PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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

VOL. IV. STEILACOOM, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1861. NO. 17.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

Rates of Subscription:

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

Rates of Advertising:

One square, (10 lines or less) first insertion	$1 00
Each subsequent insertion,	1 00

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

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

The Law of Newspapers:

1—Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2—If subscribers order their papers discontinued, publishers may continue them until all charges are paid.

3—If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are responsible until they settle the bill and give notice to discontinue them.

4—If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. Notice of removal should always be given.

5—The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6—The published rates of advertising govern in all cases except where special contracts have been made previous to insertion. The courts have repeatedly so decided.

☞ Under the law of Congress, papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

JOB PRINTING:

All kinds of
Book,
Pamphlet,
Bill-Head,
Circular,
Blank and
Card Printing,
IN PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL STYLE,
Executed with neatness and dispatch, and forwarded as per order to any part of the country.

☞ Payment for Jobs must always accompany the order.

Business Cards.

G. FORD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
DEALER IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
At the old stand of H. G. Williamson & Co.
Terms Cash—No deviation.
Motto: Cash sales and small profits. 4:4

J. V. MEEKER,
SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER,
Steilacoom, W. T.
Calls from a distance respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Address through the Post Office at this place. Terms moderate. 5-49:tf

P. J. MOOREY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 1tf

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

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

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
DEALER IN
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
6-1y Steilacoom, W. T.

CHARLES F. ROBBINS,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Type, Presses, Printing Material,
INKS, CARD STOCK, &c.,
Nos. 411 to 417 Clay street,
(OPPOSITE FRANK BAKER'S)
3-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
124 Sansome st.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
Agents for James Conner & Sons'
U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,
And dealers in all kinds of
PRINTING MATERIALS.
Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 5-3:1y

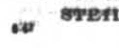
C. CROSBY. N. CROSBY, JR. L. C. GRAY
C. CROSBY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.
6tf Tum Water, W. T.

SARGENT'S BALCH. J. S. WEBBER.
BALCH & WEBBER,
Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in
PUGET SOUND LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
Cargoes furnished for Export on short notice.
Stewart street, near Folsom,
San Francisco, Cal., and
STEILACOOM, W. T.
Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and Steilacoom. 1-3m

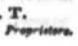
A. M. GILMAN, F. SMITH,
E. B. DAVIS. Boston.
A. M. GILMAN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 82 Front street,
1-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

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

STAGE



AND



LIVERY STABLE
STEILACOOM, W. T.
6-47 WINSOR & LAMAN, Proprietors.

Castles.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

Time, that blunts the edge of things,
Dries our tears and spoils our bliss,
Time has brought such balm to me,
I can bear to speak of this.

She was seven and I was nine—
Pretty people we to plan
Life, and lay it grandly out—
She the woman, I the man!

Sang the river on the shoals,
Sang the robin on the tree:
Earth was newly made for us—
Later Eve and Adam we.

Lightly fell the apple-blooms,
Paved the road with red and white;
Sunshine floated through the day,
Silvery atoms through the night.

Seven years have come and gone;
Drop the curtain, change the scene!
Life, when one is nine years old,
Does not say the thing it means.

Other arms have clasped my Eve,
Other lips have called her fair;
Ah! but little wind blows down
Spring time castles in the air!

From this window I can see
Up the road to Meadow Farm;
That is she upon the porch
With the baby on her arm.

I'm Nature's Child.

The skies are bright, the world is fair,
The rippling stream, the roaring sea,
The mountain breeze, the flowrets rare,
All, all bear charms most dear to me,
For I am Nature's child.

I love the free, glad things of earth,
I love the trees with verdure rife,
Its children, when in hours of mirth,
They drown the weary cares of life—
I'm Nature's merry child.

Hurrah! hurrah! my echo brings
A tone I fondly, fondly greet;
I'll shout again, and let it ring,
Until it starts me to my feet,
Affrighted at the sound.

The thunder-cloud, the snow-capped hill,
The lightning's flash, the tempest's roar,
The wild winds whistling, piping shrill,
Delight me ever, evermore,
For I am very wild.

I'm wild with joy and wild with thought,
I'm wild with hope and wild with grief;
I'm Nature's child—have often sought
In Nature's tone to find relief;
I love her music well.

The steamer S., commanded by Capt. S., several years ago exploded with terrible effect, and burned to the water's edge. Captain S. was blown into the air, alighting near a floating bale, upon which he climbed uninjured, though much blackened. Arrived at a village some miles below, to which news of the disaster had preceded him, he was accosted by the editor of the village paper, with whom he was well acquainted, and who was eager for an item.

"I say, is the S. blown up?"

"Yes."

"Was Capt. S. killed?"

"No! I am Capt. S."

"The thunder you are! How high were you blown?"

"High enough to think of every mean thing I ever did in my life before I came down."

The editor started on a run for his office; the paper was about going to press, and not wishing to omit the item of intelligence for the next issue, two weeks off, wrote as follows:

"The steamer S. has burst her boiler, we learn from Capt. S., who says he was up long enough to think of every mean thing he ever did in his life before he lit. We suppose he was up about three months."

"Massa, you neber heard what a pooty baby I used to be, did you?"

"No, I never did."

"Yes, sir; why, massa, I used to be such a smart, pooty boy, dat my mudder used to go round tellin' de neighbors what a fine boy I was, and I was so handsome——"

"Yes, but don't you know the old saying, that good-looking boys grow up to be very homely men?"

"I neber thought of dat, massa. I golly! what a pooty boy you must have been!"

May is considered an unfortunate marrying month. A young girl was asked, not long since, to unite herself to a lover, who named May in his proposal. The lady hinted that May was an unlucky month.

"Well, make it June, then," replied the swain.

Casting down her eyes, with a blush, she rejoined, "Would not April do as well?"

Volumes have been written on marriage, but whole folios could not convey more of the philosophy of the subject than is condensed in a nutshell in the following answer by a woman to an old maid, who reproached her for her choice of a husband: "To be sure, he is not so good a husband as he should be; but he's a powerful sight better than none."

A late professor was one day walking near Aberdeen, when he met a well-known "natural."

"Pray," said the professor, "how long can a man live without brains?"

"I dinna ken," said Jemmy, scratching his head; "how auld are ye yoursel?"

Once, when catechising my children, while they were very young, I asked, "Who was the first man?"

"Adam."

"Who was the first woman?"

"Adam's mother."

"Ha! ha! Pat, I don't like that," said Mrs. Grumble to her workman, on catching him in the act of drinking her cream.

"By me sowl, then, you don't like what's good," answered the humorous joker.

"My son," said an affectionate mother to her son, who resided at a distance, and expected in a short time to be married, "you are getting thin." "Yes, mother," he replied, "I am; when I come next, I think you may see my rib."

A elderly spinster wrote to a friend: "A widower with ten children has proposed and I have accepted. This is the number I should have been entitled to if I had married at the proper time."

The Koran says: "A ruler who appoints any man to an office when there is in his dominions another man better qualified for it, sins against God and against the State."

Franklin, on hearing the remark that what was lost on earth went to the moon, said there must be a deal of good advice accumulated there.

We have heard of but one old woman that "kissed her cow," but there are thousands of young ones that kiss every great calf they meet.

He who wants good sense is unhappy in having learning, for he has thereby more ways of exposing himself.

Duelling Extraordinary.

The general attention has been recently attracted to a monstrous French duel. The records of such things in France present another duel quite as absurd, but far less horrible.

At the beginning of the present century, the city of Strasbourg resembled Cain in possessing a certain number of wrong-headed gentlemen who took a pleasure in getting up disputes. Soldiers of all ranks had ample opportunities of picking quarrels whenever they wished it, and often when they did not wish it. In seventeen hundred and ninety four a captain of hussars, named Fournier, engaged in this amusement to his heart's content. At a later period, his merit and his courage earned him the epaulettes of a general of division. His aggressive temper and his address with arms rendered his name celebrated in the annals of duels. He was invariably the victor in these unfortunate meetings; and Strasbourg had to reproach him for the loss of several of her sons on the most futile motives of quarrel, and especially for having killed, on very trifling grounds, a young man named Blume —generally beloved, the only support of a numerous family—whom he had challenged without any plausible reason, and slain without the slightest pity. The death of Blume was regarded as a public misfortune, and sympathized in by a public mourning.

On the very day of Blume's funeral, General Moreau gave a ball, to which were invited all the members of the high bourgeoise. It was desirable to avoid the scandalous scenes which could not fail to take place between the fellow townsmen, perhaps the relations, of the unfortunate deceased and the aggressor, who was styled his murderer. General Moreau, therefore, desired his aid-de-camp, Captain Dupont, afterwards the general who capitulated at Baylen, to prevent Captain Fournier from entering the ball-room. Dupont stationed himself in a corner of one of the ante-chambers, and immediately he caught sight of him, accosted him abruptly.

"What are you going to do here?"

"Ah! That's you, Dupont? Good evening. Parbleu! You see what I am doing; I am come to the ball."

"Are you not ashamed to come to a ball the very day of the funeral of that poor unhappy fellow Blume? What will his friends and his relations say?"

"They may say what they please, it is all one to me. But, I should like to know, what business is that of yours?"

"It is everybody's business. Everybody is thinking or talking about it."

"Everybody is wrong, then. I don't like people to poke their noses into my affairs. And now, if you please, let me pass."

"You shall not go into the ball-room."

"And, pray, why?"

"Because you must take yourself off instead. The general orders you to retire to your own apartments."

"Am I turned out of the house?"

"No, it is merely a precaution."

"Are you aware of the consequences of turning Fournier out of doors?"

"I do not want to hear any of your rhodomontades. Just have the goodness to take yourself off."

"Listen!" said Fournier, in a fury. "I cannot have my revenge of the General, because he is my superior officer; but you are my equal; you have presumed to take your share in the insult, and you shall pay for the whole of it. We will fight!"

"Listen, in turn," replied Dupont. "I have long been out of patience with you; I am disgusted with your bullying ways; and I hope to give you a lesson which you will long remember."

Fournier passed a sleepless night. He would have gone mad with vexation, had he not been consoled with the hope of killing Dupont. But the result of the combat was not what he expected, for Dupont gave him a frightful wound.

"You fence well," said Fournier, as he fell.

"Not badly, as you see."

"Yes; but now I know your game. You won't catch me another time—as I will show you when I am well again."

"You wish another encounter?"

"Parbleu! That's a matter of course."

In fact, after a few week's nursing, Fournier, for the second time, was face to face with his adversary. It was now his turn. He gave Dupont a home thrust with the comment:

"You see clearly you hold your hand too low to parry properly. After you have made your thrust, you give me time to stick three inches of cold iron between your ribs."

"This is only the second act," cried Dupont. "We'll come to the catastrophe as soon as possible."

Fournier would have liked to conclude the third act by the aid of the pistol, but Dupont claimed the military privilege which obliges officers to fight with their swords. Dupont was wise in maintaining his right, for Fournier's experience as a pistol shot is remembered with astonishment. He had accustomed his servant to hold between his fingers a piece of money, which he sent flying with a bullet at five-and-twenty paces distance. And frequently one of the hussars of his regiment, as he galloped past smoking his pipe, was surprised to find it smashed between his lips, without suspecting that Fournier had amused himself by making a target of the tobacco-bowl.

The catastrophe, so we must style it, brought about no decisive result; they each received a trifling scratch. Then these two wise heads, annoyed at so negative a result, agreed to continue the struggle until one of the two should confess himself beaten, and should renounce all further resistance. They, therefore, drew up the following little treaty, which still exists in the possession of Colonel Berger:

I. Whenever Messieurs Dupont and Fournier shall happen to be within thirty leagues' distance of each other, they shall each perform half the distance, for the sake of a meeting, sword in hand:

II. If one of the two contracting parties is unavoidably hindered by his military duties, the party who is free shall travel the whole of the distance, in order to reconcile the necessities of the service with the exigence of the present treaty:

III. No excuse shall be admissible except those resulting from military obligations:

IV. The present treaty being entered into in good faith, its conditions may be modified with the consent of the parties.

This treaty was executed. Whenever the two madmen were able to meet, they fought, and the most extraordinary correspondence, in the second person, too, the most famililiar form of French speech, was exchanged between them.

I am invited to a dejeuner, by the officers of the Regiment of Chasseurs at Luneville [wrote one of them.] I expect to take a journey there, to accept this polite invitation. As you are on leave of absence there, we will take advantage, if you like, of my short stay, to have a poke at each other.

