PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Publisher and Proprietor.

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Agriculture.

Root vs. Standard Grafts.

A correspondent in Illinois of *Emery's Journal of Agriculture*, who seems to have had ample experience, writes on this subject as follows to that journal:

In your last number, I find the subject of root grafting refer ed to, as reflecting somewhat on the vitality, longevity and productiveness of the Apple family. The subject has for many years engaged my attention, for I feel a deep interest in the matter, as I have about seventy acres of orchard out, one-half of which are root grafts. The subject is one, I believe, which concerns all fruit growers. I am willing to give my observations to the public, and wish to hear from others also. I am well aware that upon this subject a great diversity of opinion exists, and that from various causes, such as climate, soil, location, management and nisnaming of fruit, &c., all of which have a tendency to vary opinion before the public. The past three w nters except the last have taught a lesson long to be remembered—an admonition which old Jack Frost delivered to Pomona to point out certain dangers which necessarily should be noticed. We have evidence of the uncommon severity of these winters in the destruction of fruit trees of most all kinds, and many kinds of forest trees; hence, we may conclude, if fruit trees had any weak paces, this cold would find them out. It has pointed out to my satisfaction, many varieties of the Apple which should never have been root grafted. Now, I would mention two classes of Apples which I would not root graft at all; the first would include all small feeble growers, preferring to put them on a stronger stock in order to get a quicker and larger growth, and fruit sooner. I would include in this class such trees or varieties as the Summer Rose, Canada Red, Carolina Red June, Summer Paradise, Early Harvest, Peck's Pleasant, and others.

The other class I would not root graft, for the reason that they are too tender to stand our soil and climate by growing up from the ground. I think there is not half the danger of frost three feet from the ground that there is on the first six inches or a foot. Five-sixths of the trees lost on my ground were killed at this point. Out of two hundred Eastern trees set in my ground nearly ten years ago, not fifty are now living, and most of them are on the decay; the balance have been anything but fruitful. Now this does not discourage me any; it only admonishes me to let foreign trees alone and plant trees of our soil and climate. Again, most of these, unfortunately, were of this class, which never should be root grafted here. Of this class, I mention a few only—Hubbardston, Nonesuch, Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenburg, Milam, English Russet Herefordshire Pearmain, and others. I cut scions from many of my Eastern trees the first year of setting, and worked small trees two feet high only; these have now been in bearing many of them four years, but the parent tree had not borne an apple. The only fault which I can discover in root grafting is, the abuse of the theory, and not the theory itse'f. Our very changeable climate and fertile soil, I fear, will never prove congenial to some few Eastern varieties. Our soil is such as effects not only a rapid, but late growth, which disqualifies these tender kinds for enduring the severe cold which does not come in the fall by gradual increase, but often bolts in with the mercury down to zero for a beginning, with our black soil inviting down a powerful sunshine to dry and parch the bark, which old Jack Frost loosened the night before. Thus it is common to see hundreds of small and large trees, some seasons, destroyed before winter fairly commences. Seedlings are often killed in this manner also.

Now, I would mention a class of trees which I think should always be root grafted; for instance, those strong free growers which have never been known to suffer by frost, I think are better off at home on their own root, than trusted to the average lot of seedlings. For it is well known, that seedlings possess very different degrees of hardiness, as well as root grafts; also, that many seedlings in every thousand are worthless; they seem to be degenerated to a state of weakness which renders them only fit to throw away. We say the same of root grafts. This class of trees, I think, are hardier and better growers than the average of seedlings, therefore I would root graft them, so that they may stand upon their own bottoms. I do not know of any argument or reasoning of any weight against root grafting hardy varieties as a principle of propagating. I cannot see why nature here has not given us the same privilege with the vegetable physiology of the apple as of the grape or currant, provided we can equally turn it to our use and profit. My plan of root grafting is, to take up my seedlings in the fall after one summer's growth, and graft all that are large enough; a few only are too small; these I reset. I graft above the collar.

It is the opinion of some, that all root grafts are inclined to make tardy bearers. To such I must say, I have not been keen enough to see the difference. I have a patch of nursery trees on fourteen acres, comprising nearly two hundred varieties; about half are root grafts. Many of the early bearing varieties are now in bloom on three and four year old trees of both root and top grafts. I cannot perceive the difference in both old or young trees of these classes, or the difference in the health and vigor of the trees except in favor of straight growth and freedom from suckers which favors the root grafts.

I trust the time is not far distant, when the true cause of so much complaint will not only be pointed out, but the evil remedied. The disadvantages of orchards generally here are, great trees bought of pedlers, some shipped from the South and East;, many do not acclimate themselves to our section. Yet I am firmly of the opinion, that we are in a better fruit country than we know how to prize. The production of each year increases my faith in the fruit trees of this locality. I expect, if I live a little longer, to favor the Chicago market with a further demonstration.

Effect of the Stalk upon the Graft.

About thirty years since, my father grafted two apple-trees of some size with scions taken from the same tree, and of the same variety (little core). The trees stood on precisely similar soil, and within a few rods of each other; but the original fruit on one was sweet and dry, while the other produced juicy and quite acid fru t. The produce of the graft exhibited a marked difference in form, flavor and color; the sweet stalk yielding fruit more marked with red, drier, less acid and firmer in texture than the other.

The iron filings that accumulate about a blacksmith's anvil, though poisonous to plants, is of value about the roots of the pear tree. It is common for gardeners to use it when they can get it, to advance the growth of the tree, and improve the flavor and size of specimen fruit.

Grub worms may be found early in the morning near the roots of your cucumber, squash or melon vines. Better rise early and attend to them. There is no "game law" to prevent their extermination.

Animals are made vicious by bad treatment, by abuse. The same effort to be kind will secure docility and kindness in the animal.

Appropriate a dish for the purpose, and always carry something—salt or grain—and feed your horses when you catch them.

The farmer who provides appropriate tools will secure the accomplishment of many little jobs that would otherwise be neglected.

It requires but little time to do anything that needs to be done—much less time than some are in the habit of devoting to the work of "dreading it." Impulsive man may make a mistake, but he will make a great many "good strikes," whereas the indolent vacillating spirit makes a constant mistake by waiting. We know men who "find their way" only by having a will to do it. Will makes a necessity, and necessity is the mother of invention.

Autumn Song.

Yesternight across my sleep
Crept the voice of singing,
And the echoes in my heart
Full and clear are ringing.

Tender as a mother's song,
Sweet as water chiming,
Flowed the melody along,
To a silver rhyming.

Overhead the shining stars
Looked like soft eyes beaming;
Underneath, the weary earth,
Breathless, lay a dreaming.

Through the silence went a voice,
With a mournful crying,
Lady Summer, fair and young,
Lieth faint and dying.

"Long ago we fairies sang
In the spring-time tender,
How the budding child would grow
To the Woman's splendor.

"All the long and lightsome days
Grew the maiden fairer,
And her radiant beauty changed
To a glory rarer.

"Lady Summer lieth now
Whiter than a lily,
Gleaming in the golden noon
When the waves are stilly.

"O'er her crimson mouth the breath
Floweth low and faintly,
And her forehead day by day
Groweth pure and saintly.

"When the corn is golden ripe,
Ready for the reaping,
When across the meadows brown
Sadder winds are sweeping,

"All the lonesome woods will ring
With one mournful crying;
Lady Summer, young and fair,
Pale and dead is lying."

Pome.

I'm a carelcss potato and heed not a pin
How in't existence I came;
If they planted me drill-ways or dibbled me in,
To me 'tis exactly the same.

The peas and beans may more loftily tower,
But why should I bend me to them?
Defiance I nod with my beautiful flower,
When the earth is hoed up to my stem.

THE TROUBLESOME NIECE.

