PUGET SOUND HERALD.

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PUGET SOUND HERALD.

CHARLES PROSCH,
Editor and Proprietor.

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All kinds of
Book,
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Circular,
Blank and
Card Printing,

IN PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL STYLE,

Executed with neatness and dispatch, and forwarded as per order to any part of the country.

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PUGET SOUND

HERALD

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT,

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BOOKS,

PAMPHLETS,

CIRCULARS,

BILL-HEADS,

CARDS,

HAND-BILLS,

CATALOGUES,

PROGRAMMES,

ELECTION TICKETS, &c., &c.,

Executed with promptness and at reasonable rates.

Possessing unusual facilities for executing in the best style every variety of

PLAIN AND FANCY

PRINTING,

And having obtained my material in large quantities and at low rates, I can guarantee satisfaction both as to quality of work and prices charged.

Now on hand, a large stock of CARDS of all colors and sizes, suitable for

BUSINESS,

WEDDING,

VISITING

AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Work solicited from all parts of Puget Sound.

CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

His Hand upon the Latch.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SONG.

My cottage home is filled with light,
The long, long summer day;
But, ah! I dearer love the night,
And hail the sinking ray:
For eve restores me one whose smile
Doth more than morning's match,
And life afresh seems dawning while
His hand is on the latch.

When autumn fields are thick with sheaves,
And shadows earlier fall,
And grapes grow purple 'neath the eaves
Along the trellis'd wall:
I dreaming sit—the sleepy bird
Faint twittering in the thatch—
To wake to joy when soft is heard
His hand upon the latch.

In the short winter afternoon
I throw my work aside,
And through the lattice, while the moon
Shines mistily and wide,
On the dim upland path I peer
In vain his form to catch;
I startle with delight, and hear
His hand upon the latch.

Yes; I am his in storm and shine;
For me he toils all day;
And his true heart I know is mine,
Both near me and away.
And when he leaves our garden gate
At morn, his step I watch;
Then patiently till eve await
His hand upon the latch.

Our Own Fireside.

Our own fireside! our own fireside!
With love and friendship crown'd;
From Music's spell there never fell
So magical a sound.
It charms the soul in joy or pain,
Let weal or woe betide;
Oh! there's a balm in that bewitching strain—
Our own, our own fireside!

When tos'd upon life's troubled wave,
Or lured by fortune's wile;
When death in battle strife we brave,
The prize is woman's smile.
Where'er our thoughts may seem to rove,
With her they all abide;
The hope, the home of life is love—
Our own, our own fireside!

In vain, in vain ambition blind
May haunt the splendid dome,
The heart to happiness inclin'd,
Seeks nature's palace—home:
'Tis there earth's purest joys we prove,
Found nowhere else allied;
Oh! sing once more that strain, sweet love—
Our own, our own fireside!

Christmas is Coming.

Christmas is coming, the glorious time,
Season of happiness, hope and delight;
Morning comes welcomed with echoing chime,
Pleasant is noon and o'erjoyous the night.

Hang up the gay mistletoe in the hall,
Tie up the evergreen oak by the door,
Fasten the red holly branch by the wall,
Let the fresh bay arch the mantelpiece o'er.

Voices of childhood are borne on the air,
Flutter young hearts like the leaves of the trees,
Gladness is gushing through life everywhere,
Laughter and music are borne on the breeze.

See how the Christmas tree branches are bent,
Loaded with gifts for the jubilant young;
Little have feet to their couches are sent,
Leaving their stockings beside the grate hung.

Over the housetops Saint Nicholas rides,
Santa Claus, loaded with presents, is here;
Welcome to Christmas, the fairest of brides,
Beautiful Christmas, the bride of New Year.

The present conflict may perpetuate our Union and its institutions; but, says an old maid, who has her eyes a little sideways on matrimony, "the curse of this war is that it will make so many widows, who will be fierce to get married, and know so well how to do it, that modest old maids will stand no chance at all."

Nathan Thompson, the American boatbuilder, who constructs a complete gunboat of one hundred tons, by steam, in five hours from the time the keel is laid, has introduced the Bonner system of advertising into England. A late London paper accommodated his advertisements with a whole side of its issue.

A cheerful heart paints the world as it finds it, like a sunny landscape: the morbid mind depicts it like a sterile wilderness, pallid with thick vapors and dark as the "shadow of death." It is the mirror, in short, on which it is caught, which lends to the face of nature the aspect of its own turbulence or tranquility.

A witness on a recent trial in one of the courts admitted that she had seen the respondent "tipsy," but denied that she had seen her "drunk." On being asked to define the difference between the two expressions, she said that drunk meant "very stupid," but tipsy only meant "not bright."

The most attentive man to business ever known was he who wrote on his shop-door, "Gone to bury my wife; return in half an hour." He was no relation to the lawyer who put upon his office door, "Be back in five minutes," and returned only after a pleasure trip of three weeks.

A goose that sees another drink will do the same, though he is not thirsty. The custom of drinking for company, when drinking is dispensable and prejudicial, seems to be a case of the same kind, and to put a man, feathers only excepted, upon a footing with a goose.

The human mind is so fond of striking contrasts that when a man is praised for some extremely high quality, the first thought of many people is to ascertain what are his lowest ones.

No object is more pleasing to the eye than the sight of a man whom you have obliged; nor any music so agreeable to the ear as the voice of one who owns you for his benefactor.

A just man is always simple. He is a man of direct aims and purposes. There is no complexity in his motives, and hence there is no jarring or discordancy in his character.

Some would be thought to do great things, who are but tools and instruments; like the fool who fancied he played upon the organ when he only blew the bellows.

Poetry is the divinest of all arts, for it is the breathing of expression of that principle or sentiment which is deepest or sublimest in human nature.

The philosopher, the politician, or the priest, who speaks the truth at all times and in all places, will starve. Hypocrisy alone feeds fat.

It is folly to think that you can make pork out of pig iron, or that you can become a shoemaker by drinking sherry cobblers.

As nothing is more mischievous than a man half intoxicated, so nothing is more dangerous than a mind half informed.

An advertisement says: "Wanted a female who has a knowledge of fitting boots of a good moral character."

Wisdom often comes to us too late in life to be of much service. There is no need of mustard after meat.

Sweethearts.

BY A WIDOW OF THREE HUSBANDS.

People talk of making love. There is no such thing—it grows. The seed is sown with one pair of eyes, through another pair of eyes, in the soil of the heart, and there it vegetates. And a wonderful plant it is, this love. The magic flower in the fairy tale that caused doors to open and walls to sink into the earth at a touch, was a fool to it. The changes produced by its necromantic influence beat all the old enchantments hollow. It sometimes converts an ordinary young fellow into an Adonis, before you could say Jack Robinson, and a pockmarked maiden with red hair becomes, under its spell, a smooth-faced Venus, with auburn ringlets, in the twinkling of a bedpost. Its effects are not always, however, so abrupt and sudden. Much depends upon the soil of the heart where the eye-seed falls. If it is soft and rich and warm, presto! up springs the enchanted plant, like the germs of seed sown in wet flannel, when a shock of electricity is passed through them. This is called "love at first sight." The whole process, sowing and developing, does not take sixty seconds; and no further cultivation needed. The agency of sighs, tears, smiles, and misty glances, may be admirable for the ventilation, the watering, and the sunning of a love that is backward in coming forward; but "love at first sight," being perfect at its birth, requires no stimulants to make it bud and bloom. When the little love-seed falls on a hard or a tough surface, it is quite another affair. The eyes that planted it must occasionally moisten the soil with tears and warm it with tender glances, or ten to one it does not die in the flint, for lack of nutriment. But, pshaw! girls, why should I describe love to you? Don't you know, all of you, either by instinct or experience, what this article is, how it is planted, how it grows, and how to cultivate it? And as for the men, I am not talking to them at all.

About accepted sweethearts, girls, and how to treat them. Ah! there, now, I have the advantage of you. I have been through the pleasure grounds of courtship and the thorny thicket of matrimony three times, and if I have lost some of my roses on the route, I have gathered a good many of those tough specimens of moral botany known as experiences. If you think these credentials give me a claim to your confidence, take my advice. You will find it sound, honest, and practical. In the first place, never give your declared sweethearts reason to believe that you are over head and ears in love with them. It won't do, girls. The male of the human species generally requires to be kept on the qui vive. No matter how much you love him, play him like a trout; for, however much he may be in love with you, it is an even chance that you lose him, if you don't. Men are afraid of women who are too fond, be sure of that. Afraid of them as wives, I mean.

Don't let your lover come to see you too often, young lady. Make your presence a treat to him, to be contemplated in advance with the same rapture that Mahomet said he experienced in his dreams about the houris of paradise. That favors easily obtained are soon at a discount, is a proverb as old as the hills and as flat as ditch water, but, nevertheless, is as true as gospel. Therefore, be chary of that pretty mouth of yours, Miss Sweetlips. You understand me. Though your teeth were whiter than the whitest water-lily and your breath more fragant than Oriental otter of roses, custom would steal the beauty of the one and the perfume of the other. Keep your lips to yourself, fair lady, until you make them over fee simple, at the altar. And don't be sentimental. That style is "played out." The men have been Rose-Matilda'd to death. The high-flown and extra-poetic are drugs, and there is no demand for them in Cupid's market. If you have a leaning toward the lofty and the emotional, careen the other way and lean earthward, like the tower of Pisa. Depend upon it, that the "high-horse" sentiment is a bad nag for the matrimonial course.

A word with the beauties. If heaven has made you as handsome as St. Cecilia, young lady, don't mar the gift by being as haughty as Lucifer. Above all, don't play the satrap over your adorer, and put, figuratively speaking, your delicate foot upon his neck. The masculine animal does not like to be abased even by a gaiter-boot no bigger than Cinderella's slipper. If you must snub him, at last be wise enough not to do it before folks. Never humiliate him in company. Shall I tell you why I give you this counsel? Because after marriage his turn will come, and revenge is a delicacy for which man has a decided relish. I have often seen the insults of courtship paid off with interest in the connubial state—haven't you?

