PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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Washington City, Dec. 29 1859. 47:tf

Seven-up.

In a pleasant farm-house, one wintry eve, after supper and a hard day's work at threshing, Samuel Grey rose from his chair with a sad, weary look, and stood before the drawer of an old bureau.

"Samuel, what is thee doing?" asked his mother, following him. "Thee is not going out to-night, when so tired?"

"Yes, mother," he replied, taking up, with a sigh, a small calico bag, which seemed well filled.

"Why, this is the mortgage money, Samuel; what does thee want with that? It is not due till next spring."

"I know it, mother, but I must have this money this night," he answered in a determined tone.

"For what, my son? Thee has always told me everything. We earned the money together."

"I know it, mother. All these years we have toiled to pay off the mortgage left on the farm at my father's death, and now it has all come to nothing. Sit down in your chair, mother, and I will tell you the truth, as I trust I have ever done. I do not fear your blame, as I have always loved your praise. This one egregious error has taught me great lessons already. They say women can bear trouble better than men."

Samuel's mother trembled very much, but she sat quietly down. Her face was pleasant to look at—healthy and fresh, with a clean Quaker cap crimpled about it. She could not believe her son had done anything so very wrong; but all was a mystery.

"Last evening you know how late I staid away, and I presume you thought I was with Ellen at the farm; but I was not; more is the pity. I went on an errand to the tavern to get some oil for our lame horse's leg. The bar-room was a blaze of light, and all the boys there, and I stepped in to warm. There were two finely-dressed gentlemen from Boston sitting around a table, calling for the best of port wine and treating the company. They called me to join so cordially that I consented, and felt rested with the good fire and exhilirating glass. Soon one of the strangers brought out a pack of cards, and played with Joe Lampson and Jim White. I sat and smoked in the corner, and did not take much notice of the game. They played for cigars and wine, and then for money, and the game was 'seven up.' Now, when I was a boy, I used to have an excellent run of luck at cards, and beat everybody; and I suppose I was elated with my reputation; for when Joe Lampson said, 'I have won two hundred dollars,' I was astonished, especially when the strangers paid it over as quick and easy as they would brush off a fly. I thought, if dull Joe has won so quickly such a sum, why may not I, who am so lucky at cards? They urged me to take a hand, and the sight of the new bills on the 'Merchant's Exchange Bank' so won upon my better understanding, that I drew right up to the table. I thought only of winning; I never thought of losing. We played and won, and played and lost, and lost, and lost. O, mother, I lost all this money quick as a flash; and they taunted me that I could not pay; but I must pay it, or have my honor lost before the whole village. I know how wrong it was, but if hard work will make it up to you, you shall never want." Here Sam broke down, and cried like a child.

"Thee is welcome to take the money, Sam," said his mother, quietly. "I wish thee would promise never to touch a card again."

"Dear mother, I solemnly ——"

"No, Sam! no oaths. Remember thee will be tempted this very night to try and win back this very money."

"No, I have seen too many winks pass between those two men. They are gamblers, who have come down to impose on us 'greenhorns' in the country. When I think how many hard days' work I have performed, and how many chickens and eggs you have raised to sell, and for one good object, and that my cursed folly has ruined all, I am ready to despair."

"I shall not live long to want money, Sam; I only thought of thee and Ellen, who is so soon to become thy wife." Samuel groaned, and left the house with a heavy heart. He knew by the twinkling light across the fields that Ellen sat watching for his visit, but he sped on toward the village, till, stamping the snow from his shoes, he entered once more the tavern. Again, in a private parlor, he found the companions of the previous night. He went firmly up to the table and deposited his money.

"I have come," he said, in a bold voice, "to pay you what you won from me last night."

The man merely waved his hand, on which shone a jewel, toward him, in a negligent manner, and went on with the game. "O, a mere trifle," he said; "time enough by and by."

Sam turned toward the fire with a groan; evil thoughts took possession of his mind. "Can some men make money thus easily by the toss of a card or the turn of a die? and yet, after all my honest labor, must I be turned from my humble home, and my happy prospects broken up for life by two desperate gamblers?"

Fierce passions seemed at war within him, as the sweet visions of former hopes passed away. He did not notice that there were mutterings of wrath at the table, as one after another was fleeced in his turn. Cries of 'unfair, unfair play,' were met by contemptuous sneers from the successful men who pocketed the gains.

Samuel's little roll of bills still lay upon the table, and he could not bear to leave it there. It seemed sacred money. "How little my father thought, when he left me the farm with this only mortgage as an incumbrance, that I should prove so recreant to my solemn engagement to take care of my dear mother. O, God forgive, and spare me, that I may do better in the future." And at that moment a softer emotion sprung up in his heart. He felt a loathing for sin of all kinds that he had not felt before, and a determination to shun even the smallest deviation from duty, if its retribution was so dreadful. This was a more desirable stand of mind; and a humble spirit breathed its blessing over him, as he rose up and buttoned his thin overcoat over his breast, again to face the cutting of the wintry night.

About this time a handsome sleigh had driven up to the door of the tavern. The horses were flecked with foam, and the frost hung about their trappings, showing how swiftly they had traveled. Two strong men leaped from it, and hastily entered the house. The host came obsequiously to the door. They drew him aside.

"We have tracked two notorious blacklegs from Boston here, and thinking they might be making a little mischief, have come down. Indicate, I say, the room where they now are, or we shall arrest you as an accomplice! quickly!" as the gleam of a revolver shone in the cold moonlight. "In there, in there," stammered the landlord, trembling with alarm. The detectives came very softly, but not so gently that the gamblers did not listen intently. One said, "Throw the cards in the fire! raise the window! hark!" Just then the door was violently thrown open. "Ah, my hearties, well met! we have had quite a drive for you;" adjusting handcuffs all the time as if they were used to the business, in spite of the desperate struggles of the two men. "Now, my birds, we will see what you have caged!" said these minions of the law, and forthwith began to pick their pockets, having laid them at length on the floor.

"Counterfeit bills in plenty, some golden eagles, silver! Get pen and paper, landlord, and state the amount. Now, young men," the sheriff said, addressing Samuel Grey and his friends, who stood in silent amazement beholding the scene, "we might consider you under arrest for gambling, but presume you are just green enough to be entrapped by these Boston youths. Didn't understand the ways of our wicked city. However, we will just advise you to beware of bad company for the futture; it does not lead to pleasant results."

"How much have you been robbed of this night?"

"There is my money," said Samuel, as each one stated the amount, and pointed to the roll upon the table.

"Well, take it, and go instantly," said the men.

Samuel obeyed; and when once more in the silent fields, and within sight of his mother's cottage, he fell on his knees and wept aloud, giving thanks to God as he had never done before. He was not yet twenty-one; life was before him; hope again dawned; let us trust that the sad lesson was not in vain. The old mother could not knit the long, blue, woolen sock that evening. She paced the low room with prayers and tears. Never, in her lonely widowhood, had sorrow come so heavily upon her heart; and when the door opened, and Ellen stole gently in, to inquire what was the matter, missing her lover, aunt Rachel threw her arms about her neck, and gave way to grief. So Samuel found them when he returned, most unexpectedly, to change their tears to joy.

City and Country Lawyers.

Five-and-twenty years ago, when the Western region was sparsely settled—when the country bar-room was the place of common resort, and before those old-fashioned bar-room stories and songs had yielded to the gossip now generally heard in every drinking saloon—there was a certain set of good-humored, free-and-easy individuals, whose custom it was to "forgather at the inn" of Old ——, in Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y. State. Conspicuous among the set was Counsellor G——, whose tough yet ready wit has spread his fame throughout all that region of country. Another member was a gentleman whom we will call X——.

These, with others, whiled away many a winter evening, telling stories, smoking pipes, and quaffing mugs of hot flip, a "fluid" now almost forgotten.

But time separated this jolly company, as it does others, and the subsequent history of the counsellor and worthy Mr. X. were as diverse as their fortunes. G. plodded on with his "capiasis" at Ellicottville. X. in due time became engaged in respectable duties in Buffalo.

Legal business, at distant intervals, called the lawyer to Buffalo, and he was, of course, glad to see his old friend, but X., engrossed in business, or for reasons of his own, had not much time to talk over old times, and without intending it, probably, gave him the cold shoulder. The man of law noted this indifference, and possessing in wit what the other did in rhino, determined to ascertain whether X. really meant to cut him or not. Meeting him in the street next day, he said:

"X., my old friend, how d'do?"

"Well, very well; how are you?"

"I say, X., I've noticed several times, lately, that you have rather avoided me than otherwise. I ain't going to stand any such gammon."

"Why, what——"

"We used to be mighty good friends up in Ellicottville, and I don't know why we should not be here."

"But, my dear sir——"

"Oh, it's no use talking; just go in here now, and treat as you used to."

"Why, I've just had my breakfast, and don't want anything; besides, I'm in a hurry to get to my business; but I'll treat if you want me to."

"Well, let's go in."

And they entered a small "one horse grocery," where the "cheap and nasty" was dealt out by the small quantity. X. gave a nod to the "mixer" behind the bar, and said:

"Just give my friend here some beer, and what crackers and cheese he wants, and charge it to me." Turning to G., he remarked, "You must excuse me now; I've a great many things to attend to, and I can't stay here any longer;" after which he left.

"Well, if that isn't cool," says G., "then I'm no judge."

Having dispassionately imbibed his beer, he stopped a moment to consider.

"I say, barkeeper."

"What'll you have, sir?"

"Have you got plenty of crackers and cheese?"

"Yes, sir."

"How much will the cheese weigh?"

"About sixty pounds apiece."

"Full sixty?"

"Sixty, and no mistake."

"Well, just send over to the Farmer's Hotel, where I stop, four of those cheese, and three barrels of crackers, and charge them to Mr. X., will you? You heard him say I was to have what crackers and cheese I wanted?"

"Yes, s'r."

"And send them down soon, because I expect my team'll be there in a little time, and I shall want them all ready."

"Certainly, sir."

The four cheese and three barrels of crackers were sent down, and in the course of time Mr. X. was presented with a bill for the same, which he paid, confessing, at the same time, that, although rather expensive, the joke was nevertheless a good one. He never afterward gave the cold shoulder to Counsellor G.

I clasped her tiny hand in mine; I clasped her beauteous form; I vowed to shield her from the wind, and from the world's cold storm. She set her beauteous eyes on me; the tears did wildly flow; and with her little lips she said, "Confound you, let me go!"

An old angler says that no one, by merely conversing with a fish, ever succeeded in drawing it out.

A Surgeon's Adventure.

