PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

VOL. I. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1858. NO. 23.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Publisher and Proprietor.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Subscription:

For one year $5 00
For six months 3 00

Rates of Advertising:

One Square, (12 lines or less) first insertion . . . $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, ... 1 00
A deduction of *Fifty* per cent. on the above rates to yearly advertisers.

Job Printing:

All kinds of Book, Pamphlet, Bill-Head, Circular, Blank and Card printing, in plain and ornamental style, executed with neatness and dispatch, and forwarded as per order to any part of the country.

Agriculture.

How to Induce Early Fruiting in Orchard Trees.

Though I have been practically familiar with fruit and fruit trees for over thirty years, it must be confessed I knew comparatively nothing of the operation of cause and effect, in their relation to fruit-growing, till after beginning to theorize, some dozen years ago. Within the last eight years, I raised an orchard comprising the choice varieties of apples, and some of the favorite cherries and pears, all of which, with the exception of four, have successfully withstood the killing effect of the winter of 1856–7. If it will be of interest to you, I will give an account of this orchard, in detail, within a few weeks; at present I will confine my remarks to the subject named in the commencement.

For some years it has been the custom among many orchardists to keep down the head growth of apple and other trees by pinching off the shoots, and checking the formation of sap into wood, shoots, or branches, and thus indirectly diverting its circulation and promoting the formation of fruit-buds, and by this means securing early fruiting. That such is the effect of pinching I know from five or six years' experience on the orchard above alluded to. There are many proofs which might be adduced that early fruiting is much facilitated by judicious pinching or summer pruning, several times repeated in each season, but I will assume it to be, as it probably is generally admitted as an established fact or principle, and propose to show that effective results can be much increased by a more extended application of it.

It is generally believed that the branches and roots of trees extend to corresponding lengths, when there is no obstruction to prevent such mutual extension; and cultivators, whose intelligence has led them to adopt the practice of pinching, will generally have afforded their trees such depth and looseness of soil as are necessary to such effect. If, then, the roots have equal facilities, they will grow as long as the tops or branches would were they not kept back by being pinched off. Now it certainly results in such cases that much of the sap that would have gone to make branch-wood will go to make roots instead of fruit buds, and thus destroy the balance between root and top that is natural to unabridged growth, and equally necessary to early fruiting. Often roots attain a length of several feet; the necessity of them for the mechanical support of the tree must be very slight, and surely there is no more reason for leaving a number of large disproportionate roots and branches, if it is wished to convert the prepared sap into fruit instead of superfluous wood, either under or above ground. Again, if the system of pinching leads to a larger amount of foliage or feeding surface in proportion to the bulk of wood, as it appears to do in numerous small branches, than would be the case were the same bulk of wood comprised in only a few large ones, the same rule holds as to roots. If the sap going to make roots can be directed into half a dozen small instead of one large root, a much larger extent of surface will be provided for the natural root service of the tree. Now if this be correct, we should prune the roots, supposing their growth not to be obstructed—and it is not necessarily in any soil of fair quality—eighteen or at least twelve inches deep, as they must generally extend horizontally, in similar proportion as the tops are pruned. The summer would probably be the best time for doing this, at the time of midsummer or most rapid growth; they would then heal rapidly. I would not prune either root or branch the first year after setting out, or in the case of grafting seedlings, after they have been transplanted.

But the second year I would dig a trench two feet deep, making its inside diameter a foot larger than the hole dug when the tree was planted; i. e., supposing the hole the tree was set in four feet across, the inside of the trench should be six inches farther out all round. I would put no manure, but fill up the trench with good surface mold, as the several ends of roots would be sure to heal quicker and sounder in their natural element than with manure in contact. If the top growth was very rapid, a long bitted spade, very sharp and keen, should be used to cut down—(first pulling out a few inches of mold with a hoe)—about the middle of the trench, to shorten in the roots at the time of the second pinching of the branch ends; but if the growth was slow in the tops, once in the summer would probably be sufficient to cut back the roots.

By this course, a great number of small roots would at the end of two years or thereabouts, according to the growth of the tree, be developed. These must inevitably expose for root purposes a very much greater extent of surface than an equal amount of wood in a few leading or large roots. The object of large roots being to a great extent mechanical, they are comparatively of little value, except near their starting point; but the same bulk of wood must be of great service in increasing the hydraulic root functions of taking in more water, and carrying up therein such matters as the tree requires for its growth, in greater proportion. The growth of wood being thus equally balanced and arrested in root and branch, if such growth continue, it must develop itself in fruit buds and greatly stimulate the growth of fruit. The second year of this trenching or root pruning, leaf mold or well rotted chip manure can be mixed with the best surface mold at hand, and the trench filled with it. This would be applying the manure directly where the mass of small fibrous roots could act on it forthwith, (but it must be fine and well prepared to produce rapid effects) rather than around the stem on the surface, where some of it would sometimes soak down to the larger or relatively non-absorbing parts of the roots. For if it is true that branches and roots grow and spread similarly, it is also equally true that roots as well as branches take in most of the matter necessary to their growth at and near their extreme ends. As to branches, this must be so, because the most leaf surface or foliage is there situated; as to the roots it must be so, because the soil near to tree or stem is gradually and successively divested of its natural supply of plant food during the out-spreading growth of the roots. As the roots are comparatively not adapted to receive food but at or near their extremities, so the soil has not the power to supply it, by reason of its previous exhaustion, except about the outward ends. This, as it appears to me, is a surer means of inducing early fruiting than merely pinching the branches without securing proportionate growth of roots, and thus balancing root and and branch; and affording a vast increase of root surface and fibrous feeders, as well as increased facilities for placing, with the same trouble, manure in a position most accessible to the roots—both the latter objects offering greater absorptive power, and more directly meeting its demands, must therefore insure a more rapid growth in the tree generally, leaving to the cultivator to control it for the production of fruit.

There are two criterions to determine the proper size of the trench circle of each season, namely, the length of branches and the outer diameter of the last previous trench. The diameter of the top is not a correct means of judging of the length of the roots, because the head branches of different sorts grow at various angles from horizontal, or below the vertical or upright—some even curving it at their upper ends.

If the size of the holes was noted at the first setting out, every subsequent circle cut may be a successive enlargement of its diameter, according to the rapidity of growth: or—and which is probably the most correct method—the length of the branches of each tree may be separately measured, and the size of each hole made to correspond.

It will be seen that this method secures trenching or double digging of all the soil required for growth by the trees, as fast as it is needed; and also that it gives facilities for the roots to grow in good mold far enough below the surface to be out of the way of plow, harrow, &c., in cultivating the surface and rendering it fit for atmospheric solution, &c. There is not the least danger, according to my view, of trees so trained and treated being more likely to winter-kill.

Hints to Newspaper Editors.

One reader cries, your strain's too grave,
Too much morality you have,
Too much about religion;
Give me some witch and wizard tales,
Of slipshod ghosts, with fins and scales,
And feathers like a pigeon.

I love to read, another cries,
Those monstrous fashionable lies—
In other words, those novels,
Composed of kings, and priests, and lords,
Of border wars, and Gothic hordes,
That used to live in hovels.

No, no, cries one, we've had enough
Of such confounded lovesick stuff
To crase the fair creation.
Give us some recent foreign news,
Of Russians, Turks, the Poles or Jews,
Or any other nation.

The man of dull scholastic lore
Would like to see a little more
Of first rate scraps of Latin;
The grocer fain would learn the price
Of tea and sugar, fruit and rice;
The draper, silk and satin.

Another cries, I want more fun,
A witty anecdote or pun,
A rebus or a riddle;
Some wish for parliamentary news,
And some, perhaps, of wiser views,
Would rather hear a fiddle.

The critic, too, of classic skill,
Must dip in gall his gander quill,
And scrawl against the paper;
Of all the literary fools,
Bred in our colleges or schools,
He cuts the greatest caper.

Another cries, I want to see
A jumbled up variety—
Variety in all things;
A miscellaneous hodge-podge print,
Composed (I only give the hint)
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says miss,
It constitutes my highest bliss,
To hear of weddings plenty;
For in a time of general rain,
None suffer from a drought, 'tis plain,
At least, not one in twenty.

I want to hear of deaths, says one,
Of people totally undone,
By losses, fire or fever;
Another answers, full as wise,
I'd rather have the fall and rise,
Of racoon skins and beaver.

Some signify a secret wish
For now and then a favorite dish
Of politics to suit them;
But here we rest at perfect ease,
For should they swear the moon was cheese,
We never should confute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same,
Too haughty or too humble;
So, brother editors, pursue
The path that seems the best to you,
And let the grumblers grumble.

MY WIFE'S MOTHER.

My uncle George was never easy till he got all the males of the family married. He has said to me, at least a hundred times, "John, I'm surprised you don't settle." I did not at first understand his meaning. I was walking with him in the Temple Gardens, and while we were in the act of contemplating the beauties of the majestic Thames—I allude to a man in a red night-cap walking to and fro on a floating raft of tied timbers, and a coal-barge embedded in mud, he stopped short on the gravel-walk and said, "John, why don't you settle?"

Concluding that he was tired, I answered, "Oh, by all means;" and sat down in the green alcove at the eastern extremity of the footpath.

"Pho," said my uncle, "I don't mean that I mean why don't you marry? There's your brother Tom is settled, and has had seven children, not reckoning two who died of the measles: and Charles is settled, and he has nine; his eldest boy Jack is tall enough to thump him; and Edward is settled, at least he will be, as soon as Charlotte Payne has made up her mind to live in Lime street. I wonder why you don't settle."

"Pray, uncle," said I, "of what Buck's Lodge are you a noble brother?"

"Why do you ask?" said he.

"Because," replied I, "you seem to think men are like masonry—never to be depended upon till they settle."

As we walked homeward, we saw that adventurous æronaut, Garnerin, flying over our heads; and while we were wondering at his valor, he cut the rope that fastened his baloon to his parachute, and began to descend in the latter towards the earth. My uncle George began to run as fast as his legs could carry him, looking all the time so intently upwards, that he did not advert to a nurse-maid and two children, whom he accordingly upset in his course, and nearly precipitated into the subjacent ooze.

"What's the matter, uncle?" said I.

"Matter!" answered my outinian relative, "why, I'm going to look after Garnerin. I shall never be easy till I see him settled."

In process of time my uncle began to be seriously displeased at my not settling. Population, he seemed to opine, was on the wane. And if anything should happen to my brothers Tom and Charles, and their respective families, not omitting Edward and his issue, when his intended wife should have conquered her repugnance to Lime street, what would become of the house of Jackson? It might be dead, defunct, extinct, like the Plantagenets and Montmorencies of other days, unless I, John Jackson, of Finsbury circus, underwriter, became accessory to its continuation. The dilemma was awful, and my uncle George had money to leave. I accordingly resolved to fall in love. This, however, I found to be a matter more easily resolved upon than accomplished. The Batavian government, after Lord Duncan's naval victory, passed a series of resolutions, the first of which ran thus: "Resolved, that a new marine be built;" but I never heard of a single seventy-four that ever after issued from Rotterdam docks: and certain disaffected Hibernians in Dublin, in the year 1798, by way of discouraging British trade, made a patriotic determination in the words and figures following, that is to say, "Resolved, that everything coming from England be burned, except her coals, which we have occasion for." Paddy here put himself in a cleft stick, and so did I when I resolved to fall in love. A man may fall in a ditch whenever he pleases: he must fall in love when and where he can.

My mother recommended Susan Roper to me as a suitable match; and so she was as far as circumstances extend. Her father was a reputable coal merchant, living in Chatham place; I tried very much to be in love with her, and one warm evening, when she sang "Hush every breeze," in a boat under the second arch of Blackfriars bridge, and accompanied herself upon the guitar, I thought that I was in love—but it went off before morning. I was afterwards very glad it was so, for Susan Roper turned out very fat, and ate mustard with her roast beef. She married Tom Holloway, the Policy Broker, and I wished him joy. I wish it him still, but I doubt the efficacy of my prayers, inasmuch as his wife's visage bears a strong resemblance to the illuminated dial-plate of St. Giles's church clock.