Should "Women's Rights" happen to be your particular weakness, my dear, the less you show your hand to your sweetheart, as regards that point, the better. Keep your views on "female suffrage," and all that, perdu, as a pleasant surprise for him after the knot is tied, and he is fairly launched into matrimony. Otherwise he might slide off. Men, prejudiced creatures that they are, have a notion that strong-minded women are all Mrs. Caudles. "First catch your hare," as the old cookery book says; you can then "cook his goose" as you think proper. Perhaps, upon the whole, if you can get rid of your idiosyncracy, it will be as well; or if you can't do that, it may be wise not to marry at all. There is room on the "platform," I believe, for a few more single sisters.

Lady-bird, if you happen to be engaged, or even if you hope to be engaged, don't flirt too much. A systematic flirt may succeed in showing her power by rendering her lover jealous and unhappy for a time, but she is sure to end by disgusting and alienating him. The best way to fix and rivet the affections of a true man—and anything below that mark is not worth a woman's winning and wearing, is to be natural. Some young ladies, whom I see daily, and have at this moment in my mind's eye, are singularly unfortunate in their attempts to attract admiration. There are just such girls everywhere, and I dare say every female reader of this article knows at least one or two of them. They never attempt to put on a grace or a virtue, without running into its parallel fault. Thus when they would seem cheerful, they giggle, and when they propose to themselves to be bashful and retiring, they play the prude. Reserve with them degenerates into the sullens, and when they would be lively, they are historical. Even religion—when it is their cue to be saintly—they put on as if it were a full dress of black sackcloth; and in fact, under no circumstances do they appear as Heaven made them. From topknot to gaiter sole, they are all artificial. No man ever loved, or ever will love, an artificial woman very long, take that for granted.

So, my pretty dears, all you who desire good husbands—fellows that you can anchor your hearts on, and, so anchored, feel safe and happy in the hardest typhoon that ever misfortune blew—be as the Lord made you, and put on no airs or affectations. No birds that are worth nestling with, are to be caught with such chaff. You don't want popinjays for partners. Neither do men, that are men, want popinjay wives. Diplomatize a little, if you like; in a courtship manœuvre for substantial and honorable victory, for the sake of its fruits, if you will, but beware of practicing any deceit, or resorting to any stratagem that, discovered in the future, might render the nuptial couch a bed of thorns. Be true to yourselves. Govern your heads, and choose wisely and deliberately. Marriage is not a lottery to the prudent and discreet.

Next week I have a word to say to wives. Meantime, I wish all you single ones a pleasant courtship and a happy issue out of that preparatory state of felicity into the fullness of bliss, which ought to pervade the promised land of matrimony.

Couldn't find it Out.

Mr. Slocum was not educated in a Uuniversity, and his life has been in by-paths and out-of-the-way places. His mind is characterized by the literalness rather than the comprehensive grasp of great subjects. Mr. Slocum can, however, master a printed paragraph by dint of spelling the hard words in a deliberate manner, and manages to gain a few glimpses of men and things from his little rocky farm, through the medium of a newspaper. It is quite edifying to hear Mr. Slocum reading the village paper aloud to his wife after a hard day's work. A few evenings since, farmer Slocum was reading an account of a dreadful accident which had happened at the factory in the next town, and which the village editor had described in a great many words.

"I d'clare, wife, that was an awful accident over to the mills," said Mr. Slocum.

"What was it about, Mr. Slocum?"

"I'll read the 'count, wife, then you'll know all about it."

Mr. S. began to read:

"*Horrible and Fatal Accident.*—It becomes our melancholy and painful duty to record the particulars of an accident that occurred at the lower mill in this village, yesterday afternoon, by which a human being in the prime of life was hurried to that bourne "from which," as the immortal Shakspeare says, "no traveler returns."

("Du tell!" exclaimed Mrs. S.)

"David Jones, a workman who has but few superiors this side of the city, was superintending one of the large drums ("I wonder if 'twas a brass drum, such as 'Eblubust Unam' printed on it," said Mrs. Slocum,) when he became entangled. His arm was drawn around the drum, and finally his whole body was drawn over the shaft at a fearful rate. When his situation was discovered, he had revolved with immense velocity about fifteen minutes, his head and limbs striking a large beam a distinct blow at each revolution. ("Poor creeter, how it must have hurt him!") When the machinery had been stopped, it was found Mr. Jones's arm and legs were macerated to a jelly; (Well, didn't it kill him?" asked Mrs. S., with much interest;) portions of durmeta, corebrunt, and cerebellum, in confused masses, were scattered about the door—in short, the gates of eternity had opened upon him."

Here Mr. Slocum paused to wipe his spectacles, and the wife seized the opportunity to press the question:

"Was the man killed?"

"I don't know—haven't come to that place yet—you'll know when I've finished the piece." And Mr. Slocum continued reading:

"It was evident, when the shapeless form was taken down, that it was no longer tenanted by the immortal spirit—that the vital spark was extinct."

"Was the man killed?—that's what I want to come at," said Mrs. Slocum.

"Do have a little patience, old woman," said Mr. Slocum, eyeing his better half over his spectacles, "I presume we shall come upon it right away."

And he went on reading: "This fatal casualty has cast a gloom over our village, and we trust that it will prove a warning to all persons who are called upon to regulate the powerful machinery of our mills."

"Now," said Mrs. Slocum, perceiving that the narration was ended, "now I should like to know whether the man was killed or not?"

Mr. Slocum looked puzzled. He scratched his head, scrutinizing the article he had been perusing, and took a graceful survey of the paper.

"I declare, wife," said he, "it's curious, but really the paper don't say."

In the examination of an Irish case for assault and battery, counsel, on cross-examination of the witness, asked him what they had at the first place they stopped? He answered, "Four glasses of ale."

"What next?"

"Two glasses of wine."

"What next?"

"One glass of brandy."

"What next?"

"A fight, of course."

A western farmer being obliged to sell a yoke of oxen to pay his hired man, told him he could not keep him any longer.

"Why," said the man, "I'll stay and take some of your cows in place of money."

"But what shall I do," said the farmer, "when my cows and oxen are all gone?"

"Why, you can then work for me, and get them all back!"

A physician, walking in company with a friend, and approaching the wife of a patient, said to his friend, "Let us avoid that pretty little woman you see there on the left; she knows me, and casts on me looks of indignation. I attended her husband——"

"Ah! I understand. You had the misfortune to dispatch him."

"On the contrary," replied the doctor, "I saved him."

When Lamartine was in the ascendant, at the early part of the last Revolution, his merits were once discussed at a club of artists and authors. "Ah!" said a clever young author, "he and I row in the same boat." Douglas Jerrold, who was present, turned and said, "But not with the same skulls!"

Happiness depends greatly upon the feelings that govern the heart. If sunshine is there, it will radiate out and make everything in the external world beautiful, or at least it will give to surrounding objects a bright side that may be contempfated with pleasure.

A man's reception is according to his coat; his dismissal according to his sense.

The Angel of Time.

The angel of time, being commissioned by the supreme Governor of the world, made proclamation that he had a hundred thousand years of additional life to bestow on the inhabitants of the earth. His trumpet echoed far and wide, penetrating the cities, the valleys, the mountains, and reaching the uttermost extremes of the universe. The people flocked eagerly from all points of the compass, to prefer their claims to a portion of the beneficent gift; but it was surprising to see they consisted of the aged alone. The children were enjoying their youthful sports, and paid no attention to the proclamation; the youths and maidens were wandering in the labyrinths of love; and the men and women of middle age were too much engaged in the pursuits of life to think of death.

The first who preferred his petition for a few additional years was an old man fourscore and upward, bent almost double with age.

"Thou doubtless wishest to live a little longer for the sake of thy children and the companions of thy youth?" said the angel.

"Alas!" cried the old man, "they are all dead."

"Thou art in possession of wealth and honors?"

"Alas, no! I have lost my good name, and am miserably poor. Yet I wish to live till I am a hundred, and enjoy life a little longer."

The angel bestowed upon him the privilege of living to a hundred years, and he went on his way rejoicing and trembling.

The next applicant was a feeble old man who was carried in a litter. When he had preferred his request, the angel replied—

"I understand; thou art enamored of the charms of woman, of the beauties of the earth, the waters, and the skies, and wishest to behold them yet a few years more?"

"I am blind these ten years," said the old man.

"Thou art delighted with the music of birds, the murmuring of waters, the echoes of the mountains and the harmonies of the universe, and wishest to hear them a little longer."

"I am deaf, and scarcely hear the sound of thy trumpet."

"Thou art fond of the delicacies of food!"

"Alas! my feeble health will not permit such indulgences. I have lived on milk and crusts of bread for seven years and more. I am a miserable sickly old man."

"And still thou wishest to lengthen thy miseries. What pleasure dost thou enjoy in this life?"

"The pleasure of living," said the old man.

The angel of time granted him a few years more.

The third who approached the footstool of the angel was a decrepit female, almost bent to the earth, and trembling with palsy. Her teeth were gone—her eyes buried deep in their sockets—her cheeks hollow and fleshless—and she could hardly prefer her request for an incessant cough, which drowned her voice, and almost choked her.

"I am come," said she, "to beg a score of years, that I may enjoy the pleasure of seeing the cypress trees I have planted over the grave of my husband, my children, my grand-children, and the rest of my dear relatives, spring up and flourish before I die. I am bereft of all that were near and dear to me; I stand alone in the world, with no one to speak for me; I beseech thee, beneficent angel, to grant my request."

"Though I lengthen thy days, I cannot remove thy infirmities and sufferings; they will increase upon thee," answered the angel.

"I care not, since I shall know they cannot kill me before my time."

"Take thy wish," said the angel, smiling; "go and be happy."

"Strange," cried a learned man who had come to petition for a few years to complete an explanation of the apocalypse, and had witnessed the scene. "Strange," cried he, curling his lips in scorn, "that the most helpless and miserable of human beings should still covet a life divested of all its enjoyments!"

"Silence, fool!" replied the angel in a voice of ineffable contempt; "it rather becomes thee, ignorant mortal, to adore the goodness of God, who having ordained that men should live to be old, mercifully decreed at the same time that the love of life should supply the absence of all its sources of enjoyment. Go! take thy wish, and finish thy commentary on the apocalypse."

