PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD

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Work solicited from all parts of Puget Sound.

CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

Not Yet.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

O country, marvel of the earth!
O realm to sudden greatness grown!
The age that gloried in thy birth,
Shall it behold thee overthrown?
Shall traitors lay that greatness low?
No! Land of Hope and Blessing, No!

And we who bear thy glorious name,
Shall we, like cravens, stand apart,
When those whom thou has trusted aim
The death-blow at thy generous heart?
Forth goes the battle-cry, and lo!
Hosts rise in harness, shouting No!

And they who founded, in our land,
The power that rules from sea to sea,
Bled they in vain, or vainly planned
To leave their country great and free?
Their sleeping ashes, from below,
Send up the thrilling murmur, No!

Knit they the gentle ties which long
These sister States were proud to wear,
And forged the kindly links so strong
For idle hands in sport to tear—
For scornful hands aside to throw?
No, by our father's memory, No!

Our humming marts, our iron ways,
Our wind-cooled wolds on mountain crest,
The hoarse Atlantic, with his bays,
The calm, broad ocean of the West,
And Mississippi's torrent flow,
And rood Niagara, answer No!

Not yet the hour is nigh when they
Who deep in Eld's dim twilight sit,
Earth's ancient kings, shall rise and say,
"Proud country, welcome to the pit!
So soon art thou, like us, brought low?"
No, sullen group of shadows, No!

For now, behold, the arm that gave
The victory in our fathers' day,
Strong, as of old, to guard and save—
That mighty arm which none can stay—
On clouds above and fields below,
Writes, in men's sight, the answer, No!

Our Orders.

Weave no more silks, ye Lyons looms,
To deck our girls for gay delights!
The crimson flower of battle blooms,
And solemn marches fill the nights.

Weave but the flag whose bars to-day
Droop heavy o'er our early dead,
And loosely garments, coarse and gray,
For orphans that must earn their bread.

Keep back your tunes, ye viols sweet,
That pour delights from other hands!
Bezzer there the dancer's resting feet—
The trumpet leads our warrior bands.

And ye that wage the war of words
With mystic fame and subtle power,
Go, chatter to the Hie birds,
Or teach the lesson of the hour.

Ye gypsy Arts, in one stern knot
Be all your offices combined;
Stand close, while Courage draws the lot,
The destiny of human kind.

And if that destiny could fail,
The sun should darken in the sky,
The eternal bloom of Nature pale,
And God, and Truth, and Freedom die!

Voiceless Verse.

The world is rife with noble thought
That trembles on the tongue;
The world is full of melody
Unwritten and unsung.
The music of a march is sweet,
But action is sublime,
And you may live a nobler verse
Than can be told in rhyme.

Let lyres and lutes, with tinkling breath,
To love-sick girls belong;
The rhythm of a well spent life
Is sweeter far than song.
I'm weary of the waste of words—
Our world were not so dead
If half our bards would cease to write,
And live their verse instead.

When the United States army started to Utah, there was a scarcity of transportation, or, in other words, there were too few baggage wagons.

A Colonel of dragoons, who had command of one of the columns, restricted the officers very much in their allowance of baggage, and was most bitter if any one tried to exceed the amount.

One morning the Colonel met one of his Captains, (a dragoon, of course) when he burst out as follows:

"Captain, do you know what these artillery officers want to take across the plains?"

"No, Colonel, I do not," said the Captain, with an inquiring look.

"Well," said he, "if you'll believe me, there's one of 'em wants to take across a box of books."

"Books!" exclaimed the Captain; "what next, I wonder! Now, Colonel, I have but little to take across, myself—nothing, in fact, but a barrel of whisky."

"Of course, Captain, of course; anything in reason; but the idea of carrying a parcel of books across that stretch is a little more than I can stand."

When George Stephenson, the celebrated Scotch engineer, had completed his model of a locomotive, he presented himself before the British Parliament and asked for the attention and support of that body. The grave M. P.'s, looking sneeringly at his invention, asked, "So you have made a carriage to run only by steam, have you?"

"Yes, my lairds."

"And you expect your carriage to run on parallel rails, so that it can't go off, do you?"

"Yes, my lairds."

"Well, now, Mr. Stephenson, let us show how absurd your claim is. Suppose, when your carriage is running upon these rails at the rate of 20 or 30 miles an hour, (if you are extravagant enough to even suppose that such a thing is possible) a cow should get in its way. You can't turn out for her—what then?"

"Then 'twill be bad for the coo, my lairds."

A young man in Sacramento, when about to enlist in the volunteers, was asked "if he could sleep on the point of a bayonet." He replied that "he could try it, as he had often slept on a pint of whisky, and the kind they used down there would kill further than any shooting iron he ever saw." It is needless to say that he was mustered in without further inquiries.

A volunteer applied to be enrolled in a Southern village, where he asked to see what kind of looking men had already enlisted. The lieutenant paraded his army, and a rough-looking set they were.

"Why," said the countryman, "I thought you only enlisted picked men."

"So they are," said the lieutenant, "picked out of the gutter, every man."

"My opponent, Mr. Speaker, persists in saying that he is entitled to the floor. Whether this is so or not, I shall not inquire. All I have got to say is, that whether he is entitled to the floor or not, he'll get flogged if he interrupts me again." Here the gentleman from Bloody Creek pulled up his sleeves and took his neck-tie off.

A rifleman in the 1st Connecticut Regiment, named Webster, coolly remarked, in the heat of the Bull Run battle: "See how careless them fellers are—they are p'inting their guns right at us!"

Story of a Somnambulist.

In the town of Halesworth, in England, about twenty years ago, lived one Thomas Miller, who had kept a book-seller's shop, and held the office of postmaster in the place of his abode. He was a tall, thin man, of some sixty years of age, with long gray locks, which curled round the back of his head, and showed themselves but sparingly on his forehead. His eyes were dark and lively, but generally covered by enormous spectacles, worn as much to hide their expression, and to give him an advantage over those with whom he had dealings, as to aid his sight; for, frequently, when anxious to examine any article more narrowly, the spectacles were thrust back upon his forehead. He wore a long, dark-grey coat, reaching to the middle of his legs, gray worsted stockings, and shoes with large silver buckles. Old Tom Miller was what is called "well to do in the world." Besides having saved a considerable sum of money in trade and by his economical habits, he had inherited from an elder brother, property to some amount, and a collection of curious old books, china, and other articles, said to be very valuable. That this property should have been left to Thomas Miller was a surprise to the little world of Halesworth, for he had been for many years estranged from his brother, who had adopted an orphan nephew as his heir; but on his deathbed, William Miller, who resided in the neighboring town of Bungay, sent for his brother, their differences were forgotten, and young William Bullock, the nephew, confided to his care; but, strange to say, after the death of the sick man, a will was found in which he gave all his property to his brother. The date of this document was previous to the adoption of the lad, and at a time when he had quarreled with his mother, the only sister of the testator, in consequence of her having married in opposition to his wishes. On his sister's death, however, William Miller had taken charge of her orphan child, and no doubt was entertained by his acquaintances that he would provide for him in after life, being unmarried, and remaining so till his death. It proved otherwise, as we have seen. Thomas Miller having by virtue of the will taken possession, returned to Halesworth with his orphan nephew, who was, from that time, a resident in the family of his new protector. But the situation of William Bullock was materially changed for the worse, and he held a doubtful position in his new abode, being required to do the duties of a servant, though in other respects treated as a member of the family. The establishment of old Miller consisted, at the time, of an aged female domestic, named Susan, and a daughter about a year younger than her cousin, his only child. From her childhood, Lizzie Miller had been remarkable for her amiable temper and promise of beauty, which increased as she grew up. A sincere affection naturally sprung up between the cousins, to which the circumstances of their daily life continually gave fresh energy. The influence of Lizzie over her father was great, and to that influence William was indebted for every indulgence he obtained. Whenever anything was to be asked from the old man, it was through her he sought to gain it; it was this love alone for his cousin which detained the youth in a state of thraldom and inactivity, which became every day more irksome as he advanced to man's estate. But no influence could induce the old man to part with money to apprentice the youth to any of the tradesmen in the town. It was in vain that many of the most respectable of the inhabitants offered to take him and to instruct him in their several employments; for William was a universal favorite, and many were anxious to obtain the services of such a promising assistant. But though his uncle professed no strong affection for him, and seemed to grudge every shilling expended on the necessary articles of his wardrobe, some powerful influence seemed to act upon old Miller, and to prevent him from allowing his nephew to quit his family and immediate guardianship, and he manifested the greatest irritation at any proposal for having William removed from under his eye, appearing jealous of every one who took the slightest interest in his future prospects.