"And so Kate Owen is coming here!" said Absalom Burr to himself, as he paced to and fro in his dingy apartment. "Why don't she get married and go about her business? A plague on her, I say. Just because my sister chose to marry Jim Owen and then die, and leave this girl behind, I must take the thing and provide for it. What a fool I was ever to tell my sister I'd see to her child. Why, here will be my house turned topsy-turvy, and everything like peace fly out of the windows. And then I suppose the first thing, I'd find her spending money. Not a penny—no—not one. She says she can sew, and she shall. By the host, she don't touch a penny of mine. And if she stays here she will do my sewing to pay for house-room, and do my cooking and washing, to pay for her victuals. A plague on the poor nieces!"

Thus spoke Absalom, and then he sat down and stuck his feet close up to the fire. Absalom Burr was a perfect miser. His face was deeply furrowed by the hand of passing time, and its lines were hard and cold. His clothes were old and patched, and his shoes, even, were sadly in want of mending.

The cold breath of winter was close at hand, and yet the only fuel he had on hand was such as he had been able to pick up by the roadside and edge of the pond. The house in which he lived was but a poor hovel with only two rooms, and furniture more fit for firewood than anything else. There were four windows in the house, and every spare rag of clothing he owned was in use for the replacing of broken panes.

And yet Absalom Burr was worth fifty thousand dollars, though he contrived to be taxed for only ten thousand, which was invested in houses in the town. He was never known to bestow a penny in charity, though many a poor suffering fellow sufferer had applied for assistance at his hand. Alone had he lived for many a long year, and his heart was all hardened and closed up against every kindly feeling. He spent his time in attending to his rents, picking up wood and rags by the wayside, and counting his money at home.

On Monday evening, near the last of November, the stage stopped in front of Absalom's hut, and a young female was helped out by the driver, and a trunk and handbox put down after her. The old man had not seen her for ten years, but he remembered how his sister looked when she was a girl, and here was her exact image. Kate's mother was the only sister he ever had, and thus Kate the only near relative he had living. The girl helped carry her own trunk in, and as soon as she removed her bonnet she threw her arms around his neck and kissed him. He started back at this, and a severe look passed over his face.

Kate Owen was a pretty girl, and she had left behind her not one acquaintance that did not love her. She was a short, plump, laughter loving being, with brown hair and hazel eyes, and when she laughed the dimples darkened in her cheeks and chin, and the curls shook about her fair temples. In fact one look at her face was as good as medicine for the blues, and the ring of her merry laugh was contagious.

"My dear uncle," she said, after she had seated herself at the fire, "are you not glad I've come?"

"Well—yes; I shouldn't want you to be without a home. But mind, you are to help me. You won't be an expense to me?"

"Of course I won't. Why, I'll return you tenfold. How snug and happy we will be this winter. You won't be here all alone to hear the wind whistle, and the hail thump and rattle against the windows. And I shall feel better, too, than I should if I was away among strangers."

"But you've got to go among strangers sometime. You can't expect to find a home here always."

"Oh, no, dear uncle; but while I do stay I will try and make you happy."

And in like tones did she address the old miser under all circumstances. Ere long she asked her uncle where she could find the materials for supper; she confessed that she was hungry.

"I eat some bread and cheese when I am hungry."

"But haven't you any tea? or any flour? or any butter?"

"There may be a little butter," said the old man reluctantly; "but I don't think there's any flour, and tea is something I don't use."

"But you love it, uncle?"

"Why, yes—but it costs so much."

"And sugar—have you any of that?"

"No; I get along without it."

"Then you want a few minutes, and I'll run out and get some. I saw a store as I came by, only a few rods back from here."

And as she spoke, she put on her bonnet and shawl.

"But I don't have any account at the store," uttered the old man fearfully. "They won't trust me."

"Never mind. I have the money. Just you see to the fire and mind that the tea-kettle boils."

And, thus speaking, Kate ran out. In about fifteen minutes she returned, and in her arms she bore quite a heap of packages. A little bundle of flour, a package of tea, some sugar, a small new tin pail full of milk, and so on.

Her next movement was to hunt up the bread. She found a loaf of baker's bread, and having cut it into slices, she placed it near the fire to toast. Then she moved out the old table, and after the leaves were raised she inquired for the cloth, but the old man had none. But she was prepared for this and more too. In her trunk she not only found the cloth, but also a cream pitcher, sugar bowl, and a few other articles of like description, which she kept as remembrances of her mother. The white cloth was spread, the dishes put on, and then Kate hunted up the stew-pan. This she cleaned out, and having fixed it on the fire, she proceeded to prepare a dip for the toast, which she made of butter, milk and water, thickened with a little flour. She found Absalom's dishes hidden away in various places, as though stuck away from the tax-gatherers. But there were more of them than she had imagined, though they had to undergo a sort of washing process, before they were put on the table. Finally the toast was done, the tea made, and then uncle Absalom was informed that supper was ready.

So intent had he been upon watching the light noiseless movements of the fairy, that he did not notice the first call, and it was not until he had been spoken to the second time that he fairly understood. He sat up to the table and a softer shade rested on his features as he cast his eyes over the board. The snowy cloth, the clean dishes, the steaming tea-pot, the light, rich-looking toast, and, above all, the lovely presence that presided over the scene, were new things in the heretofore cheerless home. Kate helped him to a plate of toast, a cup of tea, and the shade upon his face grew softer, as he tasted the well prepared food.

"Don't you remember this cream-pitcher and this sugar-bowl, uncle Absalom?" Kate asked as she helped him to a second plate of toast.

He looked at them, and after a while said:

"They do look familiar, Kate."

"Aye, uncle, you have seen them often before. Your kind old mother always used them while she lived, and when she died she gave them to my mother. I love them now, for they are doubly dear, bringing back to my mind one of the best of grandmothers, and one of the most true and faithful mothers."

Absalom Burr gazed upon the mementoes, and a moisture gathered in his eye, but it was not quite enough to form a tear.

"Now, uncle," spoke Kate, as they were about to rise from the table, "isn't this better than cold water?"

"Yes, yes, it tastes a little better, but it costs more, Kate."

"Oh no, uncle, it doesn't cost so much. It may take a little more money, but look at the satisfaction which it affords, and which would be lost without it. Who so poor as he who has no comforts and joys? But I know what you mean. You would be prudent and saving, and so we will be; and yet we will have some comfort, too."

The table was soon cleared away, and then Kate proceeded to wash her dishes. After this she sat down and conversed with her uncle, and for two hours she entertained him with accounts of her own parent's experience. When bedtime came, she found her cot ready for her, and though she saw how she could better it, yet she said nothing. She put her arms around her uncle's neck, and, having kissed him, she said:

"Good night, uncle; God bless and keep you."

And then she took her candle and went away to bed, leaving the old man to find his way by the light of the fire.

How these words rung in the old man's mind! How strange and sweet they were! how many long years had passed since he heard such words before! His thoughts went back to the time when his mother used to kiss him at bed-time, and for a while he forgot the long, dark years that had passed away since those boyhood days!

The old man went to bed and dreamed. He dreamed that he was a boy once more, and that his mother was with him, to care for and love him.

In the morning he was aroused by the notes of a sweet blithe song. He started up and listened, and he heard the same beautiful song his mother used to sing in her happiest moments. He arose and dressed himself, and shortly afterwards Kate came in. She had built a fire in the old fireplace out on the porch, and the coffee was already made. She greeted the old man with a happy smile and another kiss. Her cheeks were all a glow, and her face presented the very picture of health and happiness.

A breakfast of dry toast and butter, coffee and a few warm biscuits, was soon on the table, and as the old man sat down that shade upon his face grew softer still. After breakfast, Kate arose and put her arms around his neck and said:

"Now, uncle, that you have a female in the house, you ought to sleek up a little—enough for comfort, at any rate. In the first place, we want just seven panes of glass set. Now go to the glazier and have this done at once, for you know your own health and comfort will be enhanced thereby."

"Yes—well—I have been thinking of this some time, Kate, but it costs too much."

"Never mind that, uncle Absalom. Let us first have these things which are absolutely necessary to our health and comfort, and then we will examine our funds, and if we are likely to run short, we can economise in something else."

"So we can," said the old man, and thus saying he left the house.