The New Yorkers are most merciless in their tales about New Jersey. The following hard one is from the New York *Mercury*:

One terrible stormy night in black December, a United States vessel was wrecked off the coast of Jersey, and every soul, save one, went down with the doomed craft. This only survivor (a gentleman from the West) seized a floating spar and was washed toward the shore, while innumerable kind-hearted tools of the Camden and Amboy Railroad clustered on the beach with ropes and boats. Slowly but surely the unhappy mariner drifted to land, and as he exhaustedly caught at the rope thrown to him, the kindly natives uttered an encouraging cheer. "You are saved," they shouted; "you are saved, and must show the conductor your ticket." With the sea still boiling about him, and a floating straw tickling his nose, the drowning stranger suddenly resisted the effort to haul him ashore. "Stop!" said he in faint tones. "Tell me where I am. What country is this?" And they answered "New Jersey." Scarcely had the name been uttered, when the wretched stranger let go the rope, ejaculating as he did so, "I guess I'll float a little further!" He was never seen again.

A Countryman returning home one winter's day, found a Snake by the hedge-side, half dead with cold. Taking compassion on the creature, he laid it in his bosom and brought it home to his fireside to revive it. No sooner had the warmth restored it, than it began to attack the children of the cottage. Upon this the Countryman, whose compassion had saved its life, took up a mattock and laid the Snake dead at his feet.

Those who return evil for good, may expect their neighbor's pity to be worn out at last.

As a Cock was scratching up the straw in a farm-yard, in search of food for the hens, he hit upon a Jewel that by some chance had found its way there. "Ho!" said he, "you are a very fine thing, no doubt, to those who prize you; but give me a barley-corn before all the pearls in the world."

The Cock was a sensible Cock: but there are many silly people who despise what is precious because they cannot understand it.

Why is an oyster the greatest paradox in nature? Because it has a beard without a chin, and is taken out of bed to be tucked in.

Fables—For Old and Young.

A Jackdaw, as vain and conceited as Jackdaw could be, picked up the feathers which some Peacocks had shed, stuck them amongst his own, and despising his old companions, introduced himself with the greatest assurance into a flock of those beautiful birds. They, instantly detecting the intruder, stripped him of his borrowed plumes, and falling upon him with their beaks, sent him about his business. The unlucky Jackdaw, sorely punished and deeply sorrowing, betook himself to his former companions, and would have flocked with them again as if nothing had happened. But they, recollecting what airs he had given himself, drummed him out of their society, while one of those whom he had so lately despised, read him this lecture:—"Had you been contented with what nature made you, you would have escaped the chastisement of your betters and also the contempt of your equals."

Some Pigeons had long lived in fear of a Kite, but by being always on the alert, and keeping near their dove cote, they had contrived hitherto to escape the attacks of the enemy. Finding his sallies unsuccessful, the Kite betook himself to craft: "Why," said he, "do you prefer this life of continual anxiety, when, if you would only make me your king, I would secure you from every attack that could be made upon you?" The Pigeons, trusting to his professions, called him to the throne; but no sooner was he established there than he exercised his prerogative by devouring a pigeon a-day. Whereupon one that yet awaited his turn, said no more than "It serves us right."

They who voluntarily put power into the hand of a tyrant or an enemy, must not wonder if it be at last turned against themselves.

A Wolf had got a bone stuck in his throat, and in the greatest agony ran up and down, beseeching every animal he met to relieve him; at the same time hinting at a very handsome reward to the successful operator. A Crane, moved by his entreaties and promises, ventured her long neck down the Wolf's throat, and drew out the bone. She then modestly asked for the promised reward. To which, the Wolf, grinning and showing his teeth, replied with seeming indignation, "Ungrateful creature! to ask for any other reward than that you have put your head into a Wolf's jaws, and brought it safe out again!"

Those who are charitable only in the hope of a return, must not be surprised if, in their dealings with evil men, they meet with more jeers than thanks.

A Fox had fallen into a well, and had been casting about for a long time how he should get out again, when at length a Goat came to the place, and wanting to drink, asked Reynard whether the water was good, and if there was plenty of it. The Fox, dissembling the real danger of his case, replied, "Come down, my friend; the water is so good that I cannot drink enough of it, and so abundant that it cannot be exhausted. Upon this the Goat, without any more ado, leaped in; when the Fox, taking advantage of his friend's horns, as nimbly leaped out; and coolly remarked to the poor deluded Goat,—"If you had half as much brains as you have beard, you would have looked before you leaped."

A man who was very skillful with his bow, went up into the mountains to hunt. At his approach there was instantly a great consternation and rout among all the wild beasts; the Lion alone showing any determination to fight. "Stop," said the Bowman to him, "and await my messenger, who has somewhat to say to you." With that he sent an arrow after the Lion, and wounded him in the side. The Lion, smarting with anguish, fled into the depth of the thickets; but a Fox, seeing him run, bade him take courage, and face his enemy. "No," said the Lion, "you will not persuade me to that; for if the messenger he sends is so sharp, what must be the power of him who sends it!"

On a cold frosty day an Ant was dragging out some of the corn which he had laid up in summer time, to dry it. A Grasshopper, half-perished with hunger, besought the Ant to give him a morsel of it to preserve his life. "What were you doing," said the Ant, "this last summer?" "Oh," said the Grasshopper, "I was not idle. I kept singing all the summer long." Said the Ant, laughing and shutting up his granary, "Since you could sing all summer, you may dance all winter."

Winter finds out what Summer lays by.

A Hound, who had been an excellent one in his time, and had done good service to his master in the field, at length became worn out with the weight of years and trouble. One day, when hunting the wild boar, he seized the creature by the ear, but his teeth giving way, he was forced to let go his hold, and the boar escaped. Upon this the huntsman, coming up, severely rated him. But the feeble Dog replied, "Spare your old servant! it was the power, not the will, that failed me. Remember rather what I was, than abuse me for what I am."

In days of yore, a mighty rumbling was heard in a Mountain. It was said to be in labor, and multitudes flocked together, from far and near, to see what it would produce. After long expectation and many wise conjectures from the bystanders—out popped a Mouse!

The story applies to those whose magnificent promises end in a paltry performance.

A Fox, just at the time of the vintage, stole into a vineyard where the sunny Grapes were trellised up on high in most tempting show. He made many a spring and a jump after the luscious prize; but, failing in all his attempts, he muttered as he retreated, "Well! what does it matter! The Grapes are sour!"

A Widow woman kept a Hen that laid an egg every morning. I bought the woman to herself, "If I double my Hen's allowance of barley, she will lay twice a-day." So she tried her plan, and the Hen became so fat and sleek, that she left off laying at all.

Figures are not always facts.

A Boy was hunting Locusts upon a wall, and had caught a great number of them, when, seeing a Scorpion, he mistook it for another Locust, and was just hollowing his hand to catch it, when the Scorpion, lifting up his sting, said: "I wish you had done it, for I would soon have made you drop me, and the Locusts into the bargain."

Every man carries Two Wallets, one before and one behind, and both full of faults. But the one before is full of his neighbor's faults; the one behind, of his own. Thus it happens that men are blind to their own faults, but never lose sight of their neighbor's.

PUGET SOUND HERALD, STEILACOOM, W. T., NOV. 14, 1861.

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

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

L. P. FISHER,

629 Washington st., San Francisco,

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

CHAS. FROSCH.

☞ 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, Nov. 14, 1861.

TELEGRAPH RATES.—That our readers may know something of the rates charged for telegraphic messages, we copy the following from an exchange:—From San Francisco to New York, Washington and Philadelphia, ten words, $7 75, and sixty cents for each additional word. To Boston, ten words, $8, and sixty cents for each additional word. To St Louis, ten words, $6, and forty-five cents for each additional word. To Cincinnati, ten words, $6 75, and fifty cents for each additional word. To Chicago, ten words, $6 50, and fifty cents for each additional word. In addition to the above rates, will be charged from Yreka to San Francisco, ten words, $3, and seventy-five cents for every additional five words. No charge will be made for the address or signature, but the date will be counted as part of the dispatch. Thus: "San Francisco, Oct. 26th," will be counted as four words. All dispatches sent from Yreka to the East will go to San Francisco. The cost of a dispatch of ten words sent from Yreka to St. Louis will be $8; to New York, Washington and Philadelphia, $9 75; to Cincinnati, $8 75; to Chicago, $8 50; to Boston, $10. It is thus seen that the use of the telegraph is a costly luxury, and one which few of our readers could at present afford, otherwise than through the medium of the press.

THAT PRINTING PAPER.—Some months ago, we loaned to the publisher of the *Overland Press*, printed at Olympia, two reams of printing paper, which he promised to return in a few days; saying that he was in daily expectation of a quantity, out of which he would repay us. We have waited long and patiently for an honest fulfilment of his promise, without receiving even an explanation as to the delay; and we are now reluctantly compelled to ask him to restore either the paper or its value. The paper costs us $11 per bundle of two reams; if he will send to us this amount, we will replace the borrowed paper with it, as we are about to order a fresh supply.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis correspondent of the Sacramento *Bee* thinks slavery is done for in that State. He says: "Whatever other result may be the issue of the war in this State, it is now pretty well settled that slavery will be an institution of no particular importance if the present exodus is kept up. A gentleman, well informed of these matters, gives it as his opinion, that Missouri has lost by emigration, kidnapping, and running away, full 10,000 slaves in the past two months. But we are better off without them, and would be benefited still more if all the slaves were wiped from the State."

THE SOUTH ON "ALIEN ENEMIES."—Active measures are in progress, says an Eastern correspondent, in New Orleans, as well as in Richmond, for the seizure of property of "alien enemies." William B. Astor and George Opdyke, of New York, have large real estate interests in New Orleans, which have been confiscated. Mr. Astor has also been discovered to be the owner of 600 shares of stock in the Bank of Louisiana, worth, in ordinary times, $150 per share. The strictest search is being made to discover all Northern partners in Southern firms.

SHIPMENT OF CATTLE.—The schr. *Flying Mist* shipped from Keach's wharf, on last Thursday evening, 85 head of cattle for British Columbia. From the same wharf, on Tuesday last, the schr. *Gen. Harney* shipped 82 head of cattle and a number of calves for San Juan Island and other places. The first named vessel returned again on Tuesday evening, and yesterday took on board one hundred head, leaving thirty to be taken on her next trip.

