLAIMANTS AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE ARRANGEments with experienced and reliable Attorneys at Washington, D. C., in connection with whom he will attend to

The Procuring of Patents

Under the donation and pre-emption Acts of Congress, applicable to Washington Territory.

Contested Cases

Between adverse claimants in the local Land Office, and on appeal to the General Land Office.

Cases of Conflict of Boundaries,

And all contests relating to the Public Lands generally, either in the local or General Land Office.

Claims of all kinds against the United States,

To be prosecuted before Congress, in the Court of Claims, or in any of the Executive departments of the Government.

Land claimants should be aware that appeals are in all cases admissible from the local offices to the General Land Office, and thence to the Secretary of the Interior. Also, that they have no title until the patent issues.

In acquiring the right to a patent, three things are requisite on the part of a claimant:

1st—A strict compliance with the provisions of the Act on which the claim is based.

2d—Proof of such compliance, at the time and in the mode prescribed.

3d—A careful observance, throughout, of prescribed forms. An omission or defect in any of these particulars renders the claim liable to be suspended or rejected at any time before patent issues.

The importance to claimants, in acquiring title, of having the advice and assistance of persons familiar with the Land Laws, the forms, rules and regulations of the Department, as well as the decisions rendered in analogous cases, must be apparent to all.

B. F. DENNISON,
Attorney at Law,
8-1:tf Port Townsend, W. T.

DELIN & SHOREY,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

FURNITURE,

Next door to the Puget Sound Herald Office,
STEILACOOM, W. T.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE TO ORDER

Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
Wardrobes,
Tables,
Lounges,
Writing Desks,
Book Cases,

And everything in the CABINET-MAKING line.

Orders from any point on the Sound will be promptly executed.

12:tf DELIN & SHOREY.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN the Stables heretofore kept by J. J. Westbrook, in Olympia and Steilacoom, will always keep Saddle Horses, Buggies Teams, &c., to accommodate the public.

We will keep the best of everything in our line, and our aim will be to please and be pleased.

Horses left at our stables to be kept will receive the best of care, &c. Give us a call and get the worth of your money.

49:tf WINSOR & LAMAN.

PLOWS—Boston Steel Clipper and Eagle Cast Iron Plows on hand and for sale by

S. McCAW & CO.

PORK.—20 bbls Eastern packed Pork;
Also Domestic do do;
For sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

Miscellaneous.

General Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED KEEPS CONstantly on hand a general variety of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
CAPS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
WOODENWARE,
CROCKERYWARE,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE,
FURNITURE,
FANCY GOODS,
PERFUMERY,
DRY GOODS,
WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
&c.; &c.; &c.,

All on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

8-1:tf PHILIP KEACH.

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as

Pork, Bacon, Hams, Salmon, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Beans, Rice, Peas, Potatoes, Salt, fine, Salt, coarse, Tobacco, Molasses, Syrup, Vinegar, Nails, Glass, Axes, Buckets, Brooms, White Lead, Oil, Turpentine, Lamp Oil, Olive Oil, Coffee, Tea,
Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Soap, Starch, Sugar, Crushed do, Adamantine Candles, Saleratus, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Mustard, Capers, Table Sauces, Can Oysters, Can Lobsters, Can Chickens, Can Beef, Can Peaches, Bottled Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Can Apples, Can Strawberries, Can Pie Fruits, Bottled Pie Fruits, Ex. Lemon, Ex. Vanilla, Ex. Orange, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.

Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

H. G. WILLIAMSON,

LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT THE old stand of H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO., all the finest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,

ALSO,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

BACON,
HAMS,
LARD,
TOBACCO,
CANDLES,
CAN FRUITS,
HONEY,
OYSTERS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

Steil H. G. WILLIAMSON.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
122 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. 8-1:y

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE—In the District Court in and for Pierce County.

To WILLIAM B. RANKEN:—You are hereby notified that William M. Randall has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than three months after the 19th day May, A.D. 1860, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted. The object and prayer of said complaint is to recover of the said William B. Ranken the sum of $331 claimed to be due for services rendered.

R. F. KENDALL,
Attorney for plaintiff.

Complaint filed March 27th, 1860. 8:6m

Steilacoom Bakery

CHAS. EISENBEIS & CO., HAVING ESTABLISHED a Bakery in Steilacoom, for the manufacture of

Pilot Bread,
Boston Crackers,
Soda and Sugar Crackers,
&c., &c., &c.,

Are now prepared to furnish to shipping and consumers generally the above kinds of Bread, all of which are warranted to be superior to Eastern Biscuit or Crackers, both for quality and keeping. They also make all varieties of Pies, Cakes, etc., which are either kept on hand or made to order.

A complete assortment of Confectionery kept constantly on hand. The patronage of the shipping of the Sound and the public generally respectfully solicited.

CHAS. EISENBEIS & CO.,
22:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

MATTHEW P. BURNS,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND OCCULIST,

Office next door to Pacific House, Main street, Olympia.

DR. M. P. BURNS RETURNS THANKS TO the citizens of Washington Territory and Vancouver's Island for the liberal patronage which he has received during the past five years. Dr. Burns offers his services to all who are afflicted with chronic disease of the Urethra and Bladder, and for that formidable disease, stricture of the Urethra, and chronic diseases of the Eye and Ear. He can be consulted gratis every Friday in his office: office hours from 8 to 12 M. Persons consulting him from a distance will be faithfully attended to. Charges moderate.