My next affair was more decisive in its result. Old Mrs. Cumming, of St. Helen's place, Bishopgate street, had a daughter named Jane, who taught me some duetts. We sang, "When thy Bosom heaves a sigh," "Take back the Virgin page," and "Fair Aurora," with impunity. But when it came to "Together let us range the fields," where the high contracting parties talk about "tinkling rills" and "rosy beds," the old lady who had hitherto sat in seeming carelessness on the sofa, hemming doyleys, requested to speak with me in the back drawing-room; and after shutting the door, asked me my intentions. My heart was in my mouth, which plainly implied that it was still in my own keeping. Nevertheless, I had no answer ready; so Jane Cumming and I were married on that day month. My uncle George was so delighted at my being settled, that, after making us a present of a silver coffee pot, he exclaimed, "I shall now die happy;" an intention, however, which he has since shown himself in no hurry to carry into effect. Now came my wife's mother into play. Sparrows leave their daughters to shift for themselves the moment they are able to take to the wing. (My uncle George calls this barbarous, and says, they should wait till they are settled.) But in Christian countries, like England, one's wife's mother is not so unnatural. Mrs. Cumming lives, as I before mentioned, in St. Helen's place; I reside in Finsbury circus; so that the old lady has only to cross Bishopgate street, pass the church-yard, and issue through the iron bars at the base of Broad street buildings, and here she is. This makes it so very convenient, that she is never out of my house. Indeed, all the congratulations of my wife's friends, verbal and epistolary, ended with this apophthegm; "Then it must be so delightful to you to have your Mamma so near!" It is, in fact, not only delightful, but quite providential. I do not know what my wife would do without my wife's mother. She is the organ blower to the organ—the kitchen jack to the kitchen fire—the verb that governs in the accusative case. Mrs. Cumming has acquired, from the pressure of time, rather a stoop in her gait; but whenever my wife is in a peculiar way, my wife's mother is as tall and perpendicular as a Prussian life-guardsman. Such a bustling about the house, such a cry of "hush" to the pre-existent children, and such a bevy of directions to Jane! The general order given to my wife is to lie flat upon her back, and look at nothing but the fly-trap that hangs from the ceiling. For five months out of the twelve, my wife is parallel to the horizon, like a good quiet monumental wife in Westminster Abbey, and my wife's mother is sitting beside her with a bottle of Eau de Cologne in one hand, and one of my book-club books in the other. By the way, talking of book-clubs, it makes a great difference, as to the utility of those institutions, whether the members of them are married or single. My wife's mother is a woman of uncommon purity of mind, and so consequently is my wife. We have accordingly discarded our Malone and Steevens to make way for Bowdler's Family Shakspeare. My expensive quarto edition of Paradise Lost, printed for J. and J. Richter, Great Newport street, in the year 1794, is dismissed to an empty garret, because it contains cuts of our first parents undecorated by the tailor and milliner. It is to be succeeded by a family Milton, edited by the late Mr. Butterworth, in which our aforesaid progenitors are clad, like the poet's own evening, "in sober gray." My wife's mother is herself editing a Family Æsop, in which old Menenius Agrippa's fable of the belly and the members is denominated the stomach and the members. Our family nomenclature is equally unexceptionable. Water, according to us, is the elemental fluid; a mad dog is a rabid animal; and a stroke of the palsy is a paralytic seizure. Little Charles was yesterday rebuked for alleging that he had seen a mad bull, and informed by my wife's mother that the animal, which had excited his fears, was an over-driven ox. A pair of trowsers is the rest of a man's dress; newspaper reporters are gentlemen connected with the press; and a sheep-stealer making his exit under the gallows, is not hanged but launched into eternity. Neither do our obligations to my wife's mother end here. Our workmen she has changed to operatives; and by parity of reason she would have denominated the parish workhouse an opera-house, had she not been apprehensive that in so doing she might then cause Miss Fanny Ayton, in error, to call upon us in quest of an re-engagement. Old Bethlem is already Liverpool street, and we only want to see Edinburgh fairly launched as the modern Athens, to call Broker's-row Cabinet-crescent. But to return awhile to our book-club. My wife and my wife's mother have an amazing knack of grasping all the quartos and octavos that come to my share. They all get into my wife's boudoir, as my wife's mother has christened it, whence they seldom emerge till a week or ten days after they are transferable. This costs me an extra sixpence for books per diem; but that's a trifle. I sent up stairs yesterday for something to amuse me, hoping for De Vere, and down came little Billy with Baverstock on Brewing, with a portrait of the author prefixed. I myself drink nothing but water, but the secretary of the club brews his own beer. I sent back Baverstock on Brewing, with a request for something more funny; whereupon my wife's mother sent me down Sermons by the Reverend Something Andrews, of Walworth, with a portrait of the author likewise prefixed.

Mr. Burridge, the indigo broker, happened to be with me when the latter publication arrived; and when we happened also to be discoursing about what trade my nephew Osgood should be brought up to, Mr. Burridge cast his eye upon the portrait and said, "Has your nephew got a black whisker?"

"Yes," I answered.

"And a white shirt collar?"

"Yes."

"Then bring him up to the church."

It appears to me that a book-club would be a good thing if we could but get the books we want, and when we want them. But perhaps I am too particular.

We never have a dinner without, of course, inviting my wife's mother. Indeed, she always settles the day, the dishes, and the party. Last Wednesday I begged hard to have Jack Smith invited; but no—my wife's mother was inexorable. The last time he dined with us, he was asked for a song. Mrs. Cumming wanted him to sing "My Mother had a Maid called Barbara;" thinking that daughters should bear in mind not only their mothers, but their mothers' maids; whereupon what does Jack do but break cover as follows:—

"The Greeks they went fighting to Troy;
The Trojans they came out to meet 'em,
'Tis known to each little school-boy
How the Greeks they horse-jockey'd and beat 'em.

"No house in that day was secured;
They made them too hot for their holders;
And Æneas, not being insured,
Pack'd off with his dad on his shoulders,
Singing Rumpti, &c."

This was intolerable. A man who would mention a husband's father thus irreverently, could only wait for an opportunity in order to lampoon a wife's mother. Jack is consequently suffering under the bann of the Finsbury empire. This reminds me of an odd incident that happened under my cognizance before I had a wife's mother. I was one night in the green-room of Drury Lane theatre. When young girls are called upon to perform in London play-houses, it is customary for their mothers to come and look after them, to adjust their dress, rub their face with a rouged hare's foot, and prevent viscounts from falling in love with them. It so happened that five young girls were wanted in the drama: the consequence was that the five fat black bonneted mothers blockaded the green-room.

"Did you ever see anything like it?" ejaculated Munden in an under tone; "I'll bring my own mother to-morrow night: I've as much right as they have!"—Munden's mother!

My uncle George dined with us yesterday so'nnight, and before dinner asked my wife what she thought of the weather.

"Mamma thinks it cold for the time of the year," was the answer.

At dinner she was asked by Sir Anthony Andrews, whether she would take red or white wine; Mrs. Cumming happened at the moment to be deep in conversation with the clergyman of our parish, who sat next, about the opera of Proserpine, which the clerical gentleman wished to see revived, adding, "You remember, Madam, what a fine situation occurs in the story when Proserpine invokes the aid of Jove to punish her gloomy abducer."

My wife's mother could not accuse herself of remembering anything about it. When Dr. Stubble had explained the story, the old lady shook her head, and wondered that a deity who behaved in that way to his wife's mother, could be allowed to continue on his throne.

"It was in the infernal regions," said the doctor.

"I'm glad of it, a brute!" ejaculated Mrs. Cumming.

During the whole of this colloquy, Sir Anthony Andrews sat with his wine-glass in his right hand, waiting for my wife's decision. The poor girl—(she is only thirty-four)—waited for her mother's fiat.—"White, my dear," said the old lady,—and white it was.

I own I am puzzled to know what my wife will do when my wife's mother dies, which in the course of nature she must do first. The laws of this country prevent her from mounting the pile, like a Hindoo widow, or descending into the grave, like Sinbad, the sailor. But I will not anticipate so lamentable an epoch. Two incidents more and I have done. We went last Wednesday, with my uncle George and my wife's mother, to Covent Garden theatre to see "Peter Wilkins, or the Flying Indians," whom, by the way, my wife's mother mistook for defeated Burmese. Miss M. Glover and Miss J. Scott acted two flying Gowries, and were swinging across the stage, when Mrs. Cumming expressed a wish to go home.

"No, no, wait a little," said my uncle, looking upward to the theatrical firmament. "I'm quite uneasy about those two girls; I hope they'll soon settle." Last Sunday Doctor Stubble gave us an excellent sermon; the subject was the fall of man; in which he descanted eloquently upon the happiness of Adam in Paradise. "Alas!" ejaculated I to myself, as we walked homeward, "his happiness, even there, must have been incomplete! His wife had no mother."

A schoolmaster, after giving one of his pupils a sound drubbing for speaking bad grammar, sent him to the end of the room to inform another boy that he wished to speak to him, and, at the same time, promising to repeat the dose if he spoke to him ungrammatically. The youngster, being quite satisfied with what he had got, determined to be exact, and thus addressed his fellow pupil:

"A common substantive of the masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, and in an angry mood, that sits perched upon the eminence at the other end of the room, wishes to articulate a few sentences to you in the present tense."

A man in France lately lost his nose in a railroad collision. The nose that was destroyed was rare in its ugliness—an enormous red bottle nose. A scientific surgeon, by a rhinoplastic operation, not only repaired the damage, but furnished him a better, or at least a handsomer nose than he had before. But the man regretted the loss of his original bottle nose, and sued the railway company for $2000 damages; showing a want of gratitude to science which all the faculty justly condemn.

Barthe, the French dramatic author, was remarkable for selfishness. He was so completely wrapped up as to be often strangely insensible to the wants and woes of others. Calling upon a friend, whose opinion he wished to have on a new comedy, he found him in his last moments, but, notwithstanding, proposed to him to have it read. "Consider," said the dying man, "I have not more than an hour to live." "Ay," replied Barthe, "but this will occupy only half the time."

"Boy," said a traveler to a little fellow whom he met clothed in pants and roundabout, but minus of another very necessary article of apparel. "Boy, where's your shirt?" "Mamma's washing it." "Have you no other?" "No other!" exclaimed the urchin with indignant scorn, "would you want a boy to have a hundred shirts?"

Shakspeare, though one of the most generous of men, was a great higgler. He was often known to dispute with a shopkeeper for half an hour on the matter of a penny. He gives Hotspur credit for a portion of his own disposition, when he makes him say, "I would cavil on the ninth part of a hair."

We have heard a good many touching expressions of filial affection, but none equal to the following, which a western man really gave vent to not long since: "My father was the only man I ever allowed to be sassy to me without licking him like thunder."

An Englishman purchased a small jobn of whisky. Being a member of the "fourteen years standing" society, he undertook to disguise the disguiser in a bag. But the bag not being long enough to cover the neck of the bottle, an Irishman who happened to be present, suggested as a means of reducing the size of the package, "to take a few drinks out of it."

A Western editor thus sums up the peculiarities of a cotemporary: "He is too lazy to earn a meal and too mean to eat one. He never was generous but once, and that was when he gave the itch to an apprentice boy. So much for his goodness of heart!" Of his industry, he says: "The only time that he ever worked was when he took castor oil for honey."

Steele said of a woman whom he admired, "To have loved her was liberal education." We know several young men who are studiously trying to gain such liberal education. They say it is altogether better than going to college.

L. P. FISHER,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

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

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

☞ THE HERALD can be found in San Francisco at the office of our Agent, at the Merchants' Exchange, the principal Hotels, and at J. W. Sullivan's Newspaper Depot, on Washington st., near the Post Office.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

"Pledged to no party's arbitrary sway,
We follow Truth where'er she leads the way."

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1858.

INDIANS vs. MINERS.

The return of the party of eighty-two miners who started for the Thompson's River diggings via the Snoqualmie Pass, under the guidance of Mr. Pearson, is a matter of disappointment to all. As yet no parties have gone through to these mines via the Columbia River route, except a few that crossed over from Fort Colville. We have heard rumors of two or three small parties running the gauntlet of the Indians, with many losses, and without provisions finally reaching the mines, in a condition that prevented their doing the very thing they had labored so hard to accomplish. This party report having gone within two days and a half of Fort Okanagan. There is no doubt that they might have reached that point, as they report having passed over the dangerous points favorable for attacks. There they might have awaited other parties and increased their numbers, and thus have been enabled to proceed.