THE ELIZA ANDERSON.—This steamer is at present undergoing a thorough overhauling and renovation, which require her to lay up for a few days. When her repairs are completed, we learn that she will make occasional trips to Bellingham Bay, opposite Queen Charlotte's Island.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON ALMANAC FOR 1862.—We are indebted to S. J. McCormick, of Portland, for two copies of the above welcome annual, which is filled with reliable statistics, useful alike to every farmer, merchant, mechanic, miner and emigrant in Oregon and Washington Territory.

NEW U. S. SENATOR.—The Governor of Oregon has appointed Col. Benjamin Stark, of Portland, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Baker. Stark was formerly a Whig, but has latterly been identified with the Democratic party.

NEW GOODS.—By the barque *Ork*, at Port Discovery, Messrs. Pinkus, Packscher & Co. have received an assortment of new goods, comprising children's clothing, boots and shoes, &c., &c. Call early to secure bargains, they say.

WHY IS IT?—The Stockton *Republican* is informed by an elderly maiden lady that no girls have been born in San Joaquin county since the war commenced raising about war.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

We learn that Acting Gov. Turney is engaged in putting the Capitol in Olympia in order for the meeting of the Legislature, next month; giving no heed to the act of that body, last winter, removing the seat of government to Vancouver. This is right. It is to be hoped that the members elect will adopt a like sensible course by convening in Olympia, as formerly. The act of removal was nothing but a farce. It was not designed by the getters-up of and voters for it, from the Sound, to make Vancouver the Capital; and when they finally succeeded in passing it, the farce was played out. To renew it at the ensuing session, or attempt the commission of new follies of the same stamp, will subject the actors to the just censure of their constituents.

Notwithstanding the decisions of the late and present Acting Governors, added to that of the Chief Justice, adverse to Vancouver as the seat of government, we learn that several of the Puget Sound members have expressed a determination to go to Vancouver, and act there with the Columbia River members. If there are really any so disposed, we sincerely trust they will reconsider such resolution. What a small minority can hope to accomplish in a bare quorum of members, three-fourths or more of whom are bitterly hostile to the best interests of this section, we cannot conceive. For merely a number sufficient to constitute a quorum to convene in Vancover, and thus give the Columbia River delegations complete control of the body so assembled, would simply be adding folly to folly. If a man commit a folly, he cannot do away with that folly by committing another of the same nature.

We are aware that several of our members feel themselves compromised to some extent, and under obligations, in order to be consistent and true to those who co-operated with them last winter, to follow up their action then with the evidence of their sincerity now. To such we say, however truthfully you might have pleaded ignorance of the sentiments and wishes of your constituents then, no such plea can be offered or received now; for you know that the question in the meantime has been freely discussed, and that nineteen in twenty of those whom you represent disapprove of the removal of the Capital to Vancouver. Let this, then, be your justification, if any seek to reproach you for reversing your late action.

As to the hostility existing on the Sound to Olympia, *that* will never justify any delegations from this section in removing the Capital to Columbia River. The interests of the counties on Puget Sound are in a great measure identical, and antagonistic to those of Columbia River. Take from us the capital, and you deprive us of the most important feature we possess—and for what? To spite Olympia. This is biting your nose off to spite your face, practically illustrated. Consummate your plans by permanently locating the Capital on Columbia River, and we question whether Olympia would be much more spited than other towns on the Sound. If the Capital must be removed, remove it to some other town on Puget Sound; if you cannot do that, let it remain where it is. Better let Olympia enjoy her possession of the Capital than bootlessly deprive her of it.

ANTICIPATED DISBANDMENT.—The St. Louis correspondent of the *Bulletin*, under date of the 16th ult., says: Such representations were made yesterday to Secretary Cameron, that he will probably advise the Government to disband Lane's brigade of Jayhawkers in Kansas. It is composed of men of great courage and hardihood, skilled in the bushwhacking style of fighting in which the rebels indulge, but they commit uncalled for robberies and outrages on both Union men and Secessionists, along the border, and in many cases have run off whole plantations of slaves. It is charged that Lane not only justifies but expressly orders these outrages.

STEAMER MERRIMAC.—It is stated that the Confederates have got this steamer afloat, and that she had made a trial trip down the river from Norfolk and back. It will be remembered that this fine steam frigate, with other vessels, were sunk at the navy yard near Norfolk, to prevent them falling into the possession of the South.

DECLINED.—Gen. Shields, who is now living at Mazatlan, having married there, it is said, declines the appointment of Brigadier General which has been tendered him by President Lincoln. A letter writer to a San Francisco paper states that he will remain in Mexico during the continuance of our troubles.

RECRUITING IN NEW YORK.—The San Francisco *Journal's* New York correspondent says: "The recruiting business in this State has again fallen. A resort to drafting is freely discussed. But few over half of the 25,000 have enlisted, and the quota can scarcely be filled, unless Iowa, which drafts, is imitated."

SAVED BY A YANKEE ENGINEER.—The *Great Eastern* was saved by the skill and perseverance of Mr. Hamilton Towle, an engineer of Exeter, New Hampshire, who, after all attempts had failed, prepared a steering apparatus to meet the emergency.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.—The subscription to the National Loan in New York, it is said, averaged nearly $700,000 a day during the first week in October. More than $3,000,000 has been taken by citizens.

VERY ACCEPTABLE.—Those two sacks, the one filled with apples and the other with onions, from Fort Nisqually, were very acceptable. Thank you, Mr. Huggins.

GOOD PAY.—It is said that Dr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, receives a salary of $25,000 a-year, exclusive of traveling expenses.

DISBANDED.—The company of volunteer cavalry, in Oregon, which was called for by the Government, has been disbanded by order of Col. Cady.

TAKING OF NEW ORLEANS.

A report was circulated from Olympia, last week, to the effect that New Orleans was in the possession of Federal forces; having been captured by an immense fleet. We have searched our exchanges in vain for a confirmation of the report, and, failing to find it, conclude that somebody has been trying to hoax somebody.

A paragraph in the news summary says there was a fight at the mouth of the Mississippi, which "resulted in the defeat of the rebels," but we see nothing about the taking of New Orleans. Respecting this fight, the Sacramento *Union*, which seems to be in possession of details, says:

"The affair at New Orleans was a blundering business. The officers in command of the fleet were evidently taken by surprise, and were totally unprepared for such an audacious attack. But little damage, however, appears to have been done."

In respect to this matter the San Francisco *Mirror* learns, by a private letter from Washington, that the Federal Government, in compliance with the earnest solicitations of France and England, concluded to provide an outlet for the cotton accumulations of the South; that with this object an expedition against New Orleans was planned; that after the mouths of the Mississippi have been secured, (which part of the programme has already been executed) New Orleans will be seized by the Federal Government, and the cotton there stored, to the value of over $20,000,000, confiscated and shipped to England to feed the hungry looms of Birmingham and Manchester.

PROTECTION TO SETTLERS.

To the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald:

PIERCE COUNTY, W. T., Nov. 4, '61.

Please insert the following, and oblige many settlers:

Owing to the favorable news from the Cariboo country, many persons will go there from this and other counties of the Territory; but preemptors, especially those of Pierce, Lewis and Clark counties, where the land is not surveyed, will do so at the risk of losing their claims (by unscrupulous men jumping them) and the labor of years. I would ask those interested if it would not be as well for them to memorialize the Legislature this winter to pass a law for their protection, by recording in the County Auditor's office, or in such other manner as they see fit. If so, let them lose no time in circulating memorials in every neighborhood.

Other papers will confer a favor by copying or noticing.

L. S. D.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The *National Intelligencer* takes a very encouraging view of the financial prospects of the country. It says: "The people of the United States, from the felicity of their geographical and historical position among the nations of the world, as well as from the beneficence of their political institutions, have long enjoyed a peculiar exemption from the burdens of taxation. The exigencies created by the attempt to destroy our nationality and overthrow the Constitution have for the first time brought the country to estimate the cost as well as the value of the civil government which has heretofore rested so lightly upon the persons and property of the whole Union. The burdens we are called now to bear, in order to maintain the national authority, though heavier than any which necessity has before imposed on us, besides being temporary, are slight compared with those which are borne either by Frenchmen or Englishmen. The yearly expense of the war will not be greater than the present annual cost of the British Government in time of peace, and if we look at the taxes paid by the people of France, also in time of peace, we shall see that we have but little cause of complaint. We learn from the September number of that valuable periodical, *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, that the ordinary expenditures of the British Government are £70,000,000, or $350,000,000, while those of France are 1,800,000,000 francs, or $340,000,000."

VALUABLE OFFICE.—A most desirable office to hold at any time is that of Surveyor of the port of New York. The dullest years secure to him the snug little sum of thirty or forty thousand dollars per annum, while at present the avalanche of condemnations increase that sum so enormously as to bring it a little short of a million of dollars for the current season. This is rather too much of a good thing.

HOW TO HAVE PEACE.—The Louisville *Democrat* puts the case in a few words as follows:—"The peace meetings held in this State universally call upon the Government to cease this war, as if the Government brought it on, or as if it were possible for the Government alone to stop it. There are two parties in this contest. Why do we hear no appeal to the Southern States to withhold their arms, and try the efficiency of peaceful negotiation?"

ORDNANCE STUDENTS.—The Secretary of the Navy has ordered sixty men to be selected from each receiving ship and sent to Washington, in detachments of not more than six at one time, as they may be required. They will be known as ordnance students, and will be taught naval gunnery, and appointed to sailing frigates as gunners, as vacancies occur. The pay of a gunner is $1000 per annum.

CLEARING THE HARBOR OF SEBASTOPOL.—Col. Gowan, the American contractor at Sebastopol, writes that he was getting on very slowly with the raising of the Russian ships, which were so rotten that none of them could bear their own weight. He had raised in all about fifty vessels, and the harbor was practically clear.

MOVEMENTS OF PASSENGERS.—The number of passengers that arrived at San Francisco by sea for the nine months ending Sept. 30th, 1861, is 23,114, and the number that departed in the same period is 8,394, showing a gain in population of 14,720.