And all the forenoon Kate worked briskly about the house with mop, and soap, and water, so that when Absalom came home he was astonished. The floor was clean and white, the fireplace neat, and the new windows let in such a quantity of light that it seemed like a new room. Kate got such a dinner as she was able to pick up, and the afternoon she spent in mending some of her uncle's old clothes. He came in towards the middle of the afternoon and she told him she was out of flour. He proposed getting two pounds, but she finally made him see that it would be to his interest to get a barrel. It came hard to pay out six dollars for a barrel of flour, but he did it; and while he was about it he got a pound of tea, a pound of sugar, and some other little things. These he sent home, and when he came to sit down to his supper of light warm biscuit, and taste the fragrant tea, he really confessed to himself that he was a gainer by the money thus far expended.

Thus matters moved on for a week. The old man watched his niece's every movement, but he could see nothing wasted. Every crumb was cared for, and saved, and he was surprised to find what excellent dishes are prepared from almost nothing.

One afternoon when the wind blew cold, and the snow was falling fast, a poor girl rapped at the door, and Kate let her in. Her name was Martha Allen, and her father was a poor day laborer, who had been confined to his bed for several months, having been injured while blasting rocks. Martha was only fifteen, and was a mild, blue-eyed, pretty girl. She had come to see if Mr. Burr could not help her father.

"Why should he send for me?" the old man asked nervously.

"Oh, sir, he does not know that I have gone out to beg for him," returned the girl; "but I could not bear to see him suffer so in body and mind, without trying to help him. For three long months he has lain in his bed, and now he is kept back by the fearful thought of the debt he will have upon his shoulders when he gets up. But thus far I have not run in debt, though he thinks I have, and I dare not wholly undeceive him, for fear I must do so. We have spent every cent he has laid up, and I have worked hard and sold many of the things; but I have nothing more to sell, and all my time must be taken up with him. O, sir, for the love of mercy give me something. If we ever can repay you we will."

"But what would you have, girl?" the old man asked, moving uneasily in his chair."

"A dollar, sir, or two dollars. You would not miss it, while"—

"Not miss it. And do you think I am made of money?"

At this moment Kate left the room, and in a moment more she opened the door and called for her uncle to come out.

"What is it?" he asked, as he came into the back room, leaving the poor girl alone.

"Uncle Absalom, you must not send that poor girl away empty-handed," she said placing both hands upon his shoulders. "Just think of her poor father, and of how much she suffers for him. You are able, and as sure as you give in charity to her, so sure shall you be rewarded."

"And who's to reward me, child?"

"Your own thoughts and feelings, uncle."

"But I haven't the money to spare."

"Then give her ten dollars——"

"Ten dollars. Mercy, Kate, you would ruin me."

"Hear me out. Give her ten dollars, and if at the end of six months you want it back, I will pledge myself to see it paid."

"You see it paid? Where will you get it?"

"I have more than that money which I have laid up to buy clothes with."

"I can go without clothes easier than I can see a poor, honest man suffering, when by such means he may be blessed. O, I would rather have the free heartfelt blessing of one honest soul, than all the dresses in the world. To walk forth and feel that I am loved for the good I do were better far than millions of money piled away in dark corners. Go and give her ten dollars and keep me to my promise, for I will not break it. But mind you—my name must not be mentioned. Give it to her as your own gift."

"But you will pay me?"

"When you ask for it."

"I think it is foolish to throw away your money, so, and yet I'll give it to her. You won't come to me for dresses, though?"

"No, sir."

The old man returned, and having pulled out his pocket-book, he drew out ten dollars and handed it to Martha Allen.

"Here," said he, "take this and see that you make good use of it."

The poor girl took the money with a trembling hand, and as she looked at the bills—two fives—she was startled.

"You have made a mistake, sir," she said.

"How so?"

"You have given me ten dollars."

"So I meant, girl."

A moment the child gazed into the old man's face, and then burst into tears.

"O, sir!" she uttered, catching his hand and pressing her lips upon them. "God bless you for this! You know not what joy will illume my poor father's heart when he hears of this! God bless you now and forever."

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

Life but a Span of Horses.

Life is a span—of horses; one is "Age," the other "Prime," up and down hill our course is. "Go in, ponies, make your time."

Boyhood plies the whip of pleasure; youthful folly gives the stroke, manhood goads them at his leisure; "let 'em rip," "they're tough as oak."

"Hi ya! there," the stakes we'll pocket; to the wind let care be sent; time 2:40, "whip in, socket, give 'em string and let 'em went."

On the sunny road to fifty. "Prime" is drowned in Lethe's streams; "Age" is left, lame, old, unthrifty; life then proves a one-horse team.

"Age" jogs on, grows quite unsteady, reels and slackens in his pace; "kicks the bucket," always ready, "give it up"—Death wins the race.

Where does the Shoe Pinch?

"I wot wel where my ain shoes bind me," (Scotch.) Erskine used to say that, when the hour came that all secrets should be revealed, we should know the reason why—shoes are always made too tight. The above proverb is commonly ascribed to Æmilius Paulus: but the story told by Plutarch leaves it doubtful whether Æmilius used a known illustration or invented one. The relations of his wife remonstrated with him on his determination to repudiate her, she being an honorable matron against whom no fault could be alleged. Æmilius admitted the lady's worth; but pointing to one of his shoes, he asked the remonstrants what they thought of it. They thought it a handsome, well-fitting shoe. "But none of you," he rejoined, "can tell where it pinches me."

Definition of a Drunkard.

A pious divine of the old school says—"A drunkard is an annoyance of modesty, the trouble of civility, the caterpillar of industry, the tunnel of wealth, the alehouse benefactor, the thief and beggar's companion, the constable's trouble, the woe of his wife, the scoff of his neighbor, his own shame, a walking swill-tub, the picture of a beast, and the monster of a man." A nice picture, certainly; but is it not a truthful one?

A remark made by Judge Rogers is decidedly too good to be lost. J. H. Butler, Esq., a young lawyer, was making a statement to the Court in reference to a certain name in a writ that Mr. Butler had made out, that looked like John, but which Mr. Butler contended was Joseph. When the necessary explanation had been made, His Honor (who, by the way, is well posted in Scripture, as an observer would infer from his appearance) very leisurely remarked, whether to himself or those present is uncertain, that, like in the days of yore, "the chief Butler remembered not Joseph." An involuntary giggle among the disciples of Themis within the forum told that His Honor's joke was properly appreciated.

PUGET SOUND HERALD, STEILACOOM, W. T., AUG. 27, 1858.

L. P. FISHER,

171½ Washington st., San Francisco,

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CHARLES PROSCH.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

STEILACOOM, W. T., FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1858.

HELP FOR THE MINER.

It is well known that there are now in Pierce, Thurston and King counties a large number of miners utterly destitute of means; the money they possessed on leaving San Francisco having been consumed while waiting at Victoria and Bellingham Bay for the water on Frazer's River to abate. Many of these miners have been and are now employed by the farmers in harvesting, designing to devote the money received from this source to the procurement of supplies with which to go to the mines; but the wages earned by them during this short period will be totally insufficient to meet their wants, as everybody must see. Help they need and should have, and we think that a plan may be devised for their assistance that would result in profit to all concerned.

In the States and in Europe there are Joint Stock associations for all conceivable objects; why not form a Joint Stock Trade association to aid the miner in his pursuit? Let one be formed in Steilacoom in which *all* may participate, and not the storekeeper alone, as heretofore. By the issuance of certificates of stock of the denomination of ten dollars, all *may* participate in the movement. Adopt a plan somewhat after the following style: After choosing the necessary presiding officers,—President, Secretary, Treasurer, etc.,—and adopting the requisite rules and regulations for the government of the association, issue certificates say to the amount of five thousand dollars. When these certificates shall have been all taken, and their equivalent in money paid into the hands of the Treasurer, appropriate the whole amount to the purchase of mining implements, provisions, pack horses, etc.; and, having appointed two or more persons to act as agents of the association in the disposal of the goods, let the agents accompany the first body of miners that leaves Steilacoom or its vicinity. Having reached the mines, the agents will dispose of the goods to the best advantage, and return at the earliest opportunity for a fresh supply of provisions.