Drugs and Patent Medicines Wholesale and Retail.

Thorn's Compound Extract of Copaiba and Sarsaparilla, for the cure of Gleets, Gonorrhœa, Strictures and Whites.

Risley's Compound Extract of Buchu, for diseases of the Urinary organs, such as Strangury, Gravel, Gleet, Leucorrhœa, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c.

Dr. M. P. Burns's solid Extract of Copaiba, Cubebs and Sarsaparilla, which needs no recommendation, as it is favorably known in Washington Territory for the last six years, and is warranted to cure the worst cases in two to five days.

Dr. Burns's Remedy for old standing diseases of the bones and ulceration of the throat, caused by impurities of the blood, a sure and certain remedy, and the best known to the Faculty of Medicine in Europe and the United States. 38:tf

PUGET SOUND

BREWERY,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

MARTIN SCHMIEG,

HAVING ENLARGED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO MEET the increased demand for his

Lager Beer,

Is now prepared to fill orders from any part of the Territory. Terms cash.

22:tf MARTIN SCHMIEG, Steilacoom.

GALLAGHER'S

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

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

Pioneer and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
8-1y Commercial st. Steilacoom.

NAILS—On hand, an assortment of Cut Nails,
For sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

Business Cards.

B. F. DENNISON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY,
Port Townsend, Washington Territory.
Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Oregon and California.
Office over Hastings' new store. 8-1:tf

PUGET SOUND HOTEL,
Corner of Balch and Commercial sts.,
STEILACOOM, W. T.
13:tf MILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

P. J. MOOREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 19:tf

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

W. H. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

S. McCAW & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, &c.

N.B.—Liberal terms for cash
1-1y STEILACOOM, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
8-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.

BALCH & WEBBER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.

In connection with the store there is a commodious WHARF, at which vessels of any class can lay at low tide.

Store corner of Chickalat and Snohomish streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

Shipping.

U. S. MAIL LINE

FROM

OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER
ELIZA ANDERSON,
THOMAS WRIGHT, Commander,

Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, for

STEILACOOM, SEATTLE,
PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE,
PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND,
WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS,
BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND,
AND VICTORIA, V. I.

The ELIZA ANDERSON has been recently refitted, and now offers superior accommodations for passengers. Her freighting capacity has been enlarged, and cattle, produce, &c., will be carried at reduced prices.

For further particulars, address
JOHN H. SCRANTON.
Olympia, May 4, 1860. 8-2:tf

BALCH & WEBBER'S

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS

BETWEEN

Puget Sound

AND

San Francisco

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORK, 300 Tons,
A. Y. TRASK, Commander;

Brig W. D. RICE, 300 Tons,
—— BUDDINGTON, Commander;

And other vessels as the trade requires.

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

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

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

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

TOWING, FREIGHTING, ETC.

THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER

RANGER,

Now plying on the waters of Puget Sound, will be ready at all times to tow rafts or carry freight to or from any ports or mills on the Sound.

Orders left at Balch & Webber's store, in Steilacoom; Phillips & Sons, Olympia; or at the various post-offices on the Sound, will be promptly attended to.

☞ Freight carried and towing done on the most reasonable terms. 7:tf

U. S. MAIL

AND

Express Line

BETWEEN

OLYMPIA AND STEILACOOM,

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RUN A LINE of stages between the above places, carrying the U. S. Mail, Express packages, and Passengers.

The stages will leave Olympia on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; returning, leave Steilacoom on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, punctually at 8 o'clock, A.M., each day, connecting with H. Winsor's through line to the Columbia River.

49:tf H. WINSOR,
J. D. LAMAN.

STEILACOOM LIVERY STABLE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABlished himself in the above business in this place, will devote his attention exclusively to conducting it in a proper and satisfactory manner.

Good Saddle Horses will be kept in readiness for the accommodation of the public.

Also, a fine spring BUGGY, for parties wishing to enjoy a pleasant ride through the country.

STABLING furnished at moderate rates.

1-1y CHARLES STEWART.

PAINTING,

GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING.

HAVING ESTABLISHED HIMSELF PERmanently in Steilacoom, the undersigned takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general that he will devote his time exclusively to the above branch of business, embracing

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
GLAZING,
PAPER HANGING, &c.,

And respectfully solicits orders from those desiring work in his line. A long experience in painting, glazing and paper-hanging enables him to guarantee entire satisfaction with all work entrusted to him.

31:tf JOSEPH P. WHITMAN.

COARSE SALT—In bbls and for sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

San Francisco.

PARTICULAR

NOTICE

TO PURCHASERS OF

EUREKA WHISKY.

THIS WHISKY HAS ACQUIRED A REPutation far more enviable than any Whisky ever offered in Barrels or Half Barrels in California. Its

SUPERIOR AND UNIFORM QUALITY.

has become so fully appreciated, that the demand for it has largely increased, and the quantity now sold is much greater than any other brand of Whisky on the Pacific Coast.

CAUTION.

The great reputation of the EUREKA WHISKY, imported exclusively by ourselves, has induced parties in San Francisco to put up a cheap article of Whisky, in imitation packages, branding it

"EUREKA WHISKY,"

using the same style of letter as on the genuine imported article, and also, using our shipping mark "J. T. D.," sometimes transposing the letters to avoid detection.