We confess ourselves unable to understand fully why Pearson left the party. Many of the miners who have returned condemn him severely, and charge him with going off on a horse-trading speculation with the Indians. Pearson tells a highly probable story, and it is confirmed by all the Indian testimony we can get. He found the Indians decidedly hostile. It appears, however, that Ouhi and Qualchin were not in a condition to fight, from the fact that Que-you-i-wek, a young follower of Ouhi, having been robbed of his horses by his chief some time ago, had recently stolen all of Ouhi and Qualchin's horses in turn, at the favorable moment when Qualchin was lying very low with the wounds he received from a Chinaman in the fight with Robertson's party of miners, on the 20th of June, and run them off and sold them or turned them over to the soldiers at Fort Simcoe. Pearson being an old acquaintance of these Indians, they wished to use him in recovering their horses. Pearson in turn, as a condition, seeing that he must fight if he refused to accede to their terms, required that his party should be unmolested and allowed to proceed, whilst he accompanied Qualchin to Fort Simcoe, to obtain their horses from Major Garnett. Under these circumstances, Pearson directed his party to proceed on rapidly with a guide to Fort Okanagan, whilst he accompanied Qualchin with fifteen warriors to Simcoe. They arrived at Fort Simcoe about the 29th of July. It appears that the Major was unwilling to give a bird in the hand for one in the bush, and exchange the horses for Qualchin's hollow promises of friendship. Having failed in his errand, Pearson could not have returned to his party if he had wished to. Qualchin waited a mile or two from the Fort for the Major's message. He received the message both from the interpreter and Pearson, who kept beyond gunshot while he delivered it. Qualchin mounted, and, after giving the war-whoop, rode off to the north. He would undoubtedly now have pursued the party of miners that Pearson had left, but he had not enough horses. So he rode up to Kitsap's camp, on the forks of the Nachess, and endeavored to extort horses from an old Indian chief named So-whap-i. Kitsap and his followers had thus far refused to participate in the outbreak which the Spokane and Pen d'Oreil Indians had instigated Ouhi and Qualchin to, in their attack on Robertson's party. They found Kitsap and So-whap-i still neutral, and unwilling to join in or contribute to the war. In endeavoring to force matters, a fight ensued. So-whap-i and his nephew were killed, and Qualchin and his party succeeded in obtaining a lot of horses, with which he cleared out to the north. Before reaching Ouhi's camp, Qualchin met Pearson's party of miners returning, but he was not prepared then to fight them, and they returned unmolested. Had Qualchin been able to effect an arrangement with Kitsap without trouble, the miners would not have been able to return without fighting.

About the time that Pearson and Qualchin were at Fort Simcoe, Robertson arrived on his way to the Weenatcha with two hundred and fifty miners. Qualchin's course determined Kitsap to join the miners and the troops. The latter were also about starting out, so that Ouhi and Qualchin will have all the work they can attend to; especially if Robertson establishes the existence of rich mines on the Weenatcha, (of which we have no doubt) for we learn that a thousand miners are at the Dalles waiting to hear from Robertson. On the 10th instant, Col. Wright was to leave Walla-Walla with about twel e companies of regular troops, so we may expect to hear of some fighting soon.

Ouhi and Qualchin will be compelled to fly their country, as they cannot muster more than one hundred warriors, at the most, of their own people. They are much divided among themselves. Most of the Yakimas are friendly, and are collected at Fort Simcoe and on the Reservations. Two of the friendly chiefs are prisoners with Ouhi—one of these is Chu sus-kin. The Indians report Skloom as having joined Ouhi, whilst his brother Chou-a-way is with the friendly Indians at Fort Simcoe. Should the Weenatcha mines prove rich, the Klikatat country will in a short time be overrun with whites, and the wandering gipsy Klikatat will be obliged to move to the eastward, and the Sound Indians be intimidated into a future peace for all time.

SCIENTIFIC HOAX.

The good people of San Francisco are being sold at a very cheap rate by a citizen of Washington Territory, well known through out our community for his philological and scientific attainments. This gentleman (the author of the famous Ellenborgher hoax, containing an account of the *prock* and *guy-nacutus*) has written a letter to the *Alta California*, describing the circumstances attending the petrifaction of a German named Fluchspeigal, on Frazer's River. According to the story, Ernest Fluchspeigal swallowed the liquid contents of a *geode*, a round hollow crystalline stone well known to geologists, and composed of silica or quartz, and in the course of a few hours became converted almost entirely into stone. The writer, who signs himself Dr. Lichtenburgher, gives a minute chemical analysis of the pieces of rock broken out of the man's body, and describes the whole thing with such an air of sober seriousness and veracity that the Californians, eager for all sorts of stories from Frazer's River, have been completely taken in. The Sacramento *Union* of July 20th has the following telegraphic dispatch:

"A German died near Fort Langley by drinking the contents of a geode, or hollow crystalline stone, and his heart and other organs became petrified in twenty-four hours."

Some wag, however, in San Francisco, who saw at once through the whole thing, has written to the San Francisco *Daily Times* a sequel to the story, which rather turns the laugh on the original author. This letter, which is signed "A. Fidler," states that Dr. Lichtenburgher had preserved some of the water of one of these geodes in a bottle, and by mistake drank it himself for whisky. Petrifaction soon commenced also in the poor doctor; he imbibed large quantities of hydro fluoric acid to act on the silica, which was gradually converting him into stone, but it proved of no avail: so, in order to devote his last moments to science, he swallowed a large glass of brandy, in which was diffused a quantity of gold dust, and, the gold being absorbed and passing into the arteries of the body, the doctor's remains exhibit the exact appearance of a mass of auriferous quartz.

Portions of the body of Dr. Lichtenburgher, beautifully polished, we have no doubt, will be distributed among his friends; and if we are so lucky as to obtain a piece, we will keep it at the office of the HERALD for the inspection of the curious.

BRIDGE BROKE DOWN AND CATTLE IMMERSION,—On Tuesday last, while the Messrs. Meeker were driving some fifty or sixty head of cattle on the wharf, for shipment in the barque *Ork* to Victoria and Bellingham Bay, an accident happened which created considerable commotion for a time, both in the water and out. It seems the cattle rushed upon the wharf in a compact body, when, on reaching the bridge connecting the two piers, their weight proved too great for its strength, and they were precipitated into the water amid the piles and broken planks which formed the bridge. For a few moments there was a delightful state of confusion; but the animals with one accord struck out boldly for the shore, which they all succeeded in safely reaching, more frightened than hurt. One fine steer, in advace of the others, was left standing alone on the outer pier, after the bridge broke down, and, being surprised at the sudden desertion of his companions, he turned around to see what had become of them, when the gap in the bridge met his astonished gaze. After meditating awhile, during which he seemed to be revolving in his mind the proverb, "Look before you leap," he made a bold plunge into the water, and followed in the wake of his fellows toward the shore. The bridge was again repaired on the following day, and the cattle embarked for their destination.

ANOTHER START.—We are informed that at Seattle another company is actively engaged in preparations for a journey over the mountains to the mines. This party will be much larger and better equipped than the last, and, we trust, will meet with better success.

FURTHER FROM THE WEENATCHA.

Return of Pearson's Train, &c., &c.

Since the publication of Pearson's letter, in our issue of last week, we are in the receipt of further and more important intelligence from the new gold fields on the Weenatcha and Nachess.

Messrs. T. R. Hess and J. Esmond, two of the members of Pearson's party, called at our office on Monday last, and informed us that, owing to the hostile attitude of the Indians, they were compelled to abandon the project of going to Frazer's River, and were not permitted to stay on the Weenatcha. They therefore reluctantly returned; the Indians threatening their extermination if they did not. The party being small, (numbering only eighty-two men) and poorly provided with the requisite means of either fighting to advantage or making a protracted stay, even without molestation, deemed it prudent to heed the warnings of friendly Indians, and returned to await the going of a more numerous company.

Being closely watched by the Indians, and forbidden to do so, they had no opportunity of prospecting satisfactorily, which they were all eager to do, as the country all about them bore unmistakable evidences of being rich in gold. A number of the party, however, and among them the gentlemen above named, washed out some surface dirt in their hands, and in no instance did they fail to get a good prospect. In one handful of earth was found a piece of gold worth about one dollar, which was taken as an indication of the nature of the region. This prospecting was done at night; it being unsafe to prospect during the day, within view of the Indians. An old California miner in the company unhesitatingly and repeatedly pronounced the Weenatcha mines richer than any in California.

While on the Weenatcha, they were informed by their guides that squaws were washing out gold at various points on the river, and one of the company purchased a small quantity from an Indian woman.

We are assured that there is not one of this company who has not a strong desire to return to these mines; all of them being convinced of the riches contained in them. They now hold themselves in readiness to unite with and accompany the first strong train that starts for the new mines. The road over the mountains is said to be an excellent one; indeed, as good as the best mountain roads in California or elsewhere.

We were not a little surprised to learn that only fifteen men of this company were mounted; all the remainder having walked out and back. Those on foot led pack animals.

As miners are arriving in town daily, overland and by water, we look in a few days for the departure of a company strong enough to take possession of and work these new mines. Our informants think two or three hundred men sufficient to hold the mines against the Indians.

Mr. Geo. Parkinson takes passage in the barque *Ork* to Bellingham Bay, with the view of bringing up a company of several hundred miners for the Weenatcha, via the Snoqualmie Pass. We are informed that a large number of miners, many of them personal friends of Mr. Parkinson, are now below awaiting his return; he having promised to return and accompany them in person. For the purpose of satisfactorily demonstrating the practicability of the Snoqualmie route to Frazer's River, he is determined to go with as many as will accompany him over the whole road, which, from the knowledge he has acquired of the country, he thinks easy of accomplishment.

For the following letter, received only a day or two since, we are indebted to the courtesy of O. P. Meeker, Esq. It will be found interesting to the general reader:—

FRAZER'S RIVER, 16 miles above Ft. Yale,
July 18th, 1858.

We arrived at this place on the 12th of June. We have been manufacturing rockers, for which we charge $30 apiece. I am sanguine that we can make an ounce per day when the water falls low enough for good diggings. At present the river is about 30 feet above low water mark. We can make from $3 to $4 per day now, but at present we are engaged in turning a small creek upon the bar for tomming purposes. We have the water running down the hill at the upper end of the bar, and by to-morrow night will be upon the ground. We estimate our earnings at $20 per day; and if we should be so fortunate as to make the above, we will be apt to remain at this place until fall.

Accounts from the upper diggings are good, so far as relates to the amount and quality of gold 90 miles above the forks of Thompson's and Frazer's River, at Le Faunte. Miners who have been up there told me that they could make from $50 to $60 per day with rockers, but provisions cannot be had for love or money. The few who are there now are living upon berries. The gold in the Le Faunte district is coarse chunks, from $2 to $6, six dollars being the largest I have seen. An Indian, I am told, found one piece worth $16, in a small creek running into Thompson's River.

The Nachess and Snoqualmie Passes, but little known at present, will be the grand thoroughfares to these mines.

R. S. MORE.

WE HAVE A RESTAURANT!—Yes, and a good one, too, well kept and well supplied with the best the market affords. It will seat and feed twenty-five hungry individuals at one time; and, better than all, the culinary department is presided over by one of the gentle sex, which greatly enhances its popularity. Mr. Sanders makes an excellent proprietor, and he has our best wishes for his success.

WELLS, FARGO & Co. have our thanks for favors per *Panama*.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.—On Sunday last, the most disgraceful scenes that we have yet witnessed here were enacted in our streets. That day seemed to have been set apart by a collection of ruffians for an exhibition of their brutal propensities; for there was a larger number of them in the field than we have seen at any time before. After drinking to excess at the house of Jerry Dennis, these ruffians, with their worst passions aroused by the effects of the liquor, (from which we infer that it must have been what is commonly called "fighting whisky") commenced an indiscriminate or "free fight," in which about a dozen engaged, and amused themselves for some time knocking each other down. Fortunately none but the participants suffered in these fights; some of them having their profiles seriously damaged and their dry goods rent. It is gratifying to remark that the parties who figured in this row, and indeed who always disturb the peace of our town, were and are strangers here; none of our townspeople caring to distinguish themselves in this manner. The house in which this disturbance originated has been complained of as a "den of thieves," and the question has been asked us, can it not be closed? We think it can and should be. In every well-ordered community there are laws or ordinances for closing disorderly houses; and we doubt not, if the proper steps are taken, this blot upon our town may be removed. In view of these oft-repeated disturbances of the peace, we cannot have our city government and jail too soon. Lose no time in giving us both.

THE "OREGON FARMER."—We received last week the first number of a monthly journal with the above title, "devoted to the soil culture of Oregon and Washington Territories," published by W. B. Taylor & Co., in Portland, Oregon; terms, $2 a-year, in advance, or $3 if paid within the year. It is gotten up in the same form as the *Genesee Farmer*, and its pages are filled with matter of deep interest to our agricultural population. This is a publication that has been and is much needed in Oregon and Washington, and we hope it will not fall short of a support commensurate with its merits. Owing to the peculiar nature of our soil and climate, differing in many respects from those of the Atlantic States, this journal will be found invaluable, if it does not become absolutely indispensable to the successful farmer. Those interested can see a copy at our office, and judge for themselves its merits. A single copy is worth the price of subscription.