Or again:

DEAR FRIEND.—I shall be passing through Strasbourg the fifth of November next, about noon. You will wait for me at the Hotel des Potes; we will have a little fencing.

Sometimes the promotion of one of these duellists put a temporary stop to the regular course of their encounters. The third article of the treaty enjoined respect for the military hierarchy. There is a letter from Fournier to Dupont, as follows:

MY DEAR DUPONT.—I am informed that the Emperor has done justice to your merits by promoting you to the rank of General of Brigade. Accept my congratulations on an advancement which is no more than the natural consequence of your knowledge and your courage. For myself there is a double motive of rejoicing at your nomination. In the first place, the satisfaction given by a circumstance so flattering to your future prospects; and secondly, the permission which it gives us of having a turn together at the first opportunity.

The singularity of this affair, lasting, as it did, many years, attracted in time the public attention. Dupont and Fournier strictly observed the clauses of their treaty. Their persons were marked with numerous scars; they continued, all the same for that, to cut and slash at each other in most enthusiastic style; and General Fournier used to observe, now and then, "It is really astonishing that I, who always kill my man, cannot contrive to kill that devil Dupont."

By-and-bye, General Dupont received the order to join the Army of the Grisons. Dupont was not expected, and no preparations had been made for his reception. There was no Inn on the spot occupied by the staff. The General was in vain trying to find a lodging when he perceived a chalet through whose windows the light of a fire was gleaming. Dupont did not hesitate to go and ask shelter and hospitality of the fortunate inhabitant of the wooden cottage. He knocked at the door; he opened it; he entered. A man was sitting writing in front of a bureau; he turned his head to regard his visitor. Recognizing the unexpected guest who came to interrupt his correspondence, he said, before the other could cross the threshold,

"Ah! that's you, Dupont. We will have a little bit of a fence."

"By all means; with all my heart," said Dupont to Fournier, who chanced to be the occupant of the chalet. And they set to work, chatting between the passes.

"I thought you were employed in the interior?" said Fournier.

"The minister has put me into the fourth corps."

"Really! What a strange coincidence! I command the cavalry there. And so, you are only just arrived?"

"I got out of the carriage only five minutes ago."

"And your first thoughts were directed to me. How very kind!"

At last, General Dupont's sword, after traversing General Fournier's thrust, struck the wall.

"Sacredie!" shouted Fournier.

"You did not expect that?"

"Yes, I did. Directly I left my guard, I saw that I was caught. But 'tis you who don't expect what is going to happen."

During this dialogue, one of the speakers played the part of naturalist, the other the part of butterfly.

"Well, let us see what is likely to happen."

"The moment you stir, I shall give you a thrust in the belly. You are a dead man."

"I will ward your thrust."

"Impossible."

"I won't stir my sword an inch. I will keep you pinned till you throw down your sword."

"Do you know that this is a very disagreeable position?" said Fournier.

"For you especially. Throw down your sword, and I will allow you to quit it."

"No; I intend to kill you."

Fortunately, the noise which the two generals made was heard by the officers, who came and separated the combatants.

Dupont, the more reasonable of the two, now and then thought of the absurdity of a quarrel, which still went on after so many struggles, and asked himself whether he should not be doing right in killing Fournier, to make an end of the matter. Besides that, he was going to get married. One morning he called on Fournier.

"Are you come to fix a day for a match?" inquired the latter on seeing him enter.

"Perhaps I am; but first of all, let us talk a little. Listen to this: I intend to get married; and before I enter the serious state of matrimony, I should like to have done with you."

"Oh! oh!"

"Our quarrel has now lasted for nineteen years. I do not wish to continue a style of life which my wife might consider not exactly comfortable; and therefore, in virtue of the fourth article of our treaty, I am come to propose a change in the mode of combat, and so to have a final meeting, the result of which shall be decisive. We will fight with pistols."

"You don't think of such a thing," cried Fournier, in astonishment.

"I know that that is your strong point, but to equal the chances, we will do this, if you like. One of my friends has, at Neuilly, an inclosure planted with trees, and completely surrounded with walls; there are two doors to it, one at each end. On a day, and at an hour agreed upon, we will go to the inclosure separately, armed with our two holster pistols, ready loaded, to take a single shot with each. We will try which can find the other, and whoever catches sight of the other shall fire."

"That's a droll idea."

"Does it suit you?"

"Ten o'clock on Thursday morning—will that do?"

"That's it; agreed. Adieu, till Thursday."

The hour and the day determined on, they were punctual at their rendezvous. As soon as they were inside the inclosure, the two antagonists sought after each other cautiously, halting to listen at every step. They advanced slowly with their pistols cocked in their hands, eye on the watch and ear all attention. At the turn of an alley they perceived each other, by a rapid motion they threw themselves behind the trunks of a couple of trees; in this position they remained for a considerable time, when Dupont resolved to act. At first he gently waved the tail of his coat just outside the tree which protected him; he then protruded half the thickness of the fleshy part of his arm, drawing it back again instantly. It was lucky that he did so, for, immediately afterwards, a bullet sent a large piece of bark flying. Fournier had lost a shot.

In the course of a few minutes, Dupont recommenced the same manœuvre on the opposite side of the tree-trunk, and he embellished his original idea by showing the tip of his pistol barrel, as if he in turn were watching for an opportunity to fire. Holding his hat in his right hand he displayed it as far as the rim. In a twinkling the hat was blown away; fortunately, there was no head inside of it. Fournier, therefore, had wasted his second bullet.

Dupont then sallied from his fortress and marched up to his adversary, who awaited him in the attitude of a brave man for whom there is no further hope. When Dupont was within a couple of paces of his enemy, he said:

"I can kill you, if I like; it is my right and my privilege; but I cannot fire at a human creature in cold blood. I spare your life."

"As you please."

"I spare it to-day, you understand, clearly; but I remain the master of my own property, of which I allow you the provisional enjoyment. But if ever you give me any trouble, if ever you try to pick a quarrel with me, I shall take the liberty of reminding you that I am the lawful owner of a couple of bullets especially destined to be lodged in your skull; and we will resume the affair exactly at the point where I think proper to leave it to day."

So ended a duel which began in seventeen hundred and ninety-four, and only finished in eighteen hundred and thirteen.

The Yankee Pedler.

The importance of importing your own stock, if you are going into the wool business, is very emphatically enforced in the following capital story, that comes to us from a very agreeable correspondent.

"Some years ago I was traveling on the Eastern shore of Maryland, and stopped for the night at the house of a gentleman by the name of Jones. He was not at home, but his wife received me very politely; I was in the capacity of a traveling merchant, a peripatetic vender of notions, vulgarly called a pedler. She made a few purchases of articles useful in the family, and might have bought more had not Mr. Jones returned unexpectedly, and at once commenced abusing me most roundly, and said he didn't want any pedlers about his house. I gave him back the change in his own coin till he cooled down, when I asked him what made him mad at all "gentlemen in my line of business?" He told me:

"A few months ago a Yankee pedler was about here selling his wares, and taking pay in anything he could get. My neighbor farmer, Mr. Brown, had a very troublesome ram; one time he jumped the fence and got into the wheat, and another day into the corn, and was always where he had no business to be. One day, just as the farmer had got him out and tied him up, this pedler came along and wanted to sell his tinware.

"Mr. Brown said he would sell him the old ram and take his pay in tin. The pedler took him up, offering him two dollars worth of his truck for the ugly old sheep; the farmer agreed, picked out his tin things, the pedler hoisted the ram, with legs tied, into his confounded old cart, and drove right along here to my house, and had the impudence—yes, the scoundrel had!—to tell me the ram had been imported from England by order of one of the rich farmers, Jeffers, down the country, and he had agreed to take it to him; it had cost $200 on landing, and he was to have $250 for it when he delivered it to Mr. Jeffers, but he was so tired of having the plaguey thing in his wagon that he would take $100 for it the first chance he could get. I was quite anxious to improve my stock, and thought this so fine an opportunity to buy an imported full-blood, as the rascal warranted it to be, that I paid the fellow $100; and he cut the strings and let the ram run. Sure enough, he did run, full split, right over the fence, and I after him and my niggers coming on. In fifteen minutes my ram, niggers and I fetched up in Brown's yard, when I found that I had been sold as well as that rascally old sheep. Before I got back, the pedler had sold ten dollars worth of wooden nutmegs and nonsense to my wife, and had gone off to parts unknown. He never came this way again; and if you are one of that sort, you had better put up your traps and be moving."

Finally I prevailed on him to let me stop till morning, and to accept a few Yankee notions without fee or reward. But he will never forget that $100 and his neighbor's ram.

"Dad," said a young hopeful the other day, "how many fowls are there on this table?"

"Why," said the old gentleman, as he looked complacently on a pair of nicely roasted chickens that were smoking on the table, "there are two."

"Two!" replied the smart boy; "there are three, sir, and I'll prove it."

"Three!" replied the old gentleman, who was a plain matter-of-fact man; "I'd like to see you prove it."

"Easily done, sir, easily done. Ain't that one?" said the smart boy, laying his knife on the first, "and ain't that two!" pointing to the second, "and don't one and two make three?"

"Really," said the father, turning to the old lady, who was stupefied at the immense learning of the son; "really, wife, this boy is a genius, and deserves to be encouraged. Here, old lady, do you take one fowl and I'll take the second, and John may have the third for his learning."

A lady of Rocky Hill, Connecticut, while crossing a brook which runs into the Connecticut, saw two fine shad sunning themselves in the stream. The shad looked tempting, and the lady coveted them, but had no fishing tackle with her. She finally bethought of her hoops, took them off, and having tied the upper end, set the contrivance in the brook, and drove the unsuspecting shad into the net, when they were safely drawn to land, the most recently and most cruelly deceived victims of crinoline.

In a small party, the subject turning on matrimony, a lady said to her sister, "I wonder, my dear, you never have made a match; I think you want brimstone." To which she replied, "No, not the brimstone—only the spark."

Young Lady—"Oh, I am glad you like birds; which kind do you admire most?"

Old Squab—"Well, I think a goose with plenty of stuffing is about as nice as any."

That mind is dissolute and ungoverned, which must be hurried out of itself by loud laughter or sensual pleasure, or else be wholly inactive.

Very few persons have seen enough to despise the praise of a fool.

"What ails your eye, Joe?"

"O, nothing, only I told a man he lied."

Perils of Privateering.

We copy from the *Philadelphia Press* of the 8th some particulars of the late engagement off Charleston, between the U. S. frigate *St. Lawrence* and privateer *Aiken*. The officers of the *St. Lawrence* wisely judged that many privateersmen would not know her true character, and, to still further conceal her armament and object, the port-holes were kept closed and the men put out of sight.

She cruised for a month along the Atlantic coast between Cape Henry and Savannah, and on the morning of the 1st of August, while just outside the harbor of Charleston, espied a long rakish schooner, filled with men, and mounting three or four guns, sailing rapidly down upon her. The port-holes were still shut, but the flag was at the peak, and the *St. Lawrence* looked like a great lumberly merchantman becalmed in a strange latitude, and too unwieldy for any purpose save the holding of a big cargo for the avarice of an enemy to court and a daring privateer to secure.

As the stranger came down, the *St. Lawrence* hoisted all sail and affected to be anxious to get out to sea. In reality, however, she was edging closer in to shore, and making arrangements below to receive the reckless visitors with appropriate largess. Directly a shot came skipping over the water, falling into the sea a few rods ahead of the frigate, and a number followed in quick succession, but nearly all either striking beyond or passing over. The final discharge consisted of grape and canister, which made some little dalliance with the frigate's rigging, and admonished the commander that the play was growing serious.

At this time the vessels were within speaking distance, and a man in uniform was seen mounted upon the pirate's deck, who shouted to the *St. Lawrence* to lay to and send over a boat. The crew were distinctly seen flourishing their cutlasses, and the gunners ramming and pointing their guns. She carried three guns, supposed to be rifled cannon. Then the *St. Lawrence* threw up her ports and disclosed a whole broadside of cannon, with the gunners at the breech of the guns, holding lighted fuses, and directly the broad decks were filled with seamen in blue jackets, armed with muskets, who sprang into the shrouds and ran out on the yards, lying prone in the maintop, on bowsprit, in forecastle, and at every point where aim could be taken with advantage. In a word, the ugly merchantman was metamorphosed into a bristling war ship, with a man at every point, and a broadside of cannon looking into the very eyes of the pirates.