This common Whisky is palmed off, to a large extent, on the unsuspecting purchaser, for the GENUINE EUREKA, thus enabling the seller to make large profits on a cheap imitation Whisky, which is sold on the reputation of the genuine article.

To protect ourselves, and enable purchasers to guard against imposition, every package of the

GENUINE EUREKA WHISKY

will, in future, have the following brand, viz.

"WM. NEWELL & CO., S. F."

burnt into the head.

Purchasers will please take particular notice of this brand, as none other is genuine.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
San Francisco,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTE.—The genuine EUREKA WHISKY is for sale by most of the Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 8-1:tf

DALY'S

Aromatic Valley

WHISKY,

FOR MEDICINAL USE,

HAS NOW TAKEN THAT POSITION IN the world's estimation which justifies its Proprietor in claiming for it

A SUPERIORITY UNRIVALED,

Produced, as it is, by a process known only to the Manufacturer, and extracted from the choicest grain, which grows nowhere but in a favored locality in the Valley of the Monongahela, and containing no particle of deleterious admixture; it has acquired a reputation for perfect purity and intrinsic excellence, based solely upon its inherent merit, which the Proprietor does not intend shall ever be forfeited. Its universal use by the

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

is most urgently recommended. Already has it found its way into the principal public and private Hospitals in the country, and wherever it has been once used, it forthwith becomes a necessity.

The attention of consumers is called to the certificates of the following well-known Chemists:

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 82 Sansome st.,
Boston, Mass., April 17th, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

DEAR SIR—I have made a chemical analysis of your "Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it a pure, fine-flavored Rye Whisky, containing no injurious matter of any kind, and recommend it as suitable for medical and public purposes.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M.D.,
State Assayer.

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of "Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky," and find it to be a pure article, of fine flavor, and without any deleterious admixture.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D., Chemist.

WM. H. DALY, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Your "Aromatic Valley Whisky" is received, and, after careful examination, I find it to be a pure article, entirely free from the adulterating ingredients so frequently used.

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

CAUTION.

It has come to my knowledge that parties in San Francisco have resorted to the base artifice of attempting to forge my label, with some slight alterations, using the name "DALY'S" instead of DALY'S Aromatic Valley Whisky," and also using the word "CUMBERLAND" instead of "Monongahela."

There Bogus Labels have been put on bottles of entirely different shape from mine, containing the commonest trash, and packed in cases intended to imitate and branded similar to the genuine, using the name "DELAYS" instead of "DALY'S."

Dealers as well as consumers are cautioned not to be imposed upon by this bogus article.

Particular attention is called to the shape of my Bottle, which is unlike any other, and also to the name "William H. Daly, New York," blown in each bottle.

I have no fears of this or any other spurious article interfering with the sale of my

AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY,

but I cannot allow such a base fraud to be practised upon honest merchants and the unsuspecting consumer without noticing it.

WM. H. DALY,
Sole Proprietor.
NEW YORK.

NOTE:

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY

Is for sale by most of the respectable Liquor Houses in California.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents,
8-1:tf San Francisco.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop,

SAN FRANCISCO.

(First street.)

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

STEAM ENGINES,

Quartz, Flour,

AND

SAW-MILLS,

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

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

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

GODDARD, HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.,
First st, San Francisco.

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE.

128 Washington st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific coast.

20:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

NEW MUSIC STORE!

GRAY & HERWIG

HAVE REMOVED TO RABE'S BUILDING,

163 Clay street, 3d door above Montgomery.

Pianos! Pianos!

HALLET & DAVIS'S CELEBRATED Pianofortes.
WOODWARD & BROWN'S celebrated Pianofortes.
BROWN, ALLEN & CO.'S celebrated Pianofortes.

Just received, a fine assortment of instruments, which we offer at very low rates. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Melodeons! Melodeons! Melodeons!

FROM G. A. PRINCE & CO.'S

New Music! New Music! New Music!

Also, a general assortment of Musical Instruments, Strings, etc., etc.

GRAY & HERWIG,
8 1:3m 176 Clay st.

DRUGGISTS, STATIONERS, AND HARDWAREMEN, Music, Fancy Goods and Toy Dealers, &c., &c.,

WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES in their line,

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,

AT

A. KOHLER'S,

2d floor, Howard's new building, Sansome st. Between Commercial and Clay streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Now unpacking, a fine assortment of

PIANOS, MELODEONS,

Brass and Wood Instruments,

VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS, &c.

All being direct importations, they must and will be sold cheap. Let all give him a call, and judge for themselves.

37:3m A. KOHLER.

VERPLANCK & McMULLIN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

Corner of Sacramento and Front sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

OFFER FOR SALE, AT THE LOWEST market rates,

2000 boxes Adamantine Candles;
2000 do do new Layer Raisins;
500 do Pie Fruits and Preserves;
200 do Oysters, best brands;
200 cases Leaf Lard;
100 bbls Extra Clear Pork;
200 firkins new June Butter;
200 bf bbls Family Mackerel;
200 kitts do do;
500 chests Green and Black Teas.

ALSO,

A choice assortment of Cane Goods. 47:6m

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

EXPRESS

AND

EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL : : : : : : $600,000

D. N. BARNEY, President. | T. M. JANES, Treasurer.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE

IN SUMS TO SUIT

ON ALL THE CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA; UNION BANK OF LONDON, AND ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN.