FALL DRESS.—A New York paper says: "Full evening dress is a white cravat." This is still more airy than the Georgia summer costume, which is said to be a shirt collar and a pair of spurs.

RUM TRAFFIC NEAR LUMBER MILLS.

It is well known that the proprietors of the lumber mills very wisely prohibit the vending of intoxicating liquors on their mill sites; and, in order to render the prohibition effective, have been, in some cases, at much trouble and expense. Notwithstanding their precautions, however, unprincipled men, destitute alike of shame and humanity, occasionally find means to defeat the laudable efforts of the proprietors by smuggling whisky into the midst of the hands, who swallow it with an avidity equal to the Indian, and under its influence become quite as degraded. A short time since, one of the mill owners was under the painful necessity of discharging summarily, to the detriment of his business and the severe loss of the unfortunate victims, in one day thirty men, who had become brutalized by indulging in liquor to excess, and could not be entrusted with the control of the machinery of the mill. It is hardly to be supposed that the instrument of all this trouble and wretchedness regretted his wicked work. He probably gloried in it, and counted his ill gotten gains with a devilish exultation. It mattered not to him how many suffered, or to what extent they suffered, if he profited a few dollars by the unholy traffic.

If it be possible to remedy this evil by legislative enactment, the mill proprietors certainly should receive all the protection which the law makers can afford them. Moral suasion is lost upon the men engaged in this traffic while it continues profitable, and only the most stringent laws will check them. With a view to restraining the desire of their men for ardent spirits, the mill owners, with a liberality in the highest degree praiseworthy and commendable, have provided their employees with libraries and comfortable reading rooms; but these seem to be of no avail against the attraction of a public rum shop. We therefore hope that something may be done to abate the evil, and deter the unscrupulous and unprincipled rum dealer from cursing with his pestilent presence the mill sites of the Sound.

WHO GOT THE INDIANS TO REBEL.—The St. Louis *Republican* says that to Gov. Rector, of Arkansas, belongs the infamy of inaugurating the idea of bringing the Indian tribes into the conspiracy against the Union. So long ago as last January he corresponded with some of the principal chiefs, making all manner of plausible representations as to their interests between the North and the South, and earnestly called upon them to be ready, when the secession blow was struck throughout the South, to promptly espouse the cause of the latter. This was nearly four months before Arkansas seceded. The circumstance goes to show how elaborate and thorough was the treason against the Union, and how reckless the plotters were in regard to the mode of carrying out their well matured and comprehensive programme.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—After the capture of Fort Hatteras, one of the shells was found to have pierced the rebels' powder magazine, without bursting. On examination, it appeared that the gunner, whose duty it was, had forgotten to tear off a small leathern cap, ordinarily put on for safety. This was the only shell thrown that did not explode. Had the cap been removed, the fortification would have been blown up, and not a handful of its occupants left alive, to be captured as prisoners of war.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Tumors.—Perhaps there is scarcely a human ailment which causes more anxiety than this class of diseases. From the simple glandular swelling to the complicated carcinomatous tumor, every grade is a source of anxiety to the surgeon, and every month its growth gives increased anguish to the patient. They all commencee in a very simple manner; a slight disturbance of the vascular and nervous system, which only needs correction at its onset to save the sufferer from the wreck of mind and body. Holloway's Ointment and Pills have a marvellous effect in rapidly dispersing these embryo growths. While the Pills act directly on the circulation, the Ointment, well rubbed in, acts locally on the swelling, however indurated.

New Advertisements.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE—PETER J. MOOREY, Plaintiff, against G. O. HALLER, Defendant—Civil Action. In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

To G. O. HALLER: You are hereby notified that Peter J. Moorey has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than three months after the 14th day of November, A.D. 1861, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a judgment against you for a balance of $180 due on a promissory note drawn by you in favor of Charles Thompson or order, on the 25th day of May, 1859, for the sum of $400, and payable on the 1st day of October, 1859; also for interest on the said sum of $180, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from October 2d, 1861, and for his costs and charges allowed by law.

Complaint filed November 13th, 1861.

26:3m FRANK CLARK, Att'y for Plaintiff.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, COUNTY OF PIERCE—PETER J. MOOREY, Plaintiff, agt. WM. B. BOLTON, Defendant—Civil Action. In the District Court of the Second Judicial District.

To WM. B. BOLTON: You are hereby notified that Peter J. Moorey has filed a complaint against you in said Court, which will come on to be heard at the first term of the Court, which shall commence more than three months after the 14th day of November, A.D. 1861, and unless you appear at said term and answer, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof granted.

The object and prayer of said complaint is to obtain a judgment against you for $94 25 for medicines, medical attendance and treatment of yourself by Dr. M. P. Birue during the years 1857 and 1858, and interest thereon from February 20th, 1858, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; also for the sum of $90 50, a balance due from you to plaintiff on account, and interest thereon from June 20th, 1859, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and for his costs and disbursements allowed by law.

Complaint filed November 10th, 1861.

26:3m FRANK CLARK, Att'y for Plaintiff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

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

E. R. ROGERS, Administrator.

Steilacoom, Pierce Co., W. T., Oct. 28, 1861. 24:4

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF PIERCE COUNTY, TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON—In the matter of the petition of E. R. Rogers, Administrator of the Estate of J. P. LECKEY, deceased, for the sale of the Real Estate of said deceased.

It appearing, by the petition of said Administrator, that there is not sufficient personal estate in his hands to pay the debts outstanding against said estate, and the expenses of administration, and that it is necessary to sell the whole or a portion of the real estate for the payment of such debts:

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court that all persons interested be and appear before him at the Court Room of said Probate Court on SATURDAY, the 30th day of November, A.D. 1861, at 11 o'clock A.M. of that day, and show cause, if any, why an order should not be granted said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be necessary to pay such debts.

(Signed) J. P. STEWART, Judge of Probate.

E. R. ROGERS, Administrator. 24:4

Miscellaneous 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 p r 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. 23:4

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 Milas Gallifier and against Wm. N. Savage and Theophilus Seal, for the sum of $95.90, 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 Rabjohn'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 out-buildings 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. 23:4

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

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

Puget Sound

DRUG STORE!

STEILACOOM, W. T.

NOW OPEN

WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

NO PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION NECESsary for Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, and many other diseases. Teeth extracted, and all other things attended to which belong to minor surgery.

No charge made except for price of the medicines.

Store on Balch street, next door to Meeker's.

8.5-tf CHAS. J. FITZGERALD.

DR. O. 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. 26:tf

S. McCAW & CO.

Offer for Sale, at Wholesale and Retail,

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

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

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

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.

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, eggs 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. 21, 1861. 20:tf

STEILACOOM AND PORT TOWNSEND

Provision Markets.

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

FRESH MEATS

On reasonable terms.

Hotel, Ship and Steamboat Stores supplied at short notice and of best quality.

VEGETABLES of all kinds kept in their season.

MILK COWS and WORK CATTLE always on hand for sale.

N.B.—No meat will be sold after 8½ o'clock A.M. on Sundays.

E. MEEKER, Balch st., Steilacoom, and Water st, Port Townsend.

8-46:tf

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.

30:tf H. G. WILLIAMSON.

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. Record is an illustrious example, a shining light among the philosophical stars of his age in Europe, and Dr. Czapkay has fully equaled him in this country; as a proof of which, the Philadelphia College of Medicine complimented him with a Diploma, and the honorary *ad eundem* degree. Selecting this as his field of operation, although qualified as a graduate of the University of Pesth, and the late Chief Surgeon of the Hungarian Revolutionary army, for more extended labors. Dr. L. J. Czapkay has bent his earnest attention to the cure of chronic and private diseases, in which he has become so great an expert that he is now regarded as the leader in this branch of his profession throughout the United States, and his portrait and biography are published as matter of interest to their readers in the most exclusive journals. The Doctor's offices are at his Medical and Surgical Institute, on Sacramento street, corner of Leidesdorff, nearly opposite the buildings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

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

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

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

Address L. J. CZAPKAY, M.D., 24:3m San Francisco, Cal.

FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY, JUSTICE AND INDUSTRY.

Industry Camp No. 1, I. O. of K., meet in Steilacoom every Monday evening. All Companions in good standing are invited to attend.

JOHN LATHAM, W. S.

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

J. H. NEYCE, C. R.

C. AUSTIN, Sec'y.

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

F. G.

G. G. Q., Sec'y.

Steilacoom, June 14th, 1860.

I. O. of O. F.

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

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

OLYMPIA LODGE, NO. 1,

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

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

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

PHILIP KEACH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES,

Liquors, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

ALSO,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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

All of which will be sold cheap for cash.

☞ No credit will be given. 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 Ork, and other vessels, they have made large additions to their stock, and will continue to add from time to time such goods as the trade demands. The following, among other articles, we have now in store for sale cheap:—

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

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

OF EVERY KIND

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

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

☞ Call and examine our stock.

PINKUS & CO.,

5-31 Commercial st., Steilacoom, W. T.

M. J. WEST

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

IRON AND STEEL

Foreign and Domestic,

At prices to suit the hard times.

ALSO,

CHAINS

Of all sizes, made of the best Norway Iron.

48:tf STEILACOOM, W. T.

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.

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,—Chloe, Extra, Crushed and Powdered—Coffee, rose and ground, Rice, Beans, Anna, Grindstones, Scythes and Snaths, Pitchforks, &c, &c.

Call and examine the stock.

5-46:tf E. MEEKER.

NOTICE DOWN SOUND.—The undersigned is prepared to supply Hotels, Mill, Ship or Steamboat owners with Beef, Mutton, or Pork, by the carcass, 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.

Point Drafts on San Francisco will be taken at par.

5-46:tf E. MEEKER.

PUGET SOUND HERALD.

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

Thursday Morning, Nov. 14 1861.

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

[From the Portland Daily Advertiser.]

QUINCY, Illinois, Oct. 30th.

The advance guard of Fremont's army under Sigel entered Springfield on Sunday, Oct. 27th. The remaining divisions were expected the day following.

It is said Price will make a stand at Sarcoxie, having been reinforced by A. L. Johnston, of California memory. Fremont will push on South as soon as possible and give battle.

Lane captured a transportation train of the enemy in Bates county, a few days ago, and several prisoners.