ROBBERY.—On Thursday night, 5th inst., a man named Tiebo, while in the house kept by Jerry Dennis, was robbed of $225, which he foolishly exposed to the gaze of the bystanders, some of whom did not previously enjoy a very enviable reputation. An opportunity presenting itself for engaging him in a scuffle, it was not long before he was relieved of his money, which, we trust, will lead him to shun such places in future. A man called Curly was charged with the theft, and arrested on the complaint of Tiebo; and, after an examination before Justice Light, Curly was committed to the garrison guardhouse to await his trial.

ARRIVAL OF THE PANAMA.—The steamer *Panama*, Capt. Watson, arrived at our wharf at about 11 o'clock yesterday, with mail matter, freight and passengers. We were highly gratified to learn that Capt. Watson was in command of this steamer, and think the change a very judicious on the part of the P. M. Co. His gentlemanly deportment and uniformly prompt attentions to the comfort of passengers have rendered him extremely popular with the traveling public, while in command of the *Republic*. We trust he will long live to enjoy the friendship of those who know him, and to command one of the best of the Company's steamers.

THE CONSTITUTION.—The *Panama* having brought from San Francisco a steam pipe to replace the one broken, the *Constitution* will resume her trips on the Sound next week. The accident was and is deeply to be regretted, as she has been much needed here during the past fortnight. The mail, however, has been delivered with promptness in the meantime.

MILL BURNED.—We are informed that the steam saw mill at Rainier, under the management of Mr. Minear, was destroyed by fire on last Friday night. Building and contents are a total loss.

HON. DAVID C. BRODERICK reached San Francisco on the 29th ult., and was received with a salute of one hundred guns.

OUR THANKS are due to Freeman & Co. for repeated favors, of late.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMER Republic—
HAMS, BACON,
SMOKED BEEF, CORNED BEEF,
SARDINES, DRIED APPLES,
FRESH CHEESE, SYRUP,
SUGAR, TEA,
COFFEE, OYSTERS,
LOBSTERS,
And a general variety of Groceries of all kinds, suited to the country and Mining trade, all for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash or country produce.
15-tf P. KEACH.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

BALCH & WEBBER

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER BRIG CYrus and barque Ork, a large assortment of articles, viz:
China and New Orleans Sugars;
Soap;
Candles;
Syrup;
Liquors and Wines of all kinds;
A full assortment of
CROCKERY,
DRY GOODS, and
CLOTHING,
Which they offer at the lowest market rates.
Give us a call and judge for yourselves.
18-tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
THE BEST REMEDY EVER KNOWN

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages Consumption, &c.

In short, this Balsam is peculiarly adapted to every disease of the Lungs and Liver.

Wild Cherry has long been known to possess important medicinal properties. This fact is familiar to every matron in our land, and Physicians often prescribe it in different forms for a variety of complaints. Tar also has been equally noted for its virtues; and some physicians, whose fame is familiar to the whole country, have gone so far as to declare that even Consumption could be cured by that alone. In other hands, again, it was nearly valueless, owing, no doubt, to their ignorance in preparing and administering it; a difficulty now entirely obviated by patient experience and long experiment.

The extraordinary medicinal powers possessed by these two substances are now, for the first time, combined and embodied in DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. By a nice chemical process, everything deleterious or useless is rejected, so that what remains is the most extraordinary and truly efficacious remedy for all kinds of pulmonary and liver diseases ever known to man.

CAUTION.—As there are many *Counterfeits*, look well at the signature before purchasing; take none unless the name of Sanford & Park is engraved on the outside wrapper—all others are *base imitations*.

Sold by all Druggists and country merchants.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed, 132 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, Importers and Wholesale Agents for all GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, which are offered to the trade at reduced rates for cash. 1-3m

☞ Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters for Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Nervous or Chronic Debility, are very pleasant in taste and smell, and can be taken under any circumstances. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts like magic, strengthening the tone of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving rubby health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. In all cases of diseases of the stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Nervous Tremors, Relaxation, Debility, etc., are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time, and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure. Every family should have Hostetter's celebrated Stomach Bitters. No article is so peculiarly adapted to our climate. Sold by Druggists, Hotels, and first-class saloons throughout California and Oregon.

CAUTION.—Buyers are particularly requested to beware of a spurious article manufactured and represented to be Hostetter's Bitters, which all who sell or use the genuine article can detect, as it is never sold by the gallon, but in square bottles containing a full quart, with the cork covered with a metallic cap, and name on cap and bottle, with directions for use.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents, to whom all orders should be addressed, 132 Washington st., San Francisco. 1-3m

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Auditor of the County of Pierce, up to the hour of 9 o'clock A.M. on the 21st day of August, 1858, for the erection of a County Jail, to be built of brick, and according to the Plan and Specifications now on file in the Auditor's office, which may there be seen at any time.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.

All bids should be endorsed "Proposal for Building County Jail.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. K. A. Light, A. P. Polin, and Dr. J. B. Webber, Building Committee.

By order. W. H. WOODS,
Deputy Auditor Pierce County, W. T.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Steilacoom, W. T., Aug. 4th, 1858. 22:2

RUSSIAN CHEMICAL
STEAM BATHS,
BY
DANIEL COLLINS,
Steilacoom, W. T.
QUICK, CERTAIN,
AND
Permanent Cure
For Rheumatism, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Neuralgia, including Tic Doloreux, Painters' Cholic and Lame Wrist; all affections arising from working in metals and poisons Also, Fever and Ague; Intermittent, Typhus and Typhoid Fevers; Isthmus Fever; Jaundice; Diseased Liver and Kidneys; Indolent Ulcers; Scrofula; Cancerous Affections; Cancer of the Womb; Blotches and Pimples on the Face; Diseases of the Sexual Organs; Diseases of the Eye, and for the
Extraction from the Human System
Of Calomel and Mercury in all its forms. Iron, Lead, Zinc, and all other Metallic and Mineral Poisons, the almost universal cause of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, &c., &c.; thus proving the iniquity of medical practice, which employs ruinous and deadly poisons in a pretence to cure disease. Also, Poison from Oaks cured.
BATHS!
By which the most wonderful and quickest cures are effected without a particle of nasty and poisonous medicine of any kind; and he makes very moderate charges, though he does not attempt to swindle any man into the idea that he does it all
Without Pay!
☞ These Baths improve the complexion, rendering the skin soft and smooth, and are adapted to all Female Difficulties. Ladies are requested to accompany each other, and every facility is offered for their enjoyment. They may be taken by persons in perfect health, being the most luxurious Bath ever devised. 21tf

PHOTOGRAPHS!
Ambrotypes!
DAGUERREOTYPES!
Melainotypes, &c.
THE CITIZENS OF STEILACOOM AND VICINITY are respectfully informed that I am now prepared to take Pictures in all the latest and most improved styles.
Those desirous of obtaining their Likenesses would do well to call immediately, as I intend leaving for points down the Sound in a few days.
Rooms opposite J. B. WEBBER & CO.'S.
G. FORD.
Steilacoom, July 19th, 1858. 20-tf

S. McCAW & CO.
Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,
A GREAT VARIETY OF DESIRABLE Goods at low rates, such as
Pork, Dried Apples,
Bacon, Dried Peaches,
Hams, Soap,
Salmon, Starch,
Butter, Sugar,
Cheese, Crushed do,
Flour, Adamantine Candles,
Beans, Saleratus,
Rice, Pepper,
Peas, Alspice,
Potatoes, Cloves,
Salt, fine, Mustard,
Salt, coarse, Capers,
Tobacco, Table Sauces,
Molasses, Can Oysters,
Syrup, Can Lobsters,
Vinegar, Can Chickens,
Nails, Can Beef,
Glass, Can Peaches,
Axes, Bottled Peaches,
Buckets, Brandy Peaches,
Brooms, Can Apples,
White Lead, Can Strawberries,
Oil, Can Pie Fruits,
Turpentine, Bottled Pie Fruits,
Lamp Oil, Ex. Lemon,
Olive Oil, Ex. Vanilla,
Coffee, Ex. Orange,
Tea, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.
Also, a large assortment of good Liquors. 1-1y

Special Notices.

☞ All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of BALCH & WEBBER prior to the 1st of January, 1858, are hereby notified to call and settle immediately, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. 3-tf

To our Patrons.

WE would say to our patrons, that in consequence of some changes in our business, we are desirous of a settlement with all who have running accounts with us, MORE ESPECIALLY THOSE OF LONG STANDING. We propose to close all accounts up to the 25th February of the present year, and those indebted to us would confer a great favor by promptly coming to a settlement.

Grateful for past favors, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. We are in receipt of new goods by nearly every vessel, and we will spare no endeavors to please our customers. Our prices shall be as low as practicable with the times.

1-tf S. McCAW & CO.

STEILACOOM LODGE, NO. 8,

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 5,

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

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

I. O. O. F.

THE regular meeting of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is held every Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, in the building formerly occupied by Wm. Rutledge, two doors east of the Washington Hotel.

All members in good standing in the order, are invited to attend. G. C. BLANKENSHIP, Sec'y.

NEW ARRIVAL.
P. KEACH,
HAVING JUST ARRIVED FROM SAN FRANcisco, per steamer Constitution, offers for sale, at the lowest cash prices, a large and well selected
STOCK OF GOODS,
Suited to the wants of farmers, miners, and the town trade. My stock is selected with care; and, as my expenses are very small, I am determined to sell goods cheaper for coin, dust, or country produce, than any other store on Puget Sound. Miners are particularly requested to call and price my goods before purchasing elsewhere, as I intend to give them a good deal of grub for a little dust.
I have just received, per steamers Constitution, Columbia, and barque Madonna, the following articles:

Sugar	Oysters	Buckwheat Flour
Syrup	Lobsters	Olives
Coffee	Roast Chicken	Olive Oil
Tea	Green Corn	Candles
Chocolate	Cherries	Soap
Raisins	Damsons	Tapioca
Candy	Apples, fresh	Vermicelli
Lemon Syrup	Apples, dry	Pepper
Starch	Currants, dry	Ginger
Saleratus	Fresh Butter	Allspice
Tobacco	Fresh Cheese	Cloves
Cigars	Pilot Bread	Cinnamon
Pipes	Soda Biscuit	Mustard, California
Fresh Flour	Mace	Mustard, French
Pepper Sauce	Pineapples	Worcestershire Sauce
Pickles	Brandy Peaches	Maccaroni
Beans	Matches	Matches, Sperm
Catsup	Nutmegs	Hams
Bacon	Beef	Macaboy Snuff
Brandy, French	Whiskey, Scotch	Rape "
" American "	Monongahela	Gentleman's "
" Cherry "	Rye "	Catarrh "
" Cider "	Peach "	Scotch "
" Peach "	Bourbon	Gin, Holland
Wine, Port	Ale	Porter
" Sherry	Bosker's Bitters	Schnapps
" Hock	Minnie Rifle, &c	Powder
" Sauterne	Shot	Balls
" Cherry	Lead	Waterproof Caps
" Catawba	Bowie Knives	Knives and Forks
" Champagne	Sheath "	Silver Plated Spoons
Axes	Pocket "	German Silver "
Hammers	Chisels	Iron "
Hatchets	Augers	Saws, assorted
Planes	Nails	Squares
Rules	Compasses	Powder Horns
Spades	Shovels	" Flasks
Picks	Pick Handles	Rakes
Hay Forks	Manure Forks	Scythes and Sneaths
Grindstones	Butts and Screws	Whetstones
Files, assorted	Rasps	Door Locks
Bench Screws	Tacks	Pad "
Gun Locks	Gun Nipples	Chest "
Door Knobs	Coat Hooks	Till "
Bed Cords	Bed Screws	Desk "
Sash Rollers	Sand Paper	Trunk "
Brass Kettles	Dinner Bells, &c	Cupbd'd "
Sanda' Sarsaprilla	Willow Baskets	Rocking Chairs
Townsend's "	Nursery Chairs	Dining "
Licorice	Kegs	Bar-room "
Sal Soda	Twine	Office "
Sulphur	Mops	Bedsteads
Jaynes' Extract	Washboards	Pole Saddles
Brandreth's Pills	Baby Wagons	Whips, assorted
Beeswax	Clothes Lines	Spurs, "
Camphor "	" Pins	Oilcloth
Castor Oil	Market Baskets	
Sponge	Feather Dusters	Calf Boots
Bluing	Dust Pans	Kip "
Spermaceti	Milk "	Rubber "
Glue	Bread "	Brogans
Sal Nitre	Fry "	Fancy Gaiters
Annatta	Tin Buckets	Ladies' "
Blue Mass	Oil Cans	Buskins
Pain Killer	Milk "	Slippers
Composition Powder	Ladles.	Booties
Jamaica Ginger	Skimmers	Misses' Shoes
Epsom Salts	Wash Basons	Babies' Shoes, &c
Alum	Strainers	Drab Coats
Potash	Teapots	Frock "
Rat Poison	Coffee Pots	Business "
Gum Shellac	Linseed Oil	Summer "
Mc's Bitters	Lamp "	White Vests
Essence Lemon	Window Glass	Black "
" Cloves	Putty	Fancy "
" Cinnamon	White Lead	Black Doeskin Pants
" Anise	Red "	Casslmere "
" Sassafras	Green "	Satinet "
Caraway	Blue "	Summer "
Mace	Varnish	Hats in great variety
Mustang Liniment	Turpentine	Overshirts, Blue
Capsules, &c	Carpeting	" Red
Blankets, Blue	Border "	" Gray
" White	Wall Paper	Undershirts, "
Counterpanes	Salt, coarse	" White
Towelling	" fine	Drawers
Napkins	Damasks	White Linen Shirts
Diaper	Linings	Fancy " "
Silk Pocket H'kfs	Black Dress Silk	Calico and'd "
" Neckerchiefs	Curtain Calico	French Prints
" Lawn "	Ladies' Delts	French Lawn
Shawls, assorted	Cambrettes	Prints, assorted
Stockings "	Habit Shirts	Chinta Prints
Gloves "	Undersleeves	Oil "
Suspenders "	Collars	De Laines
Flutes	Edgings	Plaids
Pens, Ink and Paper	Artificial Flowers	Alpacas
Pencils, assorted	Cords and Tassels	French Silk Bonnets
Perfumery "	Thick Corks	Leghorn "
Fancy Soaps "	Puff "	Straw "
Thread "	Ivory "	Merinos
Buttons "	Side "	Silk Irish Poplin
Needles and Pins	Riding "	Barages
Fish Hooks	Pocket "	Carpet Bags
Fish Lines	Crockeryware	Glassware
Woodenware	Gimblets	Wooden Nutmegs, &c

Constantly on hand and for sale very cheap for cash. Call and see, and judge for yourselves.
11-tf P. KEACH.