I was returning quietly to my lodgings about 11 o'clock in the evening, having just left Col. Latour, whose quarters were very near mine, when all at once, as I was turning the corner of a street, two unknown individuals threw a thick mantle over my head and shoulders, which effectually stifled my cries, although I cried like a whipped dog, and transported me with rapid dexterity to a carriage which was standing close by. As soon as the vehicle was in motion the mantle was removed from my head, and a female voice whispered in my ear, in very indifferent French, "If you cry out, or make the slightest sign or attempt to escape, the individual before you will thrust a poniard into your heart. Keep quiet, therefore, and I will tell you the reason of your abduction. Stretch out your hand toward me, and you will feel between us your box of instruments which we got from your lodgings on the pretense that you had sent for them; you will require them, as you are wanted to assist a lady who is about to be confined without her husband's knowledge; for although he is passionately attached to her and seldom leaves her, she has been able to conceal from him the fact that she is to become a mother, and he imagines that she is simply unwell. The dangers of attending her at this critical moment do not affect you; only obey us, other wise her friend, who sits opposite to you, and who does not understand a word of French, will stab you on the slightest indiscretion."

"And what are you?" I asked, feeling for her hand.

"I am Madam's maid, and we will cheerfully reward you if you will assist us at this trying moment."

"Willingly," I answered, finding that I was embarked in a dangerous adventure.

We continued our conversation until we arrived at the door of a garden, when the woman bound her handkerchief round my eyes, and I heard a key turn gently in a lock. Holding me by the hand, the maid led to the house, where she paused an instant to say, "Be silent, and look well after your own safety! Don't lose one of my signs, for I shall not be able to speak to you without danger to both of us, and it is at this moment a question of saving your life. The Signora is in a chamber on the ground floor, and to reach it, it will be necessary to pass through her husband's bedroom and beside the bed on which he is lying, therefore step lightly, and do not make the slightest sound."

Here the lover interrupted her directions by a low growl, as if impatient at the delay. The maid was silent; I heard a door opened, and the warm air striking my face, told me that I had entered a room; and creeping cautiously along without the least noise—for it seems the maid had arranged a carpet to walk upon—I was suddenly stopped, the bandage was removed from my eyes, and I saw that I was in a large room dimly lighted by a smoky lamp. The window was open, but I could see the bars of iron which the jealous husband had caused to be placed across the opening; and as I looked about me, I felt very much as if I had been shot out of a sack. My attention was instantly directed to a woman lying on a rug, evidently in great suffering, but who prevented herself from uttering the slightest sound by holding a handkerchief rolled up in a ball between her teeth. Her face was covered with a vail, and I then noticed that both the man and woman who had brought me there were masked. The sufferings of the lady were fearful, and but for my assistance she must have died. Eventually, however, she was delivered of a child which was dead. On hearing from the woman that this was the case, the man with the mask shuddered from head to foot.

While he was endeavoring to judge of the condition of his mistress—for such I presume her to have been—the maid directed my attention to two glasses of lemonade which stood on the table, and made a sign to me not to touch them, from which I inferred that they were poisoned. I was still engaged in my professional labors, when my patient suddenly raised her hand and pointed towards the other room; of us four she alone, notwithstanding the pain she was suffering, had heard her husband move in his bed. We were spell-bound for an instant, but so expressive were the glances which the man and woman directed toward each other that I could read the question, "Shall we kill him?" in their eyes as plainly as if they had uttered the words. I was so excited that my mouth was parched with thirst, and I stretched out my hand toward the lemonade, forgetful at the moment of the caution I had received; but the man laid his dagger across the glasses, and made a sign to me to drink from his glass. The movement was so evidently dictated by a sentiment of gratitude that I pardoned him the atrocious design he had formed of poisoning me, and thus preventing me from revealing their secret.

When all was over, the maid assisted me in laying her mistress in bed. The body of the infant was enveloped in towels, and the unknown, who it seems had prepared for flight by packing up some jewels, thrust the parcels which contained them into my pocket. I whispered to the maid the instructions necessary to enable her to pay proper attention to her mistress and then prepared to decamp. The maid remained beside her mistress, which disquieted me somewhat, but I kept myself on guard against a sudden attack. The unknown hid the bundle under his mantle and made a sign to me to take hold of it, and in this way I was led through the room through which I had entered, and soon found myself in the open air. When I stepped into the garden I felt as if a weight had been removed from my breast. I kept at a respectful distance from my guide and closely watched his every movement. Arrived at the little door by which we had entered the garden, he took me by the hand and pressed my lips with a signet ring which he wore on his little finger. I signed to him that I understood him. There were two horses standing in the street close by, upon which we mounted, the Spaniard taking my horse's bridle in his hand and urging them along at a gallop. The speed at which we went prevented me taking the least notice of the objects we passed, with a view to recognizing the place at any future time. At the break of day, I found myself close to my own door, the Spaniard proceeding at unabated speed in the direction of the gate of Atocha.

"And so you saw nothing which could enable you to identify the woman whom you had to deal with?" asked one of the officers.

"Only one thing," he replied. "I remarked that she had a mole on her arm, surrounded with brown hairs." He had hardly uttered the words when he became deadly pale. The eyes of all present were fixed upon him. They followed the direction of his glance, and then observed that a Spaniard wrapped in a mantle was standing near. The moment he saw he was observed, he disappeared among the shrubs. A French captain immediately started in pursuit.

"My friends," exclaimed the surgeon, "that basilisk eye seems to have frozen me. I can hear bells ringing in my ears. Receive my adieus, you will bury me here."

"Nonsense," answered Col. Hulot. "Falcon has gone in pursuit of the spy, and he will give us an account of him."

"Well!" exclaimed the officers, on seeing the captain return out of breath from the chase.

"I could not catch him. I believe he must belong to the house, and be thoroughly acquainted with all its passages, from the manner in which he disappeared in it."

"I am lost," said the surgeon, in a melancholy voice.

"Come, don't disturb yourself in that way," said the officers. "We will take it in turns to stay with you until you depart." In fact, three officers who had lost all their money at the gaming table accompanied him to his quarters, and offered to remain with him.

The second day after, the surgeon received the permission he had asked for to return to France, and began his preparations for starting the following morning with a lady to whom Murat had given a strong escort. He had just finished dining with his friends, when the servant came up to say that a lady wanted to speak to him. The three officers accompanied him down stairs, fearing that it might be a snare. The woman was the servant who had assisted at the scene we have described, and she had barely time to caution him against the vengeance of her master, before she fell dead. She had been poisoned. The effect of this tragical catastrophe upon the surgeon was, of course, great; and, to drown his melancholy, he and his friends drank immoderately, after which they lay down on their beds in the same room.

In the middle of the night the surgeon was awakened by the sound of the curtains of his bed being drawn back. He sat up in a state of great agitation, from the sudden manner in which he had been aroused from his sleep, and saw the same Spaniard standing beside his bed whom he had observed in the garden at the conclusion of his narrative. The surgeon called out, "Help!—come to me, my friends!"

At this cry of distress the Spaniard gave vent to a bitter laugh. "The opium grows for everybody," he said, and pointed to the three friends, who were sleeping soundly; at the same moment he drew from under his mantle an arm which had been freshly severed from a body, and thrust it close to the eyes of the horrified surgeon.

"Is it the same?" he asked, pointing to the sign which the surgeon had so imprudently described. By the light of a lantern which the Spaniard had placed on the bed, the surgeon recognized the arm, and his silence was sufficient confirmation for the unknown, who, without asking another question, plunged his dagger, as he supposed, in the surgeon's heart, and fled. Happily, the point glanced along the bone, and missed the vital part, and the surgeon eventually recovered from his wound.

Some years afterward the surgeon was one night at a public ball with some friends who were acquainted with his history, when, while in the act of conversing with them, his jaw suddenly dropped, his eyes became fixed on some object in another part of the room, and he appeared suddenly attacked by a fit of epilepsy. His friends turned to see at whom he was staring, and beheld a tall, grave-looking Spaniard, thin as a skeleton, but whose eyes shone like fire. On his arm leaned a lady of great beauty, but who seemed to have no use of her right arm.

The Frenchmen turned again to ask the surgeon if these were the persons whom he encountered in Spain, but he had disappeared. By a sudden impulse he stepped up to the lady, and asked her where she had lost her right arm.

She replied, without a moment's hesitation, "In the War of Independence."

Two unsophisticated country girls visited Niblo's in New York during the ballet season. When the short-skirted, gossamer-clad nymphs made their appearance on the stage, they became restless and fidgetty.

"Oh!" exclaimed one, *sotto voce*.

"Well, Mary! It ain't nice—I don't like it."

"Hush."

"I don't care, it ain't nice, and I wonder aunt brought us to such a place."

"Hush Mary, the folks will laugh at you."

After one or two more flings and a pirouette, the blushing Miss said "Oh, Annie, let's go—it ain't nice, and I don't feel comfortable."

"Do hush, Mary," replied the sister, whose own face was scarlet, though it wore an air of determination, "it's the first time I ever was at a theater and I suppose it will be the last, so I am just going to stay it out, if they dance every rag off their backs!"

"How tediously long you are over that sermon!" said the parson's lady to her husband on his not attending to the dinner bell; "I could write one in half the time, if I only had the text."

"Oh," if that is all you want," said the parson, "I will furnish that. Take this text from Solomon—"It is better to dwell in a corner of the housetop than with a brawling woman in a wide house."

"Do you mean me, sir?" inquired the lady quickly.

"Oh, my good friend," was the grave response, "you will not make a good sermonizer; you are too quick in your application."

An absurd blunder is related in Tom Moore's Diary about John Kemble. He was performing one of his favorite parts, at some country theater, and was interrupted from time to time by the squalling of a child in the gallery, until at length, angered by this rival performance, Kemble walked with solemn steps to the front of the stage, and addressing the audience in his most tragic tones, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, unless the play is stopped the child cannot possibly go on."

"Ah!" said a phrenologist, gazing on a fine expanse of forehead, "there's a development! See what Nature has done for him; and yet he won't lend me a sixpence."

The late Earl Dudley is said to have wound up a tribute on the virtue of a deceased friend with these words: "He was a good man—an excellent man; he had the best melted butter I ever tasted in my life."

Eastern News.

NEW YORK, June 10.

The *Times* indicates that Stewart's cavalry force of 14,000 or 15,000 had been massing and drilling and supplying themselves since the battle of Charlottsville and Brady's Station, five miles south of Culpepper, with the intention, it is supposed, of making a raid into middle Pennsylvania. Hooker sent to that vicinity a force of cavalry and artillery equal to the rebels, with several thousand infantry pickets under Russel of Mass. and Gen. Ames of Maine. Pleasanton, Kilpatrick, Buford, Davis, Gregg, Duff, Hart, and other superior cavalry officers were also there, Pleasanton being chief commander. The Washington *Republican* says Hooker's army is wide awake. Lee has found out within the last four days that he can neither advance nor retreat without fighting.

A special dispatch from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 9th, says everything is quiet here; Fredericksburg is still in the hands of the rebels. Their forces display themselves on the hights without arms, or any indications of offensive operations.

MURFREESBORO, June 9.