It is reported that General Scott will resign his command in the army in a few days, on account of bodily infirmity.

Richmond papers contain accounts of a battle near Leesburg. They say they had fifteen regiments on the ground, but only a part were engaged. They claim a decisive victory with 400 prisoners, three pieces of artillery, two flags and several hundred muskets. They admit a loss of three hundred.

There are now 50,000 rebels at Leesburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30th.

Thomas Quigly, David Williams and Edward Rodman were convicted of piracy, last evening.

Commodore Dupont's private secretary publishes a card through his brother-in-law, saying it is false that he had absconded with the sealed orders of the great naval expedition.

The great fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe this A. M. The *Wabash* taking the lead, when a gun was fired as a signal, the *Catawba* bringing up the rear. The vessels, seventy in number, formed in line a few miles down the road, and went between the Capes in splendid style. The *Baltic* and *Ocean Express*, the *Vanderbilt*, *Great Republic*, *Illinois* and *Golden Eagle*. The morning was most beautiful and the scene was the finest ever witnessed on the Continent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31st.

The case of the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, by order of the President, in regard to soldiers of the army, more particularly, came up to-day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived from Havana, bringing news that things looked quite warlike there. A large fleet was fitting out for Mexico. The English Minister had called on the rebel Commissioners in full uniform, and presented them to the Captain General.

The captain of the privateer *Jeff. Davis* lately arrived at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26th.

It is reported that about 200 Maryland rebels captured a schooner in the Patuxent [?] river and forced the owner to take them to St. Mary's, where they expected to make their way across into Virginia. The fleet of transportation detained below have gone to Annapolis to unload.

Evidence that the falling back of the rebels at Fairfax was certain and unexpected, is furnished in the fact that they set up telegraph poles and stretched wire upon them from Fairfax to Falls Church, and only completed the work on Thursday previous to the Sunday when our troops advanced. They succeeded in removing the wires, but had not time to remove the poles.

It is alleged that even now papers are received in Alexandria and other points South. Doubtless the arrest of spies, recently, will make the mails irregular.

The *World's* dispatch says that an impression is being created that Col. Baker exceeded his instructions, and did not retreat as ordered, when he found the enemy in overwhelming strength. Capt. Young of his regiment says there was no possible way of retreat, save by swimming the Potomac. The only flat boat by which they got over had been sunk, This disaster is attributed to the want of transportation. The order given by Gen. Stone to Col. Baker was picked up with his hat, out of which it had fallen, covered with blood and brains. It is in the city.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.

A gentleman from General Sigel's advance reports that Price had left Cedar County and was retiring towards Greenfield, Dodge County.

Sigel's advance guard was near Boliver on Tuesday evening, and his main body at Quincy. Lane's force was at Osceola and Sturges' entire command one day's march behind

Gen. Sigel was as far South as Price, but some 25 miles east, evidently aiming for Springfield, to cut off his retreat South, while Gen. Lane was only two days march North of him.

General Fremont and staff were at Hommedieu river *en route* for Quincy.

Gens. Hunter and McKinstrie's divisions were moving towards Warsaw.

Pope was marching on Lecaville, via Sedalia, and Asboth at Warsaw.

The Warsaw bridge is complete and the troops were to cross on Wednesday last. It is trestle work and not pontoons.

The general belief at Warsaw was, that Price could not get away, but would be compelled to fight or surrender.

A detachment of United States Cavalry broke up a rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, ten miles from Cole Camp Creek, Tuesday night, killing several and wounding a large number, taking 19 prisoners, a number of horses and 22 wagons.

Com. McKean's dispatches, relative to the flotilla fight at the mouth of the Mississippi, have been received. The fight resulted in the defeat of the rebels.

The steamer *North Carolina* captured the rebel schr. *Louisa*. She had on board four or five thousand muskets.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25th.

Accounts from the upper Potomac represent the missing as coming in. A letter from Edward's Ferry says there are 76 wounded, and 47 were buried; and it is supposed about fifty were drowned in attempting to swim the river. It is said that four or five hundred were made prisoners. The War Department was making out an official list of the losses at the Leesburg battle.

ROLLA, Oct. 26th.

It is said that all the bands of rebels which infest the country are concentrating at Springfield, that part of Price's army had arrived there, and that the balance was expected soon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27th.

Since the encounter at Ball's Bluff (Edward's Ferry) the rebels have been imboldened, and are again reported to be at Fairfax in full force. The object of the Government is to be in a position to protect their army towards Leesburg. Several prominent Congressmen are here consulting with the Cabinet as to the condition of the war among them.

MACON, Oct. 16th.

A convention this afternoon passed resolutions recommending Congress to suspend the collection of import duties and throw open our ports for free trade to all nations who maintain peace with us. Resolutions were adopted relative to the sequestration act, recommending that payment of debt sequestered be not required during the war, and that claims for indemnity and indebtedness due at the North be allowed and set off. A committee, consisting of delegates from Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, was appointed to examine a plan for marine steam battering rams.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 16th.

Dates from Pensacola have been received.

A flag of truce was sent from Fort Pickens to Gen. Bragg yesterday, stating that the rebel prisoners would be sent to New York on Sunday.

The *Herald's* dispatch says the Rev. T. W. Conway, Chaplain 9th Infantry, New York Volunteers, now at Hatteras Inlet, has been sent by Wool with information to the Government in reference to the loyal people of Hyde county, North Carolina. He brings with him a declaration of independence adopted by the leading men of that county in convention at Hatteras Church, in which they declare themselves free and independent of the Southern Confederacy. It is part of Conway's mission to select arms for the Union men, who only wait for means and opportunity to strike a death blow to the despotism by which they have been oppressed. The President has promised to use his best efforts to protect and provide them with weapons. Conway brings information that these people are actually starving and suffering for want of clothes.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 31st.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says Maj. Allen, Q. M. of the Western Department, is so embarrassed in carrying on the business of his department, for want of money, that he has threatened to resign.

Frank Blair has gone to Washington to prosecute his charges against Fremon . He has not been with his regiment since the battle of Boonville.

A special dispatch says there is no truth in the report of the intended resignation of Scott and McClellan; also that an order for the removal of Fremont has been issued.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

It is said that McClellan has issued orders to shoot four soldiers, who were found guilty of sleeping on their posts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The jury in the Savannah pirate case could not agree, and were discharged. They stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct 28th.

Gen. Fremont and staff arrived here yesterday with Benton's cadets. Col. Carr's cavalry, Maj. Holman's sharp-shooters and Gen. Sigel's command arrived the same day, and were received with delight.

The loss of Fremont's body guard, in their desperate charge of Friday last, was fifteen killed, twenty-three wounded and twenty missing. Three of the wounded have since died. The rebel loss is sixty killed and four hundred wounded. They were commanded by Col. A. S. Johnson, Frazer, Price and Turner, the latter two of whom are said to have been killed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

A merchant of Brooklyn, named Brownell, visited Beauregard at his headquarters, one mile from Fortress Monroe, last week, and conversed with him. Beauregard said, as far as he was concerned, that he preferred acting entirely on the defensive, satisfied of a repulse of the Federal army whenever it made an advance. He denies that aliens were prevented from leaving the State of Virginia.

In regard to Kentucky, it is said that Gen. Sherman deems 20,000 men necessary, though he is willing to fight the enemy with what he has. No large body of troops can be raised, and its defence must rest on the State.

A dispatch from Cairo to the Chicago *Tribune* says Gen. McDougal, of California, went down to Columbus, Ky., yesterday, with several military gentlemen and a flag of truce, to exchange Capt. Whitefield, a rebel, for a Federal officer. There was an interesting meeting between Gen. McDougal and the rebel General, Cheatham, who had been warm friends in California.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31st.

Highly trustworthy information from France establishes in diplomatic circles here the fact that the Emperor Napoleon and his government consider the integrity, greatness and prosperity of the American Republic identified with the present and future prosperity of France.

Gen. Scott will go to New York on Saturday morning in the 6 o'clock train, accompanied by his staff. It is expected that next week, while in that city, he will retire from his high rank, and immediately sail for Europe with his son-in-law and his staff. Hamilton goes upon Gen. Halleck's staff, and Col. Townsend resumes his duties in the Adjutant-General's Department.

The charges against Col. Kerrigan are of the gravest character. He will probably be summoned before a Court Martial. It is said that he held regular interviews with the enemy while in command of his regiment, passing through their lines unobstructed. His conduct is said to warrant the belief that he entered service only to carry out certain plans which he had devised before the commencement of hostilities, to give aid and comfort to the rebels.

A dispatch from Gen. Hooker's division, on the lower Potomac, states that on Wednesday afternoon about a dozen shots were fired, at intervals, from the rebel batteries erected at Shipping Point, on the lower Potomac. Most of the balls fell into the water. The rebels seemed to be getting the range of their guns. Several small boats were observed crossing the Quantico creek.

The dispatch to the *Times* says there is a slackness in enlistments. There are so few that the War Department is about again returning to the system of accepting men directly, without the interposition of the State authorities. It is also contemplated commissioning the officers through the War Department, directly by the President.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the President has informed certain United States Senators, who called upon him yesterday to know when a forward march was to take place, that the responsibility of such a movement is left with Gen. McClellan, and it is the purpose of the Executive to sustain him in his undertaking, whatever his determination may be. The Senators left satisfied.

It is believed that there will be news from the fleet by the way of Richmond, to-morrow or next day. Probably Jeff. Davis will hear from two points on the coast simultaneously between Beaufort and Cape Sable.

A dispatch to New York says a petition is in circulation here, numerously signed, which appeals to the Government to furnish fuel to the people of Washington at reasonable prices.

The War Department does not recognize Gen. Jim Lane, of Kansas, as having authority over a brigade. His commission was issued by a State, and does not proceed from the President. Gen. Lane has sent here for a corps of engineers and sappers and miners, and the Government refuses to grant the requisition.

The *Express* states that a few days since, John Allenjedy, superintendent of police, issued, what seems to be a secret order to the police relative to persons about visiting foreign countries. The order directs that every passenger found outside the country be examined by the police, who are to see that all have passports.

We are officially informed that the great naval expedition sailed without written orders.

BOSTON, Oct. 31st.