Some years rolled on in this state of uncomfortable independence and uncertainty as to the future; and nothing but the increasing and mutual affection of the cousins prevented William from leaving his uncle's house, and seeking to provide for himself by the exertion of his talents, which were considerable, and had not been left uncultivated. By Lizzie's means he obtained admission to her father's books, which, though not numerous, were sufficiently so to give him the means of self instruction—the best if not the chief source of education. The years which had thus passed saw young Bullock advanced to manhood, and Lizzie Miller the belle of the small town in which she lived. Many and tempting were the offers of marriage which she received; but the damsel remained unshaken in her affection for her cousin, and her father was not inclined to force her acceptance of any of her numerous suitors. He was well aware of the attachment the young couple had formed; but though he never opposed it, he would not listen to any proposition for their marriage. The same strange influence which seemed to have impelled him to keep his nephew in his family, appeared to weigh with him, and prevent him from prohibiting their mutual engagement, but any attempt to obtain his consent to their union rendered him furious, and even his love for his daughter could not restrain him from saying the harshest things. "She wanted," he would say, "to get possession of his money, to set him aside from managing his property, to make him dependent on herself and her cousin," and strictly forbade the subject to be mentioned to him again. His conduct towards his nephew also was at times very peculiar; and he seemed, even when asserting a supreme authority over him, (which he would not allow for a moment to be questioned) to feel some strange and mysterious fear of the young man. And if called on to defray any needful expense on his account, though he would complain heavily, he never seemed to contemplate the possibility of a refusal; and although the presence of William gave him no pleasure, and, from the moroseness of his manner towards him, would have led to an opinion that he desired to be rid of him, he was evidently resolved not to part with him, and retained him as if performing an imperative but unpleasant duty. Everything in the old man's establishment was regulated with the greatest exactness, and his early habits were equally unvaried. After his early breakfast, he constantly locked himself up with his books and antiquarian treasures for some hours, and no one intruded on his seclusion. Previous to his dinner, at one o'clock, he walked in his small garden, which was under the care of William and his cousin, and at such times was much addicted to talk aloud to himself, and seemed lost in thought on some matter which weighed upon his spirits, but of which no one had any idea.

At length, one day during their frugal dinner, the old man was evidently in a state of great mental excitement, so much so, that his daughter asked him if he was unwell. He said no; but seemed abstracted, and unwilling to be questioned on the subject. On the following day, after breakfast, he was heard making a considerable bustle in his small sitting room, and on his appearance at dinner was even more abstracted and taciturn than on the previous day. He looked around him with an air of watchful suspicion, at times fixing his attention steadfastly on his nephew, and on his old servant, but made no remark, from which any information could be gained as to the cause of his evident discomposure.

The next morning he called William into his room—an event of very rare occurrence—required him to remove various heavy books, and to take down every article from the tops of the old-fashioned book-cases, and from a cabinet of ancient china, an object of the old man's especial idolatry. The search, however, seemed very unsatisfactory; and at length seating himself in his chair, he said, "It is true, then, I am robbed daily, and that by some one who has constant means of access to my room. Some one has carried off the most valuable of my china, a box of medals, my silver crucifix, which once belonged to the Duke of Norfolk. To-morrow I shall apply to the magistrates to search into the matter."

William related to his cousin the circumstance of her father's loss, which he seemed inclined to consider as a mere imagination, when she said:

"It is singular that for the last two or three nights, I fancied I heard some one moving in the house."

"Are you sure that the shutters were closed?" inquired her father.

"I fastened the window myself, and William closed the shutters as usual."

"Did the sound proceed from the garret stair case?" asked the old man, looking suspiciously at his nephew.

The blood mounted indignantly to the cheeks of the young man, and his uncle groaned heavily; but his daughter, who had not observed her cousin's change of countenance, or her father's suspicious glances, simply answered:

"The sounds came from the stairs leading to your parlor-door, my dear father, but were so slight that I may have been deceived. But what proofs have you of the robbery?"

"Things I miss can nowhere be found; they have vanished one after the other. Two or three days ago I missed the medals; then the china; and the crucifix, which was in its place yesterday, is, you see, no longer there. But leave me," he added; "I feel much disturbed and uneasy, and wish to be alone."

The young people obeyed, and, with the old domestic, who had joined them, retired to discuss the mysterious affair, which baffled all their endeavors to find a clue to its solution. William could not help brooding over the idea of his uncle's suspicions being directed towards him; and, though Lizzie endeavored to make light of it, the matter engrossed all their thoughts and conversation.

At dinner the old man remained perfectly silent, and never once alluded to the subject which was uppermost in all their thoughts. In the evening he retired earlier than usual to his chamber, but still without any mention of his loss; and when William observed that it was necessary that the affair should be investigated, and search made for the missing articles, he sharply bade him hold his tongue, adding that he did not want to be instructed as to what it was his duty to do. After he had retired, Lizzie took up her work, and William a book; but the latter felt too much annoyed at being the object of his uncle's ground less suspicion to think on any other subject, and sat for a considerable time in moody silence.

His cousin, after trying in vain to engage him in conversation, gave up the attempt, and the evening passed in uninterrupted taciturnity till the hour of retiring was near at hand, when their attention was attracted by a slight noise, which proceeded from the old man's little room, and William was rising to investigate the cause, when his companion laid her hand upon his arm, and motioned him to wait a minute in silence. The noise was heard again, and the door of the room in which they were sitting slowly opened. A figure appeared in the entry, dressed in night attire, with eyes wide open, but in which there was no speculation; it was old Miller himself. In one hand he held a long and narrow china jar, in the other a candle and a small key.

The daughter and the nephew remained in mute amazement, while the old man glided into the front parlor, and proceeded to a closet concealed in the wall, and in which, when employed as postmaster, he had been wont to place letters and articles of value. He opened the door of this private depository, and to the infinite surprise of the young people, who had followed him, displayed the missing articles carefully stowed away.

William could not suppress a loud shout of satisfaction, which suddenly awoke the somnambulist, who, in his alarm, dropped the china jar, which was shivered to atoms on the floor; at the same time a folded paper fell from it, which William mechanically stooped and picked up. The old man, startled from his sleep, was paralyzed with terror. It was in vain they pointed out to him his recovered treasures; he trembled violently, and was so agitated that his daughter requested her cousin to take him in his arms and convey him back to his bed, where she watched anxiously beside him, and would have sent for medical aid, but her father recovered sufficiently to forbid her, and desired to be undisturbed. In the meantime, William withdrew into the room below, in order to be in readiness should his presence be required; and thinking over the circumstance which had so strangely hidden and brought to light the articles supposed to be stolen, he remembered the paper he had picked up, which he carelessly unfolded, thinking it of no value. Great was his amazement, then, on seeing his own name in large letters on the sheet. It was the last will and testament of his uncle, William Miller, in which, with the exception of a few trifling legacies to his brother Thomas and his daughter, all his property was given to William Bullock, his nephew.

In a few weeks the cousins were united, and old Miller advanced a considerable sum to establish his nephew in an employment in which he found both occupation and emolument.

A romantic individual was asked the other day why he showed greater attachment to a very thin lady than to one that was more stout. "It is," said he, "because I am nearer her heart."

A body falling only one foot strikes with a force eight times that of its own weight.

A Lucky Shot.

It was about the year 1805 that I settled in Virginia, near the falls of Kanawha. The country at that time was an unbroken wilderness. But few settlements had been made then by the whites; and they were so far apart as to render vain all hopes of assistance in case of an attack from hostile Indians, numbers of whom still infested the neighborhood. I lived there alone with my wife several months unmolested, and by dint of perseverance, being then young and hardy, had succeeded in making a large clearing in the forest, which I had planted with corn, and which promised an abundant yield.

One morning, after we had dispatched our humble meal, and I had just prepared to venture forth upon my regular routine of labor, my attention was arrested by the tinkling of a cow-bell in the corn-field.

"There," said my wife, "the cow is in the corn-field."

But the ear of the backwoodsman becomes, by education, very acute, especially so from the fact that his safety often depends upon the nice cultivation of that sense. I was not so easily deceived. I listened; the sound was repeated.

"That," said I, in reply to the remark of my wife, "was not the tinkle of a bell upon the neck of a cow. It is a decoy from some Indian, who desires to draw me into ambush."

Believing this to be the case, I took down my old musket, (I had no rifle) and seeing that it was properly loaded, I stole cautiously around the field towards the point from which the sound seemed to proceed. As I had suspected, there, in a cluster of bushes, crouched an Indian, waiting for me to appear in answer to the decoy bell, that he might send the fatal bullet to my heart. I approached without discovering myself to him, until within shooting distance, then raised my piece and fired. The bullet sped true to its mark, and the Indian fell dead.

Not knowing but that he might be accompanied by others, I returned with all speed to the cabin: and having firmly barricaded the door, I watched all day from the portholes in anticipation of an attack from the companions of the Indian I had killed. To add to the danger, and seeing the hopelessness of my situation, I discovered that I had but one charge of powder left. I could make but one shot; and then, if attacked by numbers, I should be completely in their power. Determined to do the best with what I had, I poured out the last charge of powder and put it into my musket, and then waited in almost breathless anxiety for the approach of night, feeling confident of an attack.

Night came at last. A beautiful moonlight night it was, too; and this favored me greatly, as I would thereby be able to observe the movements of the enemy as they approached my cabin. It was some two hours after nightfall, and as yet I had neither heard nor seen a sign of the Indians, when suddenly I was startled by the baying of my dog at the stable. I knew that the Indians were coming.