A lady from Shelbyville, who arrived to-day, says a report of a surrender of a Vicksburg garrison of 5000 men was prevalent in the rebel camps. She states that rebel papers have published particulars. Col. Lawrence Williams, formerly of the 2d U. S. cavalry, Gen. Bragg's chief of artillery, and Lieut. Dunlap, of the rebel army, were arrested and hung as spies last night at Franklin under the following circumstances: They made their appearance in full Federal uniform, representing themselves as inspectors of the U. S. army, having orders from Adj't Gen. Townsend and countersigned by Rosecrans to inspect the fortifications of the Department. Col. Watkins had suspicions, and communicated his doubts to Col. Bayard, who telegraphed to Rosecrans if any such persons had position in his army. Rosecrans replied in the negative. The rebels confessed. A document of treasonable nature and contraband information was found on them. Rosecrans ordered a court martial, and this morning they were hung.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

A severe engagement took place yesterday morning, between our cavalry and that of the rebels under Stuart, at Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock, four miles above Rappahannock Station and about the same distance from Sulphur Springs. The *Post* says the fight was a very brilliant exploit. From officers who participated in the fight we learn that two brigades of Pleasanton's cavalry under Buford made an important reconnoissance towards Culpepper and had one of the most obstinate cavalry fights of the war. The force comprised Buford's own brigade and another under Col. Davis, supported by two batteries of artillery and two regiments of infantry as a reserve. At 12 o'clock on Monday night the cavalry bivouacked near Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock. At three in the morning the men were called and at four they crossed the ford. The 8th New York cavalry crossed first, and drove the enemy back to the rifle-pits, and after a desperate conflict cleared the woods, the enemy falling back upon their artillery and maintaining their position until 12 o'clock, when our artillery came up and the rebels were again driven back for six miles in the direction of Culpepper Court House, when our forces returned and recrossed in good order.

Nearly all the fighting done by the cavalry was of the bloodiest kind, mostly hand-to-hand with saber and pistol. Our loss was considerable, and the slaughter of the rebels fearful. No estimate of the loss on both sides can be given. It is reported that Col. B. Davis was killed. By this sudden and brilliant dash of our cavalry into the enemy's lines their plans have been frustrated and the intended raid of Stuart's cavalry prevented.

CHICAGO, June 10.

The *Anglo-African*, in its last issue, in an article on the colored element of the war, says the negro troops now in the service number 35,000, not including those acting as pioneers for Banks and Grant, which will doubtless swell the number to 50,000.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

Gen. Banks, in an official report dated before Port Hudson, May 30, gives accounts of moving on that place similar to those already published. He says the negro troops answered every expectation. No troops could be more determined or brave. They made three charges upon the batteries of the enemy, suffering very heavy loss, and holding their position at nightfall with the rest of the troops. Our loss from May 23 to this date, in killed, wounded, and missing, is nearly 1000, including, I deeply regret to say, some able officers.

MURFREESBORO, June 11.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 4th, in an article on the situation of affairs, states that Breckinridge's corps returned to Bragg, and Johnston is so sure in his position that he needed no more troops.

Pickets refuse to exchange late papers. It is expected they contain news of rebel reverses. The opinion is entertained in authoritative circles that not a man can be detached from Bragg's army. Since Grant opened seige on Vicksburg, Rosecrans has kept himself so thoroughly informed of Bragg's designs, and so constantly threatened him an attack in force, that he (Bragg) deemed it imprudent to weaken his strength in the least effort for the relief of Vicksburg. By pursuing this course for the present, Rosecrans is believed to be contributing more towards a permanent triumph than he could do even by such a victory as that of Stone River.

A dispatch from an officer engaged in the cavalry fight at Beverly Ford station, says, among the rebels killed was Gen. Stuart himself. The report needs confirmation.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 11.

Our forces remain in position south of Fredericksburg. The enemy is manifesting no intention to attack us. Our defences are impregnable. It is not believed the rebels will risk an assault. Work is suspended on their fortifications; their troops, however, display themselves in large force. No firing heard since Tuesday evening. This morning the utmost quiet prevails. A number of prisoners arrived last night from the upper works, mostly members of the 4th Virginia cavalry. Troops from the Blackwater, North and South Carolina, and elsewhere, have been hurried to the army in Northern Virginia. No doubt Lee contemplates a desperate effort for the annihilation of Hooker's army. Stuart's attempt to make a raid into Pennsylvania is frustrated.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

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

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

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

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

L. P. FISHER,

609 Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Thursday Evening, June 25, 1863.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,

J. O. RAYNOR,

OF CLARKE COUNTY.

Turney's Mission.—It is ascertained beyond a doubt that L. Jay S. Turney is in the service of Cole's Columbia River friends, and has entered the canvass for no other purpose than to defeat Raynor and elect Cole. While pretending to believe his prospects flattering, he refers to the scheme for defeating Raynor. Without friends or influence, Turney has not now, and never did have, the remotest chance of election; but if he can defeat Raynor, without electing himself, he will accomplish the end he aims at. He is, no doubt, well paid by Cole's party, and at the same time gratifies his own malice against the Administration for his removal from office. It is thus seen what means are resorted to to defeat the Union nominee, and the friends of the Union cause must be on the alert to counteract these schemes. We hope that none who have the welfare of the country at heart, and who desire to see the Government triumph in its effort to crush the rebellion, will suffer themselves to be deceived by a trick so transparent as this

The Fourth at Seattle.—The good people of Seattle are bestirring themselves to render their town attractive on the Fourth. The coming of the day will be welcomed by a ball, gotten up under the auspices of Mr. A. P. Delin, of the What Cheer House; liberal provision is promised by the generous citizens for the enjoyment of guests, during the day, in a free public dinner, etc., etc.; and the new steamer built by Capt. Libby, we are informed, will be put in requisition to take passengers from Steilacoom to Seattle, free of charge. Such temptations as these will be found irresistible, and a rush to Seattle may therefore be looked for. Many of our citizens have already concluded to pass the day there; many more will make up their minds to do so before the time arrives. Everybody is invited to unite with the people of Seattle in celebrating the day.

Ind. Dem. Candidate.—Dr. Kinney, well known on the Columbia River as an avowed Secessionist, has taken the stump in his own behalf as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress, from this Territory. Those of the Democracy of that stamp who are doubtful of Cole's secession proclivities can find in Kinney a man of whose treasonable sentiments there can be no doubt. If the Secessionists are strong enough to win, here is a good chance to go in and elect a man after their heart.

From Below.—By the arrival of several gentlemen from Port Townsend, last week, we learn that Raynor's election is regarded as certain in Jefferson and adjacent counties. The Union sentiment below is represented as very strong; and before Mr. Raynor appeared among the people, they were prepared to give him a cordial support because of the vital principles involved.

En Route.—Hon. W. H. Wallace, Governor of the new Territory of Idaho, took his departure from Steilacoom on Saturday last for the scene of his future labors. Business connected with his new office detained him several days in Olympia, which place, we learn, he was to leave this (Thursday) morning.

Late Paper.—Having been indisposed for several days, this week, we were unable to get our paper to press at the usual time. The same cause prevented the appearance of several articles designed for this issue. Next week we shall endeavor to make amends for our present shortcomings.

Important Decision.—It was decided by a competent court in Philadelphia, a few weeks since, that a deserter from the American army is a felon at common law, and if he be shot by the guard of a Provost Marshal while attempting to escape, such shooting is justifiable.

A Lively Day.—Wednesday, 24th instant, was the most lively day we have witnessed for some months in Steilacoom. The Union County Convention and the public speaking brought out a large number of citizens who are seldom seen in a crowd.

The Idaho Delegateship.—Major Owens, a pioneer settler of Oregon, but latterly a resident of the new Territory, is a candidate for the Delegateship of Idaho. We have not yet seen any other name mentioned in connection with this position.

The Olympia Press.—All of the candidates except Kinney are now represented by presses in Olympia. The *Standard* supports Raynor, the *Press* Turney, and the *Union* (!) Cole. The last named is a campaign paper only.

THE UNION PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Union Convention at Vancouver, of which J. O. Raynor is the nominee:

Whereas, In this hour of the nation's peril, when armed rebellion has involved the nation in the dire calamity of civil war, and defies with desperate and lawless boldness the lawful government of the United States, we recognize it to be the imperative duty of every good and loyal citizen to stand up for the government, ready to maintain it by all proper means and at any sacrifice; therefore,

Resolved, That peace with rebels on any terms except an unconditional surrender to the national authority would be dishonorable; that the surest and quickest way to vindicate the justice and honor of our government is a vigorous prosecution of the war; and that believing the war so prosecuted must end in the permanent establishment of our government over one people, we are for that glorious consummation at any cost of life and means.

Resolved, That while our soldiers fight under one banner, with one purpose in the field, we should be united in the defense of the government at home.

Resolved, That adherence to old party ties in this crisis of our country is unpatriotic and mischievous, and that all who truly love their country should be united in sentiment and action in its behalf against all foes, military or political.

Resolved, That abjuring for the present all partisan interests and former political ties, we will unite ourselves in one Union party to sustain the administration in its efforts to restore the national authority and to crush treason and traitors from our soil, with all that can germinate or support either.

Resolved, That while loyal people of this Territory are in favor of the use of all the energies and resources of the government for the suppression of this wicked rebellion and the restoration of the authority of the government in all our borders, they are in favor of giving to the South, as to all sections of our country, all the rights to which the constitution entitles them.

READ AND REFLECT.

The attention of the people of Puget Sound is called to the two letters from Walla Walla, in the adjoining columns. Observe and remember the terms of contempt in which you are spoken of by Cole and his friends. Observe, also, the sentiments of hostility to the Government there expressed by Cole, through his authorized agent, Dugan, as blatant a Secessionist as any to be found in Dixie. Read and reflect.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTES.

I send you an extract of a letter written by L. Jay S. Turney, independent candidate for Congress, upon which he pretends to base his hopes of success. Said extract is as follows:

"It is ascertained that the Washington Territory Infantry Volunteers are, by the Act organizing our Territory, entitled to vote. I am assured by Col. Steinberger and other officers of that Regiment that I will receive that vote, and that it will amount to six or seven hundred."

Now, you will please inform your readers that the majority of Col. Steinberger's Regiment are not citizens of this Territory, and, furthermore, are now in Idaho; and that Col. Steinberger is too true a man and patriot to march his regiment, on election day, over into this Territory to vote for Turney or any other man; and also that he is too good an officer to direct his soldiers how to vote, if they *were* voters in this Territory. The man who would base his hopes upon a fraud so palpable as the above, must want to go to Congress very bad, and must have great confidence in the efficacy of humbug. He must place a low estimate indeed upon the intelligence of our citizens, to suppose that they would credit such a statement. If he can make the people of this Territory believe the above, then they will perhaps believe all his other yarns; but if he fails, as he will, doubtless, about the middle of next month his face will be about as long as one of Uncle Abe's fence rails.

Truth.