The latter, taken aback, recoiled a moment, but before they had time for action, even for thought, the guns belched forth iron and fire, splintering the masts, cutting the rigging and sails as with knives, breaking the spars and the booms, and literally carving the schooner into pieces, and opening gulfs into which the water rushed as through sluices, filling the hold and admonishing the rebels that their sole hopes of life lay in the ship's boat or wrestling with the sea.

The fire still continued, and the water was full of driftwood. Many of the men jumped overboard, and the rest, launching the life-boat, jumped in and held up a white handkerchief as a sign of surrender.

But one man had an opportunity to go down into the cabin for his property, and he was the Lieutenant, a fellow named Harvey, formerly a Midshipman in the U. S. service, under command of Capt. Sartori. Harvey recovered his trunk.

The *St. Lawrence* still continued the fire with small arms, but directing the aim at the hulk, and not at the small boat. The crew, excepting four men, were not injured. In ten minutes from the time of the discharge of the first gun, the vessel swayed heavily and went under, carrying down four men, one of whom, named Carpenter, was a former Philadelphian, living in Southwark.

The officers of the *St. Lawrence* now discovered the life-boat and the flag of humiliation. They dropped a boat and made out to the pirates, and finally passed them on board ship, where they were ironed as fast as received, and securely confined below.

In the engagement the *St. Lawrence* received two shots; one in the foresail, the other in the quarter-deck. She transferred the prisoners to the *Flag* on Sunday morning, and they were at once brought to this port. The *Petrel* was formerly the *Gen. Aiken*, a revenue cutter, and was seized in Charleston harbor after the surrender of Fort Sumter. She has proved a grave, mayhap, for some of the very men who seized her; and may every Federal vessel that treason has appropriated likewise be its hammock and coffin.

The pirates were generally Irishmen by birth, have behaved very well while on board, and have given the officers no trouble during their passage to this city. They were poorly dressed, and appeared to have no regular uniform. They were confined on the gun deck, and heavily ironed. They will be conveyed to Moyamensing prison, to await the action of the proper authorities. They expressed no solicitude as to their fate, and said they had merely joined the crew for the sake of getting work. Their countenances were indicative of ferocious dispositions, however, and, as far as appearances went, they were admirably fitted for their nefarious business.

In one week after the celebrated Dr. Thundergrist was able to lay before the public, in the widest circulated papers, the following bona fide certificate, he was so overrun with customers that he had to employ twenty assistants to fill his bottles and ten to sell them over the counter:

"Dear doctor, I will be 175 years old next October. For 94 years I have been an invalid, unable to stir, except when moved by a lever; but a year ago last Thursday I heard of the Granicular Syrup. I bought a bottle of it, smelt the cork, and found myself a new man. I can now run twelve and a half miles an hour, and throw 19 double somersetts without stopping."

A lady, a regular shopper, who had made an unfortunate shopman overturn all the goods in the shop, among which were a great number of stockings, objected that none were long enough. "I want the longest hose that are made."

"Then, madame, you had better apply at the next engine house."

"James, my son, take this letter to the post-office and pay the postage on it."

The boy returned highly elated, and said, "Father, I seed a lot of men putting letters in a little place, and when no one was looking I slipped yours in for nothing."

Says an exchange, let the reader combine the initials of the following names, in the order in which they are given, and see what they spell: Twiggs, Rhett, Arnold, Iverson, Toombs, Orr, Reagan, Stephens.

Contentment is better than riches.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every THURSDAY EVENING, at $5 per annum, in advance; if paid within six months, $4; after the expiration of six months, $5; $3 for six months, in advance; single copies, 12½ cents. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before Wednesday of each week.

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

L. P. FISHER,

629 Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. PROSCH.

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

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Evening, Sept. 12 1861.

QUICK TRAVELING.—We were somewhat surprised, on Tuesday evening, 3d inst., on receiving the Portland *Daily Advertiser* of the 2d, the day previous. Again, at noon, on Thursday, we received the same paper of the 3d inst.; in the first instance only 36 hours from Portland, and in the latter some 54 hours. The latter is the usual time that intervenes in carrying the mail between the two points; in the first instance mentioned it was brought from Olympia in advance of the mail. Though this is the regular time made on this route, (Portland and Monticello to Olympia and Steilacoom) we never before gave a thought to the rate of speed traveled on it. On inquiring of Mr. J. D. Laman, the energetic associate of the enterprising contractor (Mr. Winsor) on a portion of this route, we learn that the distance from Portland to Olympia is 135 miles, and to this place 160 miles; all of which, except about 45 miles, is traveled by stages. One hundred and sixty miles in thirty-six hours, with horses, even in this age of the annihilation of time and space by steam and electricity, we think a very creditable performance for this extreme western portion of our country. The distance from Olympia to Monticello, (90 miles) we are informed, is always traveled within 20 hours by these stages. Messrs. Winsor & Laman have done much to reduce the distance between Portland and Steilacoom, and are entitled to the best wishes of the people of Puget Sound for their enterprising spirit.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—An individual who signs himself Daniel F. Bradford makes a savage assault upon us, in the *Standard* of last week, for statements contained in a paragraph in this paper headed "The Puget Sound Mail." For the information of our intemperate assailant, as well as of others who may feel sufficient interest in the matter, we will say here that the statements made by us, in the paragraph alluded to, were obtained from a resident of this place who is in almost daily communication with Olympia; and, if his name had been demanded, we should have given it with cheerfulness. If we were guilty of making misstatements, we did so unwittingly, and not with the design of offending or injuring anybody. We don't know this man Bradford; but if we may judge of his character by the language he uses, we should say that temperance in strong drink is not one of his virtues. His attack was evidently penned under a high pressure of bad whisky, and lacks both good sense and discretion.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On Monday or Tuesday, the 2d or 3d inst., some bold thief effected a heavy robbery at Fort Steilacoom. It seems that on Monday, Sergeant Trainer (hospital steward) and wife, late Mrs. Ann Joyce, came to town to make some purchases, bringing with them one check or draft for $200 and another for $800. The $200 dr ft was exchanged and partly traded away; the other draft, with some fifty-seven dollars in gold, was replaced in the the trunk where they usually kept their money, (in the hospital building) and there left in security, as they thought. On again looking in the trunk, on the evening of the following day, they found it in disorder, and the money and draft missing. The most diligent search failed to disclose the money, and they are forced to the conclusion that it was stolen. The money belonged to Mrs. Joyce, upon whom the loss falls heavily, as it was the fruit of many years of severe toil. We understand that measures have been taken to stop the payment of the draft, and it is possible that the loss may yet be averted.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for July is received. No periodical more welcome than this ever reaches our office. In noticing this magazine, as well as the British quarterlies reprinted by the same firm, (Leonard Scott & Co., 54 Gold st., New York city) we find it impossible to discriminate between the successive numbers, such is the high character for literary excellence deservedly enjoyed by these publications. Each is alike attractive and instructive. We must therefore be content with the simple annunciation of the contents of the number before us, as follows: Hook's Archbishops of Canterbury; Judicial Puzzles; Farewell of the Seal; Norman Sinclair, an autobiography; The Book-Hunter again; The Orleans Manifesto; The Barbarisms of Civilization; Demise of the Indian Army; The Epic of the Budget; The Disruption of the Union. All of these are not only interesting, but some of them are thrillingly so.

HON. I. I. STEVENS.—It was stated two or three weeks ago that ex-Governor Stevens had received the appointment of Colonel of one of the New York regiments. We now learn that he refuses to accept the appointment, as the regiment claims the right of electing their own Colonel, and he is not willing to be forced upon them as their commander.

PARTY HONESTY.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.—The Logan, (Ohio,) *Gazette* very pertinently says: Now that every article which the farmer produces is at the very lowest price, with direct taxation upon us, and a great national debt impending, we ask if it would not have been wiser to have accepted the Crittenden Compromise, and thus have averted these losses and burdens? Would it not be better to compromise now, on just and honorable terms, than to persist in the road to ruin?

We print the above paragraph precisely as we find it in the Portland *Daily Advertiser* of the 6th inst. It is one of many selections of a like character which appear from day to day in that journal, which the editor seems to derive peculiar pleasure in hunting up and placing before his readers—always vouching for their truthfulness, of course, as he does for that of the above.

Again, in the same paper of the 3d inst., we find—

"The loudest advocates of the existing deplorable war, says an Eastern exchange, in which the country has been involved by the Republican party," &c., &c.

And we might go on, *ad infinitum*, multiplying instances; but these must suffice.

Now we have too much faith in the intelligence of the editor of the *Advertiser*, to believe that he is sincere when he endorses every paragraph he copies which casts censure upon the Administration or upon the Republican party for the existing deplorable state of affairs. We cannot believe that he is sincere when he charges upon President Lincoln the unnatural war now raging, nor can we believe that his head and heart at all times sanction the dirty work of his hands. He *knows* that neither Crittenden's Compromise, nor any other compromise that could have been framed, however humiliating it might have been to the North, could have averted the stroke that has fallen upon the country. He *knows* that the rebellion was commenced before Lincoln assumed the reins of government, and that its inception dates far in advance of the administration of Buchanan. He *knows* that Lincoln seeks only the preservation and perpetuity of the Union, though he would fain persuade his readers that the President and his party aim at its destruction. He *knows* that no compromise now, on *any* terms, much less "on just and honorable terms," can restore peace to the country short of a dissolution of the Union. He *knows* that the dissolution of the Union *was* and *is* the end and aim of certain of the Southern States, and that nothing short of the accomplishment of that diabolical object will satisfy them.

All these things, and many more of the same purport, are as well known to the editor of the *Advertiser* as they are to every man, woman, and child of ordinary intelligence that reads the current of events. But he publishes a paper of the most violent party stripe, hostile to the Administration and wedded to its opponents. His trade is to give a false coloring to all the acts of his political opponents; to pervert facts and truths, and practice the most despicable chicanery on all occasions. This is the trade of all party editors, as well as the business of professional politicians generally. Some, however, carry their political warfare to extremes; others are restrained by conscienscious scruples. Our friend of the *Advertiser* is restrained by no scruple; in politics he has no conscience. No matter how gross the falsehood, so long as it favors his party, he has no hesitation in vouching for its truthfulness, while knowing its falsity. This he believes to be the duty of party writers and party organs; we are aware that parties expect it of their organs, at least to some extent.

We cannot join in the hue and cry against the *Advertiser* as a secession paper. We do not believe the editor to be a secessionist; we believe, on the contrary, that few would deplore more sincerely than he the dismemberment of our late happy and prosperous confederacy. But we do not seek to palliate the wrong he does in his efforts to mislead the public mind in respect to the origin and causes of our national troubles. In a crisis like the present, when our existence as a nation is at stake, we think it ill becomes even the most unscrupulous partisan to follow the course pursued by the *Advertiser*. The interests of party should be second at all times to the perpetuity and welfare of the common government. Were this the rule instead of the exception in the present exigency, we should have heard but little of secession papers in Oregon or elsewhere. Let us hope that the time is not distant when the great political parties of the country will scorn to resort to such means to win success, and rely solely upon superior principles and superior men.

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.—An address delivered at the sixth anniversary of the College of California, by Prof J. D. Whitney, State Geologist, has been received in neat pamphet form, from whom we don't know. We have read the address, and found in it many facts of interest. The address is followed by a poem from the pen of John R. Ridge, Esq., editor of the San Francisco *Herald*, on the subject of California, and very appropriate for the occasion. The College is located at Oakland, Cal., and is represented to be in a flourishing condition.

NEZ PERCES GOLD DUST.—Gold dust continues to flow in a steady stream from the Nez Perces mines into Portland. The river steamers have for many weeks brought down amounts ranging from $30,000 to $50,000. The *Advertiser* of the 7th inst. chronicles the arrival of $70,000, the largest amount yet received at any one time, on the previous evening. We hope to see the flow go on increasing, as we believe it will with the increase of miners.

THE PACIFIC EXPOSITOR for September is before us. We find in this number an interesting sketch of Christian Soldiers, a very readable contribution under the head of "Human Nature on the way to California," besides a variety of other matter, of a religous character. The present is rather an improvement upon preceding numbers.

MEM.—The schoolmaster has reached Vancouver, W. T. Look out.