The stable stood a little to the west of the cabin, and between the two was a patch of cleared ground, upon which the light of the full moon fell unobstructed. Judging from the noise at the stable that they would advance from that direction, I posted myself at the portholes on that side of the cabin. I had previously placed my wife on the cross pole in the chimney, so that in case our enemies effected an entrance into the cabin, she might climb out through the low chimney and effect her escape. For myself I entertained no hope; but determined not to be taken alive, I resolved to sell my life dearly.

With breathless anxiety I watched at the porthole. At length I saw them emerge from the shadow of the stable and advance across the vacant ground towards my cabin. One, two, three, great Heaven! six stalwart Indians, armed to the teeth, and urged on by hope of revenge; and I alone to oppose them, with but one charge of powder! My case was desperate indeed. With quick but stealthy steps, in close single file they approached, and were already within a few yards of the house, when a slight change in the movement of the forward Indian altered the position of the entire six, so that a portion of the left side of each was left uncovered. They were in range—one aim would cover all. Quick as thought I aimed and fired. As the smoke cleared away I could hardly credit what my senses showed me as the result of my shot. The fifteen slugs with which I had loaded my musket had done their work well: five of the Indians lay dead on the ground, and the sixth had disappeared!

Although no enemy was now in sight, I did not venture forth until morning. There lay the bodies of the five Indians undisturbed, together with the rifle of the other. Securing the arms and ammunition of the fallen Indians, I followed up the trail of the missing one, until it reached the river, beyond which point I could discover no trace whatever.

From the amount of blood which marked the trail, together with the unmistakable evidences that he had picked his way with difficulty, I was led to believe that he was mortally wounded; and in order to prevent his falling into the hands of his white foe, he had groped his way to the river and thrown himself into the current, which had borne him away.

The Indians had killed my cow; and that, you may be assured, was no trifling loss; yet in my gratitude for my escape from the merciless savages, I would have been entirely willing to have made greater sacrifices. I was well provided—by means of arms and ammunition taken from the Indians—in case of a second attack: but this, fortunately, proved to be my last adventure with the savages. Not one of the band had escaped to tell the tale and incite his brethren to avenge the death of his other comrades.

[NOTE.—The hero of this adventure lived to see the rude wilderness where he had pitched his lonely cabin transformed into smiling fields and peopled by hardy and enterprising "pale faces," among whom his last days were passed in peace and plenty, undisturbed by the presence of old time foes.]

The following is a letter from a country postmaster, who voted for Breckinridge and Lane, but who is beginning to feel an uneasy sensation about the neck:

"I voted for neither Douglass or Linkin. I take no responsibilities for the trouble of the our. I whose grate, eternal ancestors fit and bled and dide at the battle of Brande Wine, I m proud to say it, voted the nashunal dimeeratic ticket of Beverage and Layin!"

"Jeems, my lad, keep away from the gals. Ven you see one coming, dodge. Just such a critter as that ar young 'un clean in the door step, tother side of the street, fooled yer poor dad, Jimmy. If it hadn't been for her, you and yer dad might ha' been in Californy huntin' dimuns, my son."

Charge of Murat at Eylau.

It is at Eylau that Murat always appears in his most terrible aspect. This battle, fought in midwinter, in 1807, was the most important and bloody one that had then occurred. France and Russia had never before opposed such forces to each other, and a complete victory on either side would have settled the fate of Europe. Bonaparte remained in possession of the field, and that was all; no victory was ever so like a defeat. It was almost as bad for the victors as the battle of Bull Run.

The field of Eylau was covered with snow, and the little ponds that were scattered over it were frozen sufficiently hard to bear the artillery. Seventy-one thousand men on one side, and eighty-five thousand on the other, arose from the frozen field on which they had slept that night of February, without tent or covering, to battle for a continent. Augereau, on the left, was utterly routed in the morning. Advancing through a snow storm so thick he could not see the enemy, the Russian cannon mowed down his ranks with their destructive fire, while the Cossack cavalry, which were ordered to charge, came thundering on, almost hitting the French infantry with their long lances before they were visible through the storm.

Hemmed in and overthrown, the whole division, composed of 16,000 men, with the exception of 1,500, were captured or slain. Just then, the snow storm clearing up, revealed to Napoleon the peril to which he was brought, and he immediately ordered a grand charge by the Imperial Guard and the whole cavalry. Nothing was farther from Bonaparte's wishes or expectations than bringing his reserve into the engagement at this early stage of the battle, but there was no other resource left him.

Murat sustained his high reputation on this occasion, and proved himself, for the hundredth time, worthy of the great confidence Napoleon placed in him. Nothing could be more imposing than the battle field at this moment. Bonaparte and the Empire trembled in the balance, while Murat prepared to lead down his cavalry to save them. Seventy squadrons, making in all 14,000 well mounted men, began to move over the slope, while the Old Guard marched sternly behind.

Bonaparte, it is said, was more agitated at this crisis, than when, a moment before, he was so near being captured by the Russians. But as he saw those seventy squadrons come down on a plunging trot, pressing hard after the white plume of Murat, that streamed through the snow storm, far in front, a smile passed over his countenance.

The earth groaned and trembled as they passed, and the sabres, above the dark and angry mass below, looked like the foam of a sea-wave at its crests on the deep. The rattling of their armor, and the muffled thunder of their tread, drowned all the roar of battle, as with firm, set array, and swift, steady motion, they bore down with terrible front on the foe.

The shock of that immense host was like a falling mountain, and the front line of the Russian army went down like fretwork before it. Then commenced the protracted fight of hand to hand, and sword to sword, as in the cavalry action of Eckmuhl. The clashing of steel was like the ringing of countless hammers, and horses and riders were blended in wild confusion together; the Russian reserve were ordered up, and on these Murat fell with his fierce horsemen, crushing and trampling them down by thousands. But the obstinate Russians disdained to fly, and rallied again, so that it was no longer cavalry charging against infantry, but squadrons of horse galloping through the broken lines that gathered into knots, still disputing with unparalleled bravery the red and rent field.

It was during this strange fight that Murat was seen to perform one of those desperate deeds for which he was so renowned. Excited to the highest pitch of passion by the obstacles that opposed him, he seemed endowed with preternatural strength, and looked more like a superhuman being treading down helpless mortals than an ordinary man. Amid the roar of artillery and the rattling of musketry and the fling of sabre strokes like lightning about him, that lofty white plume never once went down, while ever and anon it was seen glaring through the smoke of battle, the star of hope to Napoleon, and showing that his "right arm" was still uplifted and striking for victory.

He raged like an unloosed lion amid the foe, and his eye, always terrible in battle, burned with an increased lustre, while his clear and steady voice, heard above the turmoil of strife, was worth more than a thousand trumpets to cheer on his followers. At length, seeing a knot of Russian soldiers that for a long time had kept up a devouring fire on his men, he wheeled his horse and drove in full gallop upon their levelled muskets. A few of his guards, who never allowed that white plume to leave their sight, charged after him. Without waiting to count his foes, he seized the bridle in his teeth, and with his pistol in one hand and his drawn sword in the other, burst in headlong fury upon them, and scattered them as if a hurricane had swept by. Murat was a thunderbolt on that day, and the deeds that were wrought by him will ever furnish themes for the poet and the painter.

A Suffering Woman.

A minister was travelling in the backwoods, and enjoying a cabin, entered on his mission of mercy. The lady of the house, (she being the only one present, and rightly guessing his errand) when she perceived him approaching, seized the Bible, and, when he entered, was to all intents busily engaged in perusing the volume. He noticed, however, that she held the book with the letters reversed; or, in other words, upside down. After the usual courtesies, the minister inquired what she was reading.

"Oh, 'bout the ole prophets," was the evidently self satisfactory response.

"It is very edifying to read of the sufferings and death of Christ," said the minister.

"And so that good man is dead, is he?" said the matron, evidently getting interested.

"Certainly he is."

"Well, that's just the way. I've been at John a long time to take the newspapers, but he won't. Everybody in the world might die, an' we not git to hear a bit 'bout it," said the woman in a rapid tone.

"Ah! woman, you are in the dark," said the preacher, with elongated face.

"Yes, I know we are. I've been at John a long time to put a window in the far end of the house, but he won't do that either."

"I perceive that you are weak in knowledge."

"I know that I'm weak, and I guess if you had the bilious fever, an' been takin' Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla an' Cataract Pills as long as I have, you'd be weak, too!" replied the woman, in rather an angry tone of voice, and half an octave higher than usual.

THE PUGET SOUND HERALD

Is published every THURSDAY EVENING, at $3 per annum, in advance; if paid within six months, $4; after the expiration of six months, $5; $2 for six months, in advance; single copies, 12½ cents. Advertisements, to insure insertion without delay, should be handed in on or before 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,

632 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 Morning, Oct. 24, 1861.

THE NEW INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT.—We begin to see the fruits of the appointment of a man like B. F. Kendall, Esq., to a responsible position. Hardly taking time to see and greet his friends, on his return to the Territory, he starts out at once to visit the different posts entrusted to his charge, with the view of applying such remedies as may be deemed needful for existing evils. In the discharge of his duty he is winning golden opinions for the energy he displays. The *Dalles Mountaineer* speaks in complimentary terms of Mr. Kendall, and commends his example to the Oregon Superintendent for imitation. We still think a better appointment could not have been made, and firmly believe that the administration will have no cause to regret its choice of him.