Who Brought on the War?—A popular theme with the enemies of the Government is the responsibility of the present Administration and the Republican party for the rebellion. They have from the start charged the war upon the election and government of Lincoln, and have so often repeated the base lie that they begin to imagine it a truth. One of the most earnest of the advocates for peace, however, while peace was yet possible, sets the country right on this question. In his speech before the Convention which nominated him for re-election to Congress, John J. Critteuden referred to the compromise offered by him in 1861. In doing so he stated that "if it had been adopted by the South, as it was agreed to by the North, the rebellion and war would have been avoided." In this expression he answers all the arguments of the Copperhead-Secesh Democrats that the Republicans brought on the war by rejecting the Crittenden Compromise. Crittenden also admitted the encroachments made upon the Constitution; but they, he said, "were minor evils compared with the destruction of the Government, and, after the war, could be remedied." It was, he declared, "the duty of freemen first to save the country from the uplifted sword, and then save the Constitution." These are the words of a man who has spent over half a century in the service of his country. They are, too, the words of patriotism. Crittenden to the contrary, notwithstanding, the lie will still be uttered, especially during the progress of elections.

Encouraging to the Soldiers.—The Army Paymaster at San Francisco, we learn, a few days since received a letter from the Paymaster General of the United States, informing him that it was been decided to pay half the dues of the private soldiers on the Pacific coast in coin, the order to take effect immediately. This will be gratifying news to the volunteers, who have already lost too much by the depreciation of greenbacks. It is to be hoped that subordinate paymasters will not attempt to defraud the soldiers by substituting legal tenders for the gold justly due them, and pocketing the difference.

List of the Cattle Shipments.—The *Eliza Anderson* and *Flying Mist* have taken their last loads of cattle to Victoria, at least for some time to come. Orders have come from Washington to put an immediate stop to the exportation of cattle and horses to foreign ports, and Victor Smith is directed to see said orders obeyed on Puget Sound. The effect of this will be to make beef cheap here and high in Victoria. In the absence of cattle as freight, it is doubtful whether the steamer will continue to run on the Sound.

VOICES FROM WALLA WALLA.

The following comes to us through a Portland exchange. As it is written by one who is evidently well acquainted with the character and designs of the persons named, it deserves and should receive the serious consideration of every unbiased reader. No man of intelligence can for a moment question the assertion of the writer, that Cole will not have the least influence in Congress, if elected. Those who desire to see the interests of Washington Territory advanced at the Federal Capital,—those who desire, in fact, to be represented at all—should weigh well the consequences of electing an enemy of the Administration, before casting their votes at the ensuing election:

Walla Walla, June 7th, 1863.

You are well aware that Messrs. Raynor, Cole, Kinney and Turney are candidates for Delegate to Congress from Washington Territory.

The election is an important one. I desire to say something to the people of the Territory in regard to the political character of these men, and the bearing which the election will have upon the welfare of the people of Washington Territory. I believe the candidates are all of democratic antecedents. Since the South, by an uncalled-for rebellion, has sought to break up the Government and the Union, Mr. Raynor occupies no equivocal position—he is for the Union without a condition.

Mr. Cole professes to be for the Union, but here he is acting with many men who, on all occasions, have expressed their sympathies with the rebels, and who time and again have declared their hopes and confidence in rebel success. These men go with Mr. Cole; they act with Mr. Cole; and will vote for him, and make all possible efforts in his behalf. If Mr. Cole does not harmonize with them in feeling, the saying that "men are known by the company they keep" may, at least, be set down as false.

Of Mr. Turney, it may be told that he is only running to advance the interests of Cole. He knows that he has no hope of success, and his only motive is, by the election of Cole, to have his revenge upon the Administration for removing him from an office he was incapable of filling.

And further, of Dr. Kinney it may be said that he is a candidate merely for wolf-bait, to make the public believe that copperheads here are running him, when not a single man of them will vote for him.

We have this to say, that there are really but two candidates before the people who have the slightest chance of being elected—Mr. Raynor and Mr. Cole. Every man who votes for Turney fools away his vote, and Turney knows it is so.

Doubtless, for the ensuing two years, Congress and the President and his advisers will be Union men, and will sustain the views and measures which now control the policy of the nation. No man who goes to Congress by rebel votes from Washington Territory will have the least influence in that body. He will play only the part of the late Representative Shiel, of Oregon. He will show his hatred to the Government by his votes, and pocket his salary and mileage and return to his home.

Washington Territory needs all the paternal kindness that can possibly be extended to her people under the present embarrassed condition of the nation. What can she expect from Government if she sends to Congress a man to represent the Copperheads—the Vallandighams—of Walla Walla county? Let honest Union men lay this matter to heart.

There is to be a meeting here of what is called "the democracy" of this county, to further the election of Cole. Look at some of the names upon the call for this meeting. You will find among them men who have grown rich on the patronage of government, and who are now cursing the hand that has fed them. They rejoice at the defeat of our arms, and gnash their teeth in very rage when our national arms succeed in battle. Such are among the men who are pushing the election of George E. Cole. . . . . We repeat the question: What benefit will it be to Washington Territory to have these Secesh send a man to Congress? Will he have the least influence there? Would he have the impudence to protrude his face before any Department asking for favors?

There is one trick of ineffable meanness now being used to defeat Mr. Raynor in Walla Walla county. This is done with the consent and approbation of Geo. E. Cole. He is assisted by Turney, Kinney, and the whole Secesh element here. It is to raise the prejudice and hatred of the people here against those below the Cascades. All the charges that can be rung against them are used: they are clam-eaters, fish-eaters, gorillas, cheats, swindlers, cliques, and every other epithet used against them found in the vocabulary of the blackguard. "Now," say the Secesh here, "we have got the clam-eaters where we want them. We will unite against them. Turney is working for us; Kinney is working for us; the patronage given by government is made to assist us, and we've got the clam-eaters! We will keep all the votes here from Raynor, and we will divide the votes below by using Strong, Lander and Lancaster."

* * * * *

We need a test vote in Walla Walla county. The people and the Government want to know who are the unconditional friends of the Union. They want the names down upon paper; there is no dodging in this matter; we rejoice that there is not. Copperheads who have been pampered by government have given a notorious name to Walla Walla—injurious to her reputation—blighting to her welfare—and her citizens have now an opportunity to vindicate their claims to patriotism. We trust they will do it.

A Citizen of Walla Walla.

Democratic Meeting at Walla Walla.

Walla Walla, June 10th, 1863.

You are aware that the county of Walla Walla did not send delegates to the Democratic Convention at Vancouver. Accordingly it was announced with great flourish that the Democracy would hold a ratification meeting, which came off to-day. Armstrong, an old sub-Indian Agent under Buchanan, and an avowed Copperhead, was called to the chair. Cole, not being able to be present, had engaged a fellow by the name of Dugan to speak for and represent him on the occasion. By the way, Dugan was the chief obstacle to sending delegates to the Vancouver Convention, because, as he said, those knaves and scoundrels from the Sound were sure to cheat them. He was down on the clam-eaters; he did not wish any communion with them. He said many things funny, furious, ludicrous, and diabolical of the clam-eaters, and broke up the Convention in a row. But let us hear Dugan. He said:

"He should not make an elaborate speech, as so few from the country were in; but he thought it right that people should meet and discuss public questions, and he did not mean to be deterred by the myrmidons of this despotic Administration. He believed in free speech, in freedom of the press, in the writ of habeas corpus, in those old rights extorted by the barons of England from King John. He believed in Magna Charta, in the liberties secured to us by the bloody footprints of the Revolution; and, believing in them, he would maintain them at all hazards and to the last resort. The democracy were rising to rebuke Abraham Lincoln for trampling under foot these God given rights; to rebuke Abraham Lincoln, who, in my opinion, is alike destitute of capacity or honor; for he has, in plain violation of his solemn oath, wantonly trampled under foot every syllable and every letter of that holy instrument, the Constitution, which secures liberty to the citizen. Citizens, without law and against law, without form of trial, had been hurried by the edicts of an irresponsible chief to arsenals and garrisons and foul dungeons. I demand that they shall be tried by due process of law, and by a jury of their peers. No doubt the South were to blame for seceding, but their wrongs were of such a character, and of so long continuance, that they were nearly unendurable; and for all the oceans of blood shed in this unholy war, Mr. Lincoln more than any other is responsible. But, fellow-citizens, these things cannot last forever. Retributive justice will overtake these men, who now control and govern this country with despotic sway. I do not advise, the democracy do not propose, to resist the Administration by force of arms, but Mr. Lincoln may yet be torn from his high position, find himself a prisoner at the bar of Congress, there to be impeached for unlawful and arbitrary exercise of power. And should not this take place, the avenging pen of history will place the name of Lincoln high upon the scroll of infamy, high among the slaughterers and murderers of the human race, by the side of Marat, Danton, Robespierre. Hundreds and thousands, and hundreds of thousands of the sightless denizens of the grove, are unceasingly calling down imprecations on his head and maledictions on his memory. If Abraham Lincoln wishes to escape the curses which will rest on his head, let him recall his proclamation of freedom to the slaves; let him open the book of the Constitution which he has so often violated, and be governed by the letter there laid down; let him say to our friends, (wrong doing, it must be confessed) come enjoy in peace all the rights this instrument confers—let us be men and brothers. These people cannot be forced back by arms; these questions must be compromised. But let me not be misunderstood; I am an unconditional Union man, and I believe Geo. E. Cole is, also; I know he is unconditionally loyal. Though I hate that word loyal, a word of European extraction, fit only for a court where kings abide, and is entirely out of place in a country of republican rule; but I know Geo. E. Cole is unconditionally in favor of the Union."

Dugan said that if he had inadvertently said anything which those who supported Cole did not approve, he wished they would say so. So far as he knew, the sentiments expressed were those of Cole, and he understood they were those of the democracy. That he had agreed, in accordance with Mr. Cole's solicitations, to stump the Sound country, (didn't say clam-eaters this time, but Sound country) and he wished to start right. There was no response to this. Dugan was interrupted by four men stamping their feet two or three times, and while he was speaking of the retribution sure to overtake Lincoln, one enthusiastic Cole man said, "Thank God for that!"

Lassater, formerly of Oregon, then spoke. Said that democracy was misunderstood; that democracy had nothing to do with niggers, or any of those questions over which people get so much excited. That the democratic party started in 1817, and was anti-tariff, anti-bank, anti-monopoly, but not anti-slavery; that duties should be ad valorem and not specific. That this Administration was in favor of specific duties, therefore he opposed it. That they tried to pass a bankrupt law; that Bush said they run to a bankrupt law as certainly as water run down hill. That he understood Cole to be anti tariff, anti-bank, anti-monopoly, and anti-bankrupt, and therefore he voted for him. (Some wag remarked that he did not know about the anti-bankrupt part.)