THE MAIL CONTEST.

Just now, a vigorous and exciting contest is going on, on Puget Sound, between rival applicants for the mail on its waters. It is difficult to forsee how long the contest will last or how it will terminate; but we fear there will be little regularity in the distribution of the mails on the route until it is settled. The parties contending for it seem to us very much like the dog in the manger, as the matter stands at present; they will not take the contract themselves, nor permit others to take it. We have before us correspondence on the subject between Capt. J. R. Fleming and Rufus Willard, Postmaster at Olympia, and also a card from John H. Scranton, in which he makes out quite a plausible case for himself. Having no desire to espouse either side on this vexed question, and feeling incompetent withal, from a too limited knowledge of the facts, we shall abstain from comments on the merits of the respective claims.

The indications are that we shall have steamers enough on the Sound, by and by, if all who have gone for steamers succeed in getting them. No less than three others, it is expected, will soon be here; one to be brought by Geo. Parkinson, another by D. W. Lowell, and a third by Capt. Fleming. We should rejoice at this accession to our wealth and facilities, if there was the remotest chance of all these steamers making a living; but there being no such chance, we apprehend that more harm than good will result from the competition which they will excite. In the end, we are afraid, somebody will be hurt and nobody benefited.

On Tuesday last the steamer *Resolute* was pressed into the service by Mr. Scranton, who has the mail temporarily, and who took it down on that day to the post-offices below. Close on the heels of the little propeller came the *Eliza Anderson*, looking quite majestic alongside of her rival. The latter got off first, and traversed one-third the distance to Seattle before the former left the wharf, where she was detained wooding up. The sight was enlivening, and our citizens enjoyed it. We hope there will be no boilers burst in the struggle.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

From the Vancouver *Chronicle* of the 5th inst. we copy the following army intelligence:

By the last steamer orders were received from the Headquarters of the Department, directing all the clothing and camp equipage at the various posts and depots in the district of Oregon, with the exception of a six months supply, to be shipped to Fort Vancouver, from thence to be transferred to San Francisco per U. S. steamer *Massachusetts*. Major Babbitt has also been directed to purchase 85 good serviceable horses, and with these a large number of mules and wagons, now at Fort Walla Walla, will be shipped to San Francisco, all to be used by the expedition of 5000 Californians now fitting out in that State for active service.

Lieut. Col. Buchanan, now in command of the 4th Infantry, has been ordered to California, and will go there on the next steamer with his staff. He has heretofore been stationed at the Dalles.

Eighteen privates, formerly of Capt. Ord's Light Battery, have been returned to this post, and their places supplied by an equal number of men from Company D, 3d Artillery, now commanded by Lieut. Wildrick.

The Ordnance officer at this depot has been directed to forward immediately a large number of sabres, carbines, swords, belts, plates, and other implements of war, to California.

The Regimental Band of the 1st Dragoons will arrive here on the next steamer, from Fort Churchill.

Capt. Magruder, 1st Dragoons, has been ordered to Walla Walla to fill the place of Capt. Kirkham, now acting as Chief Commissary at San Francisco.

Capt. Black returned last week from the Cascades with his detachment of soldiers. A company of soldiers under the command of Capt. Van Vost remain for the present at the Cascades, to garrison that post.

U. S. STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—This steamer returned to Steilacoom yesterday, after an absence of some five or six weeks at San Juan Island. We understand that she will soon proceed to San Francisco, to have her machinery overhauled and repaired. It is to be hoped that she will be replaced by a substitute of some kind, during her absence. Her presence has exercised a wholesome check upon the piratical Northern Indians. Since the above was in type, we see by an exchange that she is ordered to carry army goods to San Francisco.

A DOG STORY.—The sloop *Louisa*, which returned to Honolulu, a short time since, from French Frigate Shoal, had on board an Arctic dog, supposed to have been left there by some whale ship, about two years ago. During the whole time he had nothing to eat but the eggs of wild sea fowls, which also served him as drink, there being no fresh water upon the Island. When the boat landed at the Island the dog immediately took his place in her, appearing determined not to be left behind.

ALARMED.—The *Mountaineer* says that families living on the Touchet and John Day's River have lately removed, fearing another Indian outbreak. Several of these families have already reached the Dalles, and more are said to be on the way.

B. F. KENDALL, Esq.—We see the name of this gentleman in the list of passengers that left New York on the 12th ult. We may therefore look for his arrival in Portland by the next or succeeding steamer.

EMIGRANTS FOR THE SOUND.—From the *Standard* of last week we learn that a train of emigrants reached the Umatilla on the 14th ult. The train numbered thirty wagons, twenty of which were coming to the Sound.

ROCK CREEK MINES.—A Mr. Fisher informs the *Mountaineer* that the miners at Rock Creek are doing well—averaging from $6 to $25 per day to the hand. One company of eleven are taking out from $50 to $500 per day.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The majority for the Confederate Constituion is 52,000; for Gov. Harris, about 20,000. In the first district, Nelson is elected to both the Federal and Confederate Congress by a large majority.

SENATOR NESMITH arrived at Salem on the morning of the 3d inst., overland from Sacramento. His friends there gave him a hearty reception, which he acknowleged in appropriate terms.

GAME TO THE LAST.

Everybody will regret to learn, as we sincerely do, that the brave Parson Brownlow has been compelled to suspend his spirited paper, the *Knoxville Whig*. His enemies triumph at present in Knoxville; hence the suspension. The St. Louis correspondent of the San Francisco *Bulletin* announces the event as follows: "Parson Brownlow's *Whig* has been suspended by order of Gen. Zollicoffer, in command of the Confederate troops at Knoxville, Tenn. The last issued number of the paper spoke of the order as having come from Richmond. The brave editor, in that number of his paper, anticipating that it would be his last, published over his name a long article upon the deplorable condition of affairs, closing thus:"—

"So far as we are concerned, we can suspend our publication, in obedience to the dictates of tyranny and intolerance. We will yield to the demands of an armed mob—turn over to them our office and what little property we have—deprive ourselves and a helpless family of small children of the necessary means of support, and beg our bread from door to door a long Union men who are able to give—but we shall refuse, most obstinately refuse, to the day of our death, to think or speak favorably of such a Confederacy as this, or to agree that honor, patriotism, or love of country has influenced the men at its head, who have plunged the country into this revolution! And whether our humble voice is hushed in death—whether our press is muzzled by the spirit of intolerance at Richmond, making this our last issue of a journal we have edited for almost a quarter of a century, we beg all who may come after us and our paper to credit no secession falsehood that may represent us as having changed our principles from those of an exalted devotion to the old American Union, and of undying hostility to those who would perpetrate its dissolution.

"G. W. BROWNLOW,
"Editor of the Knoxville Whig.
"August 10, 1861."

Thus expires the last of the Union papers in the seceded States. Parson Brownlow will long and gratefully be remembered as one of the most fearless defenders of the Union in the country.

MURDERS IN CALIFORNIA.—From the San Francisco *Bulletin* we learn that two men, named Houston and Alex. Britton, were brutally murdered by four Spaniards, near Tehama, on the 28th ult., and that J. M. McIntyre was probably mortally wounded. After this the murderers took from a trunk in the house $500 or $600. They then set the house on fire. J. Thurman was sleeping upon the haystack around which the wounded were lying, and was awakened by the Spaniards inquiring of one of their intended victims for him, when he made his escape. The main object appeared to be the murder of Thurman, in revenge for shooting a Spaniard about two weeks previous, whom he caught stealing his horse. They said he had died the day before, and that they would kill ten white men for his death.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.—The Richmond *Enquirer* states that a duel occurred near Wilson, North Carolina, between Capt. Axson, of the 1st Regiment South Carolina, and A. R. Davis, of the 2d Georgia Regiment, which resulted in the death of the former. Davis was placed under military arrest, to be sent to Richmond for trial. On the arrival of the cars at Petersburg, Davis was taken from his guard by men supposed to be South Carolinians, incensed at the death of Capt. A., and when informed that they intended to hang him, in his endeavors to escape, he was so shot and stabbed that little expectation was entertained of his recovery.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—We learn from the Vancouver *Chronicle* that a fiendish attempt was made to kill Judge Wyche, at his residence, about one-and-a-half miles from that place, on the night of the 30th ult. Two shots were fired at him from the outside of the house, one of which, when nearly spent, struck him on his left ankle. No cause is known for this attempt on his life; the Judge being held in high esteem by all know him, and not supposed to have any secret enemies.

GARIBALDI'S SERVICES ACCEPTED.—The St. Louis correspondent of the San Francisco *Morning Call* writes that paper that Garibaldi's offer has been accepted, and the rank of Major General tendered to him. This may be true, but we doubt it.

HUMANITY IN WAR.—Two of the released Federal surgeons, who have reached Washington from Richmond, agree that our wounded are well cared for—good air and good food, but somewhat crowded accommodations. They deny that our wounded were bayoneted or hospitals burned. They estimate the number of Federal prisoners at Richmond, including the wounded, at from 1,000 to 2,000.

NATIONAL DEBT OF ENGLAND.—On the 31st of March last, England's national debt amounted to £785,961,998, on which she pays an annual interest of £23,570,340. No wonder the people remain poor in that country! exclaims an exchange.

UNHERALDED.—Prince Napoleon arrived in New York on the 28th of July, so quietly that even the reporters were not aware of his presence until the second day succeeding. He was accompanied by his consort, Princess Clotilde, daughter of the King of Italy.

A DIVIDED FAMILY.—George B. Crittenden, late Lieut. Colonel of the Mounted Rifles, and son of John J. Crittenden, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the Confederate army.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Fistulas, Piles, Excoriations, and Strictures are speedily relieved, and ultimately removed, by applying this Ointment after fomentation with warm water. Persons suffering from these scourges of the human frame should arrest their progress at once; for it is both insidious and rapid. Fistulas, if long allowed to go on unchecked, not only weaken the nervous system, but destroy life. The sooner these inestimable remedies are used the more certain is success, yet none need despair, hopeless cases have likewise yielded, and the sufferer saved a painful death. In excoriations, a few applications of this healing Ointment effect a cure, while the Pills conjointly with it are especially beneficial in relaxing and removing strictures, whatever their situation or duration.

WAR INCIDENTS.

Since the return of some of the regiments which took part in the Bull Run engagement, many papers, especially in New England, begin to be rich in interesting anecdotes of personal adventure and escape. A New York journal says it would be well enough to avoid the following conventional characters who turn up after every noteworthy battle, viz.:

1. The conventional pious soldier, whose little Bible, carried in his breast pocket, received a bullet and saved his heart.

2. The wicked militia man with a gin flask in one pocket and a pack of cards in the other, and he with a bad wound in the groin between the two; for of course no "well directed" bullet would consent to act as a "special providence" in such a case.

3. The very old soldier of tales, who comes out of action with a bullet in his watch, the fortunate interposition of time having prevented the soldier's entrance upon eternity.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* says the Confederate government has now 250,000 soldiers, well drilled and armed, and judiciously disposed for defensive operations. Jonce Hooper, editor of that journal, is secretary of the Confederate Congress, and it is presumed that the information in his paper is derived from official sources. According to late Richmond advices, however, it is proposed to increase the army beyond this large number. Walker, Jeff. Davis's Secretary of War, is understood to have recommended an increase of about 350 regiments, or such a number as, added to the force already raised, will make an aggregate of 560 regiments. Estimating each at 1000 men, this would give 560,000 men, rank and file; and as the total white population of the Confederate States is 5,600,000, the army would amount to 10 per cent. of the whole, and would include almost every man of proper age for military duty.

The secessionists of Columbus lately captured, after considerable difficulty, the Mississippi river steamer *Cheney*, and, after towing her, with great demonstrations of enthusiasm, to Memphis, made the startling discovery that they had captured one of their own boats.

Previous to Gen. Pillow being superseded by Bishop Polk, he went to New Orleans and procured a huge chain cable, costing $25,000, and brought it to Memphis to blockade the river, by stretching it over and resting it upon buoys! The cable, carriage and work cost about $80,000. The first big tide that came, bringing down the usual amount of trees, logs and driftwood, swept his cable and its supporters, as any flatboat captain would have informed the Confederate authorities would certainly have been the case. This is no idle tale, but a sober reality.