NEW LUMBER MILL.—Messrs. Packard & Hackett, having formed a partnership some months since for the purpose, are now actively engaged in sawing and shipping lumber for San Francisco. They design getting out clear cedar mainly, for which there is in the Bay city a steady and good demand at remunerative prices. Mr. Packard is now in San Francisco, making such arrangements as are necessary in establishing the business there, and also purchasing improved machinery for their mill on Nisqually river. The barque *Mallory*, Capt. Hughes, which arrived here on Friday last, has been chartered by the new firm, to load at North Bay, and will return immediately for a second cargo. Messrs. Packard & Hackett possess in a good degree the requisites for success in business, and cannot fail to do well, we think.

THE NORTHWEST.—The spirit has suddenly moved friend Damon, editor of the *Northwest*, to abandon the post which he has filled so creditably from the start. From the appeal which he makes to the Republican party for aid, we are led to infer that a lack of support has compelled him to secede. We regret to part with him. Wherever his footsteps may tend, in future, our best wishes shall bear him company. We hope the washerwomen had no hand in his sudden departure from Port Townsend.

A WARNING.—If the youthful prodigy who presides over the columns of the *Washington Standard* continues much longer to murder the "King's English," as he does from week to week, he will "overshoot the mark," and wake up some fine day with a flea in his ear. It would hardly be safe to introduce that journal into a public school hereabouts as one that is guided even partially by the rules of grammar. The next time he makes an allusion to this journal, we hope he will do so grammatically.

POST-OFFICE STAMPS.—An order has been received in San Francisco, forbidding the use of the old style of stamps and stamped envelopes after the 15th inst. We have not learned, but presume the same order extends to other post-offices. The following notice, signed by the San Francisco postmaster, was published on the 9th: "Persons having the old stamps or envelopes can change the same for new ones until the 15th inst., upon application to the postmaster's office between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock."

A STRIKING CONTRAST.—According to the Victoria *Daily Press* of the 16th instant, the value of the freight shipped to that place by the *Enterprise*, on the 14th, was only $10; while that shipped by the *Eliza Anderson*, on the following day, amounted to $4,485. This is a striking contrast, indeed, and one rather discouraging to the owners of the new steamer.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Capt. G. W. Swindal, long and favorably known on the Sound, died last week after a very brief illness, of typhoid fever. The deceased served as captain in the late Indian war; since then, he has supplied Balch & Webber's mill for several years with saw logs. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

SINGULAR INCIDENT OF THE WAR.—An Eastern exchange mentions, as one of the most singular incidents of the war, that two ships are now on their way from England to the United States, the one laden with 200 and the other with 400 bales of cotton, purchased for northern manufacturers, who are unable to obtain their usual supply at the South.

THE MURDERER OF CAPT. STAPLES.—Patterson, the man who killed Capt. Staples, has been committed to stand his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court. His bail was fixed at $15,000, which he had not been able to get at last accounts.

FOREIGN EMIGRATION.—The falling off in the emigrants arrived at New York the present year, as compared with the last, up to the same date, is 14,752. The emigration from Germany will exceed that of any other country.

VICTORIA PAPERS.—Capt. Fleming, of the *Eliza Anderson*, and Mr. Thos. Hare, pilot of the *Enterprise*, have our thanks for files of Victoria papers, during the past week.

HARD TIMES—CAUSE AND REMEDY.

At no period since the settlement of this Territory has the cry of "hard times" been so loud and so often repeated as during the past two or three months. Instead of exhibiting any signs of improvement, things are going from bad to worse, until many of our citizens begin to manifest symptoms of discouragement. Money grows more and more scarce, and cannot now be obtained to meet urgent cases of necessity, even at the most exorbitant rates of interest. It has almost ceased to exist here in reality, and lives only in the imagination of many. While deploring this state of things, as we all do, we should inquire the cause, and, applying the remedy for the evil, guard against its recurrence in future.

Three years ago, there was more money in circulation on Puget Sound, in proportion to the population, than we ever knew to be in circulation, in the most prosperous times, in New York city or San Francisco. Everybody had money beyond his immediate wants—every body was rich, comparatively, and gold was as "free as water" in the hands of men who now sigh at the recollection of the then palmy days. At that time men were receiving thirty dollars per day at logging, we were assured; to-day, the same men would be glad to receive three dollars per day for their labor, but the money is not here to pay them. What has become of all this money? is a question that it is almost superfluous to ask, as every observing man in the country knows where and for what it has gone. Up to the present season, our people have drawn largely on California and Oregon for wheat, flour, barley, oats, hay, potatoes, apples, and even butter, and to pay for these articles nearly every dollar they possessed has been sent out of the country. All of the articles here mentioned can be produced in the counties on the Sound greatly in excess of our wants, and with as little labor as is required for their production in California or Oregon. But we are unfortunate in the character of our farming population, and hence the present trouble. With a few exceptions, they are the most worthless and lazy and good-for-nothing people ever encountered anywhere. All they seem to live for, many of them, is to get whiskey and brutalize themselves. Many of them are inferior to the Indian in his natural state. With such a class of farmers it is not strange that we should be compelled to purchase our bread in distant markets. Though much blame is justly due this worthless class, others, possessing more intelligence, and who should have given a better account of themselves, are not free from censure. We refer to those who declare that, rather than make butter to sell at twenty-five cents a pound, or grow wheat at seventy-five or eighty cents a bushel, they will starve. Such people ought to starve, say we; and it is gratifying to know that some of them are getting starved out of the country, since the storekeepers refuse longer to credit them with all the necessaries of life. The time was when butter sold here at a dollar a pound, wheat two dollars a bushel, oats a dollar and a half, potatoes three dollars, eggs a dollar and a half a dozen, vegetables and other articles in proportion; and because these prices cannot be now obtained, it is not worth the trouble of these industrious and sensible people to bring them to market! Of course not. But they will think better of it by and by.

In no part of the world, we think, are farmers receiving better prices for their produce, of all kinds, than is paid on Puget Sound to-day. It is true that prices have fallen wonderfully, but the fall is only great when we compare the present with former prices here. Never anywhere nor at any time, except in California in 1850, '51 and '52, did farmers receive such prices for their produce as they did here three years ago. If our farmers had produced only sufficient to supply the wants of our own people in times past, without exporting a dollar's worth of anything, this (Pierce) county would now have a larger proportion of money in circulation than probably any other county in the Union. The reasons for this are plain to all of our citizens, and it is unnecessary to state them in this place. But the times have changed and farmers must change with them. The rates now ruling for agricultural products here are higher than the rates elsewhere, and the time has not gone by for the farmer to grow rich, if he will only improve his time in a proper manner. We have a good cash market in Victoria for every article of food we can spare, and that market will be better next year than it has been the present or past. Let our farmers take advantage of it, as they should, and we shall soon come to the end of the hard times. If, however, they pursue the course so many of them pursued this year, and are still pursuing, the hard times will continue. When we produce more than we consume, and have a surplus to sell to our neighbors, be it never so little and at never so low a price, we are still the gainers. Remember this, and profit by it.

COUNTERFEITERS.—We learn from the Arkansas *Herald* that a large and well organized band of counterfeiters, horse-thieves and cut-throats, in Poinsett county, was broken up a few weeks since through the agency of a military company stationed at Harrisburg. They were fired upon by the company, and a great many killed, and the rest captured and immediately hung. Not one out of thirty escaped—the entire gang—with the exception of two who were out on a trading expedition.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.—Accounts from Russia state that the war has broken out again in the Caucasus, and that the Russians have been beaten in three several encounters. What tends to aggravate the check is that a regiment of Cossacks attached to the army of the Caucasus have shown signs of insubordination, and have refused to serve against the insurgents.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale of the remaining goods of the late firm of O. & E. Mecker, commenced last Saturday, will be continued next Saturday. Only about half the goods were sold last week.

OUR MILITARY POSTS.

According to the latest advices, the military posts of Oregon and Washington will not be evacuated by the present regular troops until the volunteers arrive from California to take their places. The following General Order shows the disposition that is to be made of the California volunteers:—

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Oct. 9, 1861.

The following movement of troops will be made at the time specified:

1. Companies A, B, C, D, and E, of the 2nd (Lippitt's) and five companies of the 4th (Judah's) California Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Major James F. Curtis, of the 2nd, and Lieut. Col. Harvey Lee, of the 4th, respectively, will be in readiness to embark on the 17th instant for Fort Vancouver. The distribution of these companies to the several posts in the District of Oregon will be made by the District Commander, who will receive special instructions on the subject.

2. Each of the following posts will be garrisoned by one company of the 3d Regiment of California Volunteer Infantry, (Conner's): Forts Bragg, Gaston, Terwaw, and the new post established on Eel river.

3. Col. Smith, 2nd California Volunteer Cavalry, will immediately mount and equip two companies of his regiment, and have them in readiness to proceed to Fort Churchill, on the 17th inst. The commander of this force will be designated hereafter.