GEORGE C. JOHNSON. GEORGE W. SIMS
GEORGE C. JOHNSON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
IRON AND STEEL,
Nos. 36 and 38 Battery street,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BAR IRON;
Swedish and Norwegian Bar Iron;
Sanderson's and Naylor's Cast Steel;

Penn Boiler Plate;	Norway Shoe Shapes;
Low Moor Boiler Plate;	English Shoe Shapes;
English Sheet Iron;	Plow Steel;
Shutter Iron;	Sheer Steel;
Pig Iron;	Blister Steel;
Iron Axles;	Mousehole Anvils;
Steel Springs;	Wright's do;
Blacksmiths' Tools;	Smiths' Bellows;
Griffin Horse Nails;	Wright's Solid Box Vices;
Band and Hoop Iron;	Nuts and Washers;
Boiler Tubes;	Tire Benders;
Borax;	Carriage Bolts;
Boiler and Shutter Rivets;	&c., &c., &c. 1-3dp6m

CALICOS—5000 yards of Calicos of the latest styles and fast colors, suited to the Indian trade,
For sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

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

OLD TOM—200 gallons Old Tom on hand and for sale cheap, by
S. McCAW & CO.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.
STEILACOOM, W. T., AUG. 13, 1858.

[The following interesting intelligence having appeared in only a portion of our last week's edition, we republish it this week entire, that our readers may be kept fully posted in regard to the movements of miners in our vicinity.]

From our Extra of Saturday last.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT
FROM THE
WEENATCHA AND NACHESS!

Letters from Messrs. Pearson and Robertson.

GOLD ON THE WEENATCHA AND NACHESS CONFIRMED!

Fourteen Hundred Miners at work!

Talks with the Indians, &c., &c.

By the arrival in Steilacoom yesterday of Paul Auger, the messenger dispatched from here ten or twelve days ago to the Weenatcha, we have late, reliable, and highly important intelligence from the new gold fields.

Paul Auger was four days coming from the Weenatcha; having left at noon on Monday last, and reached Steilacoom at noon yesterday. He reports fourteen hundred miners at work; one thousand on the Weenatcha, and four hundred on the Nachess.

Capt. Robertson writes us under the same date as Mr. Pearson, stating that he had arrived at Fort Simcoe with 250 miners, on their way to the head waters of the Weenatcha. He says there are about a thousand miners at the Dalles waiting to hear from him.

Mr. Auger states that he intends returning again to the Weenatcha as soon as he has perfected arrangements necessary for the journey.

LETTER FROM W. H. PEARSON.

FORT SIMCOE, W. T., July 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

Since leaving Seattle, I have had many little turns to make, and finally have turned up at this post, having turned my back on the Shuswap mines for the time being. Listen to my story: It is not a sad one, but laughable and annoying. But discretion told me that it must be so. I and party (82 whites) arrived on the upper Weenatcha without a single loss of man or beast. Though I had been told that a trap had been set for us. It was from a reliable source, and I believed it to be true, and am now confident in what I was told by friendly Indians, understanding Indian character. I dispatched Patwinah for Ouhi's headquarters with my words and heart one only good and one straight talk. It was some time before the messenger returned. I knew that delays were dangerous, and I told the men we must fortify to save ourselves, or move on and fight our way through. The majority carried for a sure thing, and we commenced work, and I mounted a horse with the intention of proceeding immediately to Fort Simcoe for a reinforcement. I had not been gone but a short time when Patwinah with three sub chiefs returned to the camp, with an invitation from Ouhi and chiefs to visit their village. I was now satisfied that I could manage them, and told the party that on the next day we would move on towards the mines. When we arrived within five miles of the village, by Ouhi's request we stopped and camped. The council was now to commence: Qualchin, (Ouhi's son) the bravest of the brave, Skaloom and suite, Tu-wis Shilikan and followers, all armed and finely mounted, the chiefs riding in the advance and their men following. They came to a halt in front of us, and seemed to look upon our party with disdain. I went forward to meet them, offered them my hand, told them I was for peace, and had but one object at heart. Skaloom said that he did not now know my heart, for it had been some time since he had seen me. Ouhi's son (Qualchin) left his line and rode up along ours, inspecting our party, arms, and position. I knew his object, and I was determined to use discretion; for the position that we occupied among them would result badly if we did not act quickly one way or the other. Fight or make peace was the only chance. I had said peace, and I intended they should be the aggressors. Qualchin and Skaloom laid their complaints before me, and I told them I would do all that I could for them. They said they were glad they had found one white man of their own hearts, and hoped that I had the influence with the whites that they had with the Indians. I gave them to understand that I had, for peace or war; but my heart was now good towards them, and so was my party. They were incredulous, and told me repeatedly to remember what I was saying that day to them; that they were listening to me, and, if I did not deceive them, that I should have a voice in their councils, and that they would abide by my decision. They left that night. After ordering supper, and feasting to their hearts' content, they bid me good night. They were trying me.

Next day I was by their request to visit the father and councilor of the young brave and warrior, and convince them of the fact that I was not afraid of them, and to show them that I had influence among or with my party.—Morning came, and with it came a messenger from Ouhi's headquarters, with an invitation to visit him and his people. I knew that I had a fine part to play, and I asked Judge Yantis and Mr. Atkins (a gentleman from California) to accompany me. I laid down my arms, and we mounted our horses; the Judge carrying a pistol concealed under his overshirt. I asked Mr. Atkins if he was armed; he gave me a negative answer, and wanted to know if I thought it was on the dead square. I laughed at him along the road, and told him that I understood them, and was willing to risk the chances. Having arrived at the chief's lodges, we were received by the rules of Indian etiquette. We were now in the presence of Ouhi and his warriors. The pipe of peace was passed around, and the council commenced, Ouhi speaking first; "Indian's deal" after white man's. We were told it was for peace, and peace we should have, and go to the mines unmolested. Ouhi was to open the road for my party to pass through safe, and I was to return with his words to Fort Simcoe, with Qualchin and his warriors, to use my influence with the commanding officer at this post in their behalf. He would not listen to them; so you may now expect something mighty heavy in the way of Indian warfare, if a step is not taken to check it soon.

The Indians are partly divided for peace or for war, but I candidly believe that the delegation that I brought down with me will influence all of the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains to join them in open hostilities against the whites. I have played my object out as well as it was in my power, but would not return with the young braves to their country, as they desired. I was afraid of the consequences of the refusal of Major Garnet to listen to them. They want me to live among them in peace, and represent them to the whites. In war, you may imagine what they want with me.

Our party has gone on, and if they have, since I left them, used energy and discretion, they are safe; if not, I fear the consequences.

There is plenty of gold on the upper waters of the Weenatcha, but the principal articles wanted are powder and ball, and strong nerves to use them.

I will now offer my services to the Oregon public and Washington Territory as guide to any point on our or British territory. They must be well armed and mounted, and well supplied with provisions. I will make my way from here to the Dalles and to Vancouver. Parties wishing to join me from the Sound can concentrate on the upper Yakima, from Seattle by the Snoqualmie Pass; those from Cowlitz, Olympia and Steilacoom on the Wenass; and those from the Dalles at Simcoe.

Hoping you will give this a place in your columns, and also get up and distribute some circulars for me, I will finish by saying that Seattle is the nearest route from a shipping point on our Territory to those mines; next is Steilacoom by the Snoqualmie or Nachess Pass, Fort Vancouver and White Salmon Indian Reservation. All of these are good mountain trails, I want that to be distinctly understood.

Kitsap has done me many favors, and wishes to redeem his former character with the whites. Please give him a chance for his money or life.

Believe me ever and sincerely

Yours, truly,
W. H. PEARSON,
Rocky Mountain Expressman.

The graduating class at West Point this year exhibits some very striking facts as regards birth-places of the members. It consists of only twenty-seven graduates, of whom Massachusetts has four; New York, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, New Jersey, Connecticut, South Carolina, Maine, Indiana, Utah, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, one each; Maryland, Ohio, North Carolina and Georgia have two each; and there are "three at large." New England has six, the Free States eleven, the Slave States ten, and Utah one. At the previous graduating class the Free States had a much larger number than the Slave States.

The swill milk excitement, inaugurated in New York, is spreading. They have discovered the same iniquity in Buffalo.

STEILACOOM
LIVERY STABLE.

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.
BALCH & WEBBER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c.
☞ In connection with the store there is a commodious WHARF, at which vessels of any class can lay at low tide.
Store corner of Clickatat and Snoqualmoo streets, Steilacoom, W. T. 1-1y

MILES J. WEST,
BLACKSMITH.
HAVING purchased the interest of his late partner in the Blacksmithing business, the undersigned is prepared to execute satisfactorily all work in that line entrusted to his care. Wagon tires, bolts, and all work pertaining to his line, guaranteed.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
16-tf MILES J. WEST.

MARINE HOSPITAL,
Port Townsend, June 22, 1858.
DR. P. M. O'BRIEN, LATE RESIDENT PHYsician and Surgeon of the County Hospital, San Francisco, and of the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, is now in charge of the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend.
DR. O'BRIEN is also prepared to receive private patients. He flatters himself, too, with the hope that an experience of sixteen years in the pratice of his profession, both private and hospital, together with a thorough medico chirurgical education, as evidenced by the proper guarantee of a diploma to that effect, will obtain for him the confidence of the citizens on Puget Sound.
Letters addressed
P. M. O'BRIEN, M.D.,
Port Townsend,
will be duly acknowledged. 17 tf

BARLEY—1200 sacks just landed and for sale by
BALCH & WEBBER,
18-tf Steilacoom, W. T.

HAY—300 bales of good California Hay for sale by
BALCH & WEBBER,
15-tf Steilacoom, W. T.

PLOWS—Boston Steel Clipper and Eagle Cast Iron Plows on hand and for sale by
S. McCAW & CO.

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

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A foreign house at Guadalaxara have written to their agent in San Francisco to the following effect: "No sooner had the American Minister, Mr. Forsythe, demanded and received his passports, than the Government set about collecting the 'forced loan' from foreign residents, at the point of the bayonet. This so enraged them that in the capital, Mexico, they rose *en masse*, and took possession of the city, which they held at latest dates, having completely driven out Zuloaga and his adherents." The above intelligence is authentic, and most important, as the principal European powers are interested to an equal extent with ourselves.

Since writing the above, a gentleman of this city has laid us under obligations by sending us a copy of a small Mexican slip, entitled *Alcance de la Luz de Libertad*, in which we find the following highly important and interesting news: On the 3d of July, President Zuloaga pronounced in favor of the Constitution of 1824. Two hours afterwards the garrison at the capital repudiated Zuloaga, and proclaimed Santa Anna. The indignant people united themselves to the French and German legions, attacked the garrison, and with clubs and stones routed the troops completely, and took possession of the city. Zuloaga and his Ministers fled, escorted by a small force. The capital remains governed by a Triumvirate, and the Constitution of 1857 is in full vigor and force. Don Benito Juarez has been sent for by extraordinary dispatch, to take possession of the Presidency. San Luis was captured by Vidaurri's forces, under Zuazua, on the 30th June. General Osollos died at San Luis on the 18th of June.