The adoption of a plan similar to the above brief outline is precisely what the miners want. With the aid thus afforded (which, after all, is nothing more than an assurance against starvation) the miners can go well provided with everything needful; and we doubt not it would result in mutual advantage. We hope our readers hereabouts will think over this matter, and endeavor to devise some plan that will meet the case. The investment is one that promises to pay well.

SUNDAY SCENES.—Complaint has been made to us of disorderly scenes enacted in town again on last Sunday. We sincerely regret the frequent recurrence of these scenes, especially when of so serious a nature as to elicit complaints. The cause of this repeated disturbance of the peace on that day is found in the vending of liquors *ad libitum* to those who know no limit in drinking. The traffic is surely discreditable enough six days in the week, without engaging in it on the seventh, when quiet-loving people usually seek repose from the labors of the week; and they very justly complain when this is denied them by the repetition of these drunken street brawls. If there be no legal authority to restrain the liquor venders from keeping their houses open on Sunday, we hope a regard for the well-being of society will in future deter them from promoting the grievances complained of.

MARINE NEWS.—Owing to an unusual dearth of shipping for some weeks past, we have not published a Marine record. Formerly there was quite a number of small packets running regularly between Steilacoom and Olympia and ports below, as also vessels of a larger class coming and going frequently, whose arrival and departure were matters of interest to the public here and abroad, and as such we chronicled them. The increased shipping business below, consequent on the Fraser River gold discovery, has until within the past few days given them ample and profitable employment about Victoria; hence their non-appearance here. Now that they are resuming their trips hither, we shall again publish our Marine report, as before.

TROUBLE ON FRAZER'S RIVER.—Passengers by the *Resolute* report that the miners had taken possession of Fort Yale, being driven thereto by the frequency of the murders committed by the Indians. This was threatened in the letter of Mr. Cunningham, published last week, but yet requires confirmation.

TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

House builders have been kept busy in Steilacoom and vicinity, of late, erecting new buildings and altering old ones. These improvements are not based on uncertain speculations respecting the future, but are called for to meet the demands of an increased and constantly increasing growth and trade.

Dr. Webber, of the firm of Balch & Webber, was foremost in making these improvements, in putting up a commodious warehouse in the rear of his store. This warehouse is built on piles, over the water, for convenience in storing goods.

Next on the list is Philip Keach, Esq., who has in course of erection a handsome dwelling, and is at the same time preparing to lay the foundation of a large store; his present store being entirely inadequate to his business.

Messrs. Manvill and Phillips, who received the contract for building the County Jail, (of brick) are taking the initiatory steps for the performance of their contract; while Mr. Martin Schmieg is clearing the ground on the creek for the erection of a Brewery. In addition to the above, we learn that other structures, one or two of them brick, are in contemplation.

There are also two Livery Stables in course of erection, and a third in contemplation. Mr. Hughes has one nearly completed, while the second only awaits the lumber necessary.

As will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, we have also a Jewelry and Fancy store, kept by Job M. Seamans, Esq., which promises to rival in show the larger establishments of San Francisco, when goods daily expected shall arrive.

While these things are being done in town, the farmers are not behindhand in the country; several of them intending, before the winter sets in, to substitute new dwellings for the old ones they have hitherto occupied. Thus it is seen that we keep moving; we do not "stand all the day idle" while the rest of the world is busy with improvements.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.
Death of Lieut. Allen

A friend, whose statements we *know* to be wholly and entirely reliable, informs us that an express arrived at Fort Vancouver on the evening of the 19th, from the Dalles, sent by Maj. Garnett, who is in the field against the Indians in the Yakima country. The Major had left Fort Simcoe on the 10th inst., and at the time of writing his dispatch, was on the Upper Yakima river. On the night of the 15th he detached Lieut. J. K. Allen, of the ninth, with a party of fifteen men, to surprise and attack a small band of hostile Indians, reported to be in the neighborhood. The Lieutenant executed the duty with consummate daring and skill; he surprised and captured a large party of Indians, consisting of twenty-one men, fifty women and children, and seventy horses and twenty beef cattle, besides other property! It is not stated whether or no any escaped, though it is highly probable that under cover of the night many made good their escape. We are grieved to learn—what sombres deeply the picture of victory—that in the engagement Lieut. Allen was mortally wounded, and died in a few hours after the arrival of the company at Major Garnett's camp. He is the third of the brave and gallant officers of the regular army who have fallen this season already in this country, by the hands of the hostile savages. His sudden and untimely death will be deeply and earnestly regretted by all who knew him.

Three of the prisoners taken by Lieut. Allen's party were recognized as active participants and leaders in the attack on Robinson's company of miners, and were *immediately* hung by order of Major Garnett, who, we are rejoiced to know, has no fancy for *playing* or temporizing with the Indian murderers of white men.

We may confidently expect news of an exciting character will soon reach us from both columns of U. S. troops now in the field, firmly determined to rid the country of this long pending state of semi-warfare which has cursed the northern country. It is time that the Indians should *feel* that it is not always with them to dictate when war and peace shall prevail over the country east of the Cascades, and that we must have either the one or the other in fact as well as in form. The U. S. officers having the matter in charge, will, we are assured, spare no effort to bring about a different state of affairs with our Indians than that which has heretofore existed, to the suppression of white settlements and the serious detriment of the public good.—*Portland (O. T.) Times.*

[Indians from the scene of the conflict in which Lieut. Allen lost his life state that he was killed by his own men, owing to his men not rightly understanding an order given by him, and firing a volley while he was engaged with the chief of the captured Indians.—ED. HERALD.]

CAPT. MOORE, of the schr. *L. P. Foster*, at Teekalet, will accept our thanks for late Sandwich Islands papers. For former favors we are also indebted to Capt. Moore.

RETURN OF THE SURPRISE.—We regret to learn that this steamer has returned to San Francisco. A pity she could not have been retained on the Sound.

FOUR THOUSAND miners are said to have recently passed through the Indian country on the other side of the mountain, *en route* for the mines.

GOLD FLOWING.—It is stated that the steamer *Otter* brought $40,000 on her last trip down Frazers River.

REPLY OF L. ROSSI TO J. F. DEVORE.

VANCOUVER, W. T., Aug. 9th, 1858.

MR. J. F. DEVORE—

Sir: In the *Pacific Christian Advocate* of July 31st there was a letter written by you, and containing the following paragraph:

"Romanism, in the person of Rossi, (an Italian who has charge of a mission in this country) is assuming a fearful appearance in this Territory. A few days since he approached me in this place, (Olympia) and requested me to have a certain Methodist preacher cease to visit his flock. I said to him, 'this is a free country, and the said preacher shall go where he pleases.' He then remarked that he would expose him publicly. The following Sabbath he denounced our clergy as being illiterate, and unworthy of Heaven's smiles. We are thankful that the Pope does not reign in this country, and that there is no inquisition here; and we are truly glad to be ranked with a Luther, a Wesley, and the holy men of Israel."