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

EXPRESS FORWARDERS

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure under our own open policies held with the best English Companies, viz:

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

Forward Freight and Parcels

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

Forward Daily Expresses,

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

Semi-monthly Express

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

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

Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st., corner of Balch.

9:tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

THE WASHINGTON

NURSERY,

HUGH PATTISON, Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED RETURNS HIS SINcere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past five years of a partnership which has now terminated, and the

WASHINGTON NURSERY

Is justly entitled to the name it bears. I am constantly adding to my Nursery the best varieties of Pears and other Fruits. My Trees are well grown, from one to three years old, and will be sold at still further reduced prices. Sales will begin, as usual, on the

First day of November

N.B.—Nursery six miles east of Steilacoom.

HUGH PATTISON.
Washington Plains, Sept. 19th, 1859. 29:tf

NEW GOODS!

Just Received,

EX W. D. RICE, A LARGE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS,
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS, &c. &c.

For sale by BALCH & WEBBER,
50:tf Cor. Commercial and Balch sts. Steilacoom

Agriculture.

Summer.

White feet in the fairy fern
In the summer-tide shall sink—
Fresh wine of the hills from a sapphire urn
Our thirsty lips shall drink.
When Winter is lost in his realms of frost
O'er the northern ocean brink.

Voyager slow but sweet!
There dwells a dream of thee
In the heart of the child whose merry feet
Danced to the song of the sea,
When throstle and ouvel loved to meet
In depths of the linden tree.

Ah, mate are throstle and merle!
Ah, vainly wistful eyes
Search for the blossoms that are wont to whirl
In winds of the midsummer skies—
Soft winds that fluttered my Mabel's curl,
And mocked her songs with sighs.

With a magic murmur of sea,
With a marvellous overflow
Of amethyst light on the glittering lea,
Of gold upon peaks of snow,
O spread thou soon through the gates of June,
Voyager sweet but slow!

Reducing Bones to Powder.

Professor S. W. Johnson, of the Yale Analytical Laboratory, has given the following method of reducing bones to powder, first communicated to the public by Mr. Pusey, an English agricultural chemist:

The process depends upon the fact that bones consist, to the amount of one-third their weight, of cartilage, or animal matter, which, under the influence of warmth and moisture, readily decomposes, (ferments or decays,) and loses its texture, so that the bones fall to dust.

From the closeness and solidity of the bony structure, decay is excited and maintained with some difficulty. A single bone or heap of bones never decays alone, but dries and hardens on exposure. If, however, bones in quantity be brought into close contact with some easily fermentable moist substance, but little time elapses before a rapid decay sets in.

So, too, if fresh crushed bones are mixed with sand soil, or any powdery matter that fill up the spaces between the fragments of the bone, and makes the heap compact, and then are moistened with pure water, the same result takes place in warm weather, though more slowly.

The practical process may be as follows: the bones, if whole, should be broken up as far as convenient by a single sledge hammer, and made into alternate layers with sand, loam, saw dust, leached ashes, coal ashes, or swamp muck, using just enough of any one of these materials to fill compactly the cavities among the bones, but hardly more. Begin with a thick layer of earth or muck, and, as the pile is raised, pour on stale urine or dung-heap liquor enough to moisten the whole mass thoroughly, and finally cover a foot thick with soil or muck.

In warm weather the decomposition goes on at once, and in from two to six or more weeks the bones will have entirely or nearly disappeared.

If the fermentation should spend itself without reducing the bones sufficiently, the heap may be overhauled and built up again, moistening with liquid manure and covering as before.

By thrusting a pole or bar into the heap, the progress of decomposition may be traced from the heat and odor evolved.

Should the heap become heated to the surface, so that the ammonia escapes, as may be judged by the smell, it may be covered still more thickly with earth or muck.

The larger the heap the finer the bones, and the more stale urine or dung liquor they have been made to absorb, the more rapid and complete will be the disintegration.

In these heaps, horse dung or other manure may replace the ashes, etc., but earth or muck should be used to cover the heap.

This bone compost contains the phosphates of lime in a finely divided state, and the nitrogen of the cartilage, which has mostly passed into ammonia or nitrates, is retained pefectly by the absorbent earth or muck.

When carefully prepared, this manure is adapted to be delivered from a drill machine with seeds, and, according to English farmers, fully replace in nearly every case the superphosphates made by help of oil of vitriol.

A Grain of Gold.—Edward Everett is the most elegant rhetorician in America. Here is a little allegory taken from one of his agricultural speeches: "Drop a grain of California gold in the ground, and there it will lie unchanged until the end of time. The clods on which it falls are not more cold and lifeless. Drop a grain of our blessed gold into the ground, and lo, a mystery! In a few days it softens—it shoots upwards—it is a living thing. It is yellow itself, but it sends up an emerald green through the soil—it expands to a vigorous stalk—revels in the sunshine, itself more glorious than Solomon, in its fluttering leafy robes, whose sound, as the west wind whispers through them, falls as pleasantly on the husbandman's ear as the rustle of his sweetheart's garment, still towers aloft, spins its verdant skeins of vegetable floss, displays its fancy tassels, surcharged with fertilizing dust, and at last ripens into two or three magnificent batons, like this, [an ear of corn,] each of which is studded with hundreds of grains of gold, every one possessing the same wonderful properties as the parent grain, every one instinct with the same productive powers."