A letter from Cincinnati states that Col. James Guthrie has discovered a female spy among the soldiers of his regiment, now in Western Virginia. The woman went to the Colonel a few days ago and acknowledged her sex. She says she enlisted in Cincinnati, and has borne a musket and knapsack, and performed all the duties of a common soldier, thus far, during the campaign. She says she has all along been acting as a spy of the Secessionists, and letters and papers found upon her person confirm this statement. Her story was not believed at first, and she was sent to the surgeon for examination, who reported that the supposed soldier was indeed a woman. Colonel Guthrie sent her to Gen. Cox as a spy, to be disposed of as he might deem proper.

All the papers in the Southern States are requested by the Richmond *Whig* to call attention to the article urging on the people the importance of increasing the quantity of lead. Says the *Whig*, there are large quantities of this metal in various parts of Virginia and other Southern States. It is only necessary to be known that there is a demand for every pound that can be got. Individuals cannot employ their means more profitably than by working lead mines. The sooner they do it, the better for them and their country. We cannot kill all the Yankees without the help of lead. Steel is very well for those who will stand close quarters. But there are a great many of them who calculate on keeping a respectable distance and picking us off at "long taw." We must have lead for them.

It is a singular fact that the Confederate Congress has been legislating some of the clerks in the employ of the United States government out of their places! These gentlemen, or at least the majority of them, refused several weeks ago to take the oath of allegiance, and were permitted to remain in their places by their private avowals that they were loyal to the Federal government, but wished to avoid persecution in Virginia. But Jeff. Davis has, by another wrench of the screw, ousted them from their comfortable places. If they remain in the employ of the United States government, their property is to be confiscated, and in most instances the slave-state clerks prefer to save the real estate, not knowing how soon they may lose office even if they were to take the oath of allegiance to this government.

As Gov. Jackson, of Missouri, passed Abingdon, Va., some wretch threw a rock into one of the cars, from a secreted position on the lot adjoining Major Carnahan's, at the east end of the town, which hit the Governor on the jaw, knocking out three teeth. The person who threw the stone could not have known that Gov. Jackson was on the train, as the point at which it was thrown is near a mile from the depot.

The rebels at Pensacola were desirous that the Federal troops on Rosas Island should be made acquainted with the result of the Bull Run fight. Accordingly, on the 27th, they launched a miniature vessel containing full (secession) accounts of the battle. The vessel was picked up by Wilson's Zouaves, and the contents, it is said, were eagerly read.

LOST OR STOLEN.

A CHECK FOR $800, ON THE U. S. TREASury at New York, drawn by Maj. Ragan, Paymaster U. S. A., in favor of Mrs. Ann Joyce or bearer, was lost or stolen at Fort Steilacoom, on the 2d or 3d instant. All persons are warned against receiving the same, as the payment of it has been stopped. 17:2*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed by the Probate Court of this County Administrator of the Estate of JAMES BALLENDEN, deceased, hereby gives notice that all persons having claims against said Estate must present the same within one year from this date, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ALEX. DAVIES, Administrator.

PARTRIDGE HILL, Pierce Co., W. T., Aug. 30, 1861. 16:4

Sewing Machines

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER,
AND ONE NEW SINGER

SEWING MACHINE,

For sale cheap. Apply at this office.

NOTICE DOWN SOUND.—The undersigned is prepared to supply Hotels, Mill, Ship or Steamboat owners with Beef, Mutton, or Pork, by the carcase, of the best quality. Oxen, fresh Milk Cows, and Stock Cattle always on hand, and for sale at prices according to quality.

Beef packed to order; quality warranted.

Sight drafts on San Francisco will be taken at par.

9-14tf E. MEEKER.

Special Notices.

The Medical and Surgical Institute

Of DR. L. J. CZAPKAY is already secured in a position which places it, as its proprietor, far above the assaults of envy and professional malice. In the schools of France, the highest prizes are often awarded to practitioners in this department of medical science, and they occupy with others an equally lofty position in the profession. Ricord is an illustrious example, a shining light among the philosophical stars of his age in Europe, and Dr. Czapkay has fully equaled him in this country; as a proof of which, the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, and the honorary *ad eundem* degree. Selecting this as his field of operation, although qualified as a graduate of the University of Pesth, and the late Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Revolutionary army, for more extended labors. Dr. L. J. Czapkay has bent his earnest attention to the cure of chronic and private diseases, in which he has become so great an expert that he is now regarded as the leader in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to their readers in the most exclusive journals. The Doctor's offices are at his Medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff, nearly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

☞ We ask the particular attention of our readers to the sworn certificates of remarkable cures, in another column of this paper.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultation, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

☞ Persons not wishing to lose time in correspondence, please enclose $10 in their letters, and they will get immediate attention to their cases.

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M. D.,
11:3m San Francisco, Cal.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of K., meet in Steilacoom every Monday evening.

All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

JOHN LATHAM, W. S.

Independent Order of Knighthood —Vancouver Camp No. 2, I. O. of K., meets every THURSDAY Evening, in Vancouver, W. T. All Worthy Companions are invited to attend.

J. H. NEYCE, C. R.

C. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

☞ "Revelation."—Stated meetings of the Steilacoom Circle of the Order of S. S. S. will be held "back of the veil within the Temple," in the first and third phases of the moon. All members in good standing are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the P. G.

G. G. Q., Sec'y

Steilacoom, June 14th, 1860.

I. O. of O. F.

THE regular meetings of Olympia Lodge, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, are held on Saturday evening of each week, at 6½ o'clock, in Barnes's new Hall, next door to the office of the Washington Standard.

All members in good standing in the order are invited to attend. BAR'W CALLAGHAN, R. S.

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1,

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

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

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PHILIP KEACH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

Liquors, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

ALSO,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
CAPS,
HOSIERY,
GROCERIES,
COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.,

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

☞ No credit will be given. 45tf

W. BEDINGTON

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that, Balch & Webber having relinquished the Retail part of their business, he has taken to it, and will continue to carry it on at the old stand, where he solicits a share of the patronage.

He intends to keep up a general supply of

GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,
HARDWARE, &c., &c.,

Which he proposes to sell on the most reasonable terms.

3-40tf

Bank Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW SOLE PROprietor of the

BANK EXCHANGE SALOON.

It has been thoroughly refitted by him, and the bar supplied with the choicest Liquors and Cigars that the market affords. The Billiard and Reading Rooms have been fitted up in a superior style. Two as fine tables as can be found in San Francisco are kept in good order in the one, and files of all the late papers and publications in the other.

If unremitting attention to my business will do it, I promise my friends and patrons to make the BANK EXCHANGE an attractive and pleasant place of amusement for them. May they be numerous. It maketh John glad to see them at the Bank Exchange.

17tf JOHN C. NEWELL, Proprietor.

STEILACOOM

Drug Store.

JUST OPENED, A COMPLETE ASSORTment of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ALSO—Every variety of

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Extracts, Perfumery, Oils, &c.

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

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded by an experienced apothecary.

8-1tf WM. BEDINGTON & CO.

UNION CLOTHING STORE

PINKUS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALers in CLOTHING of every variety, have added to their stock, by recent arrivals, a large assortment of

HATS,
CAPS,
GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
FRENCH CASSIMERES FOR GENT'S PANTS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DAVIS & JONES' SHIRTS,
CLOTH, HAIR, SHOE, STOVE AND
PAINT BRUSHES, BRISTLE DUSTERS, &c. &c.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND

Will be sold at prices to suit all who may favor us with their patronage.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINKUS & CO.,
Commercial st., near Balch,
8-31:1y Steilacoom, W. T.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

I TAKE THIS METHOD TO INFORM THE public generally that in future I will not endorse for any one, and hope to escape further annoyance.

44tf PHILIP KEACH.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED GIVE NOTICE THAT they desire all persons indebted to them to call and make settlement. With reference to prompt payment, wheat, oats, rye and cattle will be bought on account.

We further give notice that we desire to stop giving credit to customers, and that, while we regret our inability to accommodate them, we feel it would be unjust to ourselves to continue the system longer.

Hence, we hope none will solicit credit hereafter.

Steilacoom, Sept. 21, 1860. S. McCAW & CO. 20tf

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,
Thursday Evening, Sept. 12, 1861.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.

The National *Intelligencer* has a theory that ex-Minister Faulkner is not imprisoned because he intended to join the rebel army, but that he is held as a hostage for Congressmen Ely, Magraw and Harris, non-combatants now in the hands of the enemy.

Evidences of an advance of the enemy toward our lines are daily multiplying. Yesterday a resident from Virginia, living near Claremont, five miles from Alexandria, reports the rebels at Bush Hill and Claremont.

ST. LOUIS, August 16th.

A messenger from General Sigel arrived early this morning, and reports Gen. Sigel fifteen miles this side of Lebanon, expecting to reach Rolla to-day. He had not been molested on the route. Gen. Lyon was buried on Col. Phelps' farm, near Springfield. It was reported that the rebels had entered Springfield, and were encamped in and around the town.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 16.

An extra of the Houston *Telegraph*, of the 10th, reports a fight on the 25th of July between Colonel Baylor's command and Federal troops, at Fort Fillmore, resulting in the defeat of the latter, with thirty killed and wounded—two Lieutenants killed; Southerners unhurt. The Federals fled and were pursued, and the whole command taken prisoners—500 in number.

ST. LOUIS, August 23d.

Much anxiety was felt the other day as to the safety of Washington City. Great events were undoubtedly anticipated to take place, but up to this time nothing has transpired. Troops are arriving daily in the Capital. If the advance is made at all, it will be made by Gen. McClellan, with the Federal forces against the Confederate. It is not believed the latter will attempt to march on Washington.

The government loan of $150,000,000 was taken by the Banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

Fremont is gathering around him a very large army, which will soon be in motion.

The States of Illinois and Iowa are forwarding troops to him constantly.

The Confederates were much crippled in the battle at Springfield, Missouri, and it is hardly possible for them to advance against the superior force of Gen. Fremont.

General Anderson left Washington on July 19th to assume the charge of his command in Kentucky.

The General Government has furnished Kentucky with 20,000 minnie rifles, with ammunition.

A great deal of excitement exists in Kentucky at present, and difficulties are expected. 4,000 Union troops are already encamped near Crabb's Orchard.

The Kentucky Legislature is largely Union.

Gov. Gamble of Missouri has ordered out the militia of the State to resist the entrance of troops under ex-Governor Jackson.

Prince Napoleon is expected to be in St. Louis next week.

The War Department has information which leads to the belief that the enemy have withdrawn a mile beyond Fairfax Court House, leaving only pickets at the village.

Gen. McClellan assumes the command of all the troops on the Potomac.

Intelligence is received of the intended active intervention of England, France, Spain and Mexico. It is also stated, that action is intended to embrace, in some form, the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The steamer Webster, lately arrived at New York, reports being chased by a privateer. Also a bark had a narrow escape. The Webster put into Port Trinidad for coal, and the Jeff. Davis was seen on the 10th, when she took a schooner.

It seems the privateer *Sumter* is not captured.

A letter from Curacoa says the *Sumter* has taken two ships, the schooner *Abby* and the bark *Joseph*.

From Gallapolis we learn that a skirmish took place at Slakeville, eight miles beyond Gurney. The rebels, 400 strong, advanced to where the 11th Ohio regiment had erected their battery, but were driven back with a loss of 50 killed and a considerable number wounded and taken prisoners. Our loss was none killed, two slightly wounded and some missing. Our force captured a large number of horses and equipments. Another report says Wise was taken prisoner.

Private information at Philadelphia from Gen. Banks' column says he has advanced to Winchester and taken possession, notwithstanding the opposition of 49,000 rebels.

The King of Sweden is on a visit to Napoleon at Paris.

It is said that the action of England, France and Spain in Mexican affairs is intended to embrace in some form the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, provided assurances can be had that the South will not make attempt at conquest in that direction. We do not learn that any official representation on this subject has been received by our Government, but the foreign legations are well informed of it.

The gunboat Keystone State left St. Thomas the 6th inst. to search for privateers.

The *Sumter* put into the port of Trinidad to coal, and the *Jeff. Davis* was seen in Mona passage on the 10th inst., where she took a schooner. It seems certain that the privateer *Sumter* is still at liberty. A letter dated at Curacoa August 7th, is received, saying the *Sumter* had taken two vessels off Laguayra—the schooner *Abby Bradford* and the barque *Joseph Maxwell*.