Owing to apprehended serious troubles with the savage tribes in Oregon, the War Department has, it is stated, decided to send a portion of the Utah army to that Territory. Gen. Harney will be recalled from Utah, and proceed to Oregon and assume command of the forces there.

A court martial, recently held at San Antonio, Texas, to try Capt Seth M. Barton, of the First Infantry, upon a charge of causing a citizen to be flogged, resulted in finding the accused guilty, and in his sentence to suspension for three months and confinement within the limits of his command.

The Board of Health of New Orleans announced on the 29th ult. two deaths from yellow fever.

Shipping.

BALCH'S REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS
BETWEEN
PUGET SOUND
AND
SAN FRANCISCO
Is composed of the following first class vessels:
Barque ORK, 250 Tons,
A. Y. TRASK, Commander;
AND
Brig CYRUS, 213 Tons,
W. H. DIGGS, Commander.
The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco.
Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.
Goods from any of the Atlantic States for Puget Sound will be carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.
BALCH & WEBBER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
LAFAYETTE BALCH,
1-tf Stewart st., San Francisco.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
The fast-sailing schooner
I. I. STEVENS,
80 tons burden, in good order. She is about fifteen months old, and can be bought cheap for cash.
For terms apply on board, or to
W. FITZPATRICK,
11-tf Bellingham Bay.

Miscellaneous.

CLARKE DREW,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Steilacoom, W. T.,
WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO REPAIRing Watches, Clocks, &c.
Jewelry made to order. Having on hand a good assortment of material, he will do all work entrusted to him neatly and in the shortest time. 1-1y

OLYMPIA
HARDWARE EMPORIUM.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ENTERED INTO CO-partnership in the
HARDWARE, STOVE AND TIN BUSINESS,
will hereafter (at the old stand of W. N. Ayers) keep constantly on hand a general assortment of
HARDWARE,
STOVES,
TINWARE,
IRON, STEEL,
CASTINGS, &c.
Also, constantly on hand, a large and choice assortment of
Paints, Oils, Groceries, &c., &c.
All orders from a distance will be attended to with care and dispatch.
Send in your orders and give us a trial.
BARNES & AYERS,
1-tf Olympia, W. T.

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

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
TAKES GREAT PLEASURE IN RETURNing his thanks to his friends and customers in Washington Territory, for their very liberal patronage.
Watches, Jewelry, &c., left with WILLIAMS'S Express will be sent over, and the charges can be collected on delivery. All orders per Williams's Express will meet with prompt attention, and all Watches warranted to keep good time.
On hand and for sale low,
Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
G. COLLIER ROBBINS,
1-tf Watchmaker, Portland.

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

San Francisco.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
FURNITURE,
128 Washington st.,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our present stock, the largest ever offered on the Pacific coast.
20:tf JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

DALY'S AROMATIC
Valley Whisky!!!
This Whisky is manufactured expressly for us by one of the oldest Distillers in the Valley of the Monongahela, from the finest quality of Rye, prepared by a process known only to him.
Consumers can depend upon getting a pure article when they buy the
VALLEY WHISKY.
It is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. It is recommended by the first physicians for its medicinal qualities.
J. T. & W. H. DALY,
Sole Proprietors, New York.
☞ For sale by all the principal Liquor houses in San Francisco. 20:3mis

LONDON CLUB-HOUSE GIN.
To the Public.
THIS celebrated Gin—pretending to nothing but what it is, viz: a pure and unadulterated article, and assuming no artificial merits of what it is not, as some of its rival imitators do—after eight years of public approval and very extensive sales in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and the Western cities, has been pronounced by the public, as well as by the best medical and scientific authorities throughout the United States and the Canadas, to be superior, not only as a beverage of general use, to any other article competing against it, but is unequalled in its medicinal efficiency in all classes of complaints. To persons traveling in these days of rapid transit from East to West, North to South, and more particularly to those crossing the Isthmus, and who are constantly changing their water as well as their climate—who are drinking, indeed, a dozen kinds of water in every twenty-four hours, and each draught containing some property acting in chemical antagonism to the preceding one, thereby causing an unnatural degree of excitement to the stomach—it is positively and absolutely necessary to use a counteracting agent. From the fact that this article is prepared expressly to meet such exigencies, and to act, as we know it will act, as an antidote, we confidently prescribe it as the very best article in the country. The name of Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps has never been attached in any way to this article.
The London Club-House Gin
Requires none of the usual "caution to the public" to beware of counterfeiters; it being, like all other genuine articles, beyond the base art of counterfeiting.
The London Club-House Gin
Is an antidote to the horrible adulteration to which every thing alcoholic is submitted—the noxious poisons made up and sold as AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS, &c.
The London Club-House Gin
Requires no "word of advice," no "caution to the public." Those who once drink it find security in its virtues against the vicious temptations of drinking any of its vile imitations, even under "advice;" while those who "caution the public" against counterfeiters have themselves been cautioned by the public to beware of any but THE LONDON CLUB-HOUSE GIN
WILLIAM H. DAY,
Sole Importer, New York.
NOTICE.—The unexampled success of the LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN has induced a host of imitators, who are putting up an inferior article under similar titles. Purchasers will please notice the *fac simile* of the signature of the undersigned on the label.
WM. H. DALY.
For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco, California. 8-3mis

The Greatest Discovery of the Age.
GREAT BLESSING TO MANKIND INNOCENT BUT POTENT.
Dr. L. J. Czapkay's PROPHYLACTICUM, (self disinfecting agent) a sure preventive against Gonorrhea and Syphilitic diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all venereal, scrofulous, gangrenous and cancerous ulcers, fetid discharges from vagina, uterus and urethra, and all cutaneous eruptions and diseases. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapkay's office, Sacramento street, nearly opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, San Francisco. As inoculation is a preventive against small-pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum a preventive against syphilitic and gonorrheal diseases. Harmless in itself, it possesses the power of chemically destroying the syphilitic virus, and thereby saving thousands of young debauchees from being infected by the most loathsome of all diseases. Let no young man who appreciates health be without Dr. Czapkay's Prophylacticum. It is in very convenient packages, and will be found convenient to use, being used as a soap. That disease can be prevented by the use of proper agents, is as well an established fact as that it can be cured after its establishment. The principle, which is now universally recognized, was received even before the days of Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination in 1796, and its multiplied benefits ever since have received, as they deserved, the attention of the medical faculty. It was in pursuit of this branch of the medical science that Dr. L. J. Czapkay fortunately made the discovery of his Prophylacticum, which, for the prevention of syphilitic, gonorrheal, cancerous and cutaneous disorders, stands unrivalled by any agent in the Pharmacopœia. The effect of this agent, after coition, is immediate, and removes the possibility of a contraction of disease. If, however, the disease has been contracted, it is useless in neutralizing the poisonous secretions which by absorption produce the horrid consequences known as secondary syphilis. It has been administered by the Doctor in many thousand cases, and he has yet to find the first in which it has failed to subserve the purpose for which it was administered. Price, $5. Full directions are attached to each package. In cases where the Prophylacticum is used as a curative, Dr. Czapkay will furnish gratis a prescription for his Blood Purifier.
All communications from the country, addressed only to Dr. L. J. Czapkay, San Francisco, will be strictly and confidentially attended to, and the remedies, with the greatest care and secrecy, immediately despatched by express or other conveyance to their destination.
Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.,
20:tf San Francisco.

BELLINGHAM BAY
CATTLE MARKET.
THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABLISHED A BRANCH of their business near Whatcom, are prepared to furnish the trade with BEEF by the quarter or on foot, on the most reasonable terms.
The highest market price will be paid for Beef at Steilacoom. They will also attend to shipping stock from Steilacoom to Whatcom or Sehome.
Will ship and sell cattle on commission. Cash advances made on stock entrusted to their care.
For particulars, address
J. R. MEEKER & SONS,
11-tf Steilacoom or Whatcom, W. T.

EX STEAMER PANAMA—
10 bbls Pork;
10 bbls Beef;
6000 lbs Bacon and Hams;
1000 lbs lard;
3000 lbs No. 1 China Sugar;
3000 lbs Beans;
2000 lbs Rice;
100 bbls flour in quarter sacks;
And everything that miners want can be found at the store of
FOWLER & CO.,
10-tf Port Townsend.

San Francisco.

MUSIC!
MUSIC FOR THE MILLION
AT
KOHLER'S,
No. 178 Washington st.
SONGS,
WALTZES,
POLKAS,
SCHOTTISCHES,
QUADRILLES,
MAZURKAS,
SELECTIONS FROM ALL THE OPERAS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
BY THE MOST EMINENT COMPOSERS.
MUSIC BOOKS.
INSTRUCTORS—For all Instruments,
GLEE BOOKS,
OPERAS,
ORATORIOS,
SACRED MUSIC BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
MUSIC PAPER,
BRASS BAND MUSIC.
BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
TROMBONES, CORNETS,
POST HORNS, CORNOPEANS,
OPHICLEIDES, ALTO HORNS,
BUGLES, TENOR HORNS,
CYMBALS, BARITONES,
TUBAS.
ACCORDEONS,
FROM THE BEST FRENCH MAKERS.
SEVEN CASES, just received and now unpacking, will be sold to the trade at
25 per cent. Less than Former Prices.
GUITARS,
FROM THE BEST FRENCH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN MAKERS.
☞ Note.—A. KOHLER is Sole Agent in California for the celebrated maker,
CHARLES STUMCKE.
VIOLINS, FLUTES,
BANJOS, FIFES,
TAMBORINES, CLARIONETS,
FLAGEOLETS, PICOLOS.
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE
Of every description always on hand in large quantities.
ROMAN AND ITALIAN STRINGS.
Just received, an invoice of the famous S. S. S. Roman Strings, warranted to be unequalled in the world.
FANCY ARTICLES.
Vases, Porte-Monnaies,
Portfolios, Watchstands,
Flacons, Opera-Glasses,
Lithographs, &c., &c.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, BABY-JUMPERS,
AND AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF TOYS.
N.B.—Customers are requested to send their orders direct to the undersigned, either by mail or express, and they may be assured of having them filled promptly and to their satisfaction. All goods warranted perfect, or the money refunded.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
Are particularly invited to call and examine our immense stock. They will find our prices from 25 to 30 per cent.
LOWER
Than any other jobbing house in California.
A. KOHLER,
1-3m 178 Washington street.

NOTICE
To the Consumers of
CLUB HOUSE GIN!
The great reputation of Daly's Old
LONDON CLUB HOUSE GIN,
In consequence of its superior and uniform quality, has induced other parties to import, and also to put up in this market, an inferior article of Gin, branded
"LONDON CLUB HOUSE."
We caution consumers against purchasing any of these brands of Gin for the genuine. Each case of the genuine article is branded
"Old London Club House Gin, Wm. H. D."
The name of J. T. DALY is also blown in each bottle; none other being genuine.
WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.
For sale by the principal Liquor houses in San Francisco. 17 3mis

200 TCS. PATENT-COVERED HAMS;
100 bbls Clear and Mess Pork;
100 hf bbls Clear Pork;
300 do New Goshen Butter;
200 cases Leaf Lard, 10lb tins;
1000 bags Green Rio Coffee;
300 mats Old Government Java Coffee;
100 drums new Codfish;
300 hf bbls No. 1 Mackerel;
100 hf bbls No. 2 do;
50 bbls Carolina Rice;
1000 mats No. 1 China Rice;
100 ceroons new Chile Peaches;
500 mats No. 1 China Sugar;
75 hhds New Orleans do;
500 bbls and hf do Crushed Sugar;
100 bbls and hf do Coffee do;
1000 kegs E B Syrup, 5 and 5 gals;
500 do do, 14 gals;
50 bbls do;
200 hf bbls new Dried Apples;
1000 bxs Knapp's Candles;
1000 bxs Chemical Sperm do;
200 bxs Belmont do do, in cartoons;
50 bxs Patent do do;
1000 bxs Kh C O Soap;
1000 bxs Fay's do;
1000 bxs Layer Raisins;
1000 hf and qr bxs do;
100 chests fine Green Tea;
500 cases do do, 1 and 2lb caddies;
500 cases fine Black Tea, ½lb papers;
100 do Olive Oil;
100 do Sardines, hf and qr bxs;
500 do assorted Pie Fruits;
100 do do Jams and Jellies;
600 do Piper's Oysters;
500 do assorted brands Oysters;
100 do Fresh Lobsters, 2lb tins;
500 do Brandy Peaches, hf-galls;
200 do Saleratus, 1lb papers;
730 bxs Colgate's Starch;
1000 cases assorted Ground Spices;
100 do Ground Coffee;
50 kegs Fresh Nutmegs;
50 cases Peach Tobacco;
55 do Fruit and Mary's Own Tobacco;
50 do Virginia's Offering do;
25 do Grape do;
50 do Cabannis do;
250 do Smoking do;
For sale by R. E. BREWSTER & CO.,
20:3m cor Clay and Front sts, San Francisco.