The vote was then taken to ratify the nomination of Cole, for which just five voted. It was then proposed to appoint a central committee. Anderson Cox, formerly of Oregon, was proposed for one of said committee, Anderson arose and said: "That he commenced voting for Jackson before he was twenty-one, that for a great many years he had been a good democrat, —that is, he had stood square on the platform and voted for the nominee; but since this rebellion commenced, he had been for the Union without a prefix." "I intend to live by it, and, if need be, die by it." "To be candid with you, gentlemen, as to your democracy, I am not on it. After this war is over, I am willing to discuss measures and divide on them, but while this rebellion lasts, stabbing at the national life, I am not on it. It will be time enough to make rules to live by when we are sure we live. No, sir, I am not on it." There was no committee appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

The plain truth is, the elements would not mingle. One of the men who signed the ratification call had a party on the 8th of January last, at which toasts were freely drank, hoping that on the 8th of January, 1864, the Confederate flag might float in triumph over both North and South. Bill Terry, Dr. Harris, Louis Mullan, Porter, Armstrong, and Kane, are the great lights of Democracy here, and they openly rejoice over the discomfiture of our armies. Some of these shining orbs of Democracy have left for Boise. Mr. Cole himself will not deny that Dr. Harris, who openly rejoiced when Hooker fell back; who is in the habit of saying that he considered "Jeff. Davis a d—d sight better Union man than Abe Lincoln," took an active part in the first convention here.

Who is Mr. Cole's party in the States? Does Vallandigham belong to it? Does Jesse D. Bright belong to it? Do all those who aid and sympathise with the rebellion belong to it? Do the Knights of the Golden Circle vote his ticket? Does Mr. Cole rejoice when he hears that the Union party carries States at home, or did he shout over the great moral and political uprising of Ben Wood and the Five Points? By all methods of reasoning known amongst men, if Gabriel should consort with his own free will and accord with the denizens of hell, he should be called and recognized as a devil, and if any man now makes his bed with secessionists and copperheads, he should be classed with copperheads. I have never heard Mr. Cole say a word about public matters, but judging from his political associates and supports, if he succeeds in this canvass, there will be rejoicing in Hell and at Richmond. John Van Buren says, "if you want to see Copperheads, shake the *habeas corpus*." The fact that Dugan could stand as he did, and denounce as he did the government which has ever been known only by its blessings, shows that he is a falsifier. Who has been immured in Fortresses that the gallows does not ache for? Was it Gwin, or Benham, or the proprietors of the *Chapman*, or Vallandigham, or some of the Knights of the Golden Circle, or was it the rebel women who screened under female apparel rebel correspondence. As well, Dugan, might a skunk find fault because he was throttled for distributing his perfume in your kitchen, or those other insects which he so much resembles, who find their death between the thumb nail and a fine tooth comb.

Let me say to the people of Washington Territory, that your Congressman has no vote; he goes to Washington a suppliant, and you might as well send a naked Snake Indian to ask favors for you, as a man nominated and supported by a party in sworn hostility to the Administration. Do you want mails, send a friend of the Postmaster General. If you want your great land interests subserved and attended to, send a friend of the Secretary of the Interior. If you ask favors, send a friend, not an enemy. Do not separate yourselves from the rest of the Pacific delegation. California is Union; Oregon is Union; Washington must be. Allow me to say in conclusion, that I know nothing of Raynor; have never seen Cole but a few times, as he has been living at Lewiston until within a short time. I have not been long here myself, as I crossed the plains last year, but Cole is in the wrong wagon.

Yours,

A Farmer.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Union County Convention of Pierce County, W. T., met, pursuant to call, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Steilacoom.

On motion of Mr. Peter Mason, J. M. R. Spinning was called to the chair, and C. H. Spinning chosen secretary.

On motion of J. V. Meeker, a committee of three was appointed to draft and report resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Convention. The committee consisted of J. V. Meeker, Andrew Thayer, and S. C. Mitchell.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our beloved and once peaceful and happy country is now convulsed by all the horrors of an implacable and deadly civil war, its authority boldly defied, and the very existence of our free institutions imperilled; therefore

Resolved, That those who are now engaged in attempting the overthrow of the Government of the United States are equally the enemies of Liberty, of Humanity, and of God.

Resolved, That in this time of our country's danger we can recognize only two parties in this nation—Patriots and Traitors; and that we will stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder with all genuine Patriots in sustaining the lawfully constituted authority of the Government in its endeavors to suppress gigantic and unholy rebellion.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the President of the United States in the efforts he has made and is making to crush the armed foes of our country, and that we stand pledged in future to defend our country and our country's honor by our voices, our "fortunes, our lives, and our sacred honor," against all enemies, armed or unarmed, at home or abroad.

Resolved, That no man is worthy to hold any office of profit or emolument in the gift of the country who is unwilling, by his official and personal influence, to encourage the vigorous prosecution of the present war to an ultimate and honorable peace.

Resolved, That we will support, for any office in the gift of the people, no man who is not for the Union, and the war for the Union by any and every means recognized in civilized warfare, and authorized by the Constitution of the United States.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate candidates for the various offices of Pierce county to be filled at the coming election in July, which resulted as follows:

For Representatives—Samuel McCaw and Cyril Ward.

Probate Judge—E. A. Light.

County Commissioner for Steilacoom Precinct—E. R. Rogers.

County Commissioner for Puyallup Precinct—John Kincaid.

Superintendent Common Schools—Rev. G. W. Sloan.

County Surveyor—Geo. W. Sloan.

Justice of the Peace for Steilacoom—F. C. Seaman.

On motion, the nomination of J. O. Raynor as candidate for Delegate to Congress was affirmed, and he declared to be the choice of this Convention.

On motion, the *Puget Sound Herald* was requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion of J. V. Meeker, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

J. M. R. Spinning, Chairman.

C. H. Spinning, Sec'y.

A Beautiful Sentiment.—John Bright, one of the best of the English orators, in a speech at Birmingham, on the 18th of December last, used the following language: "I cannot believe that civilization, in its journey with the sun, will sink into endless night, to gratify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt, who seek 'to wade through slaughter to a throne, and shut the gates of mercy on mankind!' I have another and far brighter vision before my gaze. It may be but a vision; but I will still cherish it. I see one vast confederation stretching from the frozen North, in one unbroken line, to the glowing South, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic to the calmer waters of the Pacific main; and I see one people, and one law, and one language, and one faith; and over all that wide continent the home of freedom, and a refuge for the oppressed of our race."

Exaggerated Reports from Indiana.—Private advices from Indiana say that the reports which the telegraph brings us from there, of Copperhead riots and extensive armed resistance to the law, are greatly exaggerated. Personal encounters have occurred, but no organized effort to resist the law has been made.

BIRTHS.

At Port Townsend, W. T., June 4th, the wife of Capt. W. H. Diggs, of a Daughter.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

NOTICE—Having taken as a Homestead the tract of land known as the McMillan claim, about five miles from Steilacoom, Pierce County, with the intention of occupying and holding it under the Homestead Law, I hereby forbid all persons from removing or otherwise disturbing any of the improvements on said claim, or committing any trespass whatever, under penalty of prosecution and punishment according to law.

F. J. DAVIS.

Steilacoom, Pierce County, W. T., June 17, 1863. 1:3

NOTICE—Having taken the Land Claim, and purchased the improvements thereon, known as the Bronson claim, about five miles from Steilacoom, in Pierce County, W. T., I hereby forbid and caution all persons against removing any of said improvements, cutting any of the timber on said claim, taking away any that is felled, or committing any trespass whatever, on penalty of prosecution and punishment according to law.

WILLIAM MILLS.

Steilacoom, June 6th, 1863. 52:3

ARMY NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by me at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 29th day of June, 1863, for the supply of FRESH BEEF to the United States Troops stationed at Fort Steilacoom, W. T.

The Beef to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such times and days (ordinarily three times each week) as may be required by the A. C. S.

The amount required at present is about Two Hundred pounds per week; this amount to be increased or diminished according to the number of Troops at the post.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

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

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

P. B. TOOHILL,

2d Lieut. 1st W. T. Inf.,

Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

Acting Commissary of Subsistence Office, Fort Steilacoom, W. T., May 22d, 1863. 50:4

MOWERS AND REAPERS.

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

C. CROSBY & CO.,

Tumwater, W. T.

48:3m

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

New Goods!

NEW GOODS!

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

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

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

PROVISIONS, ETC.,

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

32:tf P. KEACH.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Flowering Plants and Shrubbery

IN GREAT VARIETY!

MARTIN JUMEL,

FLORICULTURIST AND VEGETABLE GARDENER, OF STEILACOOM,

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

ALSO—Cuttings and Roots of the choicest Roses and small Fruits, including a large variety of ornamental and useful Plants. The public is invited to call and examine them, at Mr. Clark's garden, Steilacoom. 51:6

REVENUE STAMPS.

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

44:tf J. H. MUNSON.

Elk-Horn Market.

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

MEATS, VEGETABLES, &c.,

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

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

5-19tf H. D. MONTGOMERY.

BLACKSMITHING.

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

Horse-Shoeing,

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

Charges moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

Shop at Peter Rinquest's old establishment, in Commercial st., Steilacoom.

5-17tf DUNLAP & RINQUEST.

Fresh Meat!

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

BEEF, PORK, AND MUTTON,

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

Corned Beef, Corned Pork, Bacon, &c., &c.

ALSO,

MILCH COWS AND WORK OXEN.

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

5-6tf J. V. MEEKER.

MILL AND WATER POWER FOR LEASE.

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

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

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

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

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

UNION SOAP WORKS,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

J. V. MEEKER.

MANUFACTURED AND CONSTANTLY ON hand, for sale,

CHEMICAL OLIVE SOAP,

No. 1 FAMILY PALE SOAP,

And varieties of

TOILET SOAP,

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

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

The commodious and fast-sailing schooner

FLYING MIST,

120 Tons Capacity,

Capt. WM. THOMPSON,

Is up for Freight or Charter between Steilacoom and all ports on Puget Sound, Vancouver's Island, and British Columbia.

The FLYING MIST is well adapted to carrying Live Stock for which trade she was originally designed, and is amply provided with fixtures to ensure the safety of cattle in the roughest weather. She is suitable for all kinds of freight. Her cabin accommodations are not surpassed by those of any vessel on the Sound. Freight will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other vessel.

For Charter, Freight, or Passage, apply to PHILIP KEACH or H. W. BERRY, in Steilacoom, or to the CAPTAIN, on board. 42:1y

WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,

SEATTLE, W. T.,

A. P. DeLIN, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE MOST business part of Seattle, convenient to the steamboat landing, and has accommodations suitable for all classes of travelers.

Single Meals and Lodgings

FURNISHED AT ALL HOURS.

Terms as reasonable as any on Puget Sound. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. 42:1

NOTICE.

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

LEMUEL BILLS.

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

COMMISSIONERS' COURT, February Term, 1863.—Feb. 4th—ORDERED by the Court, That the Auditor cause notice to be published in the "Puget Sound Herald" to the effect that no bills or accounts will be allowed, or ordered paid, by the Board of County Commissioners, unless all such bills or accounts are filed in the office of the County Auditor ten days prior to the first day of the term of Court at which such accounts will be presented for payment.

I hereby certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of the record.

April 17th, 1863.

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

4:6t

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

4-44:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

SOFT SOAP—25 cents per gallon. Try it.

39:tf J. V. MEEKER.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, June 25, 1863.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 12.

The steamer *Albanas* arrived from Newbern, N. C., with dates to the 9th. The concurrent testimony of deserters leaves no room to doubt that the long smouldering fires of Revolution are breaking out in the interior of that State, and that disaffection has reached a point far beyond what the journals of that State intimate.