The Government loan of $150,000,000, taken by the banks of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, will be a relief, and materially aid the negotiation of a loan from Europe, should the Government desire hereafter to raise more money.

Another report by a steamer from Kanawha says that O. Jennings Wise was taken prisoner. This is only a report, and doubted by some.

Private dispatches to Cincinnati say that the Tennesseans seized at Paducah, to-day, the Evansville and Paducah mail boat, and sent her cargo up the Tennessee river.

Dates from Washington, August 22d, say there are no signs of hostilities from the enemy.

It is reported that Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island will not accept the office of Brigadier General, which has been tendered to him, but will retain his seat in the gubernatorial chair.

Isaac Clark, one of the oldest citizens of Washington, died recently. He was one of the original Baptists of Washington, and a brave soldier of the war of 1812.

John Bigelow, late editor of the New York *Evening Post*, has been appointed Consul at Paris. It is a salaried office, paying $5,000 a year.

The Hon. Lewis Cass is said to be preparing a history of the causes which have led to the present national complications.

It is stated that Capt. Boutwell, of the United States navy, tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy on the 31st July. Capt. B. has been in the United States service for 42 years, and has always borne the reputation of an able and efficient officer.

Paymaster Randolph B Marcy, who has been appointed Inspector General of the army with the rank of Colonel, is the same who, while in the line of the army, won great credit by an expedition from Utah to New Mexico in the dead of winter. He is the father-in-law of Gen. McClellan, who is just now engaged in bringing order out of chaos in Washington.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden lately arrived at Columbus. He made a speech placing blame upon both sections for the existing condition of things, and urged a vigorous prosecution of the war.

ST. LOUIS, August 27th.

There has nothing of striking interest occurred since the last report. The Pony Express has made their starting point from a station 110 miles west of this city. Letters will probably go by stage to and from this point.

Four thousand rebels are reported at Benton, Missouri, fortifying the place.

It is rumored that the New York *Daily News* and *Day Book* are to be suppressed immediately by order of the Government; it being reported that they receive assistance from Southern sympathizers, who fully circulate them.

Orders are issued by the Adjutant General that all recruits must be enlisted for three years.

It is intended that the Government will not longer allow Kentucky to occupy a neutral position.

Baltimore papers have agreed to comply with the request of Gen. Dix, to refrain from publishing news which will aid the enemy.

It was reported that Jeff. Davis had approved the act of appointing two other commissioners to Europe; also the act for the aid of Missouri, in repelling invasion, and authorizing her admission into the Confederation. The Confederate Congress is reported to have received dispatches by telegraph, stating that the English Government has sent orders to Admiral Millans of the Gulf Squadron, to see that British merchant vessels be adequately protected in the ingress and egress to and from the ports of the South. The officials at Richmond believe much of it to be a fact.

The French Consul at Richmond has received dispatches announcing the arrival of several French war vessels at Norfolk.

Martial law is to be declared at Nashville, on the 23d.

The name of Capt. Fables of the Royal Dutch Navy, bearer of dispatches to the Government, is registered among the arrivals at Willard's Hotel at Washington.

W. H. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, applied to the Provost Marshal for a passport to cross the Potomac, and was flatly refused.

The continued improvement of the federal troops in all respects in Eastern Virginia is the chief subject of congratulation.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 29.

The Potomac Investigation Committee at Washington report 200 spies in the Departments, who cannot be depended on as loyal.

Several women have been arrested, in Washington and other places, under surveillance for giving comfort to rebels.

Maj. Bassett's first regiment was not accepted, for refusal to take the oath of allegiance, and for other good and sufficient cause.

In consequence of the President's proclamation, Adams & Co. have issued orders to all their offices to refuse to take letters from the Confederate States.

The Postmaster General has issued the following order:

Officials and agents of the Post Office Department will, without further instruction, lose no time in putting an end to written intercourse with the seceded States, by the arrest of any express agent or other persons who shall, after this order, receive letters for transmission to or from said States, and will seize such letters and forward them to this department.

(Signed) W. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

The State Department issues an explanatory note in relation to passports, which are principally intended to check the communication of disloyal persons with Europe. Passports are not required by ordinary travelers on the lines of the mail roads of the United States entering the British possessions, unless any special case of suspected persons be objected to by an agent of the Government on the border. The agents there will cause such persons to be detained until a communication has been made to this Department in regard to the case.

The Government has valuable information of a quarrel which has broken out among the leading traitors of the Southern Confederacy, which promises to be disastrous. The belligerents are Toombs and Virginians and North Carolinians on one side, and Davis, Wigfall, and South Carolinians on the other.

The Attorney General declares that Maj. Basset must take the oath of allegiance.

The following programme from Washington, if carried out, will act as an effectual suppression of the papers named:

"Post Office Department, Aug. 22d. To Postmaster of New York: The Postmaster General directs that, from and after the receipt of this, none of the newspapers published in New York city which were lately presented by the Grand Jury as dangerous, from disloyalty, shall be forwarded in the U. S. mails.

(Signed) T. B. PRATT, Chief Clerk."

Gov. Gamble has issued a proclamation calling for 42,000 volunteers of the militia of the State, to serve for six months unless peace is sooner declared in the States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4th.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received the following dispatch by Pony:

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

Pierce, Butler and others have been arrested for treason. Gen. Shields is made a Brigadier. The privateer *Sumter* was last seen at Trinidad. The French and English Ministers have suspended intercourse with Juarez, President of Mexico.

GEN. MCCLELLAN.—Maj. General McClellan, whose brilliant movements in Virginia have excited the admiration of the country, is a son of the great surgeon, George McClellan, of Philadelphia, who died a few years ago, universally lamented. The general is a West Point graduate, fought in Mexico like a hero, went to Europe on a military commission, a few years ago, to examine into the science of war in the camps of the great Powers in the Crimea; afterwards resigned to become vice-president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and then accepted the presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, from which he was called by Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, as major general of the Ohio volunteers, and from this into the regular army, by the President, to accept the high post which he is now so honorably filling. He is thirty-four years of age, and presents a very youthful appearance.

CALIFORNIA ITEMS.

Fountain, the dentist, accused of rape on Miss Levy, was given up by his bail on the 29th ult. He waived a preliminary examination, and was committed for trial.

Chief Burke had called a meeting of the police force, to renew the oath of allegiance to the United States. The doubtful ones would be dismissed.

Eugene Casserly published a two-column letter in the *Herald*, on the 29th, vindicating the Administration, and advising his friends to vote against the McConnell ticket. He refrains from speaking either of Conness or Stanford.

Gen. Sumner has determined to issue rations to incomplete companies, in order to facilitate enlistments.

The jury in the case of Peter McCreavy, tried for killing Killman, on board the steamer *Bragdon*, April 20th, have been out all night and all day, unable to agree on a verdict.

Col. Lippitt's regiment was to meet on Sunday afternoon, 1st inst., to take the oath of allegiance.

It was rumored that the secessionists of Vallejo intended to blow up the powder magazine at Mare Island. The surveying steamer *Active* has been detailed to watch it with guns double shotted and with double sentries. She lies off the magazine, ready to deal death to any who may attempt to fire the powder.

John Nugent, ex-editor of the *Herald*, was married on the 27th ult., to Miss Estudillo, of Alameda county.

WHO GEN. SEIGEL IS.—Gen. Seigel is about thirty-seven years of age. He is a native of Baden, and graduated at the military school of Carlsruhe. He entered the regular army of Baden, and was advanced to the post of Chief Adjutant in 1847. His sympathies with the first revolution in Southern Germany lost him his commission. He was appointed General-in-Chief at the beginning of the second revolution, May, 1848, and led the forlorn hope of the liberal party with great energy and zeal. He came to America in 1850; was a professor in Mr. Dulon's Academy, and afterwards married his daughter. He received a call to a professorship in St. Louis, where he soon became distinguished for military talents.

HOT WEATHER.—At St. Louis, Missouri, on the 5th of August, the mercury stood 100 to 106; this was the steady average of several days. At Cairo it was 106; Louisville, 107; Cincinnati, 105; Washington, 107; and we conjecture that Jeff. Davis had it something hotter at Richmond.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at Fort Steilacoom, W. T., on WEDNESDAY, 18th of September, 1861,

One Yoke of Oxen.

TERMS CASH—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A.M.
D. WOODRUFF, Captain 9th Infantry, A. A. Q. M.
Fort Steilacoom, W. T., August 21st, 1861. 14:td

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APpointed by the Probate Court of Pierce County, W. T., Administrator of the Estate of JOHANN BERNHARD, hereby gives notice that all claims against said Estate must be presented within one year from the date of this notice, or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.
PHILIP HANSELMAN, Administrator.
Steilacoom, W. T., August 1st, 1861. 12:4

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

EX BARQUE N. S. PERKINS.

Just Received,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES, which will be sold cheap for cash.
The stock consists in part of Oregon and Eastern Bacon, Hams, Lard, Pork, Cheese, Sugars,—China, Batavia, Crushed and Powdered—Coffee, green and ground, Rice, Brooms, Axes, Grindstones, Scythes and Snaths, Pitchforks, &c. &c.
Call and examine the stock.
8-46:tf E. MEEKER.

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 Candle, Saleratus, Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, Mustard, Capers, Table Sauces, Can Oysters, Can Lobsters, Can Chickens, Can Beef, Can Peaches, Bottled Peaches, Brandy Peaches, Can Apples, Can Strawberries, Can Pie Fruits, Bottled Pie Fruits, Ex. Lemon, Ex. Vanilla, Ex. Orange, Ex. Rose, and other articles suited to the wants of the community.

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

M. J. WEST

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC GENERally that he has constantly on hand and for sale the very best assorted lot of

IRON AND STEEL
Foreign and Domestic,
At prices to suit the hard times.
ALSO,
CHAINS
Of all sizes, made of the best Norway Iron.
48:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

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.

GALLAGHER'S

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.

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

HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles 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,
8-1y Commercial st., Steilacoom.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Puget Sound DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESsary for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases.
Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.
No charge made except for price of the medicines.
Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.
8:5-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

DR. O. ROWLAND BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM the citizens of Pierce County that he has opened an office at FITZGERALD'S DRUG STORE, Steilacoom, and that he will attend to calls on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY of each week. 26:tf

STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND Provision Markets.

HAVING PURCHASED THE MARKET AT Port Townsend, in connection with the old stand in Steilacoom, the undersigned is now prepared to supply the communities of both towns with a superior quality of

FRESH MEATS

On reasonable terms.
Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Stores supplied at short notice, and of best quality.
VEGETABLES of all kinds kept in their season.
MILK COWS and WORK CATTLE always on hand for sale.
N.B.—No meat will be sold after 8½ o'clock A.M. on Sundays.
E. MEEKER.
Balch st, Steilacoom, and Water st, Port Townsend.
8-46:tf

MRS. F. PARKINSON

WISHES TO INFORM HER FRIENDS AND the public generally that she has now on hand, for ladies, the choicest selection of

Fancy Dry Goods,

Comprising all the latest styles, such as
Dress Trimmings, Hats,
Artificial Flowers, Ribbons,
Fine French Poplins, Chalii Robes,
All wool Delaines, French Bareges,
Plaid Alpaccas, Plain Swiss,
Dotted Swiss, Tarletons,
Ladies' Corsets, Hoop Skirts,
Plain Satin and Fancy Silks,
Fine Ballendale Flannel,
Thread and Cotton Laces,
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Calicos and Cambrics,
Gentlemen's fine Linen Collars,
Lambswool and English Cotton Hose,
Satin and Silk Neckties,
Alexandre's Kid Gloves,
Linen Hem-stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.
All of which she will sell at reduced prices. Call early and get bargains. 40:tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE
Breastpins and Earrings,
(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)
Finger-Rings,
(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)
CALIFORNIA BUCKLES
For Ladies or Gentlemen,
Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,
LOCKETS,
(OF ALL SIZES)
GOLD AND SILVER
Pens and Pencils,
PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES
In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames,
Striking and Alarm
CLOCKS,
Eight Day and Thirty Hour,
Of the most approved patterns and best manufacture, in metallic cases for ships, &c.
ALSO,
A fine assortment of superior
TABLE AND POCKET
CUTLERY,
AND
FISHING TACKLE
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

JUST RECEIVED AND KEPT CONstantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business.
Repairs thorough and warranted.
☞ Work from the adjoining towns received and remitted free of express charges.
JAS. E. D. JESTER,
Practical Watchmaker,
Commercial st., near Balch, Steilacoom.
P.S.—The standard time of Washington Territory kept constantly on hand for the benefit of the public. 26:tf

H. G. WILLIAMSON,

LATE H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AT THE old stand of H. G. WILLIAMSON & CO., all the finest brands of
WINES, LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
ALSO,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
BACON, HAMS, LARD, TOBACCO, CANDLES, CAN FRUITS, HONEY, OYSTERS,
BOOTS, SHOES, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, &c., &c.,
All of which will be sold cheap for cash.
50:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

San Francisco Advertisements.