Oil Pickles.—Take twenty-four large cucumbers, slice and salt in a colander, and let stand three hours. Prepare eight white onions in the same way. To one quart of a pound of ground mustard, add one tablespoonful of ground black pepper, and mix with half a pint of sweet oil. Put in jars a layer of cucumbers, a few pieces of onions, a little of the mixture, a few cloves and allspice, (whole) then cucumbers and onions, and so on, until the jar is full, then cover with cold vinegar. To this quantity add one ounce of cloves, and one ounce of allspice.

Lime, Coal Soot, etc., as Manures.

Now is the season, says the N. Y. Scientific American of April last, for the application of "top dressings" for pasture, meadow, and other lands. The best substances for this purpose afford matter worthy of attention, and yet it is difficult to give any but general advice, as the nature of the soil must always be taken into consideration in providing suitable fertilizers. Gypsum (common plaster,) is very extensively employed for top dressings; but many farmers question its advantages except for clover. Gypsum is composed of about equal parts of lime, water, and sulphuric acid. It is a mineral which is found in the tertiary formation above the chalk, and it is also an accompanying bed of the new red sandstone which covers the coal measures. On pasture land it produces good effects when applied on the clover as it is springing up in early Spring. Air-slacked lime has been of considerable benefit in some paticular situations, when thinly sowed upon pasture lands. It has produced good effects on grass where there has been considerable sorrel and moss, by making fine grass spring up in the place of these. It is very good for coarse, thin pastures, situated on high grounds, but it is best to apply it mixed with half its weight of clay. In Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all places where bituminous coal is employed for fuel, its soot is excellent for a top dressing for gardens and all lands. It contains some traces of potash, ammoniacal salts and pungent coal oil. It is an excellent manure, and imparts a most healthy color to young plants, such as onions, and all kinds of grains and grasses. It never fails to invigorate young grain when applied in the Spring. It is, perhaps, the quickest and most powerful top dressing that can be used. About forty bushels sown upon an acre of clover will about double the crop. The white fine ashes of coal contain considerable stimulants for grass as a top dressing. These consist of some lime, magnesia, aluminous earths and traces of potash. Applied to old pasture lands as a top dressing, at the rate of about sixty bushels to the acre, in April, it is very beneficial. It tends to destroy sorrel, rushes, and mosses. As a compost of clay and lime is accessible to almost every farmer, its application is greatly recommended. It is a very durable top dressing for grass lands, and it also benefits almost any soil to which it may be applied. About fifteen bushels of lime is a very good quantity to the acre, but twenty bushels may be safely used.

Preparing Land for Trees.

A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman* makes several inquiries as to the proper method of preparing the soil for a young apple orcoard. In reply, the editors say: "The soil should be deep, rich, and at all times mellow. If it is already quite rich, no manure need be applied. If not, it will be a great advantage. Our correspondent will have to decide this question. If already rich enough, strips of land six feet wide may be plowed where each row is to stand, and so as to drain in the dead furrow, running as deeply as practicable, and assisting the operation with a subsoil plow, if practicable. Harrowing and replowing will make it very mellow, and ready to set the trees at once. In a year or two, the intervening strips may be plowed and cultivated, as the roots extend, which they will do in a few years to cover the whole field. If, however, the soil is not sufficiently fertile, the same strips, with good manuring, may be cultivated with corn and potatoes one season, and the trees then put out. In the meantime, they may be set in the best manner in nursery rows for one year, and when taken up, dig wide so as to get all the roots. In this way scarcely no time will be lost, and the trees, if kept well and constantly cultivated, will outstrip all other trees more carelessly and superficially planted, and neglected in culture, or set in sod, which is but little better than throwing them away."

Potatoes.

With respect to the cultivation of the potato, the first important item is the selection of a suitable soil; this should be a rich loam, an old rich pasture, or sward of any kind, provided it be sufficiently rich, as the potato crop (if it be a good one,) takes too much from the soil to expect a poor man to accomplish the desired object; hence, if it is not naturally rich, it should be made so by manuring. Any of the common kind will answer, but a liberal addition of potash, in any of its forms, would be valuable, and will amply pay for the outlay in the increase of the crop. Gypsum, or Plaster, is also a valuable appendage, used at the rate of about half a handful for each hill. I have increased my crop of potatoes more than sixty bushels per acre by the use of plaster as above stated, at a cost of less than $2 per acre. The selection of seed, in the choice of the different varieties, depends of course upon the taste or interest of the parties concerned. Our best varieties for the table are generally less productive than those of a coarser grain and poorer quality. An additional drawback, too, on the best varieties is, that they are most subject to the rot. Nevertheless, whatever may be the cost, we want a good article for the table; for feeding stock, a coarser variety, less subject to rot, and more productive, would be preferable.

To Preserve Herbs.—All kinds of herbs should be gathered on a dry day just before or while they are in blossom. Tie them in bundles and suspend them in a dry airy place with their blossoms downward. When perfectly dry, wrap the medicinal ones in papers and keep them from the air. Pick off the leaves of those that are to be used for cooking, pound or rub and sift them fine, and keep the powder in bottles corked up tight.