Though I hope our sensible public will appreciate the foregoing according to its value, as both you and I are well known on the Sound, and especially in Olympia, I will, however, write this to enlighten those who do not know me, and are bewildered by you. "Romanism, in my person," write you, "is assuming a fearful appearance in this Territory." You must avow that you are very afraid, or very weak; for the presence of a Catholic priest alone makes you tremble and apprehend a check, perhaps, to your self-exalted exploits. What is that whereat you are so much frightened? You know I have not a Tract Society to propagate, nor hymn books to disseminate. You well know that I do not go round to proselytize, my principles forbidding me to trouble consciences which I may suppose to be *bona fide*, though I know they are misled. You know, also, that on account of the difficulty I still have in speaking the English language, I am unable to influence people by disclosing all the misrepresentations you have until now propagated against that church which you should, at least, respect through every good motive. What, then, is that which frightens you? It is, (own the truth, sir,) because our sensible people begin to perceive how grossly they have been deceived; and this happy effect is produced but by the presence of a Catholic priest among them. This is all the cause of your fears, of your apprehensions. That is what excites both you and some *others* of your fellow brethren to cry out against a stranger. Be not afraid, nevertheless, sir; though I shall and will endeavor to do what is in my power to enlighten people—were I to obtain it but through my presence—that will not interfere at all with your business. I am not here to stop your begging, your increasing and improving farms and properties. God forbid! Nor your enjoying all the blessings reserved "to the holy men of Israel," amongst whom, of course, you will have a fair place. Be easy, sir, be tranquil, keep quiet, for I may inform you that "the fearful appearance" of "Romanism personified in me" will not injure your mission. Only I warn you, sir, to be truthful, for your statements do want truth. I did not "request you to have a certain Methodist preacher cease to visit my flock," for it would be foolish in me to pretend to enchain Satan, especially in "a free country." I but asked you in the most polite manner to tell a young fanatic school boy—for as such your worthy coadjutor is known in Olympia,—to cease seducing and corrupting souls belonging to my flock. In thus addressing you it was my expectation to find in your person a gentleman, a reasonable being and a Christian soul. But alas! I was mistaken, and am not ashamed to make a public confession of my mistake, hoping you will grant unto me a gratuitous absolution.

The emissary you sent to spy my movements quite suited your intentions and related to you a falsehood; for I did not denounce your "clergy as being illiterate and unworthy of Heaven's smiles;" it being useless to repeat what is more evident than the sun's light in full noon. I do heartily regret you did not add in your above mentioned letter, all my conversation with you in that remarkable meeting; for I could then let you know that it was but an echo of the public feeling and sayings concerning you, throughout the Sound; and you shoud very well know the old adage, "*vox populi, vox Dei.*"

L. ROSSI, C. P.

JOHN J. MURPHY, ESQ., formerly associated with us in the *Alta California* establishment, San Francisco, we learn, has become a permanent resident of Whatcom. Mr. Murphy was among the pioneers of California, and during a period of six or seven years was connected with the *Alta*, in various capacties. He has opened a stationery and newspaper agency office in Whatcom, in connection with the agency of Freeman & Co.'s Express. A more effecient agent that Company could not well have, and they are fortunate in securing his services.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the arrival of the steamer *Pacific* at Victoria, we have dates from San Francisco to the 12th inst. The *Pacific* brought up one hundred passengers. We find little of interest in the papers received.

The people of San Diego, assembled in public meeting, complain of the absence of U. S. troops from that vicinity, and have petitioned Gen. Clark accordingly.

Sonora has again suffered an extensive conflagration, the loss from which is estimated at about $10,000.

The steamer *Commodore* is being again put in repair, and will soon resume her trips to the Columbia River and Puget Sound.

FRAZER'S RIVER.—We learn that the miners at Victoria have recently been going up the river in large numbers. This movement is caused by the falling of the water, and also by the receipt of favorable accounts from Fort Yale.

THUNDER STORM.—On Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, we had a real old-fashioned Atlantic thunder storm, accompanied with very vivid lightning, which continued for several hours, during which "heaven's artillery" boomed as it never did before on the Pacific shore. The rain fell in torrents all night, but rested during Sunday, only to pour forth afresh on the next night, when it lasted until a late hour on Monday morning.

THANKS to Freeman & Co. for late California and Eastern papers.

Steilacoom Prices Current.

WHOLESALE—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Provisions.		Tea, per lb.	75a1 00
Beef, fresh, per lb.	15	Dried Apples, per lb.	18
Mutton	15	Dried Peaches	25
Pork, fresh	15	Chili, do	25
Pork, salt, do	12½	Soap, No. 1	12½
Mess do., per bbl	40	Soap, No. 2	10
Clear do.	45	Starch	20
Bacon, clear, per lb	25	Sugar, No. 1 China	20
Bacon, prime	20	Sugar, No. 2 do	18
Hams, per lb	20	Crushed, white, do	25
Salmon, per bbl	$9 10	Candles, mould	35
Codfish	none	Adamantine Candles	35
Mackerel	do.	Sperm do	—
Butter, fresh, per lb	60	Tobacco, per lb	37½a75
Lard	20	Saleratus	12½
Cheese	—	Pepper, whole	40
Flour, per 100 lbs	$7 00	Molasses	70
Corn Meal, do	6 00	Syrup	$1 25
Salt, fine, per lb	5	Vinegar, per gal	50
Salt, coarse	2		
Potatoes, per bush	$1 25	**Liquors.**	
Beans, Chili, per lb	6a7	Brandy, per gal	$1 50
Beans, whole	10	Whisky	1 00a2 50
Peas, marafat, per lb	4	Gin	1 50a3 00
Dry Goods.		Port Wine	2 50
Sheetings, bro. 4-4, per yard	16	Cherry Brandy	3 00
Shirting, bro. 8-4	12½	Porter, per doz	3 50
Shirting, bleached, 4-4	15	Ale	3 00
Drilling, brown	14	Cider	3 00
Prints, per yard	12½a20	**Sundries.**	
Hosiery, wool, hf, per doz	$3a5	Nails, per keg	$8 50
Cotton, do	2 50	Window Glass	6 00
Paints, &c.		Sash, per light	20
White Lead, per lb	18	Axes, per do	$2 00
Colors, do	25	Buckets, 3 hoop	50
Linseed Oil, per gal	$2 00	Brooms	50a7 50
Turpentine	2 00	**Lumber.**	
Lamp Oil	1 00	Sawed Fir, per M	$12a18
Olive Oil	7 00	Cedar	12a20
Groceries.		Shingles	6 00
Coffee, per lb	18½	Square Timber, per foot	8a12
Coffee, ground	20	Piles	$3a4 00

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND

JEWELRY.

JOB M. SEAMANS,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

Steilacoom, W. T.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WATCHES, Clocks, and Jewelry of all kinds. These articles are also made to order and repaired in the best possible manner, and with dispatch in all cases. 21:tf

FREDERICK RABJOHNS,

DEALER IN

Horses, Cattle, Produce, &c., &c.,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Olympia, W. T.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PERMANENTLY established himself in business as above, the public are informed that he will at all times hold himself in readiness to make purchases of horses, cattle, produce, and property of all kinds to order, or otherwise, and give prompt attention to the making sale or otherwise disposing of, or storing such property as may be placed in his hands for that purpose.

☞ Terms—CASH. Apply at the Washington Hotel. 24:2m* FREDERICK RABJOHNS.

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

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

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

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

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.

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

BARLEY—1300 sacks just landed and for sale by BALCH & WEBBER, 18-tf Steilacoom, W. T.

HAY—500 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.

New Advertisements.

NEW ENGLAND HOUSE,

STEILACOOM, W. T.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING FITTED up and opened the above establishment, desires to call the attention of the traveling public on Puget Sound thereto, and solicit their patronage.

The house is kept on the Restaurant principle; Meals can be had at all hours of the day and night at moderate rates, and always comprising the very best the market affords.

In connection with the Eating department, private apartments have been fitted up expressly for Lodgings, where the weary traveler callsot only refresh the inner man, but refresh the body in clean linen and comfortable quarters. Parties traveling on the Sound, and arriving after hours, need only knock to be admitted.

The subscriber hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

25:tf JAMES F. SAUNDERS.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or giving credit to any one in my name without an order from my hand, as I will pay no debts so contracted. 25:tf TIMOTHY TOLLENTIRE.

Puget Sound Shipping List.

STEILACOOM, W. T., AUG. 27, 1858.

Arrived.

Aug 23—Schr Big Jim, ——, fm Victoria and intermediate ports.
26—Stmr Resolute, Pray, from Victoria and intermediate ports.

Sailed.

Aug 23—Schr Big Jim, ——, Olympia.
26—Stmr Resolute, Pray, Olympia.

In Port.