SANDWICH ISLAND'S PRODUCE,
AND a general assortment of Provisions, &c., may be found at the store of the PUGET MILL CO., at Teekalet, (Hood's Canal) W. T.
1-tf Apply to J. P. KELLER.

Business Cards.

J. R. MEEKER & SONS,
DEALERS IN
LIVE STOCK, FRESH MEATS, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Call and examine our stock. Orders from a distance attended to with promptness and dispatch.
1-6m* STEILACOOM, W. T.

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

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

LAFAYETTE BALCH. J. B. WEBBER.
BALCH & WEBBER,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

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

FRANK CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Corner of Snoqualmoo and Claim streets,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

WILBUR & BUSHMANN,
RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES,
TEEKALET, W. T.,
Will attend at all times to orders in their line of business with promptness and dispatch. 13-1y

P. J. MOOREY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

CLARKE DREW,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
Will attend promptly to Repairing Watches, Clocks, &c., in
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1-1y

G. A. BARNES. W. N. AYERS.
BARNES & AYERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HARDWARE, TINWARE, COOK, BOX, AND PARLOR STOVES,
Agricultural Implements, &c.,
Main street, three doors above the Post Office,
OLYMPIA, W. T. 1-1y

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

E. H. WILSON, WM. G. DUNLAP,
San Francisco. Olympia, W. T.
WILSON & DUNLAP,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERYWARE,
8-tf GROCERIES, &c.

A. M. GILMAN, F. SMITH,
E. S. DAVIS. Boston.
A. M. GILMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 82 Front street,
1-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

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

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
OF
HATS, CAPS, AND HATTERS' STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
163 Commercial street,
Second Hat Store east of Kearny street,
1-6m San Francisco.

FOWLER & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD assortment of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
TINWARE,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
CROCKERYWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
FURNITURE,
SHIP CHANDLERY AND STORES,
MINING TOOLS, &c.
Port Townsend, W. T. 1-tf

MINING TOOLS.
EX STEAMER COLUMBIA—
12 doz L H Shovels;
12 doz Collins' Picks;
6 doz Sluice Forks;
Tom Iron, &c.,
For sale cheap by
FOWLER & CO.,
10-tf Port Townsend.

T. JONES.
Hardware, Mining Tools, Groceries,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
HAVING OPENED A STORE AT WHATCOM, WITH A large and desirable assortment of goods, the subscriber are prepared to supply miners and others, in wholesale or retail quantities, with goods suited to their wants, such as
MINING TOOLS OF ALL KINDS,
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CLOTHING,
CROCKERYWARE,
TINWARE, ETC., ETC.,
Which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash.
T. JONES,
11-tf Whatcom, W. T.

WANTED—By the Puget Mill Co., at Teekalet, W. T., good Choppers, Sawyers, Teamsters, and Contractors for getting logs.
J. P. KELLER,
16-tf Agent for Puget Mill Co.

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

Miscellany.

Mirth should be the embroidery of conversation, not the web.

To ascertain the weight of a horse, put your toe under the animal's foot.

Some modern writer has said that 'power is but half power, unless intelligence guides it.'

'The iron has entered into my soul,' said the stage carpenter when a nail ran into his foot.

Whatever may be the reputation of a man while alive, when dead he is generally allowed to be a finished gentleman.

Leigh Hunt was asked by a lady, at dessert, if he would not venture on an orange. 'Madam,' he replied, 'I should be happy to do so, but I am afraid I should tumble off.'

A merry Andrew, on being asked why he played the fool, replied, 'For the same reason that you do—out of want; you do it for want of wit, and I do it for want of money.'

It is often said that the character of public men is the property of their country. If there be truth in this, we have a great deal of property in our country that it would be well to get rid of.

'Have you a fellow feeling in your bosom for the women of Utah?' asked a friend of the sister of Mrs. Partington. 'Get out, you insulting rascal!' said she; 'I'll have you to know I don't allow fellows to be feeling in my bosom. Oh, dear!'

'Hans,' said a Dutchman to his urchin son, whom he had just been thrashing for swearing at his mother, 'vat's dat you're tinking so vicked spout, in der corner dere?' 'I ain't tink not'n.' 'You lie, you vagabone you, you tinks *Cot dam*—and now I'll vip you for dat.'

An unfaithful servant, a smoky house, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, an undutiful child, an incessant talker, hogs that break through enclosures, a dull razor, mosquitoes, a fop, and *a subscriber that won't pay for his paper*, are bad things.

A clergyman, observing a poor man by the roadside breaking stones with a pickaxe, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark, 'Ah, John, I wish I could break the stony hearts of my hearers as easily as you are breaking those stones.' The man replied, 'Perhaps, master, you do not work on your knees.'

A paper published in Tama (Fla.) relates the following 'accident:'—'While Capt. Parkill was returning to his camp from this place, the horse his servant (a strapping negro man) was riding took fright and threw the rider. The head of the negro, in his descent, struck the leg of Parkill's horse, breaking it, when it (the negro's head) glanced and struck a tree on the side of the road, peeling off the bark for several feet. The negro was stupefied for an instant, but received no injury! It is supposed that he belongs to the hard-shell persuasion.

One of these magistrates sometimes denominated 'bass wood justices,' in a New England town, imagining himself insulted by one of his townsmen during a dispute, threatened to arrest him for contempt of court. The plain citizen replied that it could not be done, as the basswood justice was not acting officially; but the latter rejoined that he was a Justice of the Peace continually, from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same, whether in court or out of it, and *an object of contempt everywhere!*

A boy in a freak of mischief chopped off the tail of his father's dog. The poor animal ran about, howling and bleeding, until he found a secure retreat from the eye of man, and there he lay until hunger compelled him to leave his hiding place. Then he came out toward the kitchen in search of food. His master had taken the dismembered member and placed it on the railing of the kitchen porch. The dog saw it, and doubtless recognizing it as his own, he took it down, licked it lovingly, and then deliberately sat down with the stump upon it, to see if it would grow on again!

There is a good story told of a party of verdant individuals who attended court for the first time during a criminal trial, pressed in at the door, and gaining a toe-hold upon the extreme edge of an outer bench, took a survey of the scene around the judge's stand. 'Who are them twelve men settin' there clust together?' whispered one of the party to a waggish bystander, pointing to the jury-box. 'Those are the prisoners,' was the reply. 'I *thought* so!' was the rejoinder: 'if *I* was on the jury, I'd convict every one of 'em from their looks alone! Look at that head fellow, (pointing to the foreman) see him watch what's goin' on! He knows all about it, I'll war'nt you! Well, they'll get it—ten years apiece, least calculation!' To adopt a novel expression, 'comment is unnecessary.'

A Norwegian fable satisfactorily accounts for the short tail of the bear. The bear, it seems, was once met by a fox which carried a load of fish, and who, in answer to the question how he had obtained them, replied that he caught them by angling. The bear expressed a desire to know an art so useful, when the fox informed him that he had only to make a hole in the ice and insert his tail. 'You must stop long enough, and not mind if it hurts you a little,' said the friendly adviser, 'for a sensation of pain is a sure sign that you have a *bite*. The longer the time, the more the fish. Nevertheless, when you have a good strong bite, be sure you pull out.' The credulous bear followed the instructions, and kept his tail in the hole till it was frozen fast. When he pulled, the end of the tail came off; and hence the shortness of the appendage at the present day.

Pre-emption Laws.

The following are the laws and regulations under which pre-emption claims are taken in this Territory:—

AN ACT to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights:

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, every person, being the head of a family, or widow, or single man over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen as required by the naturalization laws, who, since the first day of June, A.D. 1840, has made, or shall hereafter make, a settlement in person on the public lands to which the Indian title had been, at the time of such settlement, extinguished, and which has been, or shall have been, surveyed prior thereto, and who shall inhabit and improve the same, and who has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be and is hereby authorized to enter with the Register of the Land Office for the district in which such land may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject, however, to the following limitations and exceptions: No person shall be entitled to more than one pre-emptive right by virtue of this act; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and *no person who shall quit or abandon* his residence on his own land to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory, shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act; no lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines or for other purposes; no lands reserved for the support of schools, nor the land acquired by * * * * [any] Indian reservation to which the title has been or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of this act; * * * * and no lands on which are situated any known salines or mines. * * * * *

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That when two or more persons shall have settled on the same quarter section of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in him or her who made the first settlement, provided such person shall conform to the other provisions of this act; and all questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers shall be settled by the Register and Receiver of the district within which the land is situated, subject to an appeal to and a revision by the Secretary of the Treasury [Interior] of the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That prior to any entries being made under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, proof of the settlement and improvement thereby required shall be made to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the land district in which such land may lie, agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, [Interior] who shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents from each applicant for his services to be rendered as aforesaid; and all assignments and transfers of the right hereby secured prior to the issuing of the patent shall be null and void.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such land, he or she shall make oath before the Receiver or Register of the land district in which the land is situated, (who are hereby authorized to administer the same) that he or she has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under this act; that he or she is not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor hath he or she settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his or her own exclusive use or benefit; and that he or she has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he or she might acquire from the government of the United States should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself or herself; and if any person taking such oath shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he or she may have paid for said land, and all right and title to the same; and any grant or conveyance which he or she may have made, except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void. And it shall be the duty of the officer administering such oath to file a certificate thereof in the public land office of such district, and to transmit a duplicate copy to the General Land Office; either of which shall be good and sufficient evidence that such oath was administered according to law.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States beyond the time which has been or may be appointed by the proclamation of the President; nor shall the provisions of this act be available to any person or persons who shall fail to make proof and payment, and file the affidavit required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales aforesaid.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person has settled or shall settle and improve a tract of land, subject at the time of settlement to private entry, and shall intend to purchase the same under the provisions of this act, such person shall, in the first case, within three months after the passage of the same, and in the last, within thirty days next after the date of such settlement, file with the Register of the proper district a written statement describing the lands settled upon, and declaring the intention of such person to claim the same under the provisions of this act; and shall, where such settlement is already made, within twelve months after the passage of this act, and when it shall hereafter be made, within the same period after the date of such settlement, make the proof, affidavit and payment herein required; and if he or she shall fail to file such written statement as aforesaid, and make such affidavit, proof and payment, within the twelve months aforesaid, the tract of land so settled and improved shall be subject to the entry of any other purchaser.

Approved September 4, 1841.

The fifth section of the act approved March 3d, 1843, is as follows:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That claimants under the late pre-emption law for land not yet proclaimed for sale are required to make known their claims, in writing, to the Register of the proper land office, within three months from the date of this act, when the settlement has been already made, and within three months from the time of the settlement, where such settlement shall hereafter be made, giving the designation of the tract and the time of settlement; otherwise his claim to be forfeited, and the tract awarded to the next settler, in the order of time, on the same tract of land, who shall have given such notice and otherwise complied with the conditions of the law.

The following is the form of a pre-emption declaratory statement:

I, ——— ———, of ———, being ———, have, on the —— day of ——, A.D. 18—, settled and improved the —— quarter of section number ——, in township number ——, of range number ——, in the district of lands subject to sale at the Land Office at Olympia, W. T., and containing ——— acres, which land has *not yet been offered at public sale, and thus rendered subject to private entry;* and I do hereby declare my intention to claim the said tract of land as a pre-emption right, under the provisions of said act of 4th September, 1841.

Given under my hand, this —— day of ——, A.D. 18—.

In presence of ——— ———.

Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s
REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH PERIODICALS.
— AND THE —
"Farmer's Guide."

Great Reduction in the price of the latter Publication.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., New York, continue to re-publish the following BRITISH PERIODICALS, viz:

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

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

Early Copies Secured.

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

Terms:

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

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

Clubbing.

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

Postage.

☞ In all the principal cities and towns, these works will be delivered *FREE OF POSTAGE*. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but 24 cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Splendid offers for 1856 and 1857 together.

Unlike the more ephemeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals lose little by age. Hence a full year of the New (with no omissions) for 1856, may be regarded nearly as valuable as for 1857. We propose to furnish the two years at the following **extremely low rates, viz:**

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

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

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

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

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!!

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

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

THE FARMER'S GUIDE to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven; 2 vols. royal octavo; 1600 pages, and numerous wood and steel engravings.