The steamer *State of Maine* arrived, and landed the State prisoners at Fort Warren, to-day.

Shipping Advertisements.

FOR VICTORIA, V. I.,

TOUCHING AT

SEATTLE & PORT TOWNSEND,

The Steamer

ELIZA ANDERSON,

JOHN R. 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. 22:tf

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. Y. 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. 1:tf

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; Marine Insurance; | Royal Exchange 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.

9:tf BALCH & WEBBER, Agents.

PUGET SOUND HERALD BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

STEILACOOM, W. T.,

CHAS. PROSCH, Proprietor.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

21:tf J. V. MEEKER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON SATURDAY, the second day of November, between the hours of 10 o'clock and the setting of the sun, the Donation Claim of Milton P. Galt, 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 when sale is confirmed by Probate Court and deed executed, and the other half payable in six months, secured by note and mortgage.

S. McCAW, Administrator.

Business Cards.

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.

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. 3:39:tf

P. J. MOOREY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

STEILACOOM, W. T. 10:tf

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)

8-41:1y SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

124 Sansome st.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

Agents for James Conner & Sons'

U. S. TYPE FOUNDRY,

And dealers in all kinds of

PRINTING MATERIALS.

Printers will find it to their advantage to call on us before purchasing. 3-8:1y

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

C. CROSBY & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, HARDWARE AND DRY GOODS.

9:tf 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.

Stewart street, near Folsom,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., and

STEILACOOM, W. T.

Vessels running regularly between San Francisco and Steilacoom. 1-3m

A. M. GILMAN, S. S. DAVIS. P. 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.

STAGE

AND

LIVERY STABLE.

STEILACOOM, W. T.

8. WINSOR & LAMAN, Proprietors

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.

PAINTING,

GLAZING AND PAPER-HANGING.

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

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

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

31:tf JOSEPH F. WHITMAN.

NOTICE.—SOLDIERS, TEAMSTERS, SAILORS, (or 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.

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

CARPENTERING.

DOORS, WINDOW SASHES, BLINDS, ETC.,

MADE TO ORDER.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING COMPLETED the furnishing of his establishment with the requisite machinery, is now prepared to execute with dispatch, in the most workmanlike manner, all orders in his line. The machinery in my establishment gives me facilities for executing work such as are possessed by no one else on the Sound. Parties desiring Doors, Window Sashes, Blinds, Brackets, Scroll work, etc., can obtain them on short notice at reasonable rates.

Contracts will be entered into for the erection of buildings in whole or in part, and every variety of Carpenter work done.

Orders from all parts of the Sound respectfully solicited and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT GOODBURN,
5-18:tf Steilacoom, W. T.

San Francisco Advertisements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Of all kinds on hand and constantly arriving, for sale on the most favorable terms and at the lowest city prices.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
24:3m Corner Washington and Davis sts, San Francisco.

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, 73 Davis st, San Francisco,
And by Druggist's throughout this State and Oregon.
SINCLAIR & MOODY, Agents,
4:13-3m 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,

12-3m 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.

GALLAGHER'S

HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Commercial street, Steilacoom, W. T.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,

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

HAS ON HAND, AND OFFERS FOR SALE a large and well selected stock of the above articles at the lowest rates.

Tinware and Sheet Iron work of every description manufactured to order at short notice, and forwarded to any part of the country. All orders promptly attended to.

GEORGE GALLAGHER,
3-1y Commercial st, Steilacoom.

San Francisco Advertisements.

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING AGENT

SAN FRANCISCO.

ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF MERchandise and articles of every description are solicited by the undersigned.

A residence in this city of over ten years, and an experience in the business of nearly the same length of time, are considered sufficient to warrant the confidence of persons in the country who occasionally need to make purchases here, through the agency of a reliable party, or who may be looking for a permanent Agent in San Francisco. To either the advertiser offers his services, assuring all who intrust orders to him that no effort shall be spared to execute their commissions satisfactorily.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash or city reference.

Those desiring information concerning the undersigned are REFERRED TO

Wm. T. Coleman & Co., San Francisco;
J. H. Coghill & Co., "
C. Langley, Druggist, "
Flint, Peabody & Co., "
Ira P. Rankin, "
Ross, Dempster & Co., "
J. Anthony & Co., Union Office, Sacramento city;
And the Editor of the Puget Sound Herald.

N.B.—Orders for Machinery, Pianofortes, Melodeons, Sewing Machines, Watches, Jewelry, &c, will be attended to by competent judges.

L. P. FISHER,
Commission and Purchasing Agent,
629 Washington st, up stairs,
Opposite Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

NEW STYLE

OF

IMPROVED

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!

ALL FORMER

OBJECTIONS OVERCOME!

No Leather Pad used on

NEW STYLE MACHINE.

The New Style Hemmer

AND

Transparent Cloth Presser

Are attached to the

IMPROVED MACHINE!

PRICES GREATLY

REDUCED!

☞ Send for a Circular.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Sacramento and Montgomery sts,
San Francisco.

☞ The Mission Woolen Mills use WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines in making up Overshirts, Coats, Suits, &c. They now use from forty to fifty constantly, and are turning out the finest goods in the market. 6-1tf

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 usurping their title) the demand for the

New Popular H. & L. Axle-Grease

has more than doubled during the present season.

And whilst the manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE

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

Best and Cheapest Lubricating Medium for Carriage-Wheels, etc.,

EVER INTRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
8:50-3m 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 Screws, for Quartz Mills, made at the shortest notice. Orders for all kinds of work will receive prompt attention.

GODDARD, HANSCOM & HANKS,
Late Goddard & Co.,
3-3:6m First st, San Francisco.

The Farmer's Corner.

Best way to Salt Stock.

Salt is not only a mild aperient but it often operates, to some extent, as a tonic. It is a very great rectifier of the ascidity of the stomach, when taken in proper quantities; and it not only renders food very palatable, which would be very disagreeable and insipid without it, but it keeps the functions of the stomach in a healthy state, and often alleviates the effects of debility and disease.

When food—either animal or vegetable—tastes too fresh, the appetite calls for salt; and when animals have been deprived of salt for several days, the appetite becomes very keen for it; and if they can then have access to it, they will consume so much as to produce an injurious effect. So when cattle are salted, occasionally, there is often a great rush to obtain it, when they do not really need any; and an animal will often consume at one time, to its injury, enough to have satisfied its natural appetite for several days, could it have the salt where it could go to it quietly, when salt might be needed, and lick a little, just enough to satisfy the first cravings of the appetite.

The true way is, to have a tub of salt always where cattle, horses and sheep can have access to it at all times, whether they are in the pasture or in the barn yard. Then when the appetite calls for a lick or two of salt, they can go and get it, at the very time when it is most needed, and when it will exert the most beneficial effect on digestion, or on any part of the system. A good way is to keep salt in a small tub, in the pasture during winter; and experiments have proved that animals will not consume as much, when they are supplied with it in this way, as they will when they are salted once or twice only, during a week. To throw salt on the ground for animals is exceedingly wasteful, especially for sheep, as they will often waste half as much as they consume.

For salting sheep, drive three or four high stakes around a pail or small tub, leaving one side only so that they can thrust their heads, separately, into it. For cattle and horses, encircle the tub with a lot of boulders, as high as the top of it, or drive a half-dozen strong stakes around it, letting them extend above it a few inches, to protect it from being pawed to fragments. If the tub is water tight, in case it should rain in it, there will be nothing lost, as they will lick the salt water as readily as they will the salt; and should the water evaporate, the salt will remain. When sheep or neat cattle are kept in pasture where there is much clover, they usually have a great desire after salt; and if they can have access to it, they will go and lick more or less several times during the day; and they will consume just enough to rectify the acidity of the stomach, and keep them from bloating. Many a fine animal has been lost in consequence of the bloating, which one pound of salt would have kept in good health.

Plants for Winter.

It is the proper time now to make cuttings of such plants as are required for the house in winter. It is much better to have vigorous young plants than to depend upon the old ones. It is better in most cases to leave the bedding plants in the ground to die, and depend upon those grown from cuttings; but if unsuccessful in striking new plants, then the old ones may be taken up about the time severe frosts are expected, potted, cut well back, and put in a cool, dark place, until the beginning of winter, when they may be removed into the room where they are to remain.

There is very little difficulty in growing cuttings. Simply stick into sand or sandy soil, covered with glass and kept moist, and in a shady place, they will grow without trouble. This will apply more particularly to such bedding plants as Geraniums, Argeratums, Heliotropes, Petunias, &c. Roses and Fuchsias are also easily grown from cuttings. We would not advise any person, not having a green-house, to take in Verbenas for the winter, as it is very difficult to keep them. They are sold so cheaply by the florists in the spring, that it is better to procure them at that time than to attempt to preserve them. In making cuttings, some portion should be of old or well ripened wood, as the green, tender shoots are likely to decay before striking root.

Do not be in too great a hurry to pot your cuttings, even when they seem to be growing vigorously, for in many cases they will put forth leaves and show every sign of healthy growth, when, in fact, no roots have been emitted. In setting cuttings, any kind of pot or dish may be used. Cracked tumblers are useful for covering them, or if a large vessel is used, a common pane of glass may be laid over it. The object of this covering is to retain the moisture. In order to secure this they should be kept in a shady place, so that the direct rays of the sun may not strike them. Various other methods of striking cuttings have been adopted. Some recommend laying them in damp spagnum or moss, such as is used in packing plants for transportation; others recommend putting them in a wide mouthed bottle, into which a sponge has been put, and which is to be kept constantly moist. Cuttings of many plants will strike root by keeping the lower portion immersed in water for several weeks, although most sorts will rot by this process. Whatever method is adopted, there should be double the number of cuttings prepared that will be wanted, as many will be lost through carelessness or neglect.

To Make Rhubarb Wine.—To one gallon of water add four pounds of ripe rhubarb, thoroughly bruised; let it stand in the tub *four days*; stir it frequently, then strain it; to one gallon of liquor, put four pounds of coffee sugar, the juice of one, and the peel of one-half a lemon; to every ten gallons, one ounce of isinglass and one pint of brandy; put it in a cask; after the fermentation is over, bung it tight; let it stand one year or more, and then bottle it for use. If kept three or four years it will sparkle like champagne.