Aug 27—Brig Cyrus, Gibbs, ldg piles for San Francisco.

Memoranda.

Per Resolute—Left Steilacoom, with U S Mails, August 21st; arrived at Seattle at 10 PM same day; towed bque Gold Hunter with cattle for Bellingham Bay from Olympia to foot of Vashon's Island; delayed at Alki Point 12 hours by defection pipe; arrived at Bellingham Bay Aug 22d, at 10 PM, and at Semiahmoo at 2 PM on 23d; returning, left Semiahmoo Bay on the 24th, at 5 AM, Bellingham Bay at 2 PM, Port Townsend on the 25th at 7 AM, and arrived at Steilacoom on the 26th at 4 AM. Experienced during the trip heavy fogs.

Ports on the Sound.

TEEKALET—Arrived Aug 17th, stmr Resolute, Pray, Bellingham Bay; brig Cabot, Smith, San Francisco; schr L P Foster, Moore, Honolulu; 20th, ship Leonore, Mitchell, San Francisco; 22d, stmr Resolute, Pray, up Sound; 23th, stmr Resolute, Pray, Bellingham Bay.

Sailed—Aug 17th, stmr Resolute, Pray, up Sound; 21st, schr F Sherman, Smith, Whidby's Island; 22d, brig Cabot, Smith, Victoria; 23d, bque Jenny Ford, Sargent, Honolulu.

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, 122 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 power, and giving ruddy health to the check 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, 122 Washington st., San Francisco. 1-3m

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' Colic 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. 21:tf

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

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.

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 9,

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	Sardines	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 Fleur	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	Booker's Bitters	Belmapps	
" 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 Castors	Bed Screws	Desk "	
Sash Rollers	Sand Paper	Trunk "	
Brass Kettles	Dinner Bells, &c	Cupb'd "	
Sands' Sarsaparilla	Willow Baskets	Rocking Chairs	
Townsend's "	Nursery Chairs	Dining "	
Jaynes's "	Kegs "	Bar-room "	
Iodide	Twine	Office "	
Sulphur	Mops	Bedstead "	
Jaynes' Extract	Washboards	Side Saddles	
Brandreth's Pills	Baby Wagons	Whips, assorted	
Beeswax	Clothes Lines	Spurs, "	
Camphor	" Pins	Oilcloth	
Castor Oil	Market Baskets		
Sponge	Feather Dusters	Calf Boots	
Blacking	Dust Pans	Kip "	
Spermaceiti	Milk "	Rubber "	
Glue	Bread "	Brogans	
Sal Nitre	Fry "	Fancy Gaiters	
Annatta	Tin Buckets	Ladies' "	
Blue Mass	Oil Cans	Buskins	
Pain Killer	Malt "	Slippers	
Composition Powder	Ladles	Bandoes	
Jamaica Ginger	Skimmers	Misses' Shoes	
Epsom Salts	Wash Basons	Babies' Shoes, &c	
Alum	Strainers	Dress Coats	
Potash	Teapots	Frock "	
Rat Poison	Coffee Pots	Business "	
Gum Shellac	Linseed Oil	Summer "	
Me's Bitters	Lamp "	White Vests	
Essence Lemon	Window Glass	Black "	
" Cloves	Putty	Fancy "	
" Cinnamon	White Lead	Black Doeskin Pants	
" Anice	Red "	Cassimere "	
" 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 Hdkfs	Black Dress Silk	Calico sh'ts	
" Neckerchiefs	Curtain Calico	French Prints	
" Lawn "	Ladies' Belts	French Lawn	
Shawls, assorted	Chemisettes	Prints, assorted	
Stockings "	Habit Skirts	Chintz Prints	
Gloves "	Underclothing	Oil "	
Suspenders "	Collars	De Laines	
Flutes	Edgings	Plaids	
Pens, Ink and Paper	Artificial Flowers	Alpacas	
Pencils, assorted	Cords and Tassels	French Silk Bonnets	
Perfumery "	Tuck Combs	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.

Just Received,

EX SCHR. L. P. FOSTER, ON CONSIGNMENT, 75 bbls. S. I. MEEF;
SYRUP,
MOLASSES, and
SUGAR;

For sale low, by FOWLER & CO., 24:2m Port Townsend.

GEORGE C. JOHNSON. GEORGE W. GIBBS

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;
Low Moor Boiler Plate;
English Sheet Iron;
Shutter Iron;
Pig Iron;
Iron Axles;
Steel Springs;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Griffin Horse Nails;
Band and Hoop Iron;
Boiler Tubes;
Borax;
Boiler and Shutter Rivets;
Norway Shoe Shapes;
English Shoe Shapes;
Plow Steel;
Sheer Steel;
Blister Steel;
Monochole Anvils;
Wright's do;
Smiths' Bellows;
Wright's Solid Box Vices;
Nuts and Washers;
Tire Benders;
Carriage Bolts;
&c., &c., &c. 1-24pdm

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T., AUG. 27, 1858.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

Considering the fewness of their numbers and the smallness of their means, it would be difficult to point out in the whole history of the world a community which has stuggled against overwhelming force with greater spirit or with greater tenacity than have the Indians of Florida. When this territory was ceded to us by Spain in 1820, it contained an Indian population, all told, and including some eight hundred negroes attached to the various Indian villages, of less than five thousand persons. The greater part of these Indians were offshoots from the Lower Creeks, whose principal settlements were on the Chattahoochee, and who, in conjunction with the English colonists of Carolina, had early in the eighteenth century invaded Florida, and had almost exterminated the original Indian inhabitants, among whom a sort of semi-civilization had been introduced by Spanish missionaries. For forty years and more after this desolating inroad, Florida appears to have remained nearly destitute of Indian inhabitants; but about the year 1750, a quarrel arising among the Lower Creeks, a portion of them—who received from those whom they left behind the name of Seminoles or Runaways—removed into the peninsula, and settled in that central part of it between the rivers Suwance and St. John, and which now constitutes the County of Alachua. Another emigration from the Lower Creeks took place about 1808; these new immigrants settling in the vicinity of Tallahassee. In addition, however, to these offshoots from the Lower Creeks, there was the tribe of Mikasukies on the banks of the lake of that name, north-east of Tallahassee, who appear to have been a remnant of the earlier Indian inhabitants; and in the extreme southern part of the peninsula a small tribe, whose language was much intermixed with Spanish, and whose existence was not known till in the course of the war we were brought into conflict with them.

By the treaty of Fort Moultrie, in 1823, the Indians surrendered up that portion of Florida most valuable for agricultural purposes; but they were envied even the wretched pine barrens and swamps which they still retained, and in 1832, by another treaty—that of Payne's Landing—they were induced to agree to emigrate to Arkansas at the end of three years, provided the country set apart for them there should prove satisfactory to a delegation of their chiefs who were to be sent to examine it. These delegates were induced to sign, at Fort Gibson, an additional article to the treaty of 1832, by which they professed themselves satisfied with the Arkansas lands, and agreed to remove thither. In this shape the treaty was ratified by the President and Senate, and in 1835, measures were taken to carry the provision for removal into effect. The Indians, however, protested against the whole proceeding. They denied the authority of their delegates to bind them as they had undertaken to do. The only chief who inclined to submit to the treaty, and who proposed to emigrate, was waylaid and shot. Gen. Thompson, the agent charged with superintending the emigration, shared the same fate, and the destruction of Major Dade, with a hundred men, on their march from Tampa Bay to Fort King, to aid in forcing the Indians to emigrate, on the 28th of December, 1835, fairly commenced the war. The leading spirit in it was Osceola, a young chief about thirty years of age, the son of an English trader who had domesticated himself among the Lower Creeks by an Indian woman, who had joined in the emigration of 1808 to Florida, taking her infant son with her and leaving her white husband behind.