Several thousand armed refugees from conscription, who have been weeks intrenched in the mountains, successfully defy the confederate authority.

CHICAGO, June 13.

A rebel dispatch dated Jackson, Miss. 6th, says Pemberton sent word "I can hold Vicksburg," and tells Gen. Johnston to take his time to organize his troops.

Col. Kautz's command, consisting of the 7th Ohio cavalry, 2d Ohio, 2d Tennessee infantry, crossed the river on the night of the 6th. The rebels under Pegram were completely surprised. Our troops drove them through Monticello three miles, and then fell back three miles this side of the town.

NEW YORK, June 13.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Journal* of the 7th says, we fear the same conflict between State authorities and the Confederate Government that took place during the last session of the Legislature is to be renewed. The Governor commands officers of the State to resist by force the arrest of any person claimed as conscript who has once been discharged by decision of State Judges. We look with alarm upon these unsettled claims.

Gen. Foster has received instructions from Washington to place in close confinement all rebel officers captured by him.

Advices from New Orleans state that Gen. Sherman is better and will probably recover. Skirmishing is constantly going on at Port Hudson. Our forces are busily engaged constructing batteries along the entire line, which would be completed and opened on the enemy on the 6th. Deserters report but a small force of rebels at Port Hudson.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says five deserters came within our lines on the Rappahannock on the 11th, and report Gen. Lee marching with his whole force up the river. This statement is confirmed by other evidence.

WASHINGTON, June 14th.

Four vessels left New York Saturday night, and three sailed from Hampton Roads, to cruise for rebel privateers.

An arrival from Bahia, May 16th, reports the arrival at that place of the barque *Castor*, from Liverpool, with a cargo of coal and ammunition for the pirates. The pirate steamer *Georgia* being in port at the time, the authorities ordered both out of the harbor, when they sailed for the southward.

NASHVILLE, June 12th.

The rebels made an attack on Triune, Tenn., yesterday, about five in the morning. Gen. Forrest, with 5000 rebel cavalry and two batteries, attacked the cavalry division commanded by Gen. S. B. Mitchell. The Federals formed in line of battle, and replied vigorously to the fire of the rebels, when the rebels retreated and our forces pursued them six miles. Rebel loss 21 killed, 60 or 70 wounded, and 10 made prisoners. The Federal loss was 6 killed.

LOUISVILLE, June 13th.

Two or three hundred rebels entered and took possession of Elizabethtown, in this State. A freight train with 300 Government horses was captured by them. A large Federal force has been sent in pursuit of the rebels, and there is no doubt that they will be captured.

A New Orleans letter of the 6th states that our lines at Port Hudson were within speaking distance of the rebel batteries. The mortars and gunboats kept up a continual fire into the place, night and day.

NEW YORK, June 14th.

A letter from Red River, La., states that a portion of our gunboats are blockading Red and Black Rivers, up which there are known to be 20 rebel steamers; but few of them, however, are properly equipped.

Refugees from Alexandria state that the rebels re-entered that place the day after Banks left. Several blacks escaped in canoes and came to our gunboats. They report the rebels as treating them horribly. The jails are crowded with both white and black men. All who showed favor to the Union forces had been arrested, and several shot.

NEW YORK, June 15.

News reached this city yesterday from Washington that Lee's army, 90,000 strong, was on this side of the Rappahannock, marching northward. Hooker's army was marching north to prevent the rebel advance. Our army has recently been heavily reinforced.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 15.

Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling upon all capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves under the Government, for the salvation of the Commonwealth.

Dispatches from Chambersburg, Pa., and Hagerstown, Md., give information that the rebels had arrived at Berryville and Martinsburg about noon. At the latter place there had been hard fighting.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The President has issued a proclamation stating that the rebels are threatening to invade Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio; and therefore calls into service 100,000 men from these States, as follows: 50,000 from Pennsylvania, 30,000 from Ohio, 10,000 from Maryland, and 10,000 from Western Virginia, to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, to serve for six months from the date of mustering, unless sooner discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

A dispatch from Greencastle, Pa., says our troops are now passing in retreat from Hagerstown to Chambersburg. Hagerstown has been evacuated.

The English and Austrian Consuls at Richmond have arrived at Fortress Monroe, having been ordered out of the Confederate States by the rebel government.

Gen. Milroy was surrounded at Winchester by the rebels, but after desperate fighting cut his way through, and united with our forces at Harper's Ferry.

CHICAGO, June 15th.

Reports from Southern Illinois represent matters in some of the counties as growing serious. Open rupture is feared, in Williamson county, between Secesh sympathizers and Union men, and some three or four murders have already been committed.

Gov. Todd, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation calling for 30,000 volunteers for the defense of the border.

NEW YORK, June 16th.

A Suffolk (Va.) correspondent says that Gen. Corcoran, with 12,000 men, left there on the 12th, in the direction of the Blackwater. The rebel Gen. Jenkins is at Franklin with quite a force.

All our militia regiments are getting under arms at the city armories. The bells were rung at midnight in Brooklyn, calling out the minute men. The regiments in that city assembled at 8 o'clock this morning. A large number leave for Philadelphia this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16th.

The rebels entered Chambersburg, Pa., at 9 o'clock yesterday.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation, in view of the urgent necessity of instant action to protect the capital, urging the closing of stores, and that citizens connect themselves with the existing military organizations for the defence of the city.

In Cumberland there are 600 rebel cavalry, and no Union troops to oppose them. The citizens are flying.

The Governor of Maryland has issued a proclamation, calling on the people to rally for the defence of their soil from invasion.

HARRISBURG, June 17.

Dispatches from Shippingsburg, eleven miles this side of Chambersburg, to midnight, show that the rebels are still at that place in force with cavalry and infantry, said to number 20,000. Gen. Jenkins, who commands the rebels, ordered all the stores to be opened, which was complied with. The merchants were forced to take Confederate money in payment for goods. Rebel cavalry to-day occupied Littletown, 11 miles from Gettysburg. The rebel officers at Chambersburg stated that they were only waiting for infantry to move forward. The authorities are inclined to believe however, that they will not move further North.

The Baltimore City Council, yesterday, appropriated $400,000 for bounties. Enlistments are going on.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

A special dispatch, dated Harrisburg, midnight, says our reporter returned, from the front, reports rebel pickets 47 miles from Harrisburg. The rebels were encamped at three points around Chambersburg and were 35,000 strong, under Jenkins.

The citizens were at first allowed to leave, but afterwards refused.

ALBANY, June 17.

Gen. McClellan is here for the purpose of aiding Gov Seymour in organizing and forwarding troops for the defense of the Pennsylvania frontier. Thousands have already been received and are beginning to move forward.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

A committee from Harrisburg waited on the President last night, urging him to authorize Gen. McClellan to issue a call for volunteers to repel the invasion of the free States. Those recently mustered out of service, to a man, would undoubtedly respond to it, when a large army of veterans would thus be suddenly improvised.

NEW YORK, June 17.

A Baltimore dispatch dated at ten o'clock last night, says the rebel movement now in progress toward the North, is being made by Lee's whole army.

Martinsburg, Pa., is in possession of Ewell. Lee's force engaged in this movement is fully 98,000.

Gen. Hooker is hastening with his entire army to the defense of Washington, and will occupy a position best adapted to the defense of the place.

Lee undoubtedly has an immense force between Washington and Culpepper. Those left at Fredericksburg, numbering nearly 20,000, will probably be added to that army as soon as possible.

Special dispatches say the march from Falmouth to the present position of the army was severe on the troops, many of the soldiers failed from the effect of the war.

Richmond, for the present, is abandoned, with the expectation that conscripts and new levies can be brought in sufficient numbers to garrison the defences.

It is expected that a force of from 20,000 to 30,000 sympathizers will be in readiness in Maryland to co-operate with the rebel column.

HARRISBURG, June 18.

The rebels under Jenkins evacuated Chambersburg at 1 o'clock yesterday. The authorities here now have telegraphic communication with Chambersburg. During the rebels stay all private property was respected, except horses, cattle, and common necessaries of life. Jackson's division, under Ewell, is at Hagerstown. Imboden was at Chambersburg with two regiments infantry and one regiment of cavalry. Wheeling may be his destination. Fortifying is still going on here.

Troops from the State are arriving rapidly.

It is believed there are no rebel troops in the State now. Jenkin's cavalry was at Hagerstown last night; no infantry with him.

BALTIMORE, June 18.

The rebels invested Harper's Ferry on the 16th, and attempted to surprise Gen. Tyler. The latter repaired to Maryland Heights, and the rebels retreated to Williamsport. Tyler recrossed to his former position. Rebels tore up the railroad, and damaged the canal. Travel is resumed between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore. Report says rebels left Chambersburg, and are now at Westminster,—a small force is at Hagerstown. A rebel letter captured, says the rebel cavalry is en route for Pittsburg, Pa.

Stragglers from the late fights bring news up to last night from below. They say the rebels 8,000 strong, crossed the river at Williamsport and are marching on Hancock, Md., where 1,600 of Milroy's routed troops were collected, who being demoralized fled on the reported advance of the rebels.

NEW YORK, June 18.

A large English steamer attempted to run the blockade at Charleston, and was fired into and sunk. She is a total loss.

Positive information says the rebel army of the Potomac is 120,000 strong.

VICKSBURG, June 13.

The rebel batteries are almost silent on all sides. Only a few riflemen are firing on our sappers. The bombardment is progressing vigorously. We have some guns in position now which throw shells over the river. Deserters say the men and line officers are discontented, and only holding off from desertion thinking they will be honorably discharged.

THE POTTER IN TROUBLE.—The schooner *Potter*, so long known on the Sound as the property of Capt. E. S. Fowler, of Port Townsend, has been seized as a pirate, by the U. S. sloop of war *Narragansett*, on the requisition of our Consul at Manzanillo. It seems that the *Potter* was diving and delving for treasure at the wreck of the *Golden Gate*, without the authority of the Consul, who is that wreck's special guardian. The Consul ordered the schooner away, but the captain refused obedience. So the schooner was seized and taken into Manzanillo, for piracy on property lawfully belonging to the underwriters, and in its present condition, according to U. S. laws, under the protection of the Consulate.

STARTLING RUMOR FROM JAPAN.—The Shanghae *Recorder* publishes an alleged translation of a proclamation from the Mikado, (the Emperor of Japan) which entirely repudiates the Tycoon and the foreign treaties; expresses the utmost determination not to admit foreigners into the country, and calls upon the Daimios to assist in expelling them.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

SEATTLE, June 18th, 1863.

Pursuant to a call by many citizens of King County, a meeting was held at Yesler, Denny & Co.'s Hall, on Saturday evening, June 13th, to take into consideration the expediency of celebrating the coming anniversary of our nation's Independence. W. E. Barnard was called to the chair, and Samuel F. Coombs appointed Secretary.

Appropriate remarks were made by Mr. Barnard, C. C. Terry and others.