YE THAT SUFFER,

READ! READ! READ!

AND BE ASSURED THAT

DR. PAREIRA'S
GREAT ITALIAN REMEDY,

Now known and approved by use for over

FIFTY YEARS!

Still remains triumphant over all the multifarious medicines for the cure of PRIVATE DISEASES, no matter how long standing, without any injurious effects to the system. This remedy is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

quick in effect, and certain in cure, acting as it does immediately on the organs themselves, giving them energy and vigor, and removing inflammation in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world. Sold by
D. BABCOCK,
General Agent, 78 Davis st, San Francisco,
And by Druggist's throughout this State and Oregon.
SINCLAIR & MOODY, Agents,
4:18-8m Bellingham Bay.

WIRE ROPE

IS 40 PER CENT. LIGHTER, LESS THAN one half the diameter, and six times as durable as Manila or Hemp Rope of equal strength, and is unaffected by change of weather.
It is more particularly adapted for Derrick Guy Ropes, Ferry Ropes, and for hoisting from deep shafts and inclined planes. Mining companies or ferry owners, &c., who use Rope for winding, hoisting, or standing purposes, will effect an immense saving by ordering Wire Rope through our agents.
Circulars, with scales of weights, sizes, strengths and list of prices annexed, will be forwarded to those interested, who can then compare the cost of Wire and Hemp Rope.
Address the manufacturers,
A. S. HALLIDIE & CO.,
Patent Wire Rope
AND
SUSPENSION BRIDGE BUILDERS,
12:6m 412 Clay street, San Francisco.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO

No. 47 Montgomery street,

NEXT TO THE CORNER OF BUSH.

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

SINGER'S
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
WILL DO BETTER WORK,

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

WITH GREATER EASE

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

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

Plain, at $50
Cabinets 75
Letter A, or Transverse Shuttle Machines, an entirely New and Incomparable Family Sewing Machine, and adapted to light manufacturing purposes, ... 90

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

J. H. DUNNELL,
47 Montgomery street,
12:tf San Francisco.

Shipping Advertisements.

U. S. MAIL LINE

FROM

OLYMPIA TO SIMIAHMOO.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER ELIZA ANDERSON,
J. S. FLEMING, Commander,
Will hereafter leave Olympia every Monday morning at 7 o'clock, for
STEILACOOM, SEATTLE, PORT MADISON, PORT GAMBLE, PORT LUDLOW, PORT TOWNSEND, WHIDBY'S ISLAND, NEW DUNGINESS, BELLINGHAM BAY, SAN JUAN ISLAND, AND VICTORIA, V. I.
The ELIZA ANDERSON has been recently refitted, and now offers superior accommodations for passengers. Her freighting capacity has been enlarged, and cattle, produce, &c., will be carried at reduced prices.
For further particulars, Apply on board.
Olympia, May 4, 1860. 8:2tf

BALCH & WEBBER'S

REGULAR LINE OF PACKETS

BETWEEN

Puget Sound

AND

San Francisco

Is composed of the following first class vessels:
Barque ORK, 300 Tons, A. T. TRASK, Commander;
Ship MASSACHUSETTS, 500 Tons, FREEMAN TRASK, Commander;
And other vessels as the trade requires.

The above vessels are commanded by experienced and gentlemanly captains, well known to the trade, and will run regularly between Puget Sound (W. T.) and San Francisco carrying Freight and Passengers.
Freight will be taken at San Francisco for all points on the Sound.
Goods from the Atlantic States and Europe carefully received at San Francisco and promptly forwarded.
BALCH & WEBBER, Pier 20, Stewart street, San Francisco. | BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T. 1:tf

San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT,

SAN FRANCISCO.

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

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW STYLE
OF
IMPROVED
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER
OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

No Leather Pad used on
NEW STYLE MACHINE.

The New Style Hemmer
AND
Transparent Cloth Presser
Are attached to the
IMPROVED MACHINE!

PRICES GREATLY
REDUCED!

☞ Send for a Circular.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.

☞ The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 4-1:tf

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

H. & L. AXLE-GREASE.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF ANnouncing to their numerous patrons and friends that they have been honored by the committee of the Mechanics' Institute with a

FIRST PREMIUM

FOR THEIR

UNRIVALLED AXLE-GREASE!

Also, that the San Francisco Bay Agricultural Society have awarded them their

FIRST CLASS PREMIUM

for the same. But, however gratifying to the advertisers to have their

HOME MANUFACTURE

thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East assuming their title) the demand for the

New Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease

has more than doubled during the present season.
And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE

who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in the future to sustain the wide-spread reputation which their material has acquired, of being the

Best and Cheapest Lubricating Medium for Carriage-Wheels, etc.,
EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
8:52-3m Natoma street, San Francisco.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop

SAN FRANCISCO.
(First street.)

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

STEAM ENGINES,
Quartz, Flour
AND
SAW-MILLS.

And other Machinery of every description, and Iron and Brass Castings of all kinds.
From the long experience we have had, and the superior tools and machinery and the very large collection of patterns at our command, we feel confident that our facilities for turning out the best style of work with dispatch, and at the lowest rates, are not surpassed on the Pacific coast.
Russia Iron Screens, for Quartz Mills, made at the shortest notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.
GODDARD, HANSCOM & HANKS,
Late Goddard & Co.
8:52m First st, San Francisco.

Agriculture.

Reducing Bones to Powder.

A great obstacle to the use of bones as a fertilizer arises from the difficulty of reducing them to a condition in which they are readily applied and rendered immediately available to the plant. Bone mills are costly, and require considerable power; the oil of vitriol or other chemicals are not always accessible to the farmer. The following process necessitates neither of these alternatives, and calls for no money outlay, except it be for labor. It is said to have been first communicated to the agricultural public of England by Mr. Pusey, and Prof. S. W. Johnston, of the Yale Analytical Laboratory, has now published it, for the benefit of our farmers who do not quite know how to use their bones:—

"The process depends upon the fact that bones consist, to the amount of one-third their weight, of cartilage or animal matter, which, under the influence of warmth or moisture, readily decomposes (ferments or decays) and loses its texture, so that the bones fall to dust. From the closeness and solidity of the bony structure, decay is excited and maintained with some difficulty. A single bone or a heap of bones never decay alone, but dry and harden on exposure. If, however, bones in quantity be brought into close contact with some easily fermentable, moist substance, but little time elapses before decay sets in.

"So, too, if fresh crushed bones are mixed with sand soil, or any powdery matter that fills up the spaces between the fragments of the bone and makes the heap compact, and then are moistened with pure water, the same result takes place in warm weather, though more slowly. The practical process may be as follows: The bones, if whole, should be broken up as far as convenient by a single sledge hammer, and made into alternate layers of sand, loam, saw-dust, leached ashes, coal ashes, or swamp muck, using just enough of any one of these materials to fill compactly the cavities among the bones, but hardly more. Begin with a thick layer of earth or muck, and as the pile is raised, pour on stale urine or dung-heap liquor enough to moisten the whole mass thoroughly, and finally cover a foot thick with soil or muck.

"In warm weather the decomposition goes on at once, and in from two to six or more weeks the bones will have entirely disappeared. If the fermentation should spend itself without reducing the bones sufficiently, the heap may be overhauled and built up again, moistening with liquid manure and covering as before. By thrusting a pole or a bar into the heap, the progress of decomposition may be traced from the heat and odor evolved. Should the heap become heated to the surface, so that the ammonia escapes, as may be judged by the smell, it may be covered still more thickly with earth or muck. The larger the heap the finer the bones, and the more stale urine or dung-liquor they have been made to absorb, the more rapid and complete will be the disintegration. In these heaps, horse dung or other manure may replace the ashes, etc.; but earth or muck should be used to cover the heap.

This bone compost contains the phosphates of lime in a finely divided state, and the nitrogen of the cartilage which has mostly passed into ammonia or nitrates, is retained perfectly by the absorbent earth or muck. When carefully prepared, this manure is adapted to be delivered from a drill machine with seeds, and, according to English farmers, fully replaces in nearly every case the superphosphate made by the help of oil of vitriol.

Dry Rot in Living Trees and Vines.—The London *Gardener's Chronicle*, noticing the unusual prevalence of disease among grape-vines in England this year, attributes it in part to the effects of dry rot. This great destroyer of timber, as is generally known, consists of a minute fungus, which, by its growth, disorganizes the substance of the wood, making it brittle and worthless. The editor of the *Chronicle*, Prof. Lindley, is convinced by repeated observations, some of them made as far back as 1848, that this fungus may, under certain conditions, establish itself upon the roots of living plants. It first attacks those which, from other causes, have lost their vitality, and gradually advances until the whole of the roots are destroyed, and the plant perishes. Rotten wood lying in the ground may, at first, be the seat of the fungus, from which it may extend to an unhealthy root. In the case of two grape-vines, recently inspected, the dry rot was plainly the cause of their death; where it originated was not ascertained. The presence of excessive moisture, or any cause tending to weaken the vitality of the roots, would render vines or trees more liable to attack; hence the importance of a well-drained border. It may also be worthy of consideration whether the use of chip-dirt in the grape border is not objectionable, for fear of breeding the destructive fungus.

Sowing Seeds.—Nature covers lightly. She scatters seed from the ripening stalk, for rains to wash into the earth, or the falling leaves to cover. The gardener often plants too deeply. Seeds which push up a large head, as squashes or Lima beans, and others with a feeble stem, like onions, parsnips, etc., cannot well force their way through several inches of stiff soil, packed down by heavy rains. A covering one-half inch deep is sufficient for most seeds—less than that will answer for many. In covering, see that lumps of dirt or small stones do not take the place of fine earth. This often happens when the seed is covered by raking the drills lengthwise; a better way is, to pass the back of the rake crosswise over the drills. The old fashion of cutting up the garden into beds four to six feet wide, thus wasting a large portion of the ground in useless paths, is now nearly out of date, and very properly. A few long rows of beets, carrots, onions, etc., across the garden, are more easily worked than beds of short rows.

Deepening the Soil.

Almost any soil may be made to reach a certain medium degree of excellence, but in going beyond this, much will depend upon what sort of subsoil there is beneath it; it may be too open or gravelly to retain moisture or manures, or it may contain qualities poisonous to the roots of plants. The soil may be deepened at little cost and to great advantage when it is underlaid with a strong unctuous, fine-grained subsoil of loam or clay loam, that holds a fertilizing matter well, and on suitable exposure to the atmosphere slakes or disintegrates willingly, so that it is susceptible of a fine mellow tilth. A subsoil of this kind brought to the surface by deep plowing, enlivened by atmospheric influence, high manuring and thorough cultivation, and mixed with the older surface soil, will give better tilth and increased production; the land better withstands the peculiarities of a too wet or too dry season; the roots form a stronger hold upon the soil, and the crops are not so easily injured by winds and storms; the manure may be suitably inclosed in mellow earth near the surface, where it has a greater and more lasting effect upon the land; and when the land is laid down to grass, it holds out longer in productive mowing, because the roots, having a deeper range, do not so soon become entangled in a web near the surface, and the sod is not so soon "bound out."

With a dressing of 25 loads of compost per acre, it would be safe to plow eight or nine inches deep where such a subsoil is turned up—with 40 loads per acre, still deeper—supposing that six or seven inches was the maximum depth previously attained. This is going down two or three inches at once; but if the subsoil is poor, or inclined to be sandy or gravelly, and the surface soil is loose and hungry, the process of deepening must necessarily be more gradual, bringing up not more than an inch or so of the lower soil at each rotation of crops, and manuring that generously. As in all other operations, good judgment must preside over one's attempts to deepen the soil, and the particular circumstances of the case in hand must temper and govern the action. Where deep plowing is to be practiced, it is usually desirable to do it in the fall, and give the upturned subsoil the benefit of exposure to the action of the weather till the following spring. The common grubworms and the cutworms are a good deal disturbed and cleared out of the land by late fall plowing. But fall plowing is not absolutely requisite, and if convenience were better consulted by plowing in the spring, it may be done then with success.