The whole force of the Indians at the commencement of this war was reckoned at about 1,900 warriors, including some 250 negroes, whom the fear of falling into the hands of white claimants made very zealous opponents of the removal policy. A considerable number of recruits were, however, from time to time received from among the Creeks of Georgia, who, simultaneously with the Seminoles, had been called upon to give up their lands and to remove to Arkansas. Against these forces the United States employed in the next seven years more than 20,000 volunteers, beside a large part of the regular army. Auxiliaries were also obtained from among the Creeks, of whom some 750 were enlisted and paid as militia. Bloodhounds were likewise imported from Havana, to be employed to track the Indians, the great difficulty being to find them. A most extraordinary war it was. General Scott, who was called to take the command soon after its commencement, and whose want of success subjected him to a court-martial, characterized it as an absurd attempt to transport a tribe of wild Indians from one unexplored wilderness into another, by an army to whom the climate was deadly, while it suited the Indians, who knew every hiding-place, and who, during the summer, when the soldiers were obliged to intermit their service, could securely cultivate their lands in the depths of the swamps. Jessup, who succeeded Scott, and under whose energetic pressure of the war near half the Indians were captured or induced to emigrate, did not think much better of the service. During his command, Osceola was taken prisoner; but Coacooche, or Wild Cat, who now succeeded to the chief leadership, proved a still more formidable adversary, against whom, on our side, General Taylor was matched. Taylor, tired out, gave place, in 1840, to Armistead, and Armistead was succeeded, in 1841, by Worth. At the head of thirty-five-hundred men, near a third of whom were on the sick list, Worth resorted to the desperate expedient of a summer campaign as the only chance of terminating the war. Coacooche was taken prisoner, and was employed as the means of inducing his band to surrender for the purpose of being conveyed to Arkansas. This summer campaign, conducted at the cost of terrible sufferings and sickness, resulted also in the capture of Tustenuggee and Tigertail, two other formidable chiefs. The Indians were now reduced, it was thought, to less than a hundred warriors; but the fewer they were, the more difficult they were to find; and the Government at last abandoned the policy of a total removal or an extirmination of the Indians, which had been pursued at such heavy cost—more than twenty millions of dollars having been paid for militia and volunteers, and to compensate for losses incurred, exclusive of the expenditures upon the regular army.

The Indians, however, were still envied the small portion of territory of which, by the treaty now formed with them, they were still in possession, and hence the new Indian war, by which the State has been disturbed for a year or two past. The general Government, however, having learned wisdom by experience, have mainly confined themselves to efforts to induce the remaining Indians to emigrate, and the departure for Arkansas of the chief Billy Bowlegs, with some forty warriors and their families, seems to be regarded in Florida as a termination of the war. A remnant of the Indian population of Florida is, however, still left behind, including Sam Jones, who has played a conspicuous part since the commencement of hostilities upward of twenty years ago, not indeed as a warrior, for which even then he was too old, but as prophet and medicine man. In fact, the number of the warriors who remain behind is estimated at not less than that of those who have lately embarked—quite enough to give occasion yet for new alarms, and new expenditures.

How to Restore Animation to the Drowned.—A thorough knowledge of the most successful treatment of asphyxia, or partial drowning, we think should be possessed by everybody living on the Sound, or indeed on any large body of water where there is constant danger of loss of life by drowning. The following rules are laid down by Marshall Hall as infallible, when the patient has not been too long in the water, and we hope they will be committed to memory by everybody:

1. Treat the patient instantly on the spot, in the open air, exposing the face and chest to the breeze (except in severe weather).

2. Place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist under the forehead; all fluids and the tongue itself then fall forwards, leaving the entrance into the windpipe free.

3. Turn the patient well and instantly on his side, &c.

4. Excite the nostrils with snuff, or the throat with a feather, &c., and dash cold water on the face, previously rubbed warm. If there be no success, lose not a moment, but instantly

5. Replace the patient on his face, raising and supporting the chest well, on a folded coat or other article of dress.

6. Turn the body very gently on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, alternately; repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly fifteen times in the minute, occasionally varying the side; (when the patient reposes on the chest, this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body, and expiration takes place; when he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed, and inspiration occurs.)

7. When the prone position is resumed, make equal but efficient pressure, with brisk movement along the back of the chest, removing it immediately before rotation on the side; (the first measure augments the expiration—the second commences inspiration.)

The result is respiration, and, if not too late, life!

8. Meantime rub the limbs upwards, with firm grasping pressure and with energy, using handkerchiefs, &c.; (by this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.)

9. Let the limbs be thus warmed and dried, and then clothed, the bystanders supplying the requisite garments.

10. Avoid the continuous warm bath, and the position on, or inclined to, the back.

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.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Established in 1850.

THE ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT IS BELIEVED to have facilities for the manufacture of every description of

CASTINGS AND MACHINERY

superior to any other on the Pacific coast. Every kind of SAW and FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, STEAM ENGINES, &c., &c., made at short notice and in the most workmanlike manner.

We manufacture a style of

Shingle Machine

at moderate cost which we believe to be more efficient than any other in use.

Orders are particularly solicited from Oregon and Washington Territories, which will have the same authority as though the parties were personally present.

GODDARD, HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Rankin & Co.,

24:6m San Francisco.

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.

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

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

Shipping.

BALCH'S REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN

PUGET SOUND

AND

SAN FRANCISCO

Is composed of the following first class vessels:

Barque ORK, 350 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,
110 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.

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.

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

OLYMPIA

HARDWARE EMPORIUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ENTERED INTO COpartnership 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,
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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.

JOHN D. ARTHUR,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER

OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, BY LATE ARRIvals from the East, and will continue to receive, a large and varied assortment of

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following—

Ox Yokes, assorted sizes, complete;
Ox Bows, best Vermont make, in cases of 5 dozen pairs;
Grindstones, assorted sizes—a large assortment;
Ox Yokes, plain; ox bow-pins; ox chains;
Churns, thermometer and cylinder, assorted sizes;
Steel Garden Rakes, assorted sizes; Potato Hooks and Spades;
Steel Spades, Ames's, square; long and short handled Shovels;
Hoes, (Tuttle No. 1) assorted sizes; California and Planters' hoes;
Steel grain and coal Scoops; hay Knives;
Crowbars, Sledges, Screw Wrenches, Brushes;
Hay Cutters, assorted sizes; horse and Wool Cards;
Axes, Hunt's and Collins's; Store Trucks, assorted sizes;
Hay Forks, 2, 3 and 4 tine, Tuttle's and other kinds;
Barley Forks, large; Manure and Straw Forks;
Hay Rakes; Barley Rakes, best quality;
Seed-sowers; Cultivators, with steel and cast iron teeth;
Horse Rakes, revolving and steel teeth;
Farm Wagons, light and heavy; Harness;
Carts and Cart Harness; hames; horse Collars;
Canal Barrows, best quality, in cases of 12 each;
Winches, for the Mines; Double Trees, three horse do;
Plows, steel and cast iron, of all sizes and prices;
Plow Points, all kinds; Trace Chains; Post Augers;
Cheese Presses; Cheese hoops; Well buckets;
Grain Cradles, Grape Vine and Grant's, extra fingers;
Axe, Pick, Sledge, Fork and Rake handles;
Corn Mills, grain Mills; Sickles; Scythe Stones;
Fanning Mills, assorted sizes; Extra Knives, Boxes;
Sections, &c., for Reapers; Extra Arms for Threshers;
Reapers, Mowers, Threshers, &c.

The subscriber, having purchased and made arrangements for a full supply of Agricultural Implements, in New York and Boston, from whence he has but recently returned, he will be

IN THE CONSTANT RECEIPT

OF

by clipper ships arriving during the season, which he can afford and will sell on as favorable terms as any other similar establishment on the Pacific coast. Farmers and dealers will find it for their interest to call and see the subscriber, at his agricultural warerooms

JOHN D. ARTHUR,
23 3m 3 and 4 Washington street, near Davis.