On motion of S. F. Coombs, it was voted to celebrate the 4th of July, 1863, in an appropriate Washingtonian manner.

Dr. J. Settle, O. C. Shorey, C. C. Terry, E. M. Smithers, W. Graham, C. Plummer, M. Girtles, S. F. Coombs and G. Kellogg were, on motion of Dr. Settle, appointed a committee of arrangements.

On motion, it was voted to have a Free and Public Dinner.

Voted, to extend an invitation to the citizens of Washington Territory.

W. E. BARNARD, Chairman.

Attest: Sam'l F. Coombs, Sec'y.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The mail of Monday last brought another bundle of well-selected papers from J. Stratman, comprising *Harper's Weekly* of May 16th; New York *Illustrated News* of May 16th and 23d; Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* of May 16th; *Budget of Fun* of June; New York *Ledger* of May 16th and 23d; *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* of May 9th; N. Y. *Tribune* of the 12th, *Herald* of the 13th, and *Caucasian* of the 9th; Forney's *War Press* of the 9th; Boston *Weekly Journal* of the 7th; N. O. *True Delta* of April 18th; *Louisville Journal* of May 5th; *Missouri Republican* of same date; London *Weekly Dispatch* of April 19th and 26th; London Weekly *Index* of April 23d.

To Frank Clark, and Mr. Pincus, we are indebted for Portland papers containing late news; and to Capt. Finch, of the *Eliza Anderson*, for Victoria papers.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—It seems that Fred. A. Wilson is not to be Collector, after all; another verification of the adage, "there is many a slip between the cup and the lip." He thought he had it, and so did we, but the fates decreed otherwise. A Washington letter in the Sacramento *Union* states that "the name of Dr. L. C. Gunn, Deputy Surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, has been substituted for that of Fred. A. Wilson, as Collector of the Puget Sound District. This was done in consequence of a strong pressure from the Treasury Department, which preferred Gunn to Wilson." From what we hear of Dr. Gunn, who was warmly recommended for the Naval Office in San Francisco, two years ago, we believe he will be a faithful and competent officer. Special Agent Brown, whose report slaughtered so many of the California office holders, is again coming to the Pacific, and will accompany Dr. Gunn, when he takes possession of his office.

THE DISASTER TO THE ANGLO SAXON.—The number of passengers and crew on board the steamer *Anglo Saxon*, wrecked off Cape Race, was 444. So far as intelligence has reached us, the number of persons saved was 187, leaving 257 to be accounted for. The *Anglo Saxon* makes the sixth vessel of the Montreal Company's line which has been lost since the year 1857, and the twentieth ocean steamer which has been wrecked since the commencement of steam communication between America and Europe.

J. H. MUNSON & CO.,
Having just commenced an
IMPORTING AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

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

GROCERIES AND STAPLE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

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

ALSO—Just received, a handsome assortment of
COAL OIL LAMPS.
And a variety of articles too numerous to mention.
ALSO,
By the arrival of every steamer, the latest Eastern and California PAPERS, which we offer at the very lowest rate for cash; though Butter and Eggs, at the market prices, will not be refused.
Call and examine our stock, at the Post Office building, foot of Balch st, Steilacoom.
5:2 J. H. MUNSON & CO.

UNION CLOTHING STORE
PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
HEAVY AND FINE
CLOTHING,
DAVIS & JONES'S SHIRTS,
BOYS' CLOTHING,
YANKEE NOTIONS, MIRRORS,
SOAP, CANDLES, &c., &c.
By recent arrivals, per ship Massachusetts, barque Ork, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—
HATS,
CAPS,
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,
CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND
PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c, &c;
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
OF EVERY KIND
Those who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict attention being paid to their wants. All orders promptly attended to.
Quick sales and small profits is the rule we have adopted in our business.
☞ Call and examine our stock.
PINCUS & PACKSCHER,
5-51 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

Business Cards.

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

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

J. V. MEEKER,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 3-39:tf

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

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
205 Battery st., near Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BRUSHES AND FEATHER DUSTERS
Of every description, to which they call the attention of the trade. N.B.—Fine machine and all other Brushes made to order. 43:1y

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

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
5-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
128 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. 5-3:1y

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

☞ $100 REWARD! ☜
For any case of Syphilis, in any stage, which DR. LE RICHEAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM fails to cure. No comment is necessary upon this medicine; it stands entirely upon its own unequaled merits.
It has cured thousands who have wasted handsome fortunes, and will cure thousands more. Golden Balsam No. 1 for first and second stages, such as sores upon the legs or other parts of the body, sore eyes, etc., etc. Golden Balsam No. 2, for Tertiary, Mercurial and Syphilitic Rheumatism. Price, $5 per bottle; upon receipt of this sum we will ship to any part of the coast. NOTICE.—We have no agents for this medicine, and are sole proprietors and manufacturers. All orders must be directed to us to obtain the genuine. Observe well the manufacturer's name upon each inside label. We guarantee a perfect and lasting cure.
RICHARDS & WHITFIELD,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner of Clay and Sansome streets, San Francisco.
Also—Sole Agents for the celebrated SPANISH ANTIDOTE, a preparation never known to fail, for the cure of Gleet, Gonorrhea, Irritation, Gravel, and all Urinary derangements.
None genuine without our circular of Golden Balsam wrapped around the bottle.
☞ 5 19:3m ☜

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.

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

EXPRESS
FORWARDERS

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

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

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

Semi-monthly Express
To Oregon and intermediate points on the Northern coast Port Townsend, Steilacoom and Olympia, San Diego and intermediate points on the Southern coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.
☞ For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territory are furnished with appointments or commissions, specifying their powers as our agents. Such appointment they are requested to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.
Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st., corner of Balch.

San Francisco Advertisements.

J. H. STILL & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
No. 217 Montgomery street, (Russ House) between Bush and Pine streets,
San Francisco.

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

Harper's Magazine, per annum, postage paid	$4 00
Atlantic Monthly	4 00
Frank Leslie's Ladies' Magazine	4 00
Godey's Lady's Book	4 00
Knickerbocker Magazine	4 00
Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Blackwood and four Quarterly Reviews	12 50
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Continental Magazine	4 00
Ladies' Repository	4 00
Le Bon Ton, or Journal des Modes, with patterns	6 00
London World of Fashion, with patterns	6 00
Ballou's Monthly Magazine	2 00
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	5 00
London Lancet	6 00
Chamber's Edinburgh Journal	4 00
Horticulturist Magazine { Plain	3 00
Horticulturist Magazine { Colored	5 00
American Agriculturist	2 00
Phrenological Journal / Water Cure Journal { $2 each, or, both together	3 00
Yankee Notions	2 00
Nick Nax	2 00
Frank Leslie's Budget of Fun	2 00
Dickens's All the Year Round	5 00
Once a Week (monthly parts)	6 00
Cornhill Magazine (English)	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine (English)	6 00
London Society, beautifully illustrated, English	6 00
London Art Journal, illustrated with steel engravings, suitable for framing	10 00
London Illustrated News	14 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper, weekly or monthly parts	4 00
Harper's Weekly Paper, weekly or monthly parts	4 00
New York Illustrated News	4 00
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, German	4 00
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	5 00
New York Ledger	4 00
New York Mercury	4 00
Waverly Magazine	4 00
New York Staats Zeitung	4 00
Courrier des Etats Unis	6 00
La Cronica, Spanish	10 00
New York Independent, Henry Ward Beecher's Paper	4 00
Missouri Republican	4 00
Louisville Journal	4 00
New Orleans True Delta	6 00
New Orleans Picayune	6 00
Forney's War Press, Philadelphia	4 00
New York Herald for California	4 00
New York Weekly Tribune, Times and World, each	4 00
New York Weekly Evening Post, Journal of Commerce and Caucasian, each	4 00
Boston Weekly Journal, Transcript and Post, each	4 00

☞ Our full List for 1863 will be sent free of expense on application by letter. ☜
☞ A full assortment of STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, LAW BOOKS, STANDARD, MISCELLANEOUS and SCHOOL BOOKS, constantly on hand, and supplied at the lowest market prices to those who favor us with their orders. 43:6m

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

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

5-14:3m Send for a Circular.

DR. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM
CURES ALL DISEASES OF
THE LUNGS AND THROAT!
FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, Asthma, Bronchitis, Wasting of Flesh, Night Sweats, Spitting Blood, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Phthisic, Pain in the Side, and all Diseases of the Lungs, it is unequaled.

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

There is no medicine within our knowledge that has acquired so great and wide-spread popularity, in so short a space of time, as Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. Its balsamic and healing properties are magical. It is highly expectorant and tonic. It contains not a grain of opium or morphine, the narcotic and astringent properties which have created so much prejudice against similar preparations.
We believe that a medicine possessing real merits will effect cures whenever it is used, at home or abroad. Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs is no paragoric preparation, but one which, if used in season, will save the lives of thousands. The most distressing cough is frequently relieved by a single dose, and broken up in a few hours' time. The afflicted do not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whether this remedy will give relief or not.
Hear what Physicians say of Dr. Hall's Balsam. Says one: "I, with confidence, recommend the Balsam as superior to any other preparation." Says another: "I have used it with uniform success, and can confidently recommend it for all those complaints for which it is offered as a remedy." Still another writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe, convenient, and efficacious medicine."
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and ask for DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM, which is warranted to cure, and take no other.
REDINGTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists,
General Agents for the Pacific coast,
4-51:3m 416 and 418 Front st, San Francisco.

Crockery.
Glassware,
French China.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ABOVE GOODS constantly in store and for sale at lowest rates.
CLOCKS
OF THE
NEW HAVEN CLOCK CO.'S
manufacture, (formerly the JEROME Company) for which we are
SOLE AGENTS FOR CALIFORNIA.
A complete assortment always on hand.
HAYNES & LAWTON,
516 Sansome st., corner of Merchant, 516,
4-51:3m San Francisco.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
WE HAVE ORDERS TO PURCHASE, FOR EUROPEAN account, at the highest rate, all species of
FURS AND SKINS.
Trappers and dealers sending us skins from the country may depend upon full rates and immediate remittances.
H. SHARP & CO.,
Hide and Wool Dealers,
43:6m No. 111 California st, San Francisco.

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

San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT.
SAN FRANCISCO.
ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERCHANDISE and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.
A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.
All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.
Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are REFERRED TO
Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co, "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co, "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co, "
J. Anthony & Co, Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.
N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent judges.
L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st, up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

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

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES
HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO
No. 47 Montgomery street,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.
I AM PREPARED TO DEMONSTRATE, to all who feel an interest in Sewing Machines, that
SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,
On a great range of fabrics—that is, on as light fabrics and on heavier fabrics—than any other Family Sewing Machines before the public are capable of doing; that the work can be done
WITH GREATER EASE
and with fewer interruptions; and that in all the important requisites of a Sewing Machine, Singer's Machines at $100 are cheaper than any other kind at $50. I am now selling our
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
Plate, at : : : : : : : : : : : : : : $65
Cabinets : : : : : : : : : : : : : : 75
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, : : : : : : : : : : : [illegible]
Do not allow yourself to purchase a Chain Stitch machine, either double or single thread, all of which will ravel. All chain stitch machines have a cord on the under side of the fabric, and the work soon wears out. Work done on Singer's machines will outwear any other, and is more beautiful. No tailor or manufacturer buys a chain stitch machine.
J. H. DUNNELL,
47 Montgomery street,
12:tf San Francisco.