4. The Deputy Quartermaster-General and Acting Commissary of Subsistence will make arrangements to furnish the necessary transportation and supplies for these troops.

By order of Brigadier-General Sumner.

R. C. DRUM, Ass't Adj. General.

The *S. F. Bulletin* says: "Lippitt's Regiment, by close squeezing, may be able to furnish the required number, but we are assured that Judah's Regiment is not in condition to furnish its quota, so that it is not unlikely that Conner's Regiment will have to be called on."

The Sacramento *Union*, of the 10th inst., says that it is the opinion of military men, cognizant of all movements within the State, that two regiments of volunteers will be sent to Washington Territory and Oregon, to have their headquarters at Steilacoom and Fort Vancouver, respectively.

GREAT HOG HUNT.—The San Juan (Cal.) *Press* tells of the slaying of a wild boar, which had been living on the ridge two or three years, occasionally chasing people and killing dogs. The monster was three feet high and of immense size. A few weeks before, the ferocious brute ran at a ditch-tender, who was compelled to run into the river and stand there chin deep; others were treed, and others chased through the chapparel. A few days since, James S. Warfield and Mr. Brady encountered the boar, which they fired at; a general battle and chase ensued, and, after a running fight of three miles, the beast was slain.

LARGE REBEL FORCE.—According to the St. Louis correspondent of the Sacramento *Union*, the rebel forces in Missouri are as follows: Price's troops, 17,000; McCullough's, 15,000; Rain's, 2,000; Green and Harris, 5,000; Patten and Boyd's 5,000, and Jeff. Thompson's 2,000. Total, 46,000. If to this be added the guerilla parties in the southeast and southwest, the total number of rebels in the field in Missouri will not be less than 60,000.

GRAPE SEED STORY.—Holmes, of the Mariposa *Gazette*, is to be credited with the following: "A friend relates as follows: That some weeks ago he put took of grapes freely in San Francisco. In a hollow tooth a seed or two of the fruit partook of bad lodged, which he was unable to get out with a common toothpick. A few days since the grinder became troublesome, with singular sensations, aching, etc., when he concluded to have it pulled. It was found that the seed had swollen and sprouted, and that a grape-vine was in process of growing out of his mouth. The above is true, as can be readily shown."

TESTING COIN BY SMELL.—Connected with the New York Custom House is a clerk whose business it is to receive and test all money. He is a Spaniard by birth, but has been a long while in the country. Into a scale he empties a bag of gold or silver coin, and from the weight in a moment announces the amount of dollars and cents. He then runs his fingers through the coin several times and applies them to his nose, after which he will immediately take out every counterfeit coin. His infallible faculty of detecting spurious metal is located in his olfactory organs.

DEFALCATION IN THE NAVY.—The defalcation of Purser Gallaher, of the Navy, amounts to $130,000. It is supposed the entire sum was lost at the gambling table; $28,000 of the sum has been recovered from a Washington gambler named Haydon. Gallaher on one occasion drew $10,000 in double eagles, proceeded with it to Haydon's, and deliberately commenced gambling it away. He drew from the treasury $64,000 during August. It is said that this is the only case of defalcation on the part of a paymaster in the navy.

KISSING BY A REGIMENT.—The Webster *Times* relates the following incident of the Sixth regiment: "The engine halted for water at the North Village, and as the girls in Slater's Mills had congregated upon the lawn, between the mill and the railroad track, the soldiers flocked from the cars and occupied the few minutes of the halt in a most prolonged and indiscriminate kissing, to which the blushing girls submitted with a commendable and becoming grace."

CLERKS DISCHARGED.—Seventy-five clerks have been discharged from the Patent Office, owing to a want of sufficient business to justify their employment. By this step, and the reduction of salaries, the annual expenses of the office have been reduced nearly $100,000.

DEPLORABLE ABSENCE OF MIND.—It is stated that, a number of benevolent ladies having sent a quantity of underclothing to the soldiers, the men were horrified to discover sixteen dozen *female drawers*! wholly mal-apropos under the circumstances.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

SEATTLE, W. T., Oct. 21st, 1861.

Monday, the second day of December next, is the day on which the Legislature of our Territory convenes for the purpose of making such laws and passing such bills as in their judgment may be necessary for the future welfare of our young and flourishing Territory. I believe there will be men of talent and intellect in that body, and that many acts will be passed and laws made that we are in want of; but I also fear, judging the future by the past, that much time will be thrown away in discussing and passing bills that are not only useless, but demoralizing and damning in their effects upon society throughout the country. The bills to which I now more particularly refer are those separating man and wife, commonly called divorce bills, so many of which have been passed from time to time. No less than seventeen of these bills were passed at the last session, and fifteen at the previous session of the Legislature. These facts go to show that this evil—this canker which is eating into the very core and heart of society—is on the increase rather than otherwise. I am aware that an act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, making it the duty of persons wishing to obtain divorces to advertise in some newspaper in the Territory for three months previous to applying to the Legislature. I was glad to see this—glad to know that at last a check had been put to such proceedings, and that our legislators were beginning to discountenance evils of this kind.

It is not my purpose at present to point out what the law should be on this subject, but to say, with the majority of the good people of this Territory, that we want something more stringent—some law more positive and pointed on this subject. The marriage vow is a solemn thing, and yet how lightly and with what levity is it treated in this western land of ours. Why, the fair young bride, on the one hand, who has, in the presence of God and man, pledged herself to "love, honor and obey," has scarce allowed three months to roll over her head before she sees some fault in the choice of her mind, and is ready to apply for a divorce, discard her holy vow, and swear that she was mistaken, and never loved as she should have done. On the other side of the house the picture is of a darker dye, if possible. Divorces have become so common, and are so easily obtained, that the young man who starts out wife-seeking is not as particular as he should be in his choice. If he is spoken to on the subject, and warned that the person of whom he is about to make a choice is not suitable for him, he will most likely reply: "I can try her; if I am mistaken, am deceived, I can easily quit her and get a divorce;" and in this way is the foundation laid for more trouble, more fireside jars and family bickerings, than in any other way. In this way are the children who are brought up a the present day taught to believe that matrimony is a thing to be laughed at and trifled with, instead of being taught that it is a holy institution, of God's ordination.

Let our Legislature take some step in this matter—make some move toward remedying this great and growing evil. I repeat, let us have a law more binding upon persons wanting divorces. Society suffers for the want of it. The people demand it, and we must have it.

D. R. W.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diptheria, Typhoid, Sore Throat.—This disease is identical with one form of scarlet fever, and for its cure demands the same treatment. For a quarter of a century Holloway's remedies have successfully combated scarlatina, rescuing many from the grave whose cases had been considered hopeless by the faculty. From the ready application of the Ointment externally to the skin, the distress and fever caused by giving medicine to a young child is spared, and the curative power prevails as much as if taken internally into the stomach. Belladonna or iron, recommended as preventives by a divided faculty, are impotent compared with Holloway's preparations, which exercise a sanitary effect over blood and nerves invincible by any known disease.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, and to me directed, I have levied upon, seized, and taken into execution, and shall sell at public auction, on the premises, at the dwelling house now occupied by W. D. Van Buren, in the town of Steilacoom, County of Pierce and Territory of Washington, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of November, 1861, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the following described property, viz:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the County of Pierce, Washington Territory, and Balch's part of the town of Steilacoom, that is known and described on the recorded plat thereof as Lot No. eight (8) in Block No. eleven (11).

The above described property will be sold to satisfy a judgment of foreclosure of mortgage rendered by the aforesaid Court at its September term, 1861, for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty-one Dollars and forty-one Cents, ($251.41) and interest thereon at the rate of two per cent. per month from September 19th, 1860, and costs of suit taxed at Twelve Dollars and twenty cents, ($12.20) and increased costs, in favor of W. H. Diggs and against W. D. Van Buren and L. J. Van Buren, his wife.

EGBERT H. TUCKER,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.

Dated at Sheriff's Office, Steilacoom, Oct. 21, 1861. 22:4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION TO ME directed and delivered, issued on the 7th day of October, A.D. 1861, out of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of Washington Territory, on a judgment rendered therein on the 4th day of September, A.D. 1861, in favor of Miles Gaither and against Wm. N. Savage and Theophilus Seal, for the sum of $65.30, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum until paid, from the 4th day of September, 1861, together with costs of suit taxed at $8.25 and accruing costs, I have levied upon and seized, and will expose to public sale, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Steilacoom, County of Pierce and Territory of Washington, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of November, 1861, at 2 o'clock P.M. of said day, all the right, title and interest and claim of the said Wm. N. Savage of, in, and to the following described property, situate on Turnip Creek, lying and being in Pierce County, W. T., commencing at the southeast corner of Ralphon's donation land claim, and running parallel with the south line of said claim ten (10) rods to a stake, thence south one-half mile to a stake, thence east one-half mile to a stake on the prairie, thence north one-half mile to a stake on the prairie, thence west one-half mile to place of beginning, containing 160 acres, more or less, together with the dwelling house and outbuildings erected thereon, and all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

EGBERT H. TUCKER,
Sheriff of Pierce County, W. T.