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

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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 Schiedam 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 Schiedam 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

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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 Gonorrhoea and Syphilitic diseases, and an unsurpassed remedy for all venereal scrofulous, gangrenous and cancerous ulcers, fœtid discharges from vagina, uterus and urethra, and all cutaneous eruptions and diseases. For sale at Dr. L. J. Czapkay's office, Sacramento street, nearly opposite Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, San Francisco. As inoculation is a preventive against small-pox, so is Dr. L. J. Czapkay's Prophylacticum a preventive against syphilitic and gonorrhoeal 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, gonorrhoeal, 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,
14-tf Steilacoom or Whatcom, W. T.

EX STEAMER PANAMA—
10 bbls Pork;
10 bbls Beef;
6000 lbs Bacon and Hams;
1000 lbs lard;
5000 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.

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MUSIC FOR THE MILLION

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No. 178 Washington st.

SONGS,
WALTZES,
POLKAS,
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MAZURKAS,

SELECTIONS FROM ALL THE OPERAS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
BY THE MOST EMINENT COMPOSERS.

MUSIC BOOKS.

INSTRUCTORS—For all Instruments,
GLEE BOOKS,
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BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

TROMBONES, CORNETS,
POST HORNS, CORNOPEANS,
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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

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Miscellany.

An editor pretends to have solved the long disputed question as to the location of "lower deep." He says that Chicago is the place, and the head devil is mayor.

Scholars are men of peace; they bear no arms, but their tongues are sharper than razors, their pens carry farther and give a louder report than thunder. I had rather stand in the shock of a basilisk than in the fury of a merciless pen.

Lous XIV., having asked of Madame Maintenon what opera was to her taste, she replied "*Atys.*" Upon which the king gallantly responded by a verse from that opera:

"Madame,
"Atys is too happy."

A preacher asserting that the Deity had made all things well, was listened to by a hunchback who, after the sermon was over, approached the priest and asked him if he thought *he* was well made. "Very well for a hunchback," was the reply.

"How cruel to little fishes, for people to angle for them!" exclaimed a lady to Charles Lamb, as they looked out of his window, upon the new river. "Not so cruel to the fish as to the worms," answered Elia, "for I have noticed two hundred and fifty worms are used as a bait for every fish taken."

Mons. Fourrier was blind of one eye. One day, while pleading in court, he put on a pair of spectacles, to read something to the jury, saying to them at the same time, "Gentlemen, I will produce nothing which is unnecessary."

"Lay aside one of your glasses, then," replied the opposing counsel.

In the time of Conrad II. of Germany, in the eleventh century, Ernest, Duke of Suabia, was put under the ban of the Empire. It is one of the first examples of that proscription of which the following was the singular form: "We declare thy wife a widow and thy children orphans, and we send thee, in the name of the d—l, to the four corners of the earth."

Jean Daens, a rich merchant of Anvers, being very desirous of the honor of having a royal guest, urgently invited Charles V., of whom he was a creditor, to dine with him. The king gratified him, and Daens, full of gratitude for such a distinction, served up, with the desert, his majesty's bond for two millions of francs, a dish which Charles relished very highly.

An actress in a French tragedy, wanting both memory and good sense, came to a part where she should have said to two of her fellow-performers,

"Let one of you kill me, and the other avenge me!" (*me venge.*)

Instead of which she cried out:

"Let one of you kill me, and the other eat me!" (*me mange.*)

A wealthy merchant had spent a whole day calling upon his various correspondents in Amsterdam, accompanied by one of them, who said to him as the evening approached: "We have walked about enough for one day; let us now go and see Castor and Pollux."

"Castor and Pollux!" responded the man of money; "I do not know such a house. It must be a new firm."

I found the blacksmith had buried his wife. He was leaning against the door, looking very dejected. "'Tis a great loss," said he, "surely." I reminded him that it was inevitable that we should lose those dear to us, or they us; and that the condition—— He did not let me finish my sentence, but broke forth with energy, "Oh, dang it, 'tain't she! I don't care for she; but they've took away all her things."

The Duke of Rispernon was a man of much eccentricity, and remarkable for absence of mind. It was he who inquired whether the king's dogs went on foot to the chase. When he was told that Cicero spoke with great eloquence, he inquired whether he studied with the Jesuits. A lady having informed him that she had no children, he asked whether her mother ever had any, or whether the defect ran in the family.

Wayland says, what we believe to be true, that "the too eager, governed by their imagination, rush into needless danger. The too cautious allow a fair prospect of advantage to pass by unimproved. The one is as liable to fail as the other. He who, by the practice of benevolence, has learned a more accurate estimate of the blessings of wealth, will more probably than either judge correctly. The miser and sensualist will fall into opposite extremes, one upon each side of him."

There was an English gentleman of rank, in the last century, who resolved that nothing should afflict him or render him unhappy. It was in vain that any one announced any misfortune; for he obstinately denied it. When his wife died, he would hear nothing of it, but caused her place and plate at table to be reserved for her as usual, and accustomed himself to talk to her as if she was present. When his son was absent from home, he did the same; and when his last hour approached, he insisted that he was not unwell, and died in that delusion.

Mons. Camus, a witty clergyman of France, in conversation with an Archbishop, who was more famous for his extensive reading than for any original talent, said to him: "My lord, I sometimes think of your head as a library; on one side of which I see the works of St. Augustine and St. Jerome; on the other those of St. Cyprien and St. Chrysostome, besides plenty of room for more."

The same clergyman, when preaching one day at Notre Dame, recommended to the charity of his audience a young girl, who, said he, "has not sufficient means to make the vows of poverty."

An English nobleman being confined to his bed with a severe attack of the gout, was called upon by a quack doctor, who professed to have a sovereign remedy for that disease.

"How did he come?" inquired the patient of the servant who announced the visitor; "in a carriage or on foot?"

"On foot," replied the servant.

"Go tell him, then, that he may return, for if he really possessed the remedy which he vaunts, he would travel with a coach and six; or I myself should go to visit him, and offer him half my fortune to rid me of my sufferings."

Two literary ladies were lately witnesses in a trial. One of them, upon hearing the usual questions asked, "What is your name? and how old are you?" turned to her companion and said, "I do not like to tell my age; not that I have any objection to its being known: but I don't want it published in all the newspapers." "Well," said the witty Mr. S., "I will tell you how you can avoid it. You have heard the objection to all hearsay evidence; tell them you don't remember when you were born, and all you know of it is by hearsay." The *ruse* took; and the question was not pressed.

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It is now to be had ready for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost universally the cause of them, it operates as a SURE PREVENTIVE.

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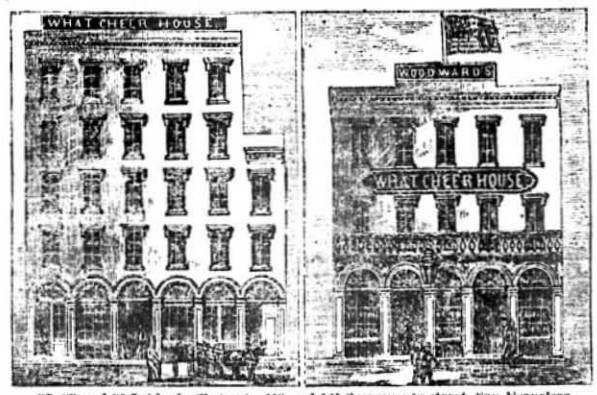

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This establishment is centrally located in the business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Co.'s office the Express Co.'s offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

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 mattresses, 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 selected 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, Wostenholm, 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. 10-3mis

M. JORDAN,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
DEALER IN
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE,
165 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.

14tf 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 MEDICINES, 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, 1858.

WM. H. DALY, New York:

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

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

NEW YORK, April 19th, 1858.

I have 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

B. 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, gonorrhœa, 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 others be, will receive the best and gentlest treatment, and implicit secrecy.

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

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

Such as Nervous 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 by their physicians, and to all such I pledge myself 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 affections of the skin, eyes, throat and lungs, entailing upon them a brief existence of suffering, and consigning them to an early grave.

Self abuse is another formidable enemy to health, for nothing else in the dread catalogue of human diseases causes so destructive a drain upon the system, draining 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, Indigestion 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.*