Beer.—Twenty drops wintergreen, twenty drops essence cinnamon, twenty drops essence sassafras, one pint molasses, one table-spoonful ginger, half pint yeast, five quarts hot and five quarts cold water. Let it ferment, and cork tightly in bottles.

Proper Age for Setting out Young Trees.—President Hodge, of the Fruit Growers' Society, of Western New York, says he was once a nurseryman, and when he recommended to puchasers small and young trees, they thought it was because he was interested in selling them. He had now ceased to be a nurseryman, and had planted orchards largely, and was only confirmed in his previous opinion. He would greatly prefer an apple tree only five or six feet high to any larger—would never set out a cherry tree over two years of age, and preferred a dwarf pear of the same age. He cited instances where large and small trees were set out side by side some years since. The latter were now much the finest.

Apples without Seeds.—The following is published in the Memphis Eagle, as the only method known to procure apples without seeds or cores: "Take the ends of the limbs of an apple-tree where they hang low, so as to reach the ground, dig a small hole for each, under the tree, bend it to the hole, confining it down so that it will remain. Do this in winter or the beginning of spring. The end of the limp thus buried will take root, and put out sprouts or scions, which, when they become sufficiently large to "set out," dig up at the proper season and transplant them in the orchard where you wish them to remain. When they get large enough to bear, they will produce apples without seeds or cores.

Curious Effects of Camomile.—A decoction of the leaves of common camomile will destroy all species of insects, and nothing contributes so much to the health of a garden as a number of camomile plants dispersed through it. No green-house should ever be without it, in a green or dried state; either the stalks or the flowers will answer. It is a singular fact that, if a plant is drooping and apparently dying, in nine cases out of ten it will recover if you plant camomile near it.

Pasture.—In Cheshire, England, which is a great grazing country, the land that has been under-drained and top-dressed with ground bones, will carry one cow to each acre through the summer, but the land not thus treated will only carry one to every two acres. The dressing of bones upon pasture land is 12 to 15 cwt. per acre, once in seven years. But even if not repeated at that time, it still continues better than it was before the bones were applied.

PUGET SOUND HERALD

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

HAVING ON HAND, AND BEING CONstantly in the receipt of large assortments of Book, Card, and other Job Printing material, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of Job work with neatness and dispatch.

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL-HEADS,
CARDS,
HAND-BILLS,
CATALOGUES,
PROGRAMMES,
ELECTION TICKETS, &c., &c.,

Will be executed promptly and at reasonable prices. Terms—Cash must accompany the order in every case.

By late arrivals we have received a large assortment of printing cards of all colors and sizes, which enables us to fill any orders in that line, however extensive, at much less than former charges.

Orders solicited from all parts of the Territory, which will be filled to the satisfaction of our patrons.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
FIRST PREMIUM
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
AT REDUCED PRICES!

The highest premiums were awarded these machines in 1858, at the following Fairs and Institutes:—

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

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

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

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

Read what the Scientific American says:—"We are having a great many inquiries for Sewing Machines from various parts of the country, and as we cannot conveniently reply to them all by mail, we have thought it proper to state our opinion in regard to them in this public manner. We have used Wilcox'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.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Puget Sound Herald Office,
Agent in Steilacoom.

Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s
REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH PERIODICALS.

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, continue to re-publish the following BRITISH PERIODICALS, viz:

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

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

The receipt of Advance Sheets from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints, especially during the present exciting state of European affairs, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

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

☞ Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the state where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

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

Postage.

☞ In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered *FREE OF POSTAGE*. When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States is but 24 cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 12 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Splendid offers for 1858 and 1859 together.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence a full year of the Nos. (with no omissions) for 1858, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1859. We propose to furnish the two years at the following extremely low rates, viz:

For Blackwood's Magazine, -	4 50
For any one Review, - -	4 00
For any two Reviews, - -	6 00
For Blackwood and one Review, -	7 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	9 00
For three Reviews, - - -	8 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	12 00
For the four Reviews, - -	11 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	14 00

*To avoid fractions, $5 may be remitted for Blackwood, of which we will forward that work for both years, post paid.

N. B. *The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is about $31 per annum.*

As we shall never again be likely to offers such inducements as those here presented,

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!

☞ Remittances must, in all cases, be made *direct to the Publishers*, for at these no commission can be allowed to Agents.

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

POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS.

Fowler and Wells, New York, publish the following Popular and Scientific Serials, which afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the public all subjects of general interest.

"Life Illustrated."

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

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

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

"The American Phrenological Journal."

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

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

MARINE HOSPITAL,
Port Townsend, June 22, 1858.

Dr. P. M. O'Brien, late resident physician and Surgeon of the County Hospital, San Francisco, and of the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, is now in charge of the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend.

DR. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself, too, with the hope that an experience of sixteen years in the practice of his profession, both private and hospital, together with a thorough medico-chirurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a diploma to that effect, will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.

Letters addressed
P. M. O'BRIEN, M.D.,
Port Townsend,
will be duly acknowledged. 17 tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
Corner of Main and Second streets,
OLYMPIA, W. T.
SILAS GALLIHER, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAS RECENTLY ERECTED, IN CONnection with and as a part of the "Washington Hotel," a large two story building, 20 by 60 feet, by which he is enabled to provide the travelling public with a larger number of capacious, comfortable and excellently ventilated apartments than can be afforded by any other public house in Washington Territory. An idea of his ability to accommodate the public may be judged from the fact that the hotel contains twenty-five private rooms, (exclusive of family apartments) six of which are large drawing rooms or parlors.