This is confessedly the most complete work on agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to five dollars for the two volumes

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union and to Canada (post paid) $6. ☞ This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.
54 Gold street, New York.

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA!
(EIGHTH EDITION.)
Greatly Improved and brought down to the Present Time.
EDITED BY
THOMAS STEWART TRAILL, M.D., F.R.S.E.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh, assisted by numerous contributors, whose initials are attached to their respective articles.
A. & C. BLACK, Publishers.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA FORMS an Alphabetical Repertory of every branch of Human Knowledge, and renders the Alphabet a ready key not only to the Arts and Sciences, but to the multiplied details of History, Philosophy, Biography, Geography, Commerce, Manufactures, Statistics, and Miscellaneous Literature.

All the articles will be brought up to the present advanced state of knowledge. The work will be completed in twenty one volumes, and it will be the endeavor of the proprietors to secure the utmost regularity of publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has been appointed Sole Agent on the Pacific coast for the above splendid work, twelve volumes of which are already published and ready for distribution to subscribers. The whole twenty-one volumes will be completed in about eighteen months, quarterly issue.

Terms of subscription, strongly and handsomely bound, $7; bound in Russia, $10 per volume.

JOHN DEWAR, San Francisco,
East street, near Commercial.

Orders will be received at the office of this paper for the above work. 1 3m

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.
A Journal for the Farm, Garden and Fireside.
PUBLISHED BY LUTHER TUCKER & SON,
Albany, N. Y.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers, $2 00 a year if paid in advance, or $2 50 if not paid in advance.

The postage on this paper is but 6½ cents per quarter, payable in advance, to any part of the United States.

☞ The same publishers issue the CULTIVATOR, on the first of each month. It forms an annual volume of about 400 pages—price *Fifty cents* a year.

PUGET SOUND HERALD
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
STEILACOOM, W. T.

Having on hand a large assortment of **Book, Card, Job and Fancy Printing Material,** we are prepared to execute all kinds of Job work with neatness and despatch—such as, **Blanks of all kinds, Pamphlets, Cards Circulars, Bill-heads, &c., &c.**

San Francisco.

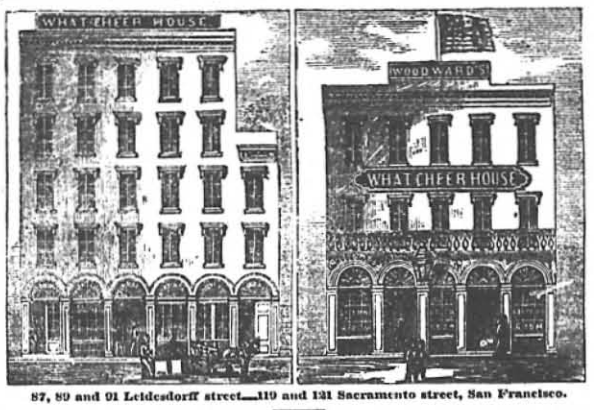
WHAT-CHEER HOUSE,
SAN FRANCISCO.

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to centre?

Do you want to patronise a house conducted on strictly temperate principles?

Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places for its moderate charges, good and the best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advise you to go to the



87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street—119 and 121 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

This establishment is centrally located in the business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Co.'s office the Express Co.'s offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

Board, per week, $5.50; Board, per day, $1; Meals, 50 cents; Lodgings, 50 to 75 cents.

Single rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per night.

Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the night or week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.

The beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair matrasses, clean bedding, &c.

Superior Bathing accommodations also connected with the house.

SHOWER BATHS FREE!

Free passage in the Omnibus to and from the Boats. Look to the Name on the Omnibus to avoid imposition.

There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Travelers will please to remember that there are no runners connected with this establishment.

The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

1-6m R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN HOTEL,
Corner of Broadway and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS WELL known and old established house is still at his old tricks—of feeding the public at the low price of Six Dollars per week, and still they come to partake of his good and well furnished table; and as Mr. Kelly is one of the pioneer hotel keepers of this city, he pledges himself that there will be nothing wanting at his house to make the public comfortable.

The house is centrally located, in the vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office, and also of the up river and ocean steamers.

The house contains a number of single and family rooms, well ventilated, suitable for ladies and single gentlemen.

There is also attached to the house a READING ROOM, and a LIBRARY which contains a large number of related standard works. There is also, at the arrival of each steamer,

A WAGON,

which belongs to the house, to convey passengers and baggage, free of charge. The public are respectfully requested to give the house a trial.

Board, per week, $6; per day, $1; Meals, 50 cents; Lodging, per night, 50 to 75 cents; Lodging, per week, $2 to $4. JOHN KELLY, Jr., Proprietor.

San Francisco, Dec. 26, 1857. 1 3m

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

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

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

Board by the day and week.

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

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

OLYMPIA, Dec. 4th, 1857 8 1y

PIONEER ESTABLISHMENT
OF THE
PACIFIC COAST.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
STATIONER AND DEALER
IN
BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPER,
TUCK MEMORANDUMS,
PLAYING CARDS,
CUTLERY,
(Of Rodgers, Westenholm, Crooks, Needham and Barnes manufacture)
PORT-MONNAIES AND FANCY GOODS,

Offers to the trade a well-selected stock of SUPERIOR QUALITY of the above mentioned goods, at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

GEO. B. HITCHCOCK,
Sansome st., between Clay and Commercial,
1-3m San Francisco, Cal.

EUREKA WHISKY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MANUfacturers, invite the attention of consumers to the above superior brand of

WHISKY.

It is made from the finest Rye Spirits, and is a

GENUINE MONONGAHELA.

It is put up in barrels and half barrels, for the convenience of the trade.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,

For sale by the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 13-3mis

M. JORDAN,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,
155 Montgomery street,
Southwest corner of Montgomery and Washington.

ALL KINDS OF QUARTZ WORK ON HAND and manufactured to order.

Watches Repaired and Warranted.

☞ Persons in the interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. 1-3m

NOTICE.

THE HOSPITAL STEWARD AT FORT Steilacoom has on hand a quantity of Medicines and Drugs, which he will sell to citizens.

Prescriptions for Syphilis and Gonorrhœa carefully compounded.

Inquire at the Hospital Steward's room, Hospital building.

4-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

J. KINGSBURY. A. DODGE.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
Corner of Broadway and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Board per week, $6; Board and Lodging per week, $8 to $10; single meals, 50 cents; Board per day, $1; Lodgings, 50 to 75 cents.

KINGSBURY & DODGE,
Proprietors.

N.B.—The Baggage Wagon runs from the boats free of charge. 1 3m

DR. GUYSOTT'S IMPROVED
Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla
IN QUART BOTTLES,

IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST Sarsaparilla made, as is certified by the wonderful cures it has performed. Remember, this is the only true and genuine article. This medicine, when used according to directions,

WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones and Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Disease of the Kidneys, Loss of Appetite, Disease arising from the use of Mercury, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Jaundice and Costiveness.

The Best Female Medicine known.

The Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla is peculiarly adapted for females of delicate health, resulting from irregularity of menstrual discharges and other diseases peculiar to their sex. We assure the afflicted that a bottle or two of Dr. Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla will at once regulate those difficulties and renew the natural energies.

CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by unprincipled Druggists. Take none but the genuine, which is put up in Quart Bottles, and sold by all respectable druggists.

PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents,
132 Washington street, San Francisco.

Also, Importers and general Agents for all the genuine PATENT MEDICINE, and sell the same in quantities to suit at reduced rates. 1-3m

ATWILL & CO.,,
172 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
MUSIC,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND
MERCHANDISE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
AND
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Orders punctually attended to at the same prices as by personal application, by addressing

ATWILL & CO.,
1-6mis San Francisco.

DALY'S
VALLEY WHISKY.

WE BEG TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF dealers as well as consumers to the following certificates of well-known Chemists, who have analysed

"Daly's Aromatic Valley Whisky."

The high reputation of the parties is a sufficient guarantee that the article possesses all the merit claimed for it.

WM. NEWELL & CO.,
Sole Agents.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 32 SOMERSET ST.,
BOSTON, MASS., April 17th, 1855.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1858.

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

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

WM. H. DALY, ESQ.:

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

JAMES J. MAPES, Chemist.

DALY'S AROMATIC VALLEY WHISKY

Is put up in cases containing one dozen bottles each. For sale by all the principal Liquor Houses in San Francisco. 14-3m

H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
Importing Booksellers and Stationers,
151 Montgomery street,
One door from Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO,

Have in store the largest collection of SCHOOL and LAW BOOKS in California; also Historical and other Works. Orders from Washington Territory solicited. 1-3m

San Francisco.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S
Grand Medical and Surgical Institute,
Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco.

Established in 1854, for the Permanent Cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, and the suppression of quackery.

Attending and Resident Physician,
L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D.

Late in the Hungarian Revolutionary War, Chief Physician to the 20th Regiment of Honveds Chief Surgeon to the Military Hospital of Pesth, Hungary, and late Lecturer on the Diseases of Women and Children.

Communications strictly confidential. Consultations, by letter or otherwise, free.

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

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY returns his sincere thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of chronic diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, digestive and genital organs, and all private diseases, viz: Syphilitic ulcers, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, seminal weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self abuse, and he hopes that his long experience and successful practice of many years will continue to ensure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, and during the Hungarian war and campaigns, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He uses no mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him, by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment, and implicit secrecy.

Suffer not when a Cure is guaranteed in all stages of Secret Disease.

Self-abuse, Nervous Debility, Syphilis in all its stages, Strictures, Gleets, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Mercurial Rheumatism, Scrofula, Pains in the Bones and Ankles, Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Nose and Eyes, Ulcers upon the Body or Limbs, Cancers, Dropsy, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus's Dance, and all diseases arising from a derangement of the Sexual Organs,

Such as Nervous Trembling, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, general Weakness, Dimness of Vision with peculiar spots appearing before the eyes, Loss of Sight, Wakefulness, Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Eruption upon the Face, Pain in the Back and Head, Female Irregularities, and all improper discharges of both sexes. It matters not from what cause the disease originated, however long standing or obstinate the case, recovery is certain, and in a shorter time than a permanent cure can be effected by any other treatment, even after the disease has baffled the skill of eminent physicians and resisted all their means of cure. The medicines prescribed are pleasant, without odor, entirely vegetable, causing no sickness, and free from mercury or balsam. During fifteen years of practice, in Europe, the Atlantic States and California, I have rescued from the jaws of death many thousands, who, in the last stages of the above mentioned diseases, had been given up to die by their physicians, which warrants me in promising to the afflicted who may place themselves under my care a perfect and speedy cure. Private diseases are the greatest enemies to health, as they are the first cause of Consumption, Scrofula, and many other diseases, and should be a terror to the human family. A permanent cure is scarcely ever effected; a majority of the cases falling into the hands of incompetent persons, who not only fail to cure the disease, but ruin the constitution, filling the system with mercury, which, with the disease, hastens the sufferer into a rapid consumption.

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

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

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

Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY,
Medical Institute, Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Office, San Francisco.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S PRIVATE MEDICAL AND Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultation, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure. Office hours from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.

CERTIFICATE.

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

Washington City, Jan. 6th, 1852.

SPERMATORRHŒA, or LOCAL WEAKNESS, NERVOUS Debility Low Spirits, Lassitude, Weakness of the Limbs and back, Indisposition and Incapability for Labor and Study, Dullness of Apprehension, Loss of Memory, aversion to society, love of solitude, timidity, self-distrust, dizziness, headache, involuntary discharges, pains in the side, affections of the eyes, pimples on the face, sexual and other infirmities in man, are cured without fail by the justly celebrated Physician and Surgeon, Dr. L. J. CZAPKAY. His method of curing diseases is new, (unknown to others) and hence his great success. All consultation, by letter or otherwise, free. Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D., San Francisco, California. 1-3m

WILLIAM JORRES,
SUCCESSOR TO
JACOB STRAHLE & BROTHER,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURER,
No. 123 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALWAYS ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTment of BILLIARD TABLES of all styles, manufactured of Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Citron Wood. Slate, Marble or Wooden Beds, always on hand. All necessary

FIXTURES FOR BILLIARD SALOONS

Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. Fresh supplies received from the East by every steamer. All goods purchased at my establishment warranted of the best quality.

☞ Orders from the interior, or from any portion of the Pacific Coast, promptly attended to.

REPAIRING OF TABLES AND UTENSILS

Done in the neatest manner. Attention is particularly requested to my large assortment of BILLIARD INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS—a new invention. Persons requiring them can have them sent to any part of the State by forwarding old cushions, or sending exact measures.

☞ I would inform the public, that having employed Mr. GOTTLIEB STRAHLE, (formerly of the firm of J. Strahle & Bro.) I am able to compete with any other Billiard Manufacturer in the State. 1-3m

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

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