CURE IS AT HAND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Scorbutic Eruptions, as Sore Heads and Scrofulous Swellings.

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

Diptheria. Ulcerated Sore Throat and Quinsey.

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

The Kidneys. Stone and Gravel.

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

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

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

The Action of the Heart. Dropsy.

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

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Indiscretion of Youth.

Sores, ulcers, and swellings, can with certainty be cured, if this Ointment be thoroughly rubbed all around the complaining parts twice or thrice a day, keeping them covered with linen rag spread with the same. The Pills must be taken according to the printed directions. The blood being in an impure state, perseverance is necessary. From humane motives letters of advice will be answered gratuitously. To save carriage, the Pills and Ointment should be obtained in the neighborhood of the sufferer, and not from Holloway's Establishment.

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

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Pot.

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

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

CURTIS & MOORE, Druggists,
Agents for Holloway, Victoria, V. I.

3:20

Useful Publications.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s

REPRINT OF THE

BRITISH REVIEWS

AND

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

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

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

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

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

Terms:

For any one of the Four Reviews, per annum	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews, " "	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews, " "	7 00
For all four of the Reviews, " "	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, " "	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review, " "	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews, " "	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, " "	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, "	10 00

☞ Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

Clubbing.

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

Postage.

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

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

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO

To Scientific and Practical Agriculture,

By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is confessedly the most complete work on Agriculture ever published and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

$5 for the Two Volumes!

When sent by mail [post paid] to California, Oregon and Washington, the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada, [post paid] $6.

☞ This is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers,

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

POPULAR FAMILY JOURNALS.

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

"Life Illustrated."

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

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

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

"The American Phrenological Journal."

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

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

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED these machines in 1856, at the following Fairs and Institutes:—

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

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

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

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

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PUGET SOUND HERALD

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

PIANOS, MELODEONS,

Alexandre Organs,

AND

MUSIC.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

HORACE WATERS,

No. 333 Broadway, New York,

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

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

Horace Waters' Modern Improved Pianos,

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

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

ALEXANDRE ORGANS:

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

SECOND HAND PIANOS

At great bargains always in store: prices from $50 to $140

MUSIC.

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

Testimonials of the Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Warerooms No. 333 Broadway, New York.

PAINTING,

GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING.

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

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

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

3tf JOSEPH F. WHITMAN.

San Francisco Advertisements.

GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM

NOISELESS FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

$60 and upward!

$60 and upward!

$60 and upward!

Over 20 per cent. Discount.

Over 20 per cent. Discount.

Over 20 per cent. Discount.

FROM OUR FORMER PRICES!

The great success attending the introduction of our NEW STYLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINES in the State of California (as in all others) has prompted certain unprincipled and unreliable parties to endeavor to force upon the public certain inferior and so called

"CHEAP MACHINES,"

which, either by legal injunctions or from their own inherent defects, have long since died out in the Eastern States.

IT IS OUR DETERMINATION

TO SUPPLY A

Good Machine

AT A LOW PRICE,

that the purchaser may not, as in past instances, experience in the purchase of one of the mis-named "Cheap Sewing Machines" a dear bargain and waste of money.

THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION

OF THE

GROVER & BAKER

SEWING MACHINES,

AND THE FACT THAT

Over 50,000

have been already sold, and are daily and hourly merrily clicking in every quarter of the globe, proclaiming, in their unerring action, perfect operation and wonderful simplicity,

THEIR UNDENIABLE SUPERIORITY,

Is the best evidence we can adduce of their merits.

The highest efforts of inventive genius, the most perfect application of mechanical skill, and the best practical results of an undivided aim to

PRE-EMINENCE ABOVE ALL OTHERS,

Are combined in the

GROVER & BAKER

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.

That this pre-eminence has been attained is incontrovertibly evidenced in their unprecedented and increasing sale, and the

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS

ATTENDING THEM AT

All the Fairs of 1860,

Where, against the most powerful and unremitting opposition of rival Machines, they have in every instance received the

FIRST PREMIUM

OVER

WHEELER & WILSON,
SINGER,
HOWE,

And all other Shuttle Machines.

☞ Send for a Circular of our Reduced Prices, Cuts, samples of sewing, &c, &c.

R. G. BROWN, Agent,
329 Montgomery street,
San Francisco.

SAMUEL JELLY, 124 *J st., Sacramento city;*
J. T. ALLMENT, 156 *Second st., Marysville;*
J. L. WOODMAN, Main st., Stockton;
J. LEWIS, Santa Clara st., San Jose;
S. D TOWNE, Petaluma;
Mrs. JAMES HARTER, Sonora;
GEO. D. DONIN, North San Juan;
J. F. BARSS, Placerville;
D. E. GORDON, Weaverville;
T. A. SPRINGER, Jackson. 12-tf

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S

Private Medical and Surgical Institute,

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

Established in 1854,

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

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

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

☞ Office hours—From 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Communications strictly confidential.

☞ Permanent cure guaranteed, or no pay. Consultations by letter or otherwise, free. Address DR. L. J. CZAPKAY, San Francisco.

A TRIBUTE OF MERITED WORTH.

The ingratitude of man to his fellow man is so often met with in life, that testimonials, prompted by the finer feelings of the heart, are oases in the life of those who sacrifice their best days in philanthropic devotion to the alleviation of the life of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing paeans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanism. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to 'shuffle off his mortal coil,' who looked forward to his dissolution with that pleasure which only those weighed down by the heavy hand of disease can. Contrary to hope, the ability of a skilful physician has restored him to his former health. Relieved from his terrible situation, and impelled by gratitude, he makes known his case and his remedial agent, and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperatively command its publicity, and it is given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician of whom scores of like cases can be cited.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

The almost miraculous cure that has been effected in my case prompts me to impart to those of my fellow creatures who may be suffering from like affliction the source of relief, with a short description of my case. Several years ago, my health began to fail. I was attacked by general weakness and debility, which reduced me to the mere shadow of my former self. At that stage

San Francisco.

I sought medical assistance, and expended large amounts, but without the least beneficial result. That fell destroyer, Consumption, had already seized upon my vitals, I was daily drawing closer to the tomb; my physicians held out no hope of recovery; my strength had wasted, and I was in a state of almost utter prostration. I was informed by my physicians that they could do nothing for me except to smooth my path to the grave, when, most fortunately, I applied to Dr L. J. Czapkay, and am now a well and perfectly sound man. It is difficult for me to express the emotions of deepest gratitude I experience when realizing the immeasurable service I have received at the hands of Dr. Czapkay, and I feel rejoiced that it is at least in my power to tender this feeble recognition of his great skill and capacity. To the afflicted I would say, do not despair, for whatever may be the nature of your case, I am confident that you will find relief by applying to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. "There is a balm in Gilead, and there is a physician there."

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of October, A.D. 1859. City and county of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

The undersigned is personally acquainted with Henry Wessling, and knows that the circumstances related in the foregoing certificate are true. He saw Henry Wessling during his illness, and bears willing testimony to the fact of his remarkable cure by Dr. L. J. Czapkay.

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of October, A.D. 1859. City and county of San Francisco, in the State of California.

[L. S.] F. J. THIBAULT, Notary Public.

DR. L. J. CZAPKAY'S private Medical and Surgical Institute is on Sacramento street, below Montgomery, opposite the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, San Francisco. The Doctor offers free consultations, and asks no remuneration unless he effects a cure.

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

Philadelphia, Jan. 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

Gentlemen—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M.D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these the degree was granted. The ad eundem degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives us new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on Yours, very respectfully

H. Rand,
Dean of the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Medicine.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

Below we publish the certificates of three of the sufferers from the pangs of disease, who, having recovered their former health, and impelled by gratitude, make known their cases and remedial agent, and their statements are authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperiously command their publication, and we commend their perusal to the attention of all afflicted.

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE—CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, desirous of acquainting those who may be unfortunate enough to be similarly afflicted, where a permanent relief of their sufferings may be obtained, feels it his duty to thus publicly express his most sincere gratitude to Dr L. J. Czapkay for the permanent recovery of his health. Borne down by the distressing symptoms incident to the vicious practices of uncontrollable passion in youth, depressed in body and mind, unable to perform even the most trifling duty imposed by the daily avocations of life, I sought the advice of many physicians, who at first regarded my disease as of trifling importance; but, alas, after a few weeks, and in several instances, months, of their treatment, I found, to my unutterable horror, that, instead of relief, my symptoms became more alarming in their torture; and being told by one that my disease being principally confined to the brain, medicine would be of little consequence, I despaired of ever regaining my health, strength and energy; and, as a last resort, and with but a faint hope, I called upon Dr. Czapkay, who, after examining my case, prescribed some medicine, which almost instantly relieved me of the dull pain and dizziness in my head. Encouraged by the result, I resolved to place myself under his care, and by a strict obedience to all his directions and advice, my head became clear, my ideas collected, the constant pain in my back and groins, the weakness of my limbs, the nervous reaction of my whole body on the slightest alarm or excitement, the misanthropy and evil forebodings, the self-distrust and want of confidence in others, the incapability to study, and want of resolution, the frightful, exciting, and at times pleasurable dreams by night, followed by involuntary discharges, have all disappeared, and, in fact, in two months after having consulted the Doctor, I felt as if inspired by a new life—that life which, a short time ago, I contemplated to end with my own hand.

With a view to guard the unfortunate from falling into the snares of incompetent quacks, I deem it my duty to offer this testimony to the merits and skill of Dr. Czapkay, and recommend him to all who may stand in need of medical advice, being assured by my own experience that once under his care, a radical and permanent cure will be effected.

[L. S.] B. F. FILMORE.

State of California, County of San Francisco, subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April, A.D. 1856. (Signed)

[L. S.] JOHN MIDDLETON, Notary Pub.

CARD.

Prompted by an honest desire of my heart, I wish to lay before the public a case which deserves a commendation, not only as an act of scientific skill, but that of humanity also. About two years ago, I suddenly, and from causes unknown to me, was seized with a fit of epilepsy, which, owing to my inability to meet the expenses consequent upon a thorough medical treatment, and the discouragement which I met with on attempting it, soon became such (as I was then led to believe) as to defy the skill of any physician. I was frequently, while in pursuit of my calling thrown down to the ground without the slightest warning; and although insensible to the agonies, I yet despised the miseries of my life, and soon learned to look upon those who would render assistance or shelter me from danger as enemies who sought to prolong the existence of my miseries. While in this state, and having, previous to my affliction, tasted the sweets of life, I once more was induced to attempt seeking aid of a physician, and, by recommendation, called upon Dr. L. J. Czapkay. I told him of my circumstances, and of my inability to reward him for his services, regardless of which, however, he at once undertook my case, and, with the blessing of God, I was once more restored to perfect health. Unable to reward him for the boon which I enjoy at present, and yet conscious of my indebtedness, I consider it due to myself and all afflicted to make the case public, in order that those in need of medical advice may find a physician in whom every confidence can be placed.

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

State of California, County of San Francisco. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of August, A D. 1856.

[L. S.] GILBERT A. GRANT, Notary Pub.

A CARD.

I, the undersigned, having been under the treatment of Dr. L. J. Czapkay, although unsolicited, feel called upon to give publicity to the efficacy of his treatment, hoping that by doing so I may be instrumental in preventing others from the fearful suffering and misery which I experienced, and which so often result from the pernicious practice of pretenders. My disease has been that of physical and mental debility, which follows in consequence of indiscretions in youth. The agonies which I endured are perhaps unnecessary for me to detail; they are known to those who have experienced them. Suffice it to say, that having called the services of Dr. L. J. Czapkay into requisition, all the expectations which I may have formed of him were more than realized. I would therefore recommend Dr. Czapkay to all who may find themselves afflicted with that dreadful malady; my object in so doing being sympathy for suffering humanity and a heartfelt desire of relieving them.

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco. On this 31st day of July, A.D. 1856, before me, Wm. C. Jewett, Notary Public, personally appeared D. J. Dahlee, known to me, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say, that the contents of the card herewith signed by him are true.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

[L. S.] WM. C. JEWETT, Notary Public.

Spermatorrhoea,

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

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