Thankful to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the proprietor, and having thus enlarged upon his former business, he feels confident he can render the sojourn of strangers with him comfortable and pleasant, and no pains shall be spared to set his table as well as any in like business. Beds and bedrooms furnished to such as may desire them.

Board by the day and week.

A good stable is attached to this establishment, which will be amply supplied with forage for the accommodation of animals of the traveling public.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Olympia, Dec. 4th, 1857. 8 1y

TOWN LOTS!
BILLS'S ADDITION TO STEILACOOM.
GOOD CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT!

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LAID OUT his land claim, adjoining Capt. Balch's claim, into Town Lots of one acre each, is now prepared to sell Lots to suit parties desiring either to locate and improve or seeking investment. This claim, for advantageous location is not excelled by any on Puget Sound. The site has been laid out with a view to beauty and convenience; the streets being four rods wide, and the whole plot well watered by springs. Sites for three churches have already been donated and set apart. The prices of Lots range from $50 to $150 each, according to locality.

The proprietor contemplates building a wharf from the claim during the coming summer, which cannot fail to greatly enhance the value of the entire property.

A power of attorney having been given to Frank Clark, Esq., during my absence in Oregon, notice is hereby given that the same is now withdrawn.

50:tf LEMUEL BILLS.

FOR SALE.

A well-assorted lot of drugs and Medicines. They will be sold in lots to suit, or the whole together, cheap for cash. Inquire at the Sutler's store, Fort Steilacoom. 28:tf

San Francisco.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S
Private Medical and Surgical Institute,

Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco.

Established in 1854,

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

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

Particular attention paid to the treatment of Diseases peculiar to women and children.

☞ Office hours—From 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Communications strictly confidential.

☞ Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise, free. ☜

Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, late of the Hungarian Army, and honorary Member of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, calls attention to the following maladies, in the treatment of which he guarantees a cure. Diseases of the Brain, such as Epilepsy, Apoplexy, rushes of blood to the head, Inflammation of its different tissues, partial and complete Paralysis and Insanity, and all Functional Derangements, such as loss of memory, aversion to society, misanthropy, timidity, nervous excitement from slight causes, self distrust, giddiness, headache, ringing in the ears, confusion of ideas, love of solitude, optical illusions, disturbed sleep and incapability for labor and study. Also in diseases of the lungs and air passages, such as Tubercular diseases or consumption, pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs, pleurites or pluriesy, asthma, humoral or spasmodic, bronchitis, laryngitis, and all forms of catarrhal affections; also diseases of the liver, such as hepatitis or inflammation of the liver, congestions of the liver, abscesses of the liver, calculi in the gall, bladder and ducts, jaundice, and those diseases which impair its functions, such as Panama fever, bilious and intermitting fevers, and the consequences which these disorders leave behind them.

Also diseases of the Stomach, such as Gastritis or inflammation of the Bowels, dyspepsia in all its forms, which destroy appetite and digestion; Flatulency, Dysentery and Diarrhœa; also diseases of the Kidneys and other urinary organs, such as diabetes, or an excessive flow of urine, Albuminaria, commonly known as Bright's disease, [in this complaint physician nor patient oftentimes suspect the presence of disease until too late; the most common symptoms are general indisposition, with dropsical swellings] calculi in the Kidneys, Urethra or bladder, enuresis or inability to retain the urine; cystitis or inflammation of the bladder, and all other disorders of the urinary organs; also diseases of the womb and its appendages, such as irregularities of the Menses, when excessive, defective, suppressed or irregular, prolapsus or falling of the womb, sterility, ovarian dropsy, and other diseases of the parts. In the treatment of any of the above diseases, the Doctor has many new remedies, and guarantees a perfect cure in all cases, or the money will be returned. All consultations (by letter or otherwise) free.

Address Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.

Of all diseases, the great first cause
Springs from neglect of Nature's laws.

Suffer not, when a cure is guaranteed in all stages of secret diseases.

Self-abuse, nervous debility, syphilis in all its stages, strictures, gleets, gravel, diabetes, diseases of the kidneys and bladder, mercurial rheumatism, scrofula, pains in the bones and ankles, diseases of the lungs, throat, nose and eyes, ulcers upon the body or limbs, cancers, dropsy, epileptic fits, St. Vitus's dance, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the sexual organs, such as nervous debility, loss of memory, loss of power, general weakness, dimness of vision, with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, loss of sight, wakefulness, dyspepsia, liver diseases, eruptions upon the face, pain in the back and head, female irregularities, and all improper discharges of both sexes.

It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case, recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines prescribed are pleasant, without odor, entirely vegetable, causing no sickness, and free from mercury or balsam. During fifteen years of practice in Europe, the Atlantic States and California, I have rescued from the jaws of death many thousands, who, in the last stages of the abovementioned diseases, had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the afflicted, who may place themselves under my care, a perfect and speedy cure. Private diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of consumption, scrofula, and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family. A permanent cure is scarcely ever effected; a majority of the cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the diseases, but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury, which, with the disease, hastens the sufferer into a rapid consumption.

But should the disease and the treatment not cause death speedily, and the victim marries, the disease is entailed upon the children, who are born with weakly constitutions, and the current of life corrupted by a virus which betrays itself in scrofula, tetter, ulcers, eruptions, and other affections of the skin, eyes, throat and lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffering, and consigning them to an early grave.