Agricultural Items.

Fall Transplanting.—As many persons, either through preference or necessity, plant fruits and ornamental trees in the fall, we would advise them to do it properly. When a tree is carelessly or unskillfully planted in autumn, the high winds and frosts often entirely destroy it. If the hole which is dug to receive the roots is small, and the roots are crumpled and confined, or, what is even worse, grubbed short in the act of digging up, the wind will be sure to blow the tree down, or at least give it an awkward inclination; and the frost will, if severe, destroy the small amount of vitality left. Dig, therefore, large and deep holes; have the soil well drained and properly enriched; lay a good stratum of rich soil at the bottom of the hole, and spread the roots of your tree evenly and naturally; fill in carefully, leaving no empty space below the roots, and there is no danger that your tree will be uprooted by any ordinary blast. The hardier fruit trees, such as apples, especially, may be transplanted nearly as well in fall as in the spring. A tree may be transplanted any time after the leaves fall until the ground freezes.

Horn Ail—Hollow Horn.—The *Homestead* says: There is no such thing. This is our settled belief, or, at most, it is merely an incorrect name for some ailment which has no more to do with the horns than with some other parts of the body not particularly diseased. The horns are at the base exceedingly thin, as we all know; they are very good conductors of heat, and they cover a bone, the pith of which, with its integumen, is exceedingly vascular, as is evinced when a horn is broken and the blood vessel ruptured, the flow of blood is vastly greater than when any other bone is broken or bruised. Hence it is that by feeling of the horns it is easy to ascertain the general temperature of the animal—if it is feverish and heated, the horns are hot; if debilitated, and energies in a measure prostrated, the horns will not be warm as usual. Standard writers, writers on veterinary practice, either deny the existence of the disease, or say not a word about it. The symptoms are those of general debility, or this as connected with some prostrating distemper.

Sawdust as Bedding for Horses.—C. H., in the *London Field*, says:—Sawdust forms an excellent bedding for a horse during the summer months, and does wonders for the feet and legs; but it is necessary to rake it over with an iron rake, and to pick out the feet night and morning. It must also be turned over with a shovel every five or six days, as it becomes very hard. I have found the best plan to be to rake the dung with the sawdust, as it soon becomes dry and pulverized, and is free from any offensive smell. I prefer (brown) beech sawdust, to white (pine)—first, because it is cheaper; secondly, from its being free from turpentine, and thirdly, on account of its making an excellent manure for the kitchen and flower garden. I cannot imagine sawdust to be fitted for use as bedding in the winter, with horses at work, and I think the sense of coldness conveyed by plunging the hand into it would make any owner hesitate before he condemned his horse to lie on it. With a spare stall or box, it may, however, be used in the daytime with advantage.

Power of a Horse's Scent.—A correspondent says: There is one perception that a horse possesses, that but a little attention has been paid to, and that is the power of scent. With some horses it is as acute as with the dog; and for the benefit of those that have to drive nights, such as physicians, and others, this knowledge is invaluable. I have never known it to fail, and I have rode hundreds of miles dark nights; and in consideration of this power of scent, this is my simple advice: never check your horse nights, but give him a free head, and you may rest assured that he will never get off the road, and will carry you expeditiously and safe. In regard to power of scent in the horse, I once knew one of a pair that was stolen, and recovered mainly by the track being traced out by his mate, and that after he had been absent six or eight hours.

Tobacco Smoke for Bees.—The recommendation of tobacco smoke for quieting bees is wrong. It is inhuman to sicken the poor things with the fumes of tobacco, when the same object can be attained just as easily, and by an instrumentality far more congenial to the feelings of the bees. Sprinkle them with sweetened water, and they will be as quiet and in much better humor than if you blow tobacco smoke in their face. The bee loves sweets, and cannot resist the temptation to sip them whenever presented, and, once full, is as harmless as a bee without a sting. It will never volunteer an attack. You may handle it then without any fear of the dagger at its extremity. But if people will have smoke, let them use cotton or cotton rags. It will answer as well, and be less injurious to the bees.

Hints on Pears and Pumpkins.—If you want to have big pears or other fruit, just work on the stalk that bears them, the point of an adjoining shoot; then you shall see what you will see. So says a French amateur enthusiast in the fruit line. If you want big gourds, just bore a little gimlet hole in the rind when the fruit is a few weeks old, and push in a long piece of cotton wick with the loose end in a pan of water. The cotton will suck up the water, the gourd will suck the cotton, and by the time your fruit is ripe you will have the hugest pumpkin that was ever seen—a pumpkin, we suppose, such as was made into Cinderella's carriage. So says some gentleman, called by an architect at Ghent by the harmonious name of Cucurbitomaniac.

Horses Gnawing their Bridles.—The editor of the *Homestead* has had experience in such a case, and devised an excellent remedy:—"One of our horses was in the habit of chewing the rein of his mate, or some other part of the harness within his reach. We dissolved aloes and assafœtida in dilute alcohol, and washed the reins with the tincture. One trial was enough for the beast, as he did not like the medicine."

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

Breastpins and Earrings,

(IN SETS OR SEPARATE)

Finger-Rings,

(IN A VARIETY OF STYLES)

CALIFORNIA BUCKLES

For Ladies or Gentlemen,

Fob, Guard, and Vest Chains,

LOCKETS,

(OF ALL SIZES)

GOLD AND SILVER

Pens and Pencils,

PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES

In Gold, Silver, and Steel Frames,

Striking and Alarm

CLOCKS,

Eight Day and Thirty Hour,

Of the most approved patterns and best manufacture, in metallic cases for ships, &c.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of superior

TABLE AND POCKET

CUTLERY,

AND

FISHING TACKLE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

JUST RECEIVED AND KEPT CONstantly on hand, a full and fresh stock of the above, and all goods pertaining to my business.

Repairs thorough and warranted.

☞ Work from the adjoining towns received and remitted free of express charges.

JAS. E. D. JESTER,
Practical Watchmaker,
Commercial st., near Balch, Steilacoom.

P.S.—The standard time of Washington Territory kept constantly on hand for the benefit of the public. 26:tf

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ADVICE GRATIS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

TO Purify the Blood.

These Pills have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of all remedies for removing obnoxious poisons from the blood, and cleansing all the tissues of the body. They have saved thousands, year after year, from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, constipation, liver complaints, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. Excessive weakness and debility, the warnings of decreasing organic energy and vital decay, are restored and reanimated with vigor and healthful action in every organ throughout the system, by the restorative and exhilarating influence of this medicine.

Female Complaints.

All disorders of the sex, and diseases in every crisis perilous to the life and health of woman, youthful or aged, married or single, may be radically and quickly cured, without risk or trouble, by a few doses of these Pills, taken according to the printed directions.

Indigestion with languor and want of energy.

When taking these Pills, rub Holloway's celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and over the regions of the liver, on the right side under the ribs, and you will at once experience a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual, will be thorough and lasting.

DROPSY.

The efficacy of Holloway's Pills in Dropsy is extraordinary. They act with such peculiar effect upon the system, that the fluids arising from this direful disease are imperceptibly carried off and prevented from any further accumulation. The sufferer regains a buoyancy of spirits, and rejoices in a completely renovated constitution; but it is indispensably necessary that the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed into the complaining parts.

Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and bowels.

Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effects of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, removing all impurities, giving a healthy action to the liver. If bilious attacks be allowed to continue, serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. In all disorders of the kidneys, the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back once or twice a day; and the Pills, acting in unison, will cure any complaints arising from these organs.

Puffy—Shortness of Breath with Weakness.

Very bad symptoms, which, if not corrected, may tend to some serious disorders of the heart or other vital organs. Eat moderately of solids, take six Pills nightly for some little time; take plenty of fresh air with moderate exercise, and the human machinery will be quickly restored to health and vigor. Try this but for three days only, and the result will be marvellous.

Complaints incident to Children.

All complaints of children may soon be cured if care be taken to purify their blood, correct the action of the liver, and cleanse the stomach and bowels. A few doses of these famous Pills will immediately have the desired effect, particularly if parents be careful in not allowing them to eat of things which they know would be injurious to themselves.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throats
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice	Stone and Gravel
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago	Tic Douloureux
Bowel Compl'ts	Fevers of all kinds	Piles	Tumors
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine	Venereal affections
Consumption	Headache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Worms, all kinds
Debility	Indigestion		Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c., &c.

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 Box.

☞ 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 Box.

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

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

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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 pœans to the worth of their own egotistical charlatanism. Below we append a certificate from a worthy man, who, a brief period since, seemed destined to 'shuffle off his mortal coil;' who looked forward to his dissolution with that pleasure which only those weighed down by the heavy hand of disease can. Contrary to hope, the ability of a skilful physician has restored him to his former health. Relieved from his terrible situation, and impelled by gratitude, he makes known his case and his remedial agent, and his statement is authenticated by a Notary Public. The demands of society imperatively command its publicity, and it is given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a physician of whom scores of like cases can be cited.

REMARKABLE CURE OF CONSUMPTION:

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

San Francisco.

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

[L. S.] HENRY WESSLING.

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

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

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

[L. S.] A. ROSENHEIM.

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

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

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

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

Philadelphia, Jan. 17th, 1859.

To the Editors of the Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal:

Gentlemen:—My attention has been called to an article in the December number of your journal, in regard to the *ad eundem* degree granted by the Philadelphia College of Medicine to Dr. L. J. Czapkay. When the application for the degree was made to the Faculty, it was accompanied by affidavits and testimonials to the effect that Dr. Czapkay was a regular graduate M.D. of the University of Pesth, had served as Surgeon in the Hungarian army, and was a regular practitioner of medicine. On the strength of these the degree was granted. The ad eundem degree, as its name implies, is conferred on graduates only, and gives no new privileges. Had there been the slightest suspicion of irregularity, the application would have been refused. By inserting this in your journal, you will do an act of justice to the College, and confer a favor on Yours, very respectfully,

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

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

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

THANKFULNESS IS THE INCENTIVE TO GRATITUDE.

CERTIFICATE:

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

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

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

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

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

CARD.

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

[L. S.] M. YABLONSKY.

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

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

A CARD.

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

D. J. DAHLEE, Printer.

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

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

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

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