Dated at Steilacoom, Oct. 22d, 1861. 22:4

SCHOOL NOTICE.—In compliance with Sec. 5, p. 306, Statutes of Washington Territory, 1859-60, I hereby give notice that I will be at my office in Steilacoom on the third Friday and Saturday in November next, "for the purpose of making any alterations desired in districts, and for the purpose of examining teachers."

WM. H. WOOD,
Superintendent Public Schools
Pierce County, W. T.

County Superintendent's Office,
Steilacoom, W. T., Oct. 16th, 1861. 22:4

NACHESS HOTEL,

At the head of Keach's Wharf, Steilacoom.

RECENTLY NEWLY FITTED UP AND REPAIRED.

Board without lodging.....$4.50
Board with lodging.....5.50
Single meals, at all hours of the day and night, 50 cents each

22:4m Mrs. ANNA CARNEY, Proprietor.

THE NEW MINES.

The excitement respecting the Cariboo mines is fast reaching fever heat, in this vicinity. People will not think of or talk about anything else; even the battles of the rebellion are forgotten, and cease to interest them, so engrossing is the subject of the new mines. Everybody talks of going to the Cariboo diggings in the spring. We may, therefore, confidently look for a rush to these mines, next season, equalled only by the Fraser River excitement of '58.

So far as we learn, every miner from this new gold field has brought with him from five thousand to twenty thousand dollars, all of which has been obtained in the short space of two or three months. In proof of this, not only is the ore exhibited, but the miners exhibiting it are known to have been absent only during the time stated. This fact will not be lost sight of by the miner, who has the same desire to make a pile in a hurry that the speculator and others have.

ELOQUENT.—A member of the Council last evening, says the Portland Daily *Advertiser* of the 12th, while spreading himself on the many advantages of the wharves which are now being erected on the city front, and expressing his willingness to settle the matter in relation to title, made use of the following language: "I am willing to vote money for the prosecution of this matter, in this kingdom and in the kingdom to come, so that Gabriel's horn will be unable to resurrect it."

EXECUTIONS IN UTAH.—The law of Utah recognizes a mode of execution entirely new to the civil jurisprudence of the American States; it is that of shooting. A man named Cockcroft was thus sentenced a short time since, and has been shot accordingly. It seems that he had the choice of being hung, shot, or beheaded; that being a part of the civil code of the Saints.

A FIRST RATE NOTICE.—An English periodical announces a new story in the following style: "The narrative stirs the blood of the reader like the sound of a trumpet, and the heroine takes possession of his heart at once, and keeps it to the end!"

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SELECT SCHOOL.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Steilacoom and vicinity that on MONDAY, Oct. 14th, 1861, he will open a SELECT SCHOOL in the building owned by Mr. E. A. Light, in the town of Steilacoom.

The following branches will be taught, viz:—Reading, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Double Entry Book-keeping, and the rudiments of Vocal Music.

A limited number of pupils can be accommodated with board. The lessons in Music will be given on Tuesday evening of each week.

Terms—Tuition, $8 per scholar for the term of sixteen weeks. Tuition and board, $45 for the term.

J. V. MEEKER.

FARM FOR SALE
IN PIERCE CO., W.T.

THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE DONATION Claim known as the Tollentire Claim is offered at private sale until the 31st day of October, instant, and if not sold prior to that day, will then be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

This half of said claim, under the donation act, belongs to the undersigned, who will give title. The whole of it (320 acres) is enclosed, and contains a comfortable dwelling and out houses.

20:4 AGNES M. TOLLENTIRE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON SATURDAY, he second day of November, between the hours of 10 o'clock and the setting of the sun, the Donation Claim of Milton P. Clair, deceased, situated in Pierce County, W. T., and lying east of S. McCaw's farm, containing 160 acres. Conditions of sale: 10 per cent. at time of sale, and half of the whole to be confirmed by Probate Court and deed executed, and the other half payable in six months, secured by note and mortgage.

20:3 S. McCAW, Administrator.

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.

5-46tf E. MEEKER.

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, roasted and ground, Rice, Browns, Axes, Grindstones, Scythes and Snaths, Pitchforks, &c, &c.

Call and examine the stock.

5-46tf E. MEEKER.

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.

44:tf PHILIP KEACH.

STAGE
AND
LIVERY STABLE

STEILACOOM, W. T.

5. WINSOR & LAMAN, *Proprietors*

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.

5-1y GEORGE GALLAGHER, Commercial st., Steilacoom.

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.

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

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

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 Leidendorff, 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 R., 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. NETCH, C. R.

C. ATWIL, 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. C.

G. G. C., 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. DARW 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.

☞ November will be given. 45-tf

UNION CLOTHING STORE

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!

PINKUS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR STORE TO TIDD'S building, several doors below their former location, where they will continue to keep on hand everything in their line of business.

By recent arrivals, per ship Massachusetts, barque Ora, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND

Those who favor us with their patronage may rely on strict attention being paid to their wants. All orders promptly attended to.

Quick sales and small profits is the rule we have adopted in our business.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

5-51 PINKUS & CO.,
Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

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,

5-46:tf Balch st., Steilacoom, and Water st., Port Townsend.

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 PTEILACOOM, W. T.

Sewing Machines
FOR SALE CHEAP.

ONE GOOD SECOND-HAND WHEELER & WILSON,
ONE NEW GROVER & BAKER,
AND ONE NEW SINGER

SEWING MACHINE,

For sale cheap. Apply at this office.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Morning, Oct. 24, 1861.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

[From the Portland Daily Advertiser.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4th.

The following is the result of inquiry to-day in official quarters: Charges prefered by F. P. Blair against Maj. Gen. Fremont, on Sept. 26th, have not reached Washington according to regulations; they are required to be transmitted through the superior officer, who, in this case, is Gen. Fremont himself. A copy of charges, however, has been received, to be printed in the event that Gen. Fremont himself shall neglect or decline to transmit the original document to the War Department.

In response to requisition of Gen. Fremont for a Quartermaster for the Western Department, as Brig. Gen. McKinstry has taken the field, Maj. Robert Allen has been appointed to that position. He has the reputation of being one of the best officers of the kind in the employment of the Government. It is further ascertained that Brig. Gen. Sherman will be promoted to a Maj. Generalship, and will take the command of Kentucky. The delicate state of Gen. Anderson's health alone renders this arrangement necessary.

An army order has been issued, ordering that all depredations upon property will be severely punished; that no remission for such outrages will be exercised; that the guard placed over such property will be held responsible as well as the principals.

The loyal citizens of Kansas have petitioned the General Government for military aid. They fear that if Price is not defeated in Missouri, Kansas will fall into the hands of the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 3d.

Gen. Wool will proceed to Washington to-night, and will be relieved for the present by Gen. Mansfield, who arrived from Washington this morning for that purpose.

One hundred of the mutineers confined at the Rip-Raps were this morning released by Gen. Wool and restored to duty.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

The privateer *Sumter* left Surinam Sept. 25th, for the coast of Brazil, closely followed by the Frigate *Powhatan*.

Gen. McClellan has just put an end to visits of politicians to our camp.

The Richmond papers of Thursday say that Jeff. Davis arrived at Fairfax Court House on Wednesday and made a speech to the soldiers, telling them that if they would make good use of their rifles they could soon be in Baltimore.

The British steamer *Bermuda* had arrived from Liverpool Aug. 15th. She had evaded the blockade and reached Savannah with arms and munitions.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 4th.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* says, a steamer arrived this morning with the wounded from Lexington. About 100 rebels remained in Lexington.

Tuesday.—The following official dispatch is just received from Washington:—

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3d.

To Gen. L. B. Curtis: Gen. Fremont is not ordered to Washington, nor from the field, nor is any court martial ordered concerning him.
Signed. W. H. SEWARD.

The *Pawnee* has arrived from Fortress Monroe—from Hatteras Inlet. She reports the capture of the propeller *Fanny* on Thursday. She was captured by three rebel tugs which ran out from Roanoke Island.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 3d.

A gentleman who arrived this evening confirms the report of the evacuation of Lexington by the Confederate forces—also intelligence of the probability of the occupation of the place by Gen. Sterge's command.

Maj. Baker of the Home Guards, who was taken prisoner at Lexington, says Price's regularly drilled and efficient force will amount to 2,560 men. He has in addition to this about 1,500 regular troops, whose occupation is foraging and stealing. Gen. Seigel is bound to get at Gen. Price, and if he meets him will give a good account of himself.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

Highly important advices have been received from Cuba by the steamer *Karnad*. The Spanish war steamer *Leon* was waiting at Cadiz for the result of the Cabinet conference relative to the European coalition against Mexico; that advices of the ultimatum of Spain might be immediately dispatched to the Governor General of Cuba. In the meantime an expedition is being fitted out for Mexico, at Havana, under the pretext of going to San Domingo. The expedition consists of six batteries of howitzers and 10,000 men, and will be ready to start by the latter part of next month. It is given out that Spain is taking these measures against Mexico, on her own responsibility, but the advices to which we have access state differently: that the English and French are to send their quota of men, as well as to co operate with the fleets in the Gulf. The whole country will be startled by the extent of their movement, and the end in view. The regulation of Mexico is its least object; it looks farther north.

Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, will, it is understood, be promoted to Major General.

Gen. Stoneman, chief of cavalry in Gen. McClellan's staff, will to-morrow order all Colonels of cavalry to report to the examining Board for examination as to their qualifications. This movement will be followed up by similar orders to the Lieutenants, Colonels, Majors and company officers, successively. To-morrow, there will be the greatest artillery and cavalry review ever witnessed on this continent. It will include six regiments of cavalry and twenty complete batteries of artillery.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.

The *Spaulding* sailed for Hatteras Inlet with 800 troops.

Gen. Wool returned to Old Point this afternoon. He will probably remain. Gen. Mansfield goes to Hatteras inlet on the *Spaulding* to assume chief command.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6th.

A serious riot occurred in Hudson City, on Saturday, between members of the Barney Rifles, quartered in the U. S. Arsenal, and some 300 citizens. It is feared it will lead to very serious results. A number of persons were injured, including the Mayor of the city, who, while endeavoring to quell the disturbance, was stabbed five or six times about the head and body, and is seriously, if not fatally injured. There were fears of a riot yesterday, and the militia were ordered to hold themselves in readiness.

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 6th.

A dispatch to the Missouri *Democrat* says little doubt is entertained that Price is on his way South, and that when last heard from his advance guard was at Clinton, in Henry county. It is supposed Price will march into the Arkansas line. Gen. Fremont will follow him closely and give him battle whenever he can.

A force between three and four thousand strong were seen near Upton, to-day, whose object was presumed to be to get between our advance and this place, and fall upon some stray regiment or transportation train going west.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Republican* says it seems to be the belief in military circles here, that Price will avoid a battle with Fremont, if possible, but others entertain the opinion that he wants to make a surprise attack upon some point least protected, and that we shall have a fight in a few days.

Claib Jackson is reported to be *en route* for Texas.

The farmers of Pettis county offered to furnish Fremont gratuitously $200,000 worth of grain for his army.

DETROIT, Oct. 7.

A special dispatch from Toronto, Canada West, to the *Free Press*, says that Col. Rankin, lately authorized by Government to raise a regiment of Lancers, was arrested yesterday for violation of neutrality.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

This morning Capt. Mayhall Berry, late commander of steamer *Columbia*, was sent to Fort Lafayete, on charge of being employed in the service of the rebels.

The result of the recent war in Western Virginia is supposed to render that entire section secure to the Union cause.

Our lines now extend below Hunter's Creek in the direction of Mt. Vernon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, Capt. Reynolds, arrived at the Navy Yard this morning, from Fortress Monroe.

All was quiet on the river.

The *Baltimore* goes to Fort Monroe with a large quantity of shot and shell.

Capt. Doro, late of the *Pocahontas*, has been ordered to the Western waters for duty. The *Pocahontas* is at the yard to exchange her present armament for a heavier one.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5th.

Blair's charge against Fremont had not been received at the War Department, up to noon to-day.

The Harper's Ferry machinery is now running day and night at Richmond, manufacturing improved muskets and bayonets.

Jeff. Davis was at Manassas last Sunday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9.

Frigate *Susquehanna* has arrived from Hatteras Inlet, and brings most interesting intelligence.

On Friday, news came from Hatteras Inlet, that 2,400 rebels, consisting of Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia regiments, had come over from the main land in six small steamers, schooners and flat boats, and attacked the 18th Indiana regiment, who were obliged to retreat. The *Susquehanna* steamed up outside, while Col. Hawkins marched up with six companies and reached Hatteras by nightfall. During the night Col. Hawkins was joined by the 13th Indiana regiment, who had passed in the darkness a large body of rebels, who had landed for the purpose of cutting them off.

Col. Brown reports a loss of fifty of his men, comprising his sick and wounded, and twenty pickets, who could not be called in. He succeeded in having his tenth regiment provisioned.

On Saturday morning the *Monticello* steamed around the Cape, and a few miles up met the rebels marching down a narrow neck of land to attack our troops. The rebel steamers were also landing troops to co-operate with them. They were within easy range, and the *Monticello* opened on them with shells, firing eighteen shots and doing great damage. A shell passed through the wheelhouse of the *Fanny* (rebel.) It is thought their loss must have reached between two and three hundred killed and wounded, during the engagement. A member of the Indiana regiment, who was taken prisoner, managed to escape. He took to the surf and was picked up by a boat from the *Monticello*. He reports that the first shell killed Col. Barton, of the Georgia regiment, and that the havoc was terrible.

Col. Brown narrowly escaped with the Indiana regiment from the Confederate vessels and troops, which were landed above and below him. He managed to retreat with small loss.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8th.

The balloon which was seen over Washington, a few days ago, proved to be La Montain's, which safely landed in Maryland. It appears that after reaching a certain distance and finding the current light, he cut the rope and rose to the height of three miles, obtaining a complete view of the rebel encampment and movement, which important news he has communicated to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7th.

The *Tribune's* dispatch says the main body of the rebels are at Fairfax Court House, where a broad belt of camps, almost unbroken, are seen from our balloons, stretching westward, towards Leesburg, where there are 30,000 men.

On the lower Potomac there are about 12,000, and 15,000 near Manassas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8th.

Yesterday, Capt. Jas. Lingenfelter, of Gen. Baker's California regiment, while on picket duty, on the Derby road, imprudently ventured some distance beyond our lines, into the woods, accompanied by five or six of his men. They were suddenly surrounded by a force of rebels, who commenced firing at once. Capt. Lingenfelter and his companions fired upon the rebels with their pistols, but a rebel bullet killed him instantly.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Puget Sound

DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESSARY for Gonorrhoea, 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.
55-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

DR. O. ROWLND'. 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. 26tf

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.
S. McCAW & CO.
Steilacoom, Sept. 27, 1860. 20tf

MILITARY ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.

Major Edward O. C. Ord, of the Third Artillery, Capt. Horatio G. Wright, of the Engineers, and Wm. Nelson, of Kentucky, have been appointed Brigadier Generals of Volunteers.

All the Brigadiers who have reported themselves to headquarters have been assigned commands except Gens. Mansfied, Peck and Casey. Their positions will be assigned them at once.

Oscar Hullman, late Captain of a company of Zouaves in Algeria, has offered his services to the President.

Gen. McClellan, on the 10th, restored to the New York Seventy-ninth their forfeited colors. The Scotchmen received them with enthusiasm and with oaths of fidelity. They gave three times three and a tiger to Secretary Cameron. There were few dry eyes in the regiment. After the war, Mr. Cameron pledged, for the whole length of his life, his roof and purse to every man in the regiment who had been commanded by his brother and had witnessed his death.

Capt. Ingalls, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Second Controller Cutts, came near being killed or captured to-day, by approaching too near the rebel lines. They had crossed Ball's Cross Roads in an open carriage, our pickets informing them that everything was safe for half a mile beyond, when, in fact, we had no sentinels on the road beyond the crossing. The party had got to within a few yards of the London and Hampshire Railroad, when they were fired at by rebel pickets concealed in the bushes. The excursionists immediately retreated, and succeeded safely in reaching our lines.

Col. John Fitzroy de Courcey, an English officer of much distinction, has tendered his services to the Government, and they have been accepted. Col. de Courcey commanded a Turkish regiment during the Crimean war.

Shipping Advertisements.

FOR VICTORIA, V. I.,

TOUCHING AT

SEATTLE & PORT TOWNSEND,

The Steamer
ELIZA ANDERSON,
JOHN E. FLEMING, Commander.

The above favorite Steamer will leave Steilacoom every TUESDAY for Victoria, touching at Seattle and Port Townsend. Returning, she will leave Victoria every WEDNESDAY for Olympia and intermediate ports.
Particular attention will be given to the shipment of Stock. By arrangement, Stock will be taken to New Westminster and Bellingham Bay.
For Freight or Passage apply on board. 22tf

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. V. 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, Steuart street, San Francisco.	BALCH & WEBBER, Steilacoom, W. T. 1tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON

EXPRESS

AND

EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL : : : : : : $1,000,000

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

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE

IN SUMS TO SUIT

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

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

EXPRESS FORWARDERS

AND

COMMISSION AGENTS.

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

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

Forward Freight and Parcels

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

Forward Daily Expresses,

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

Semi-monthly Express

To Oregon and intermediate points on the Northern coast, Port Townsend, Steilacoom and Olympia, San Diego and intermediate points on the Southern coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.
☞ For the better security of ourselves and the public, Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Territory are furnished with appointments or commissions, specifying their powers as our agents. Such appointment they are requested to keep exposed to the public view in their places of business.
Office in Steilacoom—Commercial st, corner of Balch.
2tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

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

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

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. 5-39tf

P. J. MOOREY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
STEILACOOM, W. T. 10tf

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.
5-1y 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)
5-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
132 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. 5-8:1y

C. CROSBY.	N. CROSBY, JR.	L. C. GRAY

C. CROSBY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.
5tf Tum Water, W. T.

LAFAYETTE BALCH.	J. B. WEBBER.

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

A. M. GILMAN, E. S. DAVIS.	F. SMITH, 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.	A. L. BANCROFT

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

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. 20:tf

San Francisco Advertisements.