Self-abuse is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system, drawing its thousands of victims through a few years of suffering down to an untimely grave. It destroys the nervous system rapidly wastes away the energies of life, causes mental derangement, prevents the proper development of the system, disqualifies for marriage, society, business, and all earthly happiness, and leaves the sufferer wrecked in body and mind, predisposed to consumption and a train of evils more to be dreaded than death itself. With the fullest confidence I assure the unfortunate victims of self-abuse that a permanent and speedy cure can be effected, and with the abandonment of ruinous practices my patients can be restored to robust, vigorous health.

Irregularities and all diseases of males and females treated on principles established by fifteen years of practice, and sanctioned by thousands of the most remarkable cures. Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of Oregon and Washington Territory, on patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
Medical Institute, Sacramento st, below Montgomery,
opposite Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s office, San Francisco.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—GREAT BLESSING TO MANKIND—INNOCENT BUT POTENT.

Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum, or self disinfecting agent, a sure preventive against Gonorrhœa and Syphilitic diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all venereal, scrofulous, gangrenous and cancerous ulcers, fœtid discharges from vagina, uterus and urethra, and all cutaneous eruptions and diseases. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapkay's office, Sacramento street, nearly opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, San Francisco. As inoculation is a preventive against small pox, so Dr. Czapkay's Prophylacticum a preventive against syphilitic and gonorrhœal diseases. Harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands of young debauchees from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. Czapkay's Prophylacticum. It is in convenient packages, and will be found convenient to use, being used as a soap. That diseases can be prevented by the use of proper agents, is as well an established fact as that they can be cured after their establishment. The principle, which is now universally acknowledged, was received even before the days of Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, in 1796, and its multiplied benefits ever since have received as they deserved, the attention of the medical faculty. It was in pursuit of this branch of the medical science that Dr. Czapkay fortunately made the discovery of his Prophylacticum, which, for the prevention of syphilitic, gonorrhœal, cancerous and cutaneous disorders, stands unrivalled by any agent in the Pharmacopœia. The effect of this agent, after coition, is immediate, and removes the possibility of a contraction of disease. If, however, the disease has been contracted, it is useful in neutralizing the poisonous secretions which by absorptions produce the horrid consequences known as secondary syphilis. It has been administered by the Doctor in many thousand cases, and he has yet to find the first in which it has failed to subserve the purpose for which it was administered. Price $5. Full directions are attached to each package. In cases where the Prophylacticum is used as a curative, Czapkay will furnish, gratis, a prescription for his Blood Purifier.

All communications from the country, addressed only to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, San Francisco, will be strictly and confidently attended to, and the remedies, with the greatest care and secrecy, immediately dispatched by express or other conveyance to their destination.

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
San Francisco.

Spermatorrhœa,

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

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
San Francisco.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Patients residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Czapkay on their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. Dr. Czapkay takes this opportunity of observing that all letters are only opened and replied to by himself, and the latter as promptly as possible.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be superseded, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself, (including the remedies) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

☞ Consultation gratis. Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay.

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
3:3 3m San Francisco, Cal.

Nets, Seines,
COTTON AND LINEN SEINE TWINE,
Shoe Thread, Gelling Thread, &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE IN STORE, AND FOR SALE at low rates, the following:

Seines from 5 fathoms to 100 fathoms long, corked, leaded, and hung ready for use;
Shoe Thread, Barbour's Standard, #9, 10, 8 and 12;
Cotton Seine Twine, from 6 to 40 thread;
Linen Seine Twine, from 18 to 96;
Together with a full assortment of
Ceiling Nets, Fikes,
Perch Traps, Dip Nets,
Bird Nets, &c, &c, &c.
Also, the largest assortment of Wood and Willowware, Cordage, Brooms, Mops, &c, in the city,
For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

ELAM & HOWES, No. 84 Clay st.,
One door from the N W cor Front st.,
26:3mls San Francisco.

PIANOS, MELODEONS,
Alexandre Organs,
AND
MUSIC.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!
HORACE WATERS,
No. 333 Broadway, New York,

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

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

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos,

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

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

ALEXANDRE ORGANS:

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

SECOND HAND PIANOS

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

MUSIC.

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

Testimonials of the Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons.

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

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

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

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

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

Tioga, N. Y., July 28th 1858. Horace Waters, Esq.—Sir: The Melodeon you sent me was duly received in good order. I am now fully prepared to say that the instrument is highly satisfactory, and I beg you will accept my thanks for the very liberal terms on which you furnished it, and for the very honorable manner in which you have fulfilled, and more than fulfilled, all that you promised. Very respectfully yours, &c., J. L. Smith.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warerooms No. 333 Broadway, New York.

J. W. SULLIVAN,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Washington street, adjoining the Post Office,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Would call the attention of all Booksellers, Expressmen and News Agents to a large list of Newspapers and Magazines which he will furnish with despatch, together with Books, Stationery, and all the Cheap Publications of the day, at the lowest market prices, carefully packed and legibly directed. As this list can never be perfect, he will send a specimen copy of all new publications, if ordered. Dealers will find it greatly to their advantage to have all their orders packed in this establishment, as they can be supplied in advance of any other house. All orders will be answered promptly.