Miscellaneous Items.

Love is no dream, as the following billet doux, picked up in front of the Chicago postoffice, will show:

MY DEAR SWEET DICKY.—I am so happy to hear from you so often, it affords me sich great plesher. You always so dear to me, hope you will soon be dearer.

You know that I never hinted nothing about marriage and never mean to—take your own time for that. I shall always remember the old saying procrastination is the thief of time, but mother says nothing should be done in a hurry, except ketchin flees.

The fondest wish of my heart is that we may soon become one. Did you read Franklin's extracts—his remarks concerning is delightful. Our harts he sez ought to assemble one in another in every respect they ought to be heterogenius so that our union may be mixed as well as uniting—not like oil and water, but like tea and shugar. Truly I can feel for the mortal when he sez—

The rows is red the vilets blew
Shugar's sweet and so are you.

Mother says matrimony is better to think on than the reality.

I remane till deth or marriage, your own candy. MARY ANN.

P. S. I hope you will let me know what you meen to do as there is four or five fellows after me hot foot, and I shall be quite oneasy till I heer. Your loving sweet,

MARY ANN.

N. B. I had a cuzzin married last month who sez there ain't no true enjoyment but in the married state.

The Buffalo correspondent of the Rochester *Times* says a hitherto "well regulated family" in the former city were considerably disturbed some nights since by a little incident which it relates as follows:

"One morning the servant girl, who, by the way, is very good-looking, informed her mistress that she must leave her service. On being questioned as to the reason, she, after some hesitation, amid tears and sobs, confessed that her master was in the habit of visiting her room at night, by craw'ing through a window previous to his appearance in his wife's apartment. The lady, after some deliberation, informed the girl that she need not leave on that account, but in the evening she would change rooms with her, and read the offending husband a lecture on broken marriage vows that would be likely to last him the remainder of his natural existence. When the hour of retiring came she placed the girl in her own bed and snugly ensconced herself in the girl's, and when all was still, as she anticipated, the window was cautiously raised and the man entered the room, and, quietly disrobing himself, got quietly into bed, and after a while as quietly arose and commenced donning his attire. At this stage of the proceedings, the lady, who had not spoken a word, cooly reached out of bed, and with a match lit the gas, when to her horror and consternation the man was not her husband, but one of the young men boarders! That his surprise equalled hers is judged from the fact that he seized the balance of his clothing and instantly left for parts unknown."

Recorder (to prisoner): "How do you live?"

Prisoner: "I ain't particular, as the oyster said when they asked if he'd be roa ted or fried."

Recorder: "We don't want to hear what the oyster said. What do you follow?"

Prisoner: "Anything that comes in my way, as the locomotive said when it ran over a man."

Recorder: "Your business?"

Prisoner: "That's various, as the cat said when she stole the chicken."

Recorder: "That comes nearer to the line, I suppose?"

Prisoner: "Altogether in my line, as the rope said when choking the pirate."

Recorder: "If I hear any more comparisons I will give you twelve months."

Prisoner: "I'm done, as the beefsteak said to the cook."

Surgeon—"What's the matter with you?"

Would be Exempt—"Weak back, sir—very weak back."

S.—"Weak knees, you mean."

W.—"Yes, sir, weak knees—very weak knees, can't march."

S.—"Yes, I'll give you a certificate (Writes:)

"Upon honor I hereby certify that the bearer, ———, is weak in the knees, a great coward, who shrinks from defending his country. Hope he will be put in front ranks, where he can't run away. ———, Surgeon, &c."

W.—(Handing the surgeon a quarter,)—"Thank you, sir. I knew I was entitled to a certificate. The rebellion, so wicked and monstrous, must be put down. It has done my heart good to see the energy of the President in ordering a draft. (He reads the certificate and faints.)

In the secluded mountain vales of Carmathenshire, this was the custom not many years ago:—When a person died, they sent for the sin-eater of the district, who, for the small sum of half a crown, actually took upon himself the sins of the deceased, by the simple process of eating them. The plan of operation was this: A loaf of bread was provided, which the sin-eater first placed on the dead person's chest, then muttered some incantations over it, finally eating it. Will it be credited that he was believed to have taken from the defunct the heavy weight of his sin, and appropriate it to himself? for which act of kindness he was regarded by everybody as a tabooed outcast. Indeed, immediately after the ceremony was finished and he had received his pay, he vanished in double quick time, it being the custom of the friends to belabor him with sticks if they could catch him.

An acorn suspended by a piece of thread within half an inch of the surface of water in a hyacinth glass will, in a few months, burst and throw a root down into the water, and shoot upwards its straight and tapering stem, with beautiful little green leaves. A young oak tree, growing in this way, on the middle of the mantle shelf of a room, is a very elegant and interesting object.

Useful Receipts.

FURNITURE PASTE.—Scrape two ounces of beeswax into a pot or basin; then add as much spirits of turpentine as will moisten it through; at the same time powder an eighth of an ounce of rosin, and add to it, when dissolved to the consistence of paste, as much Indian red as will bring to a deep mahogany color; stir it up, and it will be fit for use.

WHITEWASH THAT WILL NOT RUB OFF.—Mix up half a pailful of lime and water ready for whitewashing; take a half pint of flour, and make a starch of it, and pour it into the whitewash while hot; stir it well, and it is ready for use. This will not rub off.

FOR A COLD.—Put six eggs, nine teaspoonfuls of sugar, and six small glasses of marsala, into a vessel over a fire, and keep it rapidly stirred until it begins to rise. They serve it up in glasses.

A GOOD SOAK FOR DIRTY CLOTHES.—Take one pound of sal soda and half a pound of unslacked lime, put them in a gallon of water and boil twenty minutes; let it stand till cool and then drain off, and put it in a stone jar or jug. Soak your dirty clothes over night or until they are well wet through, and then wring them out and put on plenty of soap; and to one boiler of clothes well covered with water, add one teaspoonful of washing fluid. Boil half an hour briskly; then wash thoroughly through one suds and rinse them in water, and your clothes will look better than the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable recipe, and we want every poor tired woman to try it.

A very good way to preserve tomatoes is to cook them, as for use, and seal them up in cans while boiling hot. Put up in this way they keep well, and are easily prepared for the table by warming.

SCALDS AND BURNS.—Remedy.—Plunge the part in cold water as soon as possible, and keep it there until you can get some dry flour in a dredging box, pepper box or a bag made of millinet or open cloth, with which you can coat the burn evenly with flour as soon as it is taken from the water. Keep shaking on the flour as long as it will stick, and lightly wrap it up to keep it there, and do nothing else. Eat nothing, drink nothing but water until free from pain, and then live upon a very light diet until the sore is healing.

STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.—Take of quicksilver, ten grains; pure silver filings, five grains. The mercury and silver will unite and form an amalgam, which after being stuffed into the tooth will, in two hours, turn as hard as the tooth itself.

CHAPPED HANDS.—The following is said to be a sure recipe for the cure of chapped hands: Dissolve three cents' worth of clarified beeswax in three cents' worth of pure sweet oil, by heating over a moderate fire. Apply at night before retiring.

APPLE JELLY.—Slice whole apples (cores, parings and all), cook them with just water enough to cover them till reduced to a soft pulp. Take the rind and juice of four lemons; strain this pulp, (not squeezing it twice) add the lemons, measure pint for pound of white sugar; let it boil for half an hour, and turn into forms. Quince, &c., the same way.

GEO. H. BELL,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

611 Montgomery street, corner of Merchant st.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY FOR MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS, AND OTHER PERIODICALS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR NEWSpapers, Magazines, and other Periodicals. A circular will be sent to any person, on request, giving an extended list of Periodicals, with the prices annexed. The following are among the most popular:

	Per Annum.
Harper's Monthly	$3 50
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50
Leslie's Magazine	3 50
Peterson's Magazine	2 50
Le Bon Ton of Fashion	5 50
The World of Fashion	5 50
The Ladies' Repository	3 50
Arthur's Home Magazine	2 50
Merry's Museum	1 50
Atlantic Monthly	3 50
Continental Monthly	3 50
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50
Eclectic Magazine	5 50
Ballou's Magazine	2 25
Hall's Journal of Health	1 50
All the Year Round (English)	4 50
Once a Week	5 50
London Society	5 50
Cornhill Magazine	5 50
Temple Bar	5 50
London Lancet	5 50
Braithwaite's Retrospect	2 50
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine	5 50
Chambers's Journal	3 50
London Art Journal	10 00
Blackwood's Magazine	3 50
The four Foreign Reviews and Blackwood	12 00
The Horticulturist	2 50
The Gardener's Monthly	2 00
The Country Gentleman	2 50
The American Agriculturist	1 75
The Working Farmer	2 50
Harper's Weekly	3 50
Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper	3 50
Frank Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, for 15 numbers	4 00
Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion, for 15 numbers	5 50
New York Illustrated News	3 50
Flag of our Union	3 50
Illustrated London News	18 00
Illustrated News of the World	18 00
The Queen Illustrated	18 00
London Punch	6 50
New York Weekly Ledger	3 00
New York Mercury	3 50
Waverley Magazine	3 50
Scientific American	3 50
Phrenological Journal	1 50
Water Cure Journal	1 50
Banner of Light	3 50
Herald of Progress	3 50
Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	4 50
London Weekly Dispatch	13 00
London Saturday Review	13 00
London Public Opinion	11 00
Yankee Notions	2 00
Nick-Nax	2 00
Vanity Fair	3 50
Philadelphia Sunday Mercury	3 00
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper	2 00
Missouri Republican	3 50
Leslie's Budget of Fun	2 00
New York Herald for California	3 50
New York Weekly Tribune	2 50
New York Weekly Times	2 50
New York Weekly World	2 50
New York Weekly Journal of Commerce	3 50
New York Independent	3 00
Forney's War Press	3 50
Boston Journal	3 50
Boston Transcript	3 50
Boston Pilot	3 50
Sacramento Weekly Union	5 00

☞ Address GEO. H. BELL,
611 Montgomery st., corner of Merchant st.,
50:3m San Francisco.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

J. A. McCREA,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Fire-Proof Brick Store,

WHARF ST., VICTORIA, V. I.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNments. Goods purchased and shipped on commission. Information as to prices of merchandise given.

N.B.—Particular attention given to the Puget Sound trade. 10:3m

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

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

Diptheria. Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

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

The Kidneys. Stone and Gravel.

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

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

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

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

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

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Indiscretion of Youth.

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

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

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

Bad Legs	Chigo-foot	Fistulas	Sore throats
Bad Breasts	Chilblains	Gout	Skin diseases
Burns	Chapped hands	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Corns (soft)	Lumbago	Sore-heads
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