EDWARD A. MORSE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, WINDOWS, AND BLINDS,

WOULD INFORM THE TRADE IN OREGON and Washington Territory that they have opened a new establishment for the sale of
DOORS, WINDOWS, & BLINDS
of every description.
One of the partners residing in Boston, who has shipped the above goods to this market since 1849, enables us to keep a most thorough and extensive assortment of the same, which we shall sell at as low prices as any in this city. Parties sending for goods by letter can rely on having the same at as low prices and of as good quality as if ordered in person.
Orders by letter or otherwise will be promptly and faithfully filled.
We also attend to the buying and selling of other merchandise.
EDWARD A. MORSE & CO.,
11 and 13 California st; and 114 and 116 Market st,
San Francisco,
And JOHN HALL,
4:19:3m 177 Blackstone st, Boston.

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,
4:18-3m 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.

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.
5tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

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
Now 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,
5:35-3m 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 & DANKER,
Late Goddard & Co.
5-3:6m First st, San Francisco.

The Farmer's Corner.

About Horses.

In ascertaining the most economical mode of feeding the farm-horse, we will premise that food which is procured with the smallest amount of labor and capital, and addmost to the strength, health, and condition of the horse, is the most economical. If the horse be kept in actual service and labor, cut-oats and corn in the cob, with hay, constitute a cheap, healthy, and strengthening food, and I have no doubt is the most economical method of feeding ordinarily. Oats should always be cut up—cut for the horse to the band, and you will leave a portion in fine condition to be fed to cattle. Three bundles thus cut constitute a good feed, with eight ears of corn, and hay; and if hay is not convenient, by letting the horse run out at night and pick grass, or such rough fodder as is fed to cattle, he will keep in fine flesh and extra condition. The low price of horse feed would not pay for labor bestowed upon it, unless it be in time of great scarcity of food. The food of horses, however, should be varied, so as to prevent cloying, but oats are extremely agreeable to the horse, and he rarely, if ever, cloys upon them. Cut straw of oats, wheat or rye, made wet, and rye meal mixed with it by pouring in the meal and constantly stirring the straw, makes a fine feed as an alterative, but should not be fed freely to any breeding animal. Such feed acts finely upon the bowels and skin, and may be used to advantage in all cases of costiveness. But one of the most palatable and healthy feeds for the horse, especially if he be failing in his appetite, is a small quantity of shelled oats, say a quart for a horse in delicate health, or a gallon for a horse inclined to costive habits, placed in a pail, with warm water poured over them, (or it may be boiling) and suffered to stand and absorb the water, and give when cool. Take care to pour on only so much water as to wet the oats moderately. Any horse that will eat at all, will eat it. Its action upon the bowels will be fine, which will be told by the sleek and healthy appearance of the hair.

The *Ohio Farmer*, in answer to a correspondent who asks if there is any cure for ringbone on horses, says: Ringbone is incurable; that is, the osseous deposit cannot be removed. The lameness can generally be cured so that the animal will be able to perform light work, but not so as to draw heavy loads. Nature often does this when let alone, but the constant meddling most persons who have a sick or lame horse allow, generally makes the disease worse. It would be much better for all domestic animals, if people understood that nature, and not medicine, cures disease. Medicines, no matter how appropriate, can only be aids. There are almost as many remedies for every disease as there are persons. Your horse has ringbone. A friend comes along to-day and says: "If you will bind on a live frog, and allow it to remain a day or two, changing occasionally, the horse will be cured." (We have known this remedy prescribed and tried.) To-morrow you are recommended to blister, strike with a sharp knife into the part, apply caustics, or setons, or liniment, or quack medicine, and yet your horse is not cured. Why? You interfere too much. Keep your horse quiet; keep the parts cool by means of a heavy bandage, wet frequently with cold water. Rub freely with the hand, and occasionally apply an ointment, made of six parts of lard and one part of iodine of lead. Do not expect a cure in a week, or a permanent one ever.

How to Preserve Potatoes.—A correspondent of the *Agriculturist* says: More potatoes are spoiled through sweating than freezing. I never lose any, but save them thus: I raise the place six inches where I want the pit or hole, beating it hard with the spade. I throw the potatoes on, shaping like a pyramid, and cover thickly with straight, clean straw. I then commence at the bottom, throwing on the earth and tramping it hard with my feet; one foot thick is plenty. When within a foot of the top, I make a hole in the straw with my hand, and put in a small funnel, one foot long and three inches square. Close the straw tight around the funnel, and cover closely with earth, clapping the whole solid with the spade. Let the funnel remain two weeks (cover it with a small board in case of rain,) then take it out, close the hole with straw, cover with earth, place a green sod on the top, set four small forked stakes in the ground around the heap, cover with boards to keep off rain, and I will insure your potatoes.

Calves With Sheep.—A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* remarks that late calves, when they come to the barn in the fall, will, if confined in yards with older animals, frequently sicken and become debilitated. Being weak and small, they are usually shoved about and deprived of their due share of the food, and, in consequence, fall away rapidly. Now, I never allow animals of this description to associate or be confined with larger ones, but put them with my sheep, where there is no danger of their doing or receiving harm. Sick calves, I have observed, often pick up and devour with avidity the hay and straw from among the sheep-dung. It is medicinal, and I know of no article that has a more immediate and salutary effect in restoring diseased calves to health than sheep-dung. I have practised this means for many years, and have never lost an animal, though I have had many sick when they came to the barn.

Effect of Chloroform on Bees.—A successful beekeeper says: Wishing to have some honey taken from a hive without killing the bees, and having heard before of chloroform being used, I felt anxious to try the experiment. I first closed the doorway, and then covered the hive with a cloth, to shut out the light as much as possible, after which commenced to blow chloroform into the hive. When it was discovered that the bees had fallen to sleep, they were easily removed to another hive without harm to any one and next morning were all awake and in a lively state, humming around their hive, no doubt wondering what had happened.

Dwarf Apple-Trees.

We have repeatedly, says an exchange, urged the planting of dwarf apple-trees in gardens and where the extent of land is limited. The following from that standard authority, *Hovey's Magazine*, is to the point:

"Dwarf apple culture, which has as yet received little attention, is a subject deserving the especial notice of fruit growers. The apple, as a standard, has been almost excluded from suburban gardens, on account of the room required for the trees, and their long time in coming into bearing. But dwarf trees, as objects of ornament as well as of luxury, are scarcely less valuable than the pear. They need but little space, come into bearing immediately, and a small plantation of them will supply an abundance of fruit of the finest quality. Their importance has been altogether overlooked. The truth with standards is, that when they begin to bear they produce more fruit than is needed, and they do not afford a variety or succession, unless sorts are grafted on a tree. Dwarfs obviate this; a single tree or two produces as many of one sort as are wanted, and the little room they occupy allow the planting of two or three dozen varieties, which ripen their fruit every week from July to Winter. They supply the possessor with apples of varied beauty, dissimilar flavor, and the highest excellence.

Fattening Cattle on Grass.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: 1st. The pasture must be dry. We must not take pattern by those novices in farming who advocate low wet grounds for early pasture. 2d. Almost every farmer knows that if he dungs land plentifully, he can raise large crops of corn, but I don't believe that one in ten knows that land highly manured with sheep or cattle dung will put fat on either sheep or cattle a great deal faster and far more of it, than unmanured land, unless it is rich dry land that has never been tilled. 3d. Land newly seeded, say the first and second years, will not make stock fat and gain weight, like old grass—the older the better, if occasionally top-dressed with manure.

Water Cress.—This salad is easily raised wherever there is a well or pump. Take flooring boards, and make a tank four feet wide and one deep; pitch the seams, and sink in the earth; fill with good soil, and set plants. Run in all spilt water. A bed of this size furnishes an ample supply for a large family. By covering with a sash, it can be cut from first of May until the middle of December. It should have a warm aspect to get it in bearing early, but it is better shaded by an arbor of beans, squash, etc., in July and August, or the sun is apt to cook it.

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 too 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 succor; the present relief derived from the use of these remedies is marvellously quick, and presevereance in the steady application of this famous Ointment, invariably results in a cure. They act with such energy on the circulation and absorbent system, that the dropsical fluid vanishes, and the sufferer finds all the oppressive symptoms daily decline, till natural health returns.

Gout and Rheumatism.

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

Indiscretion of Youth.

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

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

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

Bad Legs	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 Mosquitoes 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.

6:3?

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.

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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.

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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.

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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 1858, at the following Fairs and Institutes:—

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

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

Conclusive Evidence of their Unqualified Superiority.

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

"They are applicable to every variety of Sewing for Family wear, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest 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 R. 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,
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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.

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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."

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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 only 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, Warrenham, 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, Hald & Co. Buffalo Democrat.

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

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

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

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING,
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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.

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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

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Established in 1854,

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

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☞ 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 ills of frail mortality. Empiricism floods the columns of our press with fraudulent and fictitious letters, singing praises 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 skillful 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.] H. 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 is big sympathy for suffering humanity, and a heartfelt desire of relieving them.

D J DAHLER, 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. Dahler, 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.